

# New Forms of Philanthropy and Social Transformation

1

PHILANTHROPY IN EUROPE; HISTORY,  
DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES

BARCELONA, OCTOBER, 13TH 2014

PROF.DR. THEO SCHUYT

[WWW.GIVING.NL](http://WWW.GIVING.NL)  
[WWW.ERNOP.EU](http://WWW.ERNOP.EU)  
[WWW.EUFORISTUDY.EU](http://WWW.EUFORISTUDY.EU)

# Content

2

- History
- Characteristics of Modern Philanthropy
- The Golden Age of philanthropy
- Emerging philanthropic Sector and Income Source
- New forms of philanthropy
- State and Philanthropy
- Giving Europe

# History

3

- Charity: poor relief, (orphans, widows) education, religion
- 1601: Charity Law by Queen Elisabeth 1th (UK)

# Characteristics of Modern Philanthropy

4

- Broad spectrum of goals: research, health, nature preservation, culture, international aid
- Definition: (voluntary) private action for the public good (dominantly serving that public good): money/goods/ time/ expertise (Payton 1988; Schuyt 2013)
- Raised by: individuals, legacies, foundations, companies, charity lotteries

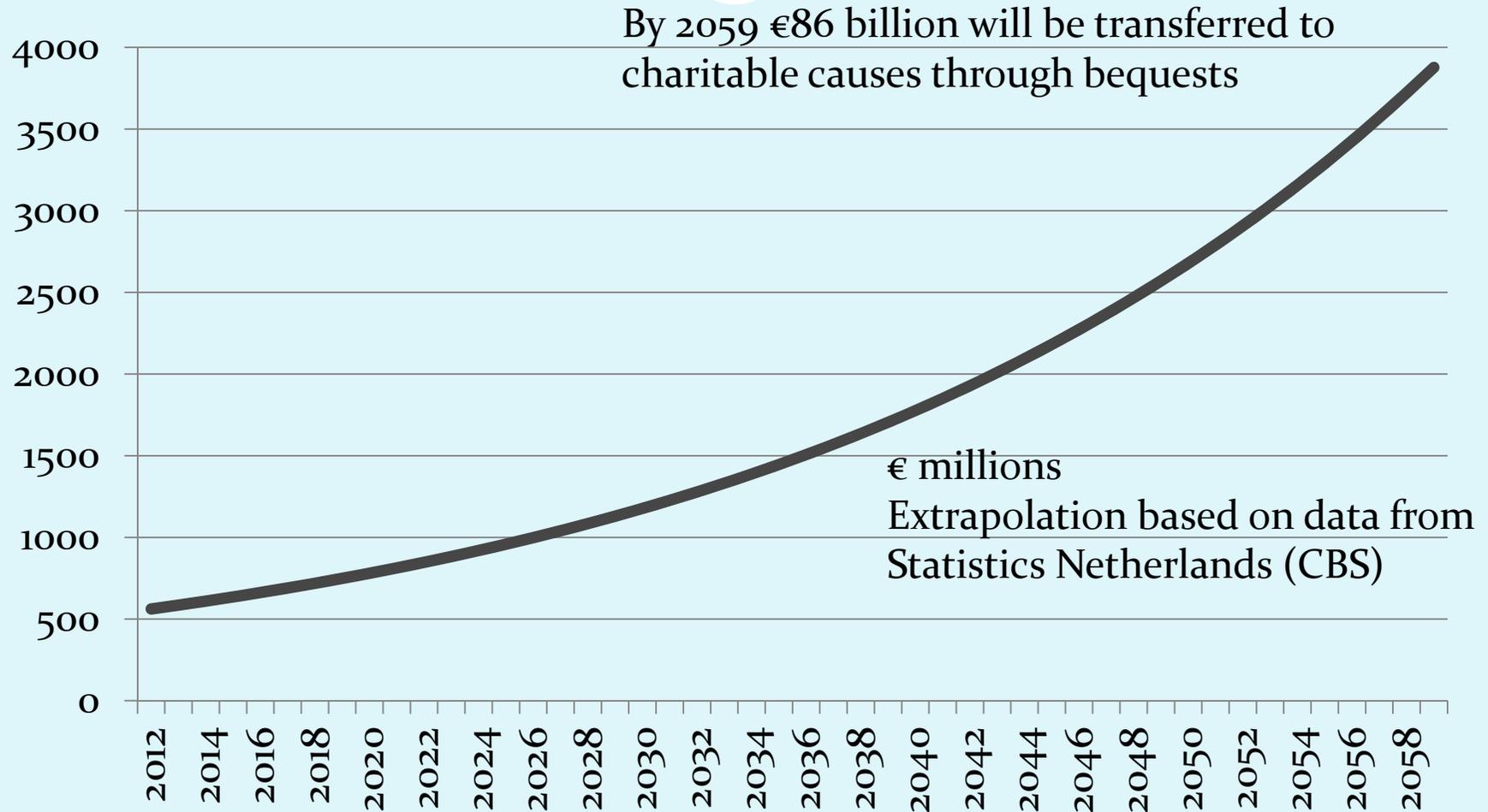
# Emerging Modern Philanthropy

5

- Economic developments: Private wealth in (western) European countries
- Demographic changes
- Cultural changes: Do It Yourself; citizenship  
political changes: changing welfare states

# The "Golden Age" of Philanthropy

6



# Emerging Sector in EU

7

- Foundations in Europe (EUFORISTUDY); European Foundation Center (Philanthropy House in Brussels)
- European Fundraising Association (EFA)
- European Research Network on Philanthropy (ERNOP)
- 2013: Schuyt, Th: Philanthropy and the Philanthropy Sector; an Introduction (Ashgate)

# Philanthropic source of income

8

<b>countries</b>	<b>fees</b>	<b>Government funding</b>	<b>Philanthropy</b>
Italy	61	37	3
Netherlands	39	59	2
Spain	49	32	19
UK	44	47	9
France	36	58	7
Germany	32	64	4
Belgium	18	77	5
Ireland	16	77	7
Austria	44	50	6
Finland	58	36	6
Worldwide (34 countries)	53	34	12
USA	57	31	13

# New Forms of Philanthropy

9

- Venturing and Social Investment
- Grantmaking and structural changes by using foundation's endowments: loans, investments; entrepreneurial philanthropy
- Crowdfunding

# The State and Philanthropy

10

- Public policy and philanthropy represent two different worlds in terms of constituency, legitimacy, structure and values.
- Foundations aim to serve the public good by private funding.
- Governments aim to serve the public good by public funding.

# How to live with (dis)similarities

11

- Gentleman's agreements:
- UK: The Compact (Blair 1998) , The Big Society (Cameron)
- The Netherlands (Covenant 2011)
- To know each other, meet and collaborate



# Integrate Philanthropy within the welfare state paradigm

13

The pillars of western democracies:

- Liberté, (Freedom: the market)
- Egalité (Equality: gouvernement)
- Fraternité: (Brotherhood: philanthropy)

**Rebalancing** these pillars; with support from the scientific community; [www.giving.nl](http://www.giving.nl) - > towards a Giving Europe!

# Social transformation and Foundations

14

- Leading the philanthropy sector
- Philanthropic organizations enjoy a considerable degree of independence: among the freest institutions in modern societies (Anheier 2007: 4)
- Holders of the Culture of Philanthropy: able to promote research on “vision and mission of philanthropy”
- Able to build a philanthropic infrastructure

- Thanks for your attention