

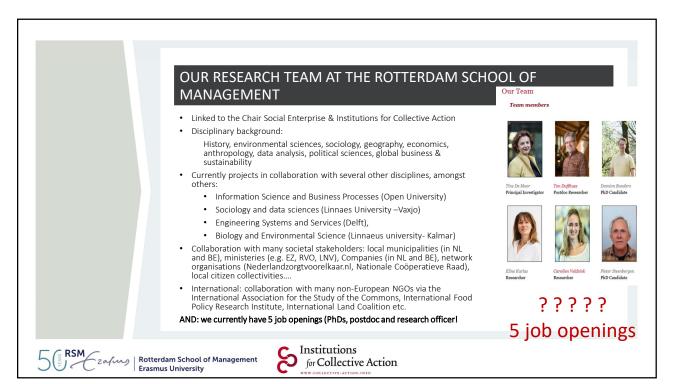
# "How can citizens' collectives be seen as social enterprises?"

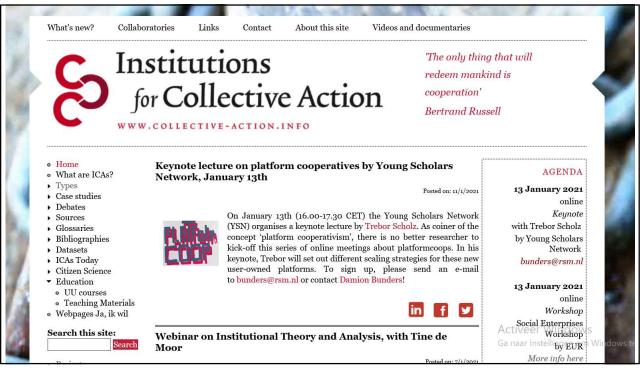
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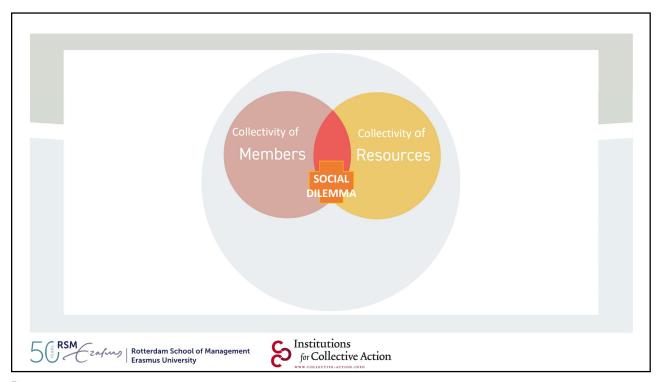


