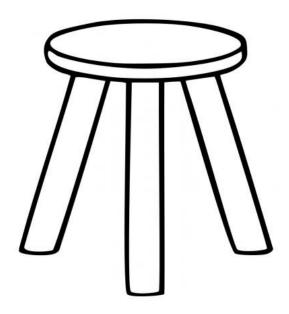


Social Economy

Contributing to the maintenance and creation of decent work in times of crisis

Three pillars for a balanced economy

- Public sector
- Private sector
- Social economy





Key numbers



- 11 200 social economy enterprises all over Quebec
 - 8400 non-profit organizations
 - 2 410 nonfinancial cooperatives
 - 320 financial cooperatives
 - 30 mutual-benefit societies
- 13,4M members
- 220 000 workers across Quebec
- 39% of enterprises are mroe than 30 years old.
- 47,8 G\$ in revenue

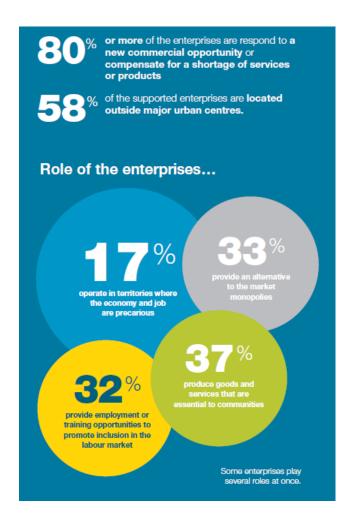


IMPACT

65% survival rate after 5 years, compared to 35% for traditional SMEs (Québec)

Four keys to understanding their sustainability:

- They meet defined needs
- They are supported by the community
- Networking and Technical Support





Région administrative	Populati on	Nombre d'entreprises d'économie sociale	Population par entreprise	Pourcentage de la population	Pourcentage des entreprises
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<mark>199 934</mark>	<mark>560</mark>	357	2%	5%
Saguenay-Lac- Saint-Jean	<mark>277 104</mark>	<mark>670</mark>	414	3%	6%
Capitale-Nationale	737 497	1 220	605	9%	11%
Mauricie	268 261	430	624	3%	4%
Estrie	324 517	580	560	4%	5%
Montréal	2 008 777	2 780	723	24%	25%
Outaouais	389 213	380	1024	5%	3%
Abitibi- Témiscamingue	<mark>147 888</mark>	<mark>330</mark>	448	2%	3%
Côte-Nord et Nord- du-Québec	<mark>137 556</mark>	<mark>300</mark>	459	2%	3%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la- Madeleine	<mark>91 707</mark>	<mark>350</mark>	262	1%	3%
Chaudière- Appalaches	424 709	650	653	5%	6%
Laval	431 208	270	1597	5%	2%
Lanaudière	501 957	460	1091	6%	4%
Laurentides	601 588	440	1367	7%	4%
Montérégie	1 536 242	1 370	1121	18%	12%
Centre-du-québec	243 730	380	641	3%	3%
Total	8 321 888	11170		100%	100%

Bien que la population du Bas-Saint-Laurent représente seulement 2% de la population totale du Québec, 5% des entreprises d'économie sociale sont localisées sur ce territoire.



A balanced economy for inclusive growth

Social economy initiatives are rooted in their territory and their communities:

- They enable communities to find answers to their local needs These are generally the most relevant and lasting: cf. Elinor Ostrom, 2009 Nobel prize in economics
- They are particularly important for remote communities, with few or no services in the vicinity
 often deemed "not profitable enough" by conventional enterprises
- They involve the stakeholders of the communities
 Multiplication of « coopératives de solidarité » e.g. multistakeholder coops



Vers une relance économique

OSONS ENCORE LA SOLIDARITÉ



Let's dare a decent quality of life for all

Vers une relance économique

OSONS... UNE QUALITÉ DE VIE DECENTE POUR TOUS





Vers une relance économique

OSONS... L'IMMOBILIER COLLECTIF



Let's dare collective real estate (ownership)



Let's dare to buy local

Vers une relance économique

OSONS... L'ACHAT LOCAL





Vers une relance économique

OSONS... LA SÉCURITÉ ET L'AUTONOMIE ALIMENTAIRES

CHANTIER
DE L'ÉCONOMIE SOCIALE

Let's dare food security and food sovereignty.



Let's dare he ecological transition.

Vers une relance économique

OSONS... LATRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE





Let's dare a just recognition of work.

Vers une relance économique

OSONS... UNEJUSTE RECONNAISSANCE DUTRAVAIL





Let's dare a just recognition of work & labour.

Recognize the fair value of jobs in the social economy by **putting in place financial support measures for enterprises for the improvement / fairness of workers' conditions**, in particular the **equity between organizations of the public sector and the social economy**, with similar missions and activities (e.g. daycare workers, homecare workers, etc.)

