## SOCIAL ENTERPRISES BY PETER STOYKO

A social enterprise is a firm dedicated to benefitting the community or society. Unlike a private firm, social enterprises are not fixated on profits but, unlike a charity or non-profit. can reward investors to some degree. There is no contradiction between doing good and being commercially self-sustainable in the long run. Governments can encourage these enterprises with tax incentives, seed funding, and financial regulations. They can also spin off internal units as social enterprises. As with any blurring of the lines, there is dispute about what should count as a social enterprise. