

Social Innovation: a Novel Policy Stream or a Policy Compromise? An EU Perspective

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Spurred by the recent global economic crisis, Social Innovation (SI) has gained increasing attention in the European Commission (EC) agenda. However, it remains a heterogeneous and ill-defined concept, whose boundaries are unclear. Currently, within EC discussions, it encapsulates a variety of concepts from social enterprises to societal change. Adopting an ethnographic methodology, this analysis provides insight into the contrasting official ‘front-stage’ and ‘back-stage’ views, constraints and practices by which SI has been adopted and promoted by the EC. While the ‘front-stage’ perspective is more intentionally based on the official situations, documents, and statements, the ‘back-stage’ is informed by both the ethnographic analysis and its relationship with the ‘front-stage’ perspective. The main finding of the analysis is that SI might presumably be seen as the only way to align the Commission’s conservative-liberal policy, which is rooted in the Lisbon Agenda, with the pressing social demands that stem from the 2008 financial crisis. However, this analysis also indicates that, rather than a novel policy stream, SI can also be seen as a policy compromise that can be used to detract from debates around the need to develop a fully-fledged EU Social Policy; more deeply, it can detract the policy debate from facing a thorough reflection on our society and development model. The analysis here will also provide an overview of the risks associated with current thinking viewed from the perspective of EU players operating in the socio-political domain.

1. Introduction

Starting in 2007, with the first signals of the recent financial, economic and social crisis, Social Innovation (SI) has come to the forefront of European Union policy thinking¹ and has accelerated in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis explosion. SI ranges across a wide area of community policies from new models of childcare to web-based social networks; from the care of the elderly to climate change. It is commonly understood as a new policy and management stream field that cuts across traditional domains

encompassing notions of novelty harnessed to the active involvement of citizens aiming to address current social challenges.

The seminal 'EU Social Reality Report'² and the subsequent European Social Agenda³ made clear that Europe and the world were facing an unprecedented and unexpected social crisis. This evidence challenged many of the assumptions that had shaped the Lisbon Strategy⁴, which assumed that investing in knowledge would deliver growth and jobs; the social welfare, according to this framework, was implicitly a kind of 'spill over' that would stem from improved wealth and more equal distribution as far as knowledge was proposed as an asset for all. Hence, it is appropriate to question whether the deep social impact of the crisis, which was already clear at its early stages, was caused by wrong assumptions about the strategy itself or by weak policy implementations by member states and a need to broaden its fundamental goals: is the Lisbon framework the right strategy, which simply requires a broader implementation, or should the strategy itself be reconsidered and be re-discussed at the level of its very roots?

It is to be noted that, already in 2005, when facing stagnating growth and the emerging challenges of global competition, at the start of Barroso's mandate and its Mid-Term Review of the Lisbon Strategy,⁵ the Commission was facing a similar issue: is it a matter of strategy or implementation? At that time the second answer was opted for; namely, policy action should have been focusing on a better, more thorough and focused implementation of the strategy, while confirming the latter's validity. Through the years of the crisis, the same question was raised and a similar answer provided. The strategy is valid although there is a clear need to broaden its focus to embrace the social sphere, which was, up to that moment, substantially neglected. Hence, there were no specific or self-standing EU Social Policy proposals for direct interventions by what was traditionally called 'the welfare state'. It was more a matter of fine-tuning current strategic directions rather than developing new policies to directly tackle increasing social demands and face a dramatic social context. In this view, SI becomes a vehicle that allows for the inclusion of a 'Social' dimension within the overarching Lisbon umbrella. However, since the SI concept is so ill-defined, there was a clear risk of inventing policies based on old solutions that are seeking new problems in order to legitimise their existence⁶ or else on the basis of fads and fashions.⁷

In this context, the first goal of this paper is to explore the various definitions given in literature to the concept of SI and, on the basis of the EC report on Social Innovation,⁸ to provide a preliminary but at least bounded set of definitions of SI able to draw some limits about what it is and what it is not. We will refer, in the first part of the paper, to the 'Front-stage' policy stance that represents the official reasons that were put forward to pursue and justify such a new policy pathway.

The second goal of this paper is to explore the reasons why such a concept, even when ill-defined and unproved, was so enthusiastically adopted by the EU Commission. This explanation will be based upon the author's ethnographic study based on data collection of this process from October 2005 to December 2011. This study presents a more intimate view delving beyond the 'official' stance in order to understand what led the EC to embrace so swiftly this new concept and what evidence was used to support it.

In short, we will explore the reasons why this policy choice has been made and how the trajectory of this decision has developed.

Third, in the context of the current economic crisis (we refer to the year 2012), we question whether it makes sense to speak about SI in the current form, as this risks adding to the already existing confusion about what should be done in the social domain and postponing a deeper reflection on the assumptions underlying the European social and development model.

The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 will provide an overview of current concepts of SI and will try to outline a logic in their evolution. Section 3 will provide some context about our focal point (the European commission), with a brief 'factual' history of how SI became popular in EC policy phrasing and actions, and explore the EC definition (s) of SI, as they stem from the EC Social Innovation Report, adopting a 'Front-stage' perspective. Section 4 will introduce a 'back-stage' view from a methodological perspective, while Section 5 will analyse from this 'Back-stage' (that is, from inside the EC) the development of the SI concept according to the people, views, practices, aims and motivations that were relevant within the EC debate at the time. Section 6 will highlight some risks related to current concepts and their implementation while Section 7 will draw conclusions, limits, and opportunities for further research.

2. Definitions of Social Innovation

Definitions of Social Innovation (SI) abound and it is easy to get entangled in a debate over meanings and nuances. A recent collection of definitions can be found in the chapter on social entrepreneurship and SI in the OECD report.⁹

In a first and intuitive sense, we find that SI could be seen as innovation inspired by the desire to meet pressing social needs that can be neglected by traditional forms of private market provision and which have often been poorly served or unresolved by services organised by the state.^{10,11} In this sense, *innovation* refers to the generic capacity to create and implement novel ideas that deliver value. Focusing on the outcome dimension (social value), *social* refers to the kind of value that innovation is expected to deliver: a value that is less concerned with profit and more with issues such as quality of life, social justice and well-being. Here, SI has been pursued at different levels, from the micro level, delegating the role of generating SI to the individual entrepreneur, through the meso level of public/private partnerships, to the macro level whereby governments and institutions innovate patterns of social interaction to generate social value through policies, laws, and institutional reforms. In this direction, Social Innovation '... can also be a principle, an idea, a piece of legislation, a social movement, an intervention, or some combination of them'.¹²

According to this view, the social entrepreneur or innovator is often seen as an important player in transforming social norms.¹³ They are pioneers, having to deal with those who resist social change as they fear the unknown outcomes of it;¹⁴ by forming social partnerships and cooperation networks, social innovators are able to adopt novel approaches in solving social problems, and thereby overcome this inertia and risk aversion.^{15,16} They engage in economic activities, producing goods or social and health

services or pursuing various societal objectives that contribute to the development of local communities as well as society in general,¹⁷ but the managers and partners of these companies operate without seeking to add pecuniary or material gains to their assets.¹⁸ Profits, when they occur, are (re)invested in the enterprise to help it to achieve its social objectives. According to this approach, SI entails innovations that respond to social demands that are traditionally not addressed by the market or existing institutions and are directed towards the vulnerable groups in society. Here, SI questions and calls for a review of the way in which the welfare state is to be organised and delivered^{19–21} and how it should be reinvented¹⁰ and wealth measured.²² Yet, while innovation traditionally refers to shifting the technological frontier to increase productivity, SI goes hand in hand with the increasing ongoing reflections on the nature of well-being. Hence, as pointed out by Daniel Kahneman²³ and more recently by the Stiglitz Commission,²⁴ traditional wealth measures, such as those related to the Gross Domestic Product, do not fully reflect the quality of life or more general notions of ‘happiness’²⁵ or ‘well-being’. In this sense, Social Innovation has been said to add multiple dimensions of output measurement beyond those related to material growth.²⁶

Such definitions shift and enlarge the notion of SI not just beyond the micro dimension, but also beyond the outcome dimension. In particular, as regards the latter, some have stressed also the process dimension of SI, underlining that it is not just about pursuing an innovative social outcome, but also about an innovative endeavour, a novel way to shape patterns of social interaction to achieve a social goal. Indeed, many have stressed that an important aspect of SI is the process of social interactions between individuals to reach desired outcomes. As again Stiglitz puts it, ‘we care not only about outcomes, but also about processes. It makes a difference, for instance, whether we choose what we consume or if it is given to us ... an economic system is to be evaluated not just on outcomes but on how outcomes are arrived at.’

This evolution of the ‘process’ dimension is consistent with many other recent developments in the field of business innovation that have stressed open, collaborative, participative and non-linear aspects. In fact, the recognition of SI as a force for innovation and change follows the rise of Open Innovation,²⁷ a business-oriented concept whereby end-user involvement and open collaboration is stressed. In this line, it has been noted that often the most exciting social innovations occur at the edges or interfaces between sectors.²⁸ Indeed, the concept of SI stems from the need for a change both in terms of the outcomes that innovation is expected to deliver and the process through which these outcomes are generated. Hence, SI relates not only to developing innovative solutions to address social demands, but also to new forms of organisation and interactions to tackle social issues.

These two views led to the suggestion made by an EC-commissioned study of the Young Foundation that SI concerns innovations that are social in both their ends and their means:²⁹ ‘Specifically, we define social innovations as new ideas (products, services and models) that simultaneously meet social needs (more effectively than alternatives) and create new social relationships or collaborations. In other words they are innovations that are not only good for society but also enhance society’s capacity to act’. As we will see, this consideration poses the issue of scaling up Social Innovations from the micro

experience to the macro level, transforming a local solution in an innovative policy or institution.³⁰

Thus, as the concept of Social Innovation has (re)gained popularity, its meaning has broadened to wider fields and levels of application.^{28–30} While it was formerly related mainly to local level systems, or relegated to the action of the so-called ‘third sector’, its new relationships with invention, organisational innovation and social change have considerably enlarged the concept in terms of size (e.g. Local Exchange Systems versus global Fair-Trade value chains), actors (from traditional charity organisations to social businesses) and scope (transformative of the organisation or of society with a more participatory governance system).

Against this background, then, rather than giving a precise definition, the EC’s characterisation of SI’s wide range of applications has resulted in a rather elastic view of the concept. Such a view was mainly elaborated by the author (see below) as part of the EC team in charge of the production of the EC Report; a view that was, both before and after the final delivery of the report, presented in many institutional settings, such as the OECD Working Group on SI.³¹

3. The Front-stage of SI in the EC: An Opportunity to Face a Crisis through the Refinement of a Consolidated Strategy

3.1. A Brief History of the Emergence of the Concept of SI and the SI Report of the Commission: Connecting the Context, the Official Documents and the Policy Statements

The official story of how SI came to the forefront in EU policy making can be easily drawn from the executive summary of the EC Social Innovation Report along with some past official and public events, documents and statements. This is what we intend to do in this section, also because we wish that the reader will be in the condition to re-read this section, but under a different light, after our discussion of the ‘back-stage’ perspective.

The start of the ‘social’ and ‘innovation’ match. The story starts by reaffirming that since the start of the Lisbon strategy⁴ and its mid-term review⁵ the EU has been actively engaged with a new growth strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive Europe by 2020. On the other hand,

The lessons learned from both the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs and the financial crisis have revealed structural weaknesses and presented the social dimension of Europe in a new light: the well-held belief that economic growth creates employment and wealth to alleviate poverty has been disproved by recent events, and the time has now come to try new ways of bringing people out of poverty and promoting growth and well-being not only for, but also with, citizens.⁸

Such a statement does not come out of the blue, since it arises from a history of reflections and official recommendations that has been unfolding from 2005 on, starting with the famous Aho Report³² and the Renewed Social Agenda,³ and passing through the European Social Reality Report.² Other important voices, such that of Wim Kok, the former Dutch Prime Minister, had already in 2004 questioned the Lisbon Strategy³³ as

well as the Commission itself.³⁴ Although these points of passage were presented as somehow planned and reflecting a consistent process of policy awareness and making, they, as we will see in the following sections, can also be read as the result of a ‘garbage can model’ where decision makers, opportunities and solutions had the chance to meet.⁶

With the 2006 Aho report the term ‘socio-economic challenges’ was introduced in the EC policy jargon and actions, although at the time the ‘social’ was intended more as broadening the goals of a growth strategy based on knowledge. The clear emergence of globalisation, the competition of the new developing countries and the still powerful US growth engine required Europe to set goals that were less narrow and embraced the efforts of European society at large to face the global competition. Climate change, for example, was presented as an opportunity to increase wealth and competitiveness. The ‘social’ referred more to the fact that all EU stake-holders were called upon in this endeavour rather than to solving social demands. The assumption was still that knowledge was the core asset, but that it should be oriented towards broader challenges. Written by a former Finnish Prime Minister, this report was foundational in making ‘socio-economic’ a key EU term and, moreover, an attractor in shaping EU efforts (not by chance, all the following initiatives, such as the European Institute of Technology or the Seventh Framework Programme for Research made clear references to it). In a nutshell, the issue was to bet on a wider playing field.

The social reality check. While the EC was following this direction, an EU social Reality Report promoted by the same EC was on its way in 2007. Some facts about this report can be easily spotted: (i) the advisers of the President were not necessarily of the same political orientation (a bibliographic analysis would show profiles that did not fit the conservative line of the President); (ii) the EU always wanted to stress its care for the social dimension especially due to cohesion issues stemming from the enlargement process; and (iii) the signals that a crisis was ‘out there’. To be more precise, it was clear to some that, next to their being a specific crisis, there was also a too often hidden social reality of inequality, poverty, insufficient care of the elder, early stage school drop-outs,³⁵ and other important social issues characterising the EU social landscape in spite of the fact that the EU wanted to present itself as ‘the’ place where competitiveness and solidarity could coexist. After all, the EU was the fatherland of the welfare state.

The report in question, as is usual practice in the EC, originated with a Communication from the Commission to the EU Parliament and the Council. At the time the report was delivered (2007), the economic crisis started to take shape, and an increasing number of voices were asking what the Commission planned to do to face this troubling situation. In this context, The Renewed Social Agenda, adopted by the EC in 2008, tried to outline Europe’s response to the new social realities and to the challenges exacerbated by the global crisis. The Political Guidelines of President Barroso, as stated in the EC SI Report,⁸ made it clear that:

- there was a need for a new, much stronger focus on the social dimension of Europe. The evaluation of the Lisbon Strategy underlined that growth and jobs had not succeeded in lifting people out of poverty;

- yet, stimulating innovation, entrepreneurship and the knowledge-based society were all at the core of the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs;
- and Social Innovation could offer a way forward in coping with the societal challenges and the crisis that the EU was facing.

To make even clearer the positioning of SI, in a rather unusual move it was stated that ‘at a time of major budgetary constraints, social innovation is an effective way of responding to social challenges, by mobilizing people’s creativity to develop solutions and make better use of scarce resources. Social innovation can also promote an innovative and learning society’. Such a phrasing was basically delegating to people what states seemed not to be able to afford to do any longer. As also clearly stated in the same report:

Government responses to the crisis have involved major fiscal stimulus packages, but at the same time they are confronted with budgetary constraints. Public finances have been severely affected, with average deficits now reaching 7% of GDP and debt levels having increased by 15 percentage points in two years. They are particularly attentive to social budgets which, in the EU, represent 27% of GDP on average. In this context of limited resources, social innovation offers a way forward by providing new solutions to pressing social demands while making better use of available resources. These growing social needs, together with budgetary constraints, call for innovative public service models.

Transforming a threat into an opportunity, a policy well-known and much-used (and not just in the EU – see Obama’s Social Innovation Fund), the report advocated that many of the developments sketched could – and should – be viewed as offering economic and social opportunities. The author of the present paper himself at the time contributed to papers based on the mythology of growth such as offered by climate change.³⁶ Except for a few voices that questioned whether growth was still to be considered as our final aim nobody mentioned the drawbacks or the missed promises of material growth.^{37–39}

The meeting of President Barroso and the formal endorsement of SI by the EC. The Bureau of European Policy Advisers (BEPA) organised on 19th and 20th January 2009 a two-day workshop with around 40 European stakeholders (representatives of the Economic and Social committee, social partners, the social platform), experts and social innovators as well as a few representatives of Commission Services. The objective was to debate how Europe supports and integrates social innovation in its policies, in the wake of its renewed social agenda. Commissioners Špidla and Hübner participated in the seminar as well as the vice-president of the EIB (European Investment Bank) and President Barroso who, during the last part of the meeting, had an exchange with the participants and drew some conclusions. It is to be noted that already during the workshop some of the invited representatives from the SI world expressed some of the concerns and risks that will be further explored in the present paper. Among these are the unclear relationship between Social Innovation and public policies, or that Social Innovation must be used to strengthen (not to replace) the European social model giving up the role of the welfare state.

In his conclusions, the President publicly highlighted the crucial role of SI in sustaining the renewed social agenda so as to empower citizens to cope with the rapid pace of economic and social changes. He underlined that it was a very timely policy instrument that

responded to the crisis and the high levels of unemployment that were forecast. Thus, an EU initiative in this field was needed to make an improved use of existing policies and funding instruments to create the conditions in which SI would become an asset for the European Economic Recovery Program. President Barroso concluded that he would engage all the relevant Commission services in contributing with suggestions. BEPA was asked to draw up a report on SI where suggestions received from the workshop participants and the Commission services would be analysed. Participants were asked by the President to send in further written contributions. So far, the majority of participants have indeed sent further comments and suggestions. For a more detailed reading, see the Annex to SI Report. Here we just underline, as it will be useful for the back-stage analysis, that the workshop was chaired by a person that was very near both to the President and to an expert who, a few months later, would deliver a report on SI commissioned by BEPA to feed the EC report.

In this context, the EC moved along two lines. The first was to show that, under whichever name, SI all along has been sustained and supported by the EU, as the latter has been prolific in the development of programmes (such as Equal, and the European Social Fund) and policies empowering actors to address social needs. In this sense the BEPA set up an Inter-Service group⁴⁰ involving the main EC Directorates (from health to employment, from development to education and research, from enterprise to regional cohesion) to take stock of what, under different names, has been done by the EC in this domain. The aim was to show that the EC, even before the formal rise of SI, took many initiatives in this direction well before the crisis, even if labelled under different names. Here, we anticipate that this required a very difficult internal exercise of pulling together what has been done in the social or the innovation domain, and of differentiating among those actions that could be properly referred to as a SI and those that were not, as every EC Directorate produced an amazing number of actions carried under the label of either innovation or social. This exercise was made even harder by a lack of consensus on what SI referred to, which was in a sense an expected outcome of the Report. Thus, many times members of the group found themselves in the circular situation of labelling something that was not defined while having at the same time the goal to define it.

The second line was to commission an external organisation to deliver an SI report taking stock of the various definitions that were available, provide a working definition, collect what was done in the EU in the field of SI, which were the main obstacles, and provide policy recommendations. Unfortunately these two processes went on in parallel, so that the EC group could not at least rely on the definition provided by the external experts. On the basis of these two inputs, BEPA elaborated its report that was published in a first version in July 2010 (followed by an updated version in 2011).

