

ICSEM PROJECT

Canadian Group

ICSEM Project

Typologies of SE Models

Canada - QUÉBEC

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ICSEM – Canadian Perspective

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ICSEM – Québec's Perspective

Summary

- 1. Terminology in usage in Québec
 - 2. Typologies developed in Québec
 - 3. Proposed framework for social enterprises in Québec
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1. Terminology

- **Social economy enterprises (SEE)**
Entreprises d'économie sociale
 - **Local economic community development**
Développement économique local et communautaire
 - **Community action**
Action communautaire
 - **Autonomous community action**
Action communautaire autonome (ACA)
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1. Terminology

- **Collective enterprises / entrepreneurship**
Entreprises collectives / Entrepreneuriat collectif
 - **Social entrepreneur / entrepreneurship**
Entrepreneur social / Entrepreneuriat social
- Quasi absence of “social enterprise”
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1. Terminology

- “SEE” and “social enterprises”
 - *Overlapping and closely related concepts*
 - *Exceptions on both sides*
 - Established legal basis for SE initiatives
 - *Cooperatives and associations*
 - *Exceptions: hybrids and uncertain components*
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2. Typologies



- Institutional qualification level


Government recognition (ex. Social Economy Act, Coop Act)

- Applied-institutional level

Public Policies (ex. work integration, domestic help, child daycare)

- Analytical levels

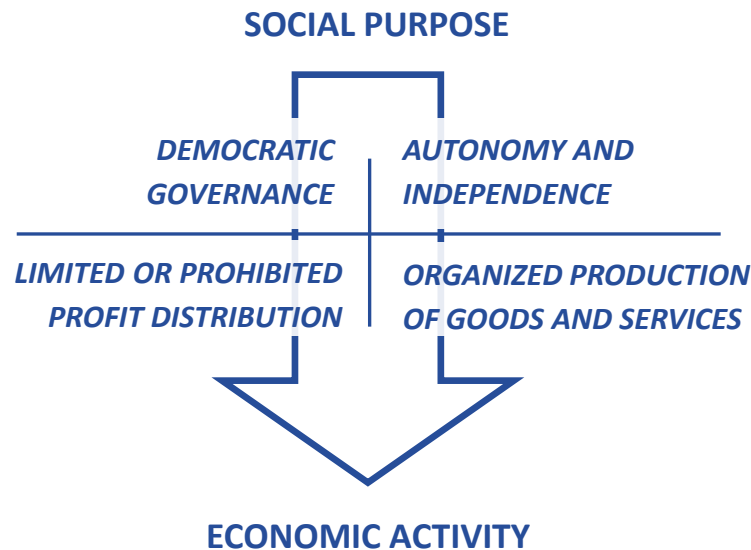
Different attributes (ex. nature of needs, dominant form of activity, resource allocation and source)



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3. Proposed Framework

- A logic model for the qualification of SEE



Source : Bouchard, Cruz Filho and St-Denis, 2011.