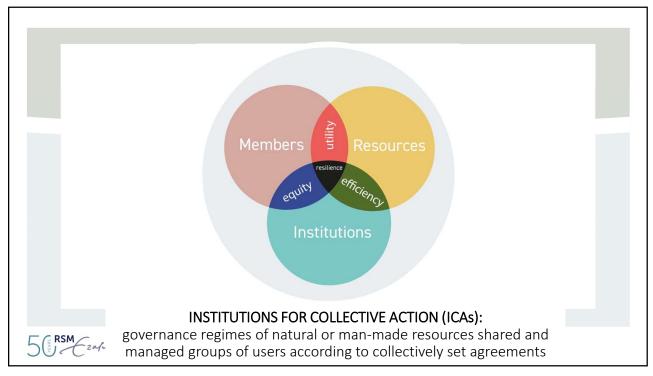


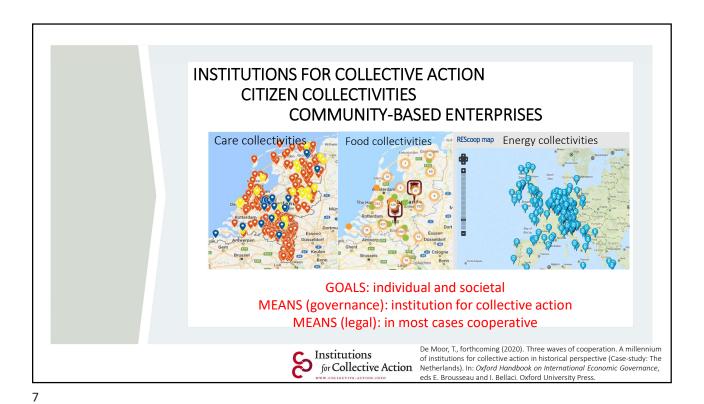
Collectivity of Members

Members

Solutions for Collective Action for Collective Action for Collective Action





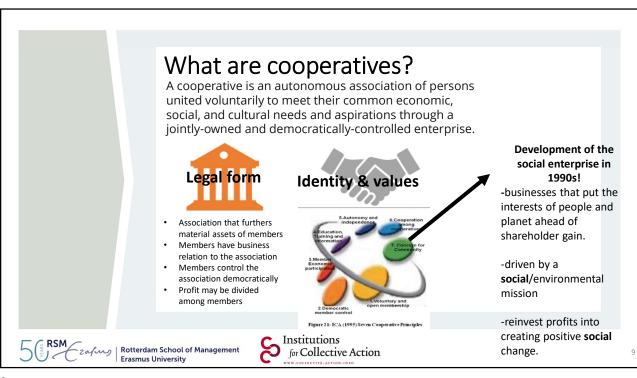


'WAVE' OF NEW CITIZEN **COLLECTIVITIES** 160 -In & verkoop • Especially from 2005 onwards 140 nonfood Industrie. • Most of these have a local focus Energie & transport Kunst & • Legal form: mainly cooperatives Cultuur -Land & Tuinbouw NEW TYPES OF COOPS, E.G. REGIONAL COOPS ---Overige Prof. dienstv Verzekeraars S Institutions

for Collective Action De Moor, T., 2013. Homo cooperans. Institutions for collective Hoveling, M. and Heukers, C., 2016. 'Coöperaties in Nederland, action and the compassionate society. Utrecht: Utrecht

University, Faculty of Humanities, p. 10 [adapted].

2016', Coöperatie (June 2016), p. 17.



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## Legal form versus organisational objectives

- Legal form:
  - Strict formulation can help to exclude "pseudo-cooperatives"
  - e.g. NL: Huawei as a cooperative...
  - Existence of social enterprise as legal form helps to ensure maximal profit for members and reinvestment in societal goals
  - e.g. many European Countries have defined a social cooperative as a subform of the cooperative

#### Interesting:

- trend towards integrating societal goals in legal forms, e.g. NL: BV-M (private company with societal goals
- In Belgium: social enterprises have become subform of the cooperative...



# Potential advantages of cooperative SEs

- Can coops make financing Ses easier?
  - Citizens as alternative source of financing SEs
  - Prolonged crowdfunding
  - · Solid consumer base
- Can coops through efficient and effective governance model achieve higher impact for SEs?
- -value-based and integration impact in initial goals of organisation, supported by all members (producers and consumers) -> greater carrying capacity for innovative ideas?
- -consolidation goals through internal self-regulation (e.g. avoiding freeriding) -> more resilient SEs?
- -influencing members' mindset through democratic and sustainable governance-> positive effect on prosocial behaviour members? Spill-over effect?



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### Post-COVID19-opportunities for SEs as COOPS IN THE FUTURE?

- More "income pooling", "gigs"... due to increasing job insecurity
  - -> Role for *platform cooperatives* as alternative for "regular platform economy" (Uber, Airbnb, Deliveroo...)?
- Companies in trouble, looking for new sources of investment/capital + working at home creates higher sense of ownership among employees
  - -> Role for employee/worker-cooperatives?
    - -> Capital remains in the local (circular) economy?
    - -> Resilience and long-term perspective dominate over short-term profit maximalisation?
- Deglobalisation + growing popularity of short chain because of health/ security reasons ('localisation')
  - -> Higher consumer-awareness about societal impact consumer-behaviour?
  - -> Role for consumer-investor in **consumer-coops? Multi-stakeholder coops?**



## QUESTIONS FOR WORLD CAFE

Can the cooperative model help to create more resilient social enterprises by engaging citizens as members?

- As long-term crowdfunders?
- Would a cooperative model be better to increase the impact of the message of the SE on consumers and general public?
- Can owner-consumers become advocates of the goal of the SE?



