

Summary of effects related to own characteristics social economy enterprises



Feature	Positive benefits for society
<p>The social purpose determines the economic activity; the company caters to the needs of members and the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the CQL Guide • studies • See for example the life cycle analysis of the re-use solution from Insertech • See the study on the impact of RISQ investments
<p>Companies resulting from local mobilizations, territorial anchoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See p. 76 of the ISQ portrait • See the study on the impact of RISQ investments • See the study on local merchant services
<p>Autonomy and independence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management • See the social innovations database of the FORUM • See some examples in this article from the Sun

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<p>Democratic governance</p> <p>[Discover the TIESS project]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ddevelopment of skills and capacities to act citizens about their conditions and their living environment. • The mobilization of expertise as well as diversified knowledge and the involvement of stakeholders make it possible to better take into account the needs of users and the answers to be provided. It is therefore a guarantee of relevant social impact for the environment. • Transparency in management, which makes it possible to strengthen the trust between members and users. • Democratisation of the economy : knowledge sharing, power sharing, democracy at work, which indirectly contributes to the reduction of inequalities.
<p>Striving for economic viability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability, debt repayment and better survival rate than conventional companies. See the study on the survival rate of cooperatives in Quebec. • Offer from fair price : ESAs generally seek to set a price that reflects the actual costs. In cooperatives, any surpluses are returned to members in the form of a rebate. In some cases, social pricing models can be deployed to promote solidarity and access to products. See the TIESS guide on social pricing. • On average, ES companies receive only 5.6% of their income (30% in the case of NPOs and less than 1% for coops) from subsidies and other public aid (see p. 67 of the ISQ portrait). This ability to hybridize resources means that the leverage effect of ES investments is sometimes greater than that obtained in the conventional enterprise (see p. 26 and 30 of the annual management report of the MESI 2016-2017).
<p>Limited or prohibited distribution of surpluses and leftovers in the event of dissolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing inequalities : distribution of wealth at source and limitation of wage gaps (an internal study by the COOP Network shows that the wage gap of the majority of Quebec worker cooperatives does not exceed 2:1), which promotes collective and egalitarian enrichment rather than the concentration of wealth. • Positive spin-offs for the local economy rather than capital flight: companies are spending and investing locally rather than paying dividends to shareholders. • Creating a sustainable collective heritage linked to the social mission pursued, so that the organization continues to improve the well-being of its users. • Effect of economic stabilization : assets protected from speculation, particularly important effect in the field of real estate. See for example, in Montreal, SHAPEM, which manages more than 1,750 housing units with a value of more than \$ 100 million in a non-profit logic that preserves affordability and social diversity.