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3. Proposed Framework

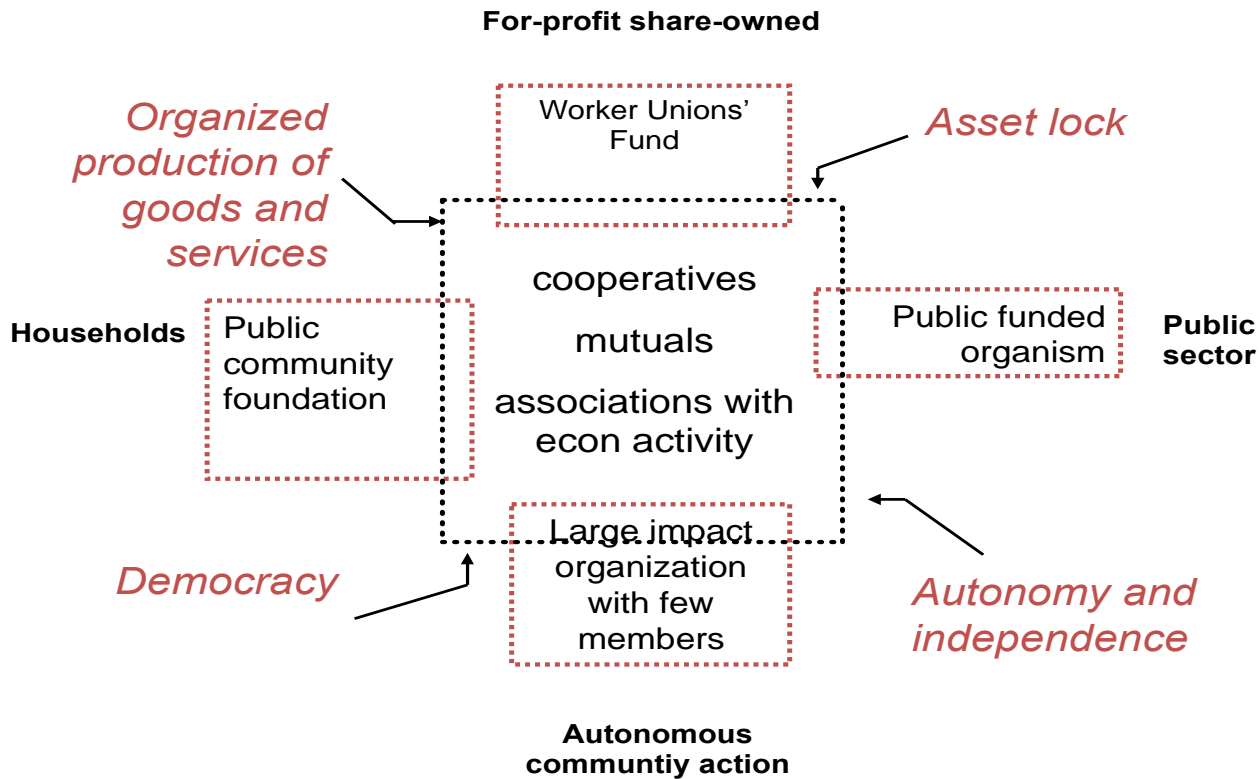
	Typical social economy enterprises (SEE)	Subsidiaries and mix ownership of SEE	Peripheral social economy organizations	Other societal purpose enterprises
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperatives, mutual societies and associations - Conceptual framework criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non cooperative, mutual or association owned by typical social economy enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non cooperative, mutual or association organizations formally governed by the social economy principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For-profit entrepreneurs of economic activities with a social or environmental purpose
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producer coops, consumer coops, solidarity coops, WISE, EÉSAD, CPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iögo (Agropour), Desjardins Capital de risque, Auberge L’Autre Jardin (Carrefour Tiers Monde) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiducie du Chantier, Fondation, Centraide du Grand Montréal, Carrefour Jeunesse Emploi, Zones d’exploitation contrôlée 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communauto, Lufa Farms, Invup, E-180



Source: based on Bouchard, Cruz Filho and St-Denis (2011)