3.2. Issues Related to the Outcome View: a Multi-level Approach

While the EC report embraced this means/ends and multilevel view of SI, a question mark still remained as to what should be intended by social outcome, that is, what does improving human well-being mean given the variety and broadness of the various approaches and definitions?³⁹ The issue at the time was to put some boundary to what this ‘social’ output refers to. The perceived risk was to generate such a confusion and

ambiguity that all that had and was being done in the social realm, inside or outside of the EC, could be included and thus labelled as SI. Hence, in order to avoid the provision of a wide, but presumably meaningless, single definition of SI, the decision has been to acknowledge the existence of different views, yielding, as we will see, a multi-level (Front-stage) or ‘elastic’ (Back-stage) view of the ‘social output’: elastic or multilevel, because instead of giving one definition, it tried to provide different ones within a framework able to contain those different views while differentiating them, and at the same time offer a sound relationship between these different perspectives. Moreover, next to providing a wide overview of experiences and suggested policy actions, it led to some considerations about the risks that the concept could infuse into the social policy debate, although avoiding making this connection explicit and critical as indeed we propose in this paper. These three views are briefly presented below, as they will serve the purpose of the following ‘back-stage’ analysis.

The social demand perspective: approach 1 (or the ‘ghetto’ view). According to the EC Report, a narrow interpretation of ‘social outcome’ views the social dimension as something complementary if not separate from the economic or the business dimension. We refer to this as the ‘ghetto’ view, since what is social is treated as something separate from what is to be considered as economic and is thus targeted and ‘confined’ to specific actors (such as social enterprises) with specific instruments and policies. ‘Social’ would then refer to the needs of those groups, communities or segments of society that are more vulnerable and less able to be involved in or benefit from the value generated by the market economy. The main rationale behind the need to pursue SI is that the effects of the financial and economic crisis on the social sphere are more than ever uncertain and dramatic. At one level, these SI programmes can accelerate long-delayed changes; at another, they can prevent psychological pathologies (such as those stemming from unemployment) arising from these unprecedented uncertainties. It is therefore necessary to effect a change that will protect those who are most vulnerable to the crisis, prevent discrimination, and increase the capacity of all to find a new place in this changing world. The main focus would then be on issues such as the integration of disadvantaged groups (including unemployed youth, migrants, etc), new ways of providing for presently unmet social, health and educational needs, childcare and care of the elderly or urban regeneration. Both the EC report and the Study by the Young Foundation present many cases of this type.

The societal challenges perspective: approach 2 (the ‘reformist’ view). A broader view, anticipated by the previously mentioned Aho Report, suggests that from a sustainable development perspective, the creation of well-being can be pursued by addressing Grand Challenges that are at the same time social and economic (indeed, they entered the EC vocabulary inspiring many EC policies and instruments, such as the European Institute of Innovation and Technology). The boundary between the social and the economic domains blurs, and the ‘social’ becomes an opportunity, rather than a constraint, to generate value. In other words, instead of complementing economic innovation with a social dimension, this policy ‘philosophy’ aims at ‘reforming’ the very

meaning of what is economic and what is social, whereby these two domains tend to collapse. Climate change is a paradigmatic example; it is both an economic and social challenge, and it involves all of us, from the wealthier to the poorest.^{41–43} Another is Rifkin's so-called 'Third Industrial Revolution'.³⁶ Here, innovation is seen as a process that should tackle long-term 'societal challenges' through new forms of relationships between social actors.⁸ From this perspective, all the main challenges currently faced by the EC are both economic and social in nature. Taking for example the Cohesion Policy, R&D excellence and regional innovation are seen as complementary policies with a common objective to maximise the development of a knowledge-based economic potential⁴⁴ throughout the European Union. In this context, both gender mainstreaming and issues related to disadvantaged groups such as young and elderly people, disabled people, ethnic minorities and migrants should not be regarded as purely 'social' issues, but as an integral part of a broader view of what we shall refer to as economic development.⁴⁵ Equally, major and chronic diseases – responsible for 86% of deaths in the EU – and rising levels of overweight and obesity are linked by common risk factors produced by food quality, lifestyles and physical inactivity. They can be reduced, and thereby deliver significant economic outcomes by bringing down health costs. A similar argument is that innovation in the social sector generates productivity and economic value for the entire society.

The systemic change perspective: approach 3 (the 'empowering' view). A third view focuses more on the ultimate objective of SI: a sustainable systemic change to be reached through a process of organisational development and changes in relationships between institutions and stakeholders. The empowering/learning/network process dimension is central and the outcomes are improvements in the way people live and work. In a sense, the outcome of SI is reshaping society itself, or, said differently, the process dimension also becomes the main outcome. Here, the social dimension of innovation relates to changes in fundamental attitudes and values, strategies and policies, organisational structures and processes, delivery systems and services, methods and ways of working, responsibilities and tasks of institutions and linkages between them and different types of actors. It refers to a process that incrementally changes human attitudes and behaviours, and the related responsibilities of – and relationships between – organisations and target groups. As stated in the report: 'The dialectic relationship between SI and an innovative society takes its place here since an innovative society offers the conditions for social innovations to emerge and in return SI reconfigures the common culture, structures and relationships to suggest different approaches and the choice of new priorities which reinforce the innovative society'.

In terms of concrete policy-making, this view suggests that institutions should encourage the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders and target groups in the definition and implementation of policies. For example, a vast array of innovative Commission-led policymaking processes go in this direction, from the Open Method of Coordination in the creation of platforms, social experimentation and service delivery mechanisms, to participative processes such as the inclusion of gender bodies, disability organisations and other NGOs in monitoring committees (e.g. the ESF and the ERDF

EU Funds). In this context, the issues addressed range from the organisation of work to lifelong learning and vocational training, and from alternative forms of care (in particular, childcare), to the management of change and institutional capacity building.

A working front-stage definition. It is now clear that according to the EC, as SI emerged as a new concept, it could not be encapsulated within a tight definition with strictly designated actors, objectives and means. It also became clear that SI is part of a broader movement that risks using SI as a ‘container’ concept in which everything bearing the word ‘social’ can fit. Here we will summarise the official definitions of the EC as regards SI and the latter’s positioning in the EU policy landscape.

Assuming that the process dimension is a sine qua non requirement in defining a Social Innovation as such, those social outcomes can be seen according to three different approaches (the outcome dimension).

- (1) The narrow approach. Social demands that are traditionally not addressed by the market or existing institutions and are directed towards vulnerable groups in society. Approach 1
- (2) The Societal Challenges approach. Societal challenges in which the boundary between ‘social’ and ‘economic’ blurs, and which are directed towards society as a whole. Approach 2
- (3) The systemic change approach. The process of reforming society in the direction of a more participative arena where empowerment and learning are sources and outcomes of well-being. Approach 3

As it has been proposed, these approaches are not mutually exclusive, but rather interdependent parts of a common framework: the first approach is the foundation for the second, which creates the conditions for the third – an innovation that addresses a social demand (e.g. care of the elderly) contributes to addressing a societal challenge (e.g. ageing society) and, through its process dimension (e.g. the active engagement of the elderly), it contributes to reshaping the society in the direction of participation and empowerment.

In the next section we will leave the front stage and explore the story from the backstage.

4. Going Backstage: the Manufacturing of a Social Innovation Policy at the EC (Approach 4)

4.1. Methodology: A Full Ethnographic Immersion with a Partially Covert Strategy

For seven years the author of the present paper was a full participant observation in the European Commission. Standard ethnographic methodologies of participant observation were applied.^{46–49} In particular, the author was engaged in a full participant observation similar to Van Maanen’s⁴⁹ seminal observations on the making of a policeman (although he did not reach the point of becoming a policeman himself), or the masterpiece of Julian Orr.⁵⁰

Indeed, here a strong caveat needs to be made which qualifies and differentiates the methodology from a participant observation perspective. The author falls undoubtedly in the realm of a full participant observer, but, as a clear differentiating aspect, such an observation was not part of his tasks while, on the other hand, he was completely part of the group observed. In this sense, he literally followed and brought to its full consequences Van Maanen's suggestion that: 'When used as a method, ethnography typically refers to fieldwork (alternatively, participant-observation) conducted by a single investigator who "lives with and lives like" those who are studied, usually for a year or more.' (Van Maanen, 1973)

In particular, the author was attached to the EC as a policy officer in a Directorate General (2005–2007) and as a member of BEPA (2007–2011). In both experiences, he was able to observe the highest level of decision making in the EU institutions and, during his work, he had to interrupt his research work although his research competence and background were amongst the main reasons for his recruitment. Indeed, his knowledge as a researcher in organisation studies was needed to work on specific policy projects (being, amongst the last ones, SI) although he was neither requested nor expected to conduct an ethnographic participant observation. Nonetheless, he had the opportunity to make clear, in many situations, his interest in observing the many EC phenomena in which he was engaged. This EC assignment was thus related to a research competence; although it was not formally envisioned or expected, the observations he conducted were, obviously, embedded in the very nature of his role. Moreover, for the wide range of issues and domains he was involved in, he did not join the Commission with a predefined research goal or strategy but being a researcher he did entertain general hypotheses on the making of decisions and, in particular, of policies that he wished to inquire about and test. The author engaged in the field work had the goal, once his experience was completed, to portray the social views and practices he observed,⁵¹ including the current one related to the SI, but also on other issues such as the making of EU organisations (forthcoming). In a nutshell, his field work could be described as a strict and even extended application of Van Maanen's views, but without the need to engage in a complete covert strategy (such as those researching within criminal groups⁵²). We would label this method as *full immersion with a partially covert strategy* (in the sense that the goal of observing was not stated either as the primary goal, or as part of his job duties, although this intent was disclosed to his peers and high ranking officials). This approach follows the direction of the seminal work of Pierre Bourdieu^{53,54} or Edward J. Nell⁵⁵ when describing fieldwork in sociology.

Such an intensively immersive experience allowed the author to rely on a wide range of well-defined, though un-planned methods such as informal interviews, direct observation, participation in the life of the group, collective discussions, analyses of personal or confidential documents produced within the group, self-analysis, results from activities undertaken off or online, and life-histories and mythologies. Thanks to extended and in-depth exposure, the researcher has been able to obtain more detailed and accurate information about the individuals, community, and/or population under study and his 'embedding in it'. Such a strong point of observation and interaction over an extended period of time allowed the researcher to discover discrepancies between what

participants say or publicly disclaim – and often believe – should happen (the formal system – or, as we call it here, the front-stage) and what actually does happen (what is here referred to as the back-stage); moreover, as he was both involved in front-stage (e.g. presenting the report or other similar official activities) and back-stage situations (e.g. internal discussions or documents revisions), he could observe the relationships and interactions between these two levels which are, in the specific case of policy making, rather distant due to obvious needs to manage issues related to diplomacy, consensus and political negotiation.

The fieldwork involved collecting data in the forms of briefings, emails, conversations, meetings, notes, working practices, symbols. It also included, as noted by many ethnographers,⁵⁶ observations of rituals of passage from one stage to another along the path that leads from a legitimate peripheral participation to centrality,⁵⁷ forms of celebrating decision, roles, and identities, distributing glories and blame or rationalising actions as planned and wanted although they were indeed the result of casual situations, temporal orders or even unwanted behaviours that proved to be, ex-post, more or less successful.⁵⁸ For reasons of confidentiality and also for the EC practice to never share ‘sensitive’ information in a written form but rather through oral conversations, the bulk of the author’s information was based on the very nature of the policy work itself, based on few traceable written notes and documents, and many conversations, which used typical EC policy jargon. For these reasons, sensitive information will not be disclosed and, for the purpose of this paper, these rituals, celebrations and ‘gorgons’ will not be explored further.

5. The Back-stage of SI in the EC: Making Sense of a Mismatch between a Strategy and its Expected Outcomes

5.1. The Back-stage Process between 2005 and 2008

As of 2005 it was clear to all ‘in the house’ that the Lisbon Agenda was not delivering as expected. At that time, concerns were almost exclusively about stagnating growth and increasing unemployment. The President wanted to differentiate himself from his predecessor who launched the strategy, but also wanted to give a signal of continuity. A ‘black’ crisis was not yet on the horizon, but an increasing number of policy documents and reports, first and foremost the ‘Aho Report’,³¹ followed by many others,^{5,32} started to mention the need to orient EU efforts towards Grand Challenges that, shortly, became ‘Societal Challenges’. Among these, Climate Change or Ageing were mentioned, but not positioned in the dramatic context of an unprecedented crisis. The framework was still based on the assumption of a possible and endless knowledge-driven material growth and employment, which was underpinned by deeper assumptions on the need to increase the openness of markets, foster individual initiative and an unassailable faith in technological progress. In this line, the mid-term review of the Lisbon Strategy⁵ stated that the strategy itself was right, but the weakness of results was a matter of poor implementation, in particular as regards the Member States. Definitely, a Societal Challenge was seen as a broader vision to gather, orient and foster the fragmented EU efforts to increase global competitiveness through an increased investment in knowledge,

its free circulation (the so-called fifth freedom), Research and Technological Development (RTD) and the social entrepreneur or the societal enterprise or institution (such as the EIT, the JTIs or the ERC) as protagonists.⁵⁹