Implement specific strategies for attracting / maintaining employment for sectors weakened by the impact of the current crisis. These sectors, at the heart of the vitality and distinctive culture of the territories, must be preserved.



Let's dare a just recognition of work & labour.

- Continue financial support for social economy enterprises in terms of workforce training and management for sustainable adaptation to change. The current crisis is generating new training needs, but also highlights longer-term training needs (marketing, teleworking policies and practices, including maintaining team and community life, organizational development, digital technology skills, etc.) It is also essential to recognize the costs associated with the acquisition of equipment for the development of skills in enterprises (e.g. software).
- Invest in the support and integration of vulnerable populations to avoid creating long-term unemployment.
- Strengthen the means available to allow the **buyouts** (by workers or the community) in order to ensure the **safeguarding of jobs in private companies** suitable for sale by their owner.
- Support the establishment of organizational models aimed at pooling the resources (human or technical) of enterprises, in order to ensure decent living conditions for workers / self-employed workers (e.g. employers' cooperatives.)



The Chantier de l'économie sociale

Core business

Bring together actors to promote and develop the social economy

Mandates

- Gather territorial and sectoral stakeholders of the social economy and their partners
- Promote the social economy as a tool for economic and social transformation
- Create conditions and tools to facilitate the experimentation, development and consolidation of new sectors and projects
- Participate in the construction of alliances with other socioeconomic actors working to transform our development model



The Chantier de l'économie sociale

Democratic structure

- A network of 22 regional poles in each region including First Nation territories
- Electoral colleges (Pôles, networks of enterprises, support organizations, social movements, labour union, youth, Indigenous communities, etc.)
- A 32-member Board of Directors and an Executive committee
- Permanent and ad-hoc committees to enable constructive strategizing and collective movement-building



Labour force development



Sectoral council on labour force development for the social economy and community organisations (1997)

An integral part of a network of sectoral councils:

- Needs analyses for training, including workers, management and volunteer boards
- Development of apprenticeship programs and other training for workers in collaboration with educational institutions
 - On-the-job apprenticeship program & certification for domestic workers
- Training tools for managers of collective entreprises and organisations
 - Governance, human resource management, financial management of cooperatives or enterprising non-profits
- Initiative directed toward attracting the next generation of workers



Financial tools



Réseau d'investissement social du Québec

 Development of social economy enterprises in Québec by providing accessible financial tools adapted to their specific characteristics and phases of development.

Chantier de l'économie sociale Trust



 Provides loans with a 15-year capital repayment moratorium. Patient capital financing helps to support start-up and expansion projects and real estate investments.



From idea to action Projects financed



Reason for investment

CONSTRUCTION AND EXPLOITATION OF A COMPLEX

OF TEN GREENHOUSES

7 JOBS CREATED

2 635 888 \$

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT

Financial partners (non exhaustive)
RISQ Pre-startup 50 000 \$
Initiative de Développement Coop 6 000 \$
Fiducie du Chantier 500 000 \$
CLD 50 000 \$





THE SOCIAL ECONOMY ACT (2013)

Québec !!!

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Updated to June 12, 2018
This document has official status.

chapter E-1.1.1

SOCIAL ECONOMY ACT

- 3. "Social economy" means all the economic activities with a social purpose carried out by enterprises whose activities consist, in particular, in the sale or exchange of goods or services, and which are operated in accordance with the following principles:
 - (1) the purpose of the enterprise is to meet the needs of its members or the community;
 - (2) the enterprise is not under the decision-making authority of one or more public bodies within the meaning of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information (chapter A-2.1);
 - (3) the rules applicable to the enterprise provide for democratic governance by its members;
 - (4) the enterprise aspires to economic viability;
 - (5) the rules applicable to the enterprise prohibit the distribution of surplus earnings generated by its activities or provide that surplus earnings be distributed among its members in proportion to the transactions each of the members has carried out with the enterprise; and
 - (6) the rules applicable to a legal person operating the enterprise provide that in the event of its dissolution, the enterprise's remaining assets must devolve to another legal person sharing similar objectives.

For the purposes of the first paragraph, a social purpose is a purpose that is not centred on monetary profit, but on service to members or to the community and is characterized, in particular, by an enterprise's contribution to the well-being of its members or the community and to the creation of sustainable high-quality jobs.

A social economy enterprise is an enterprise whose activities consist, in particular, in the sale or exchange of goods or services, and which is operated, in accordance with the principles set out in the first paragraph, by a cooperative, a mutual society or an association endowed with legal personality.

2013, c. 22, s. 3.

- 1. Meets the needs of its members
- 2. Independent from the State
- 3. Democratic governance
- 4. The enterprise strives for economic viability
- 5. Surpluses distributed equitably among its members
- 6. At dissolution, assets devolved to another enterprise with similar objectives.

Cooperatives -

Producers' cooperatives Workers' cooperatives Worker Shareholders cooperatives Consumers' Cooperatives Solidarity Cooperatives

Mutuals

Enterprising non-profits



THANK YOU!

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