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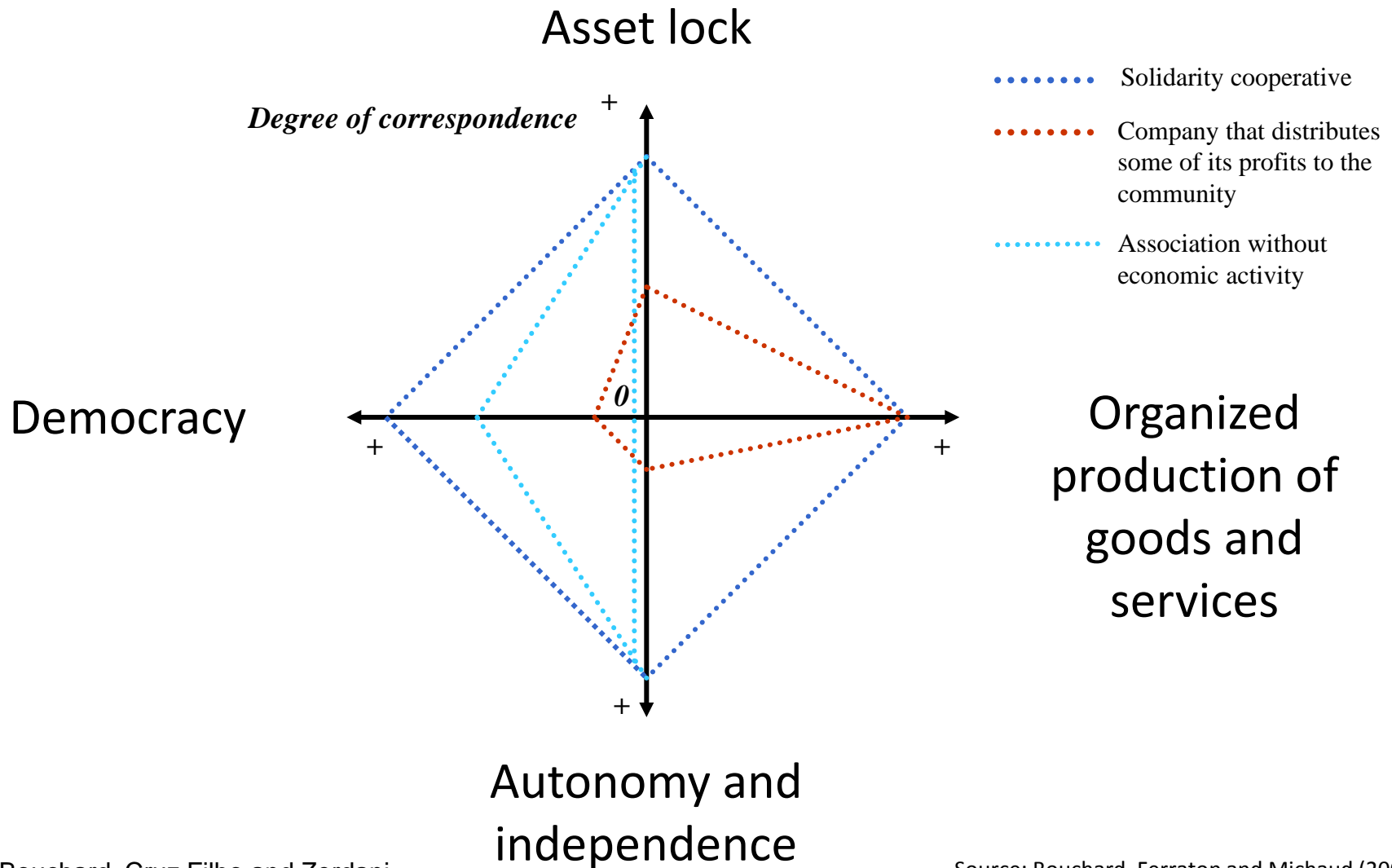
3. Proposed Framework



Source: Adapted from Bouchard, Ferraton, Michaud, 2006 (and Desroche, 1983)

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3. Proposed Framework



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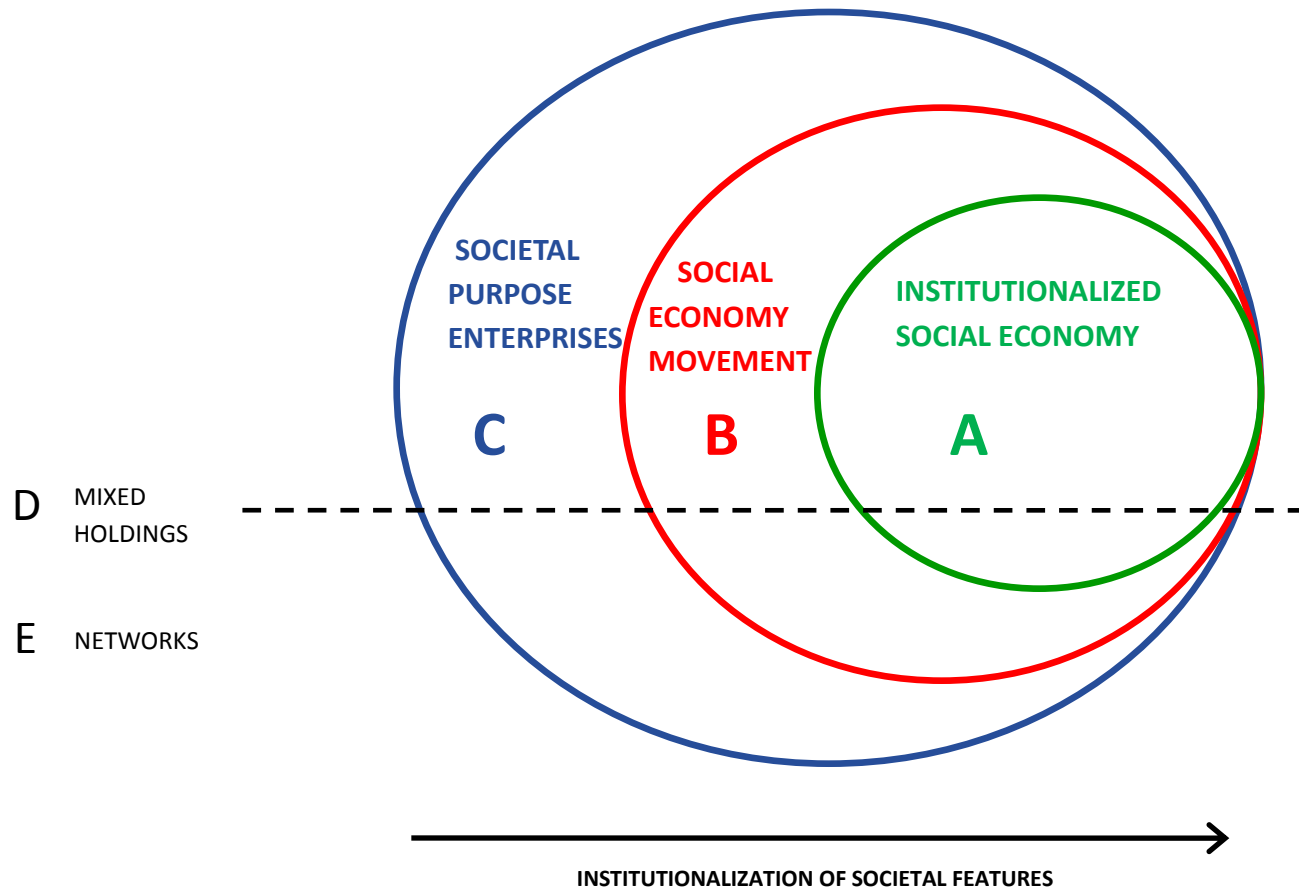
3. Proposed Framework