It would be an understatement to state that the 2008 crisis, for its unpredictability (some did anticipate it, though, see for instance Taleb's seminal work in 2007⁶⁰) and magnitude, put the entire Lisbon set-up under discussion. The question in the Commission entourage, inside and outside, was rather clear: in order to get out of the tunnel, is it only a matter of pushing harder for market/competitiveness and technology driven innovation policies? The larger question was: is there a need for an explicit social policy governed at the state or even at the supranational level – which is, indeed, what is currently under discussion in Europe? Yet, it is important to note that, even before 2008, none of the EU countries, with a few minor exceptions, respected the Maastricht parameters or the mandates of the Lisbon Agenda. States' interventions going beyond the boundaries of a pure market driven approach were still a normal practice, however blamed and criticised. After 2008, with the EU still unable to understand where the crisis was heading, the Commission had to recognise a certain level of elasticity in applying the strict rules of a zero deficit policy. On the other hand, such a concession was difficult to frame with the conservative nature of the European Commission, the strong role played by Germany on zero deficit policies, and UK policies on innovation and market liberalisation. Beyond this, the recognition of the need for a Direct Social Policy would have politically hampered Barroso's Commission, which was basically founded on the Lisbon Strategy. Against this background, and pushed by an emerging lobby of conservative-liberal thinkers, hereby referred to as the SI policy lobby,⁶¹ connected to EU institutions through strong political ties, the President of the EC set up in 2007 a workshop on SI chaired by him personally. As mentioned before, BEPA was in charge of the organisation of this workshop.

5.2. Why Social Innovation and Not a Social Policy? The Hope that a New Policy Fashion will Drive Stakeholders' Energies in Sorting out a Solution

The reason for the choice to go for SI is intuitive but also more interesting when studying policy making by observing the process from the inside. At the time, the SI policy lobby pushed the President, through an intermediate high level contact, to organise the above-mentioned workshop on SI that he attended personally. This lobby was composed of those whom we refer to here as 'policy-entangled-entrepreneurs', who had political connections within the EC and interests in pushing new concepts in the Commission's agenda. Once these concepts would have been in, they would have been first-comers in exploiting the economic and political value that would stem from the transformation of the policy agenda into funding programmes, advisory groups and major events. This approach in lobbying, that it is not at all illegal, was not new in the present author's eyes, and often took the form of daily courtesy visits at the 11th (where BEPA was) and 13th floors of the Berlaymont (where the President was). Similar lobbies are put together by Universities and concern themselves with EC manoeuvres in the area of higher education, notably the EIT, while others are organised by inspirational leaders and backing enterprises aiming to influence and orient the EC energy agenda.⁶²

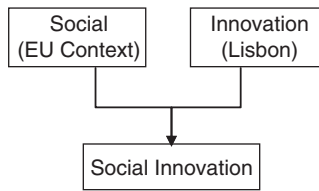


Fig. 1. Social Innovation as a Policy Compromise.

As said, after the workshop, the President gave a mandate to BEPA to deliver a report on SI and set up an inter-service group⁶³ to support its production. The author was one of those in charge of both the report and the group (and co-responsible for asserting what has been reported in this article as the Front-Stage beliefs of the EC in SI). The report was to be based on the results of a mix between the EC internal experiences, the results of the external study commissioned by one of the members of the ‘SI policy lobby,’ and their use and synthesis operated by BEPA, which was to generate the ‘European Commission Report Social Innovation Report’. The need to use BEPA as the final producer was clearly because, whatever the study, the Commission always underlines its independence, disclaiming that the results of the many external studies are in any sense binding for EC policy action.

What transpired from briefings, formal and informal speeches, email exchanges but also from what was implicitly taken for granted, was that the concept of SI combined the mainstream policy of Lisbon based on entrepreneurial, market-based, bottom-up, liberal, technology and innovation-driven growth (and the implicit role of the private actor in supplying what the state should not and could no longer do) with the growing demands for doing something about the dramatic situation of the social European landscape. The EU was suffering continuous bailouts, increasing unemployment, deficits running out of control, and a decrease in social expenditure: the very notion of the welfare state as we used to know it since the nineteenth century⁶⁴ was at stake^{19–21} and such a belief is well stated in the Report’s sentences that we quoted above. SI seemed to combine these two apparently diverging demands in a harmonious synthesis: innovation could safeguard the conservative/liberal DNA of the Commission while its focus on the ‘Social outcome’ could avoid the criticism that the EC was insensitive to, and unable to respond to, pressing social demands. From this perspective, SI appears more as a policy compromise than a novel policy stream (Figure 1).

This compromise was only possible due to the *cul de sac* in which the Commission was, and still is, operating, as clearly reflected in the milieu of stakeholders’ and Member States’ interests at the time, which is not so dissimilar from the geopolitics of today’s debates. In short, a leading club composed by Germany, the UK and the Nordic countries, mostly led by conservative liberal governments, did not want to rely on any state intervention and a deficit spending policy. As the same line is still and perhaps even more strongly debated in the year in which this article is written (2012), such concessions would have hampered the realisation of the single market after the painful reforms some countries had made to that effect, bringing with them high political costs (think of some

Table 1. The evolution of social innovation related key terms in the Commission Communications to the Parliament and the Council between 2005 (year of the mid-term review) and the end of 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Innovation	313	421	440	428	402	442	370
Social	622	781	796	815	837	885	681
Social innovation	0	0	6	4	10	20	20
Social innovations	1	1	6	4	3	6	7
Sum of social innovations	1	1	12	8	13	26	27
Societal challenge	0	0	0	2	2	2	9
Societal challenges	10	17	23	46	28	39	37
Sum of societal challenges	10	17	23	48	30	41	46

Source: Euro-lex (www.euro-lex.eu)

of Thatcher's measures in the UK, or Angela Merkel's reforms in the labour market and pensions). In addition, those more in trouble, such as Spain, Italy, Portugal and Ireland, were led by conservative albeit not concretely liberal governments. And although the second group would have been more willing to support some kind of Social Policy that would have implied a clear 'green light' for deficit spending, their weak position in terms of public debt and EU credibility forced them to 'follow' the mainstream thinking that the old welfare state had to be revised, if not buried, as part of history. This contradiction lies at the very core of the impasse of the Euro zone. Succinctly put, to allow for EU deficit spending was seen by the club of countries I just enumerated as legitimising a heavy slowdown in the structural reforms aimed at building the single market, reforms that had to be carried out first and foremost by the followers. In this context, the space for a self-standing Social Policy was, as it seems to be still now, almost impossible to find, since it would have required some degree of 'sovereign control' by virtuous Member States or the EC itself on the treasury, social expenditure and reforms of the followers. In this sort of trade-off between the need to act, and a political orientation contrary to any sort of public direct intervention, the author had the mandate, as a counter-balance, to insert the word 'social' here and there in briefings, speeches and inter-service consultations (from which EC Communications would have stemmed) to show that the EC was aware of and taking action in the social sphere.