Description	Examples	Distribution	Production	Autonomy	Democracy	Purpose	Social / environmental purpose or organizational feature
SE Trust funds	Fiducie du Chantier	X		X	X	X	No distribution of surplus, collective governance
Worker unions funds	FondAction, FTQ			X	X	X	Employment creation, environmental sustainability, participative mode
Community Foundations	Centraide du grand Montréal	X		X		X	Participative mode of collecting and allocating funds
Local exchange trading system (LETS)	Accorderies	X		X	X	X	Non-monetary organized trading activity
Public funded community-based organizations	Carrefour Jeunesse Emploi, Zones d’exploitation contrôlée	X	X		X	X	Public funding, non-autonomous but collective governance
Organizations with very small size associative base	Some culture NPO	X		X	X	X	Additional membership not related with the organizational activities can have no democratic participation
Social entrepreneurs	Communauto, Lufa, E-180		X	X		X	Environmental sustainability

Source: based on Bouchard, Cruz Filho and St-Denis (2011)

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3. Proposed Framework



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3. Proposed Framework

Cases	Modal.	Legal structure	Ownership / Governance	Social purposes (Mertens , 2010)
Coopératives de solidarité	A	SOLIDARITY COOP	Collective (multiple stakeholders)	CGS + MCP
CPE (centres de la petite enfance)	A	COOP / NPO	Collective	CGS + TGS
EÉSAD (entreprises d’ÉS d’aide domestique)	A	COOP / NPO	Collective	CGS + TGS
WISE (entreprises d’insertion)	A	NPO	Collective	CGS + MCP
SE Trust funds (e.g. Fiducie du Chantier)	B	TRUST FUND	Collective	CGS + MCP
Worker unions funds (e.g. FondAction)	B	WORKER UNION FUND	Collective	CGS + MCP
Community Foundations (e.g. Centraide)	B	NPO	Collective	TDS + CGS
Communauto	C	CORP	Corporate	MCP
Invup	C	CORP	Corporate	TGS
Les Fermes Lufa	C	CORP	Corporate	CGS
Takt-Etik (B-Corp)	C	CORP	Corporate	CGS
E-180	C	CORP	Corporate	CGS
Mixed (transversal category) (e.g. Cirque du Soleil)	D (A+B+C)	MIXED HOLDING	Mixed	Mixed
Network (e.g. CAP finance)	E (A+B+C)	INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL NETWORK	Collective	MCP+CGS

Subtitles: CORP (private corporate enterprise); CGS (complementary or delegated collective goods or services); MCP (market countervailing power); TGS (trust goods and services)

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Conclusion

- Summary of typologies
 - A: Narrow perimeter and strongly institutionalized
 - B: Adoption of some institutionalized criteria
 - C: All organizations having a societal mission
 - Québec in the Canadian SE context
 - A qualitative “range” approach
 - Closer to social movements
 - Stronger institutionalization (ex. law, solidarity coops)
 - Weaker use of the “social enterprise” term
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