Table 1 shows the occurrence of some key terms in the Commission Communications to the Parliament and the Council between 2005 (year of the mid-term review) and the end of 2011.

It is to be noted that the term 'Social Innovation' shows a marked increase since 2007 in what is one of the most official kind of documents emanating of the EC, 'Commission Communications', this being the basic instrument through which the Commission makes proposals or anticipates them to the EU Council and Parliament. Less marked, but still noticeable, is the upward trend of the 'societal challenges' These, less concerned with the weakest segments of society but more with competitiveness through global challenges, were chosen as a focus in 2008. If we consider that a Commission Communication takes

almost one year to be developed, it seems that this choice occurred prior to the 2008 crisis (thus showing up clearly in 2009).

Such a situation provides a back-stage for re-interpreting the above three approaches to SI proposed by the EC. Accordingly, these will be phrased differently.

- (1) The narrow approach: social demands that are traditionally not addressed by the market or existing institutions and are directed towards vulnerable groups in society. Approach 1

A back-stage reading: as public resources are going to be depleted soon, and cuts in social expenditure are unavoidable to maintain at least some control over public deficits, the weakest segments of society should start to equip themselves to find new solutions to their demands, with the charitable help of social entrepreneurs. What the public sector can do is to remove, as much as possible, barriers to innovation pursuing, as done before, a knowledge market more sensitive to social demands. Indeed, this was one of the main conclusions of the President's Workshop, the EC report, and the external experts' report.

- (2) The Societal Challenges approach: societal challenges in which the boundary between 'social' and 'economic' blurs, and which are directed towards society as a whole. Approach 2

A back-stage reading: as we cannot disperse the few resources available and Europe needs to lead the global challenge in some domain, it is a requisite to channel EU efforts and institutions towards a few priorities, on the assumption that growth will come about only through an increased privatisation of these efforts, with a public actor playing the role of mediator in setting the ground for industrial 'collusions' to standardise major technological developments, and technology the main driver to scale up Europe in the global rankings. In this direction, the so-called Public-Private Partnerships were increasingly supported, concentrating research and development funds in the hands of groups of leading academic and industrial partnerships with the wish that, through their agreement, new EU technological standards, as was the case with GSM, could secure themselves a place in the global competition. For reference, see the JTIs, the ETPs and the forthcoming flagships.

- (3) The systemic change approach: the need to reform society in the direction of a more participative arena where empowerment and learning are sources and outcomes of well-being. Approach 3

A back-stage reading: while this is indeed a repetition of the process dimension when set also as a goal (societal change to change society), it politically advises people and institutions that they will be increasingly delegated responsibility for their own destiny (the so-called 'empowerment'); namely, citizens are called upon to find innovative ways to sort it out themselves through novel types of alliances that will not rely for long on public assistance. In a sense, the

demonstrated incapacity to set up effective global governance mechanisms to tackle fundamental challenges such as climate change, induces a perspective of governance as something that should be increasingly delegated to citizens giving them the tools to feed, bottom-up, the policy making impasse.

6. An Undeclared Perspective on Social Innovation: to Acknowledge the Impossibility to Think about a New Welfare or a Fully-fledged EU Social Policy

In the context of this painful acknowledgement that the state will not be able to do what it did until now in ensuring proper levels of welfare and that the EU itself will not set up a fully-fledged Social Policy, things are more easily digestible if they are put in the terms of a challenge rather than those of a paralysed policy-making process struggling to find new ways to act in a context of dramatically decreasing resources and increasing social problems. For obvious confidentiality reasons, and strongly believing that politics cannot be dealt with according to a Wikileaks approach, we will not disclose who and where these considerations came from. We also believe that this exercise would be fruitless. We honestly believe that it is enough to open a newspaper to grasp that politics is facing an unprecedented *cul de sac* and that, to hold society together, however debatable, it is better to sell a dream hoping that a sound answer will come. In this sense the author does not express any opinion about any kind of political cynicism or any other sort of unfair policy behaviour. It is simply observed that here is where we stand.

7. Risks Associated with Social Innovation

Like every new attractive concept, Social Innovation holds some risks. We examine some of them below, underlining that some of them stem from the workshop conclusion itself (the reader can easily spot them with a bit of attention to what was reported or, as would have been preferable, remain unreported), others from internal and external discussion, some from the author himself (either by adding new risks or trying to make others more explicit).

The first risk is the fourth approach proposed above, namely to provide EU citizens and social actors with an unknown, unproven and ill-defined mechanism to think that something new could take society out of the tunnel. Indeed, as empirically proven by Kahneman and Tversky,⁶⁵ people show a risk-averse behaviour in gains involving moderate probabilities and small probability losses; risk-seeking behaviour in losses involving moderate probabilities and small probability gains. In this sense, the wider public prefers a risk with a small chance of gain to the certainty of a loss. SI could be seen as a possible loss, but with a minimal gain. In the same spirit, SI could be easily seen as a good way to keep people busy in embracing and filling the meaning of this new policy, while taking time to spot how to sort out the situation.

The second risk is to view SI as renaming or re-labelling all those initiatives and practices that carry some social dimension. Such a risk was voiced during the BEPA workshop where some social players underlined that SI cannot be seen simply as a

rebranding of current programmes. As Social Innovation has been defined here, the social outcome is a necessary, but not sufficient, component. However, the process that leads to the outcome should also carry elements of novelty in reshaping social interactions. In this sense, helping children to succeed at school is not a Social Innovation if this achievement, however important, is not obtained through, for example, a new way of involving parents, teachers and other stakeholders. When looking at current documents or FP7 work programmes, many ICT or RTD calls for proposals try to fall into the basket of Social Innovation.

The third concern, which was also raised during the SI workshop, is about the respective roles of the private, public and third sectors. Of course, the private sector has an important role to play in providing additional resources in a time of limited public budgets, but also for injecting the creativity, flexibility and innovativeness that characterise the business/entrepreneurial world. However, such an involvement also raises issues of ethics, responsibility, quality of services, and access. Indeed, SI should not be interpreted as the public sector forsaking its social responsibility; the public sector must continue to play a pivotal role.⁶⁶

The fourth concern is that the involvement of the private sector in the provision of social services should not be pursued to the detriment of some of the fundamental values underpinning the European Social Model. None of these values should be excluded. Some studies have shown situations of abuse or, more simply, of reduced access of the weakest groups as a consequence of market logic. Indeed, SI requires an increased capacity for the public to assess and monitor that appropriate quality and access are ensured, whoever the actor is that delivers them. In this sense, such an involvement should go hand in hand with an increased effort from the public sector in setting the rules of the game and ensuring they are respected. Such an effort could take various forms ranging from regulation to certification, from monitoring to evaluation. As underlined during the BEPA workshop, SI must be used to strengthen, not replace, the European Social Model.

The fifth risk is to confine SI to bottom-up or grassroots initiatives. Often, Social Innovations emerge at the local level from sharing and networking between a wide range of actors; it can also be generated by market initiatives with a social concern. However, as the European experience has shown over centuries of experimentation, SI can also stem from the macro/policy level, when policy-makers, public administrators, business and opinion leaders or academics reflect, propose and implement new ways to address social issues. Hence, innovative pension schemes or unemployment policies might be rightly conceived in terms of SI provided that they are able to deliver more in the context of the constraints and challenges ahead. Indeed, SI places an increased role on the involvement of citizens in the design and implementation of solutions to social needs. However, *vis-à-vis* policy-makers, such a role shall not be seen as a substitution, but rather as a means to support policy-making bodies in being more effective. In this sense, as was underlined in the BEPA workshop, SI should be mainstreamed in all societal areas and be seen as a contribution to the EU's social objectives and not as a substitute to current public social policies.

The last risk, as for any new concept, is that one should avoid seeing SI as a panacea for solving all problems. Furthermore, each innovation has to be examined on the base of the evidence of its impact and its limitations. Too often, the benefits of SI as adduced by

its enthusiasts are based upon anecdotal evidence rather than on scientifically proven facts. In addition, the potential costs are often minimised or ignored altogether. For this reason, particular attention should be devoted to issues related to evaluation, impact assessment and measurement. Moreover, whatever the policy, it seems that the moment has come to question what are the underlying goals and assumptions as they lead to very different results. Taking SI, if this means giving up the role of governments in guiding change, that should be made clear. It should also be clear that governments are increasingly understanding that nothing can be taken any longer for granted, no one can be protected life-long and that we must take more responsibility for our destiny as other options have shown that we can try to close our accounts with the past, but the past will not necessarily close its accounts with us.

In this sense, if Social Innovation stands for social responsibility, awareness and action at all levels (from the micro to the macro level), sustaining the creation of a new social pact where all do their best to make it work, then we express our hope that further research and inquiry will be pursued. Indeed, it is rather obvious that our development model and lifestyles are no longer sustainable. Rather than trust in myopic dreams of the past or even more dangerous wishes for less freedom in exchange for promises of well-being, if Social Innovation is a way to name the many possible pathways to fundamentally rethink our societies in the direction of well-being, intergenerational fairness, equality and awareness of our environmental and anthropological limits, then this paper hopes to contribute to such an urgently needed debate.

8. Conclusion: Time to Re-label or to Re-think the Social?

It would be redundant to say something about the economic, social and environmental situation in 2012. It is indeed disastrous but what is worth considering, as wisely said by Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff,⁶⁷ is whether or not we still believe that this time will be different. An empirical analysis of centuries of defaults and bailouts is still not convincing enough to ask ourselves whether, if we don't do things differently, this time will be the same or different, in the sense of worse.

There is no systematic evidence that Social Innovations deliver a tangible social value at both the outcome and process level. As said in the EC report, there are plenty of anecdotal stories at the micro-level that suffer from a weak methodology and lack sufficient homogeneity in the parameters and data used to properly evaluate results. This is also due to the lack of a clear definition, as we can only measure something when this something is somehow defined. To us, a single definition does not exist, nor a range of accepted ones. Here we tried to propose a possible set of definitions, but they are still too broad and, moreover, bear plenty of risks when applied with a lack of rigorous research. Seemingly, and related to this, there are clear issues about the scalability and the possibility to replicate these experiences at a wider and meso/macro level. Indeed, SI experiences seem to remain confined to the local context in which they originate, experiencing great difficulties in growing in size, scope and target (EC 2011). But most of all, they have difficulties in growing in their capacity to be generalised. Scaling up is not just a matter of making something small bigger. It is rather about making experience a model, and a model a

possible way to shape society. Scalability here is intended as the opportunity to transform a success for a few into a policy for all, and an anecdotal story into a scientific paper. There is no reason to blame SI for the dramatic decay of the social situation. Yet, it is equally hard to claim that most of the promises made by social innovators and their fans (EC included) have been kept or hold out a concrete possibility to be kept unless SI is addressed as more than yet another policy fashion to keep our minds busy and our hopes alive. Indeed, a reflection on a wider and direct EU Social Policy or a new role for the welfare state cannot be said to be shadowed by the achievements of SI unless, as we did when we intended SI in the broader sense, this would inspire policy makers, institutions and heads of governments to become more social innovators.

Looking at things differently again, SI can be held responsible, together with many other policy fashions, for being a way to distract society from an urgently needed reflection that goes to the roots of how the EU, and the world in general, thinks it can make the machinery work on assumptions such as endless material growth, debt economy, technology as a solution and not, also, as a problem, and innovation as a necessity. While writing this article, the author received a call for proposals issued by the EC making explicit reference to Social Innovation and ICT. The risk is that many others, when looking at forthcoming calls for proposals, are doing and will do the same in domains such as health, agriculture or energy. Again, text analysis might be very helpful. Sincerely, it is not clear to the author if all this policy bricolage signals that we need to embrace a development philosophy that might be more compliant with our anthropological features and natural rights and duties to build a world in which we can decently live and let live, especially for those that are yet to come and have no right to vote. Indeed, SI, like many other policy fashions that might yet emerge or are already blossoming, can play the role of providing new solutions, but also that of keeping society bound to spurious assumptions. In the current FP7 call for proposals, under the theme social sciences and humanities, there is a specific call, worth €2.5 million, that should draw our attention: ‘Social innovation: empowering people, driving change?’. For the author, that question mark, which also follows the title of the EC Report here discussed, summarises surprisingly efficiently what this paper is about, and perhaps it may assure the reader that such a question also seeks an answer from that same EC.

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61. For confidentiality reasons, the author cannot disclose the names of the members of the lobby as they are still active and they would surely not be happy to be named as a lobby. He just stresses their strong political entanglement with the worlds of business, entrepreneurship and Social Innovation.
62. The author entertained friendly and informal relationships with both, and attended many of their meetings as an EC observer.
63. An Inter-Service group is composed of members of different EC Directorates when a dossier is transversal and requires the contribution (albeit only the endorsement) of different sectors of the Commission. The results of an Inter-Service group might feed the leading directorate, such as BEPA in this case, in producing a Report or a Communication from the Commission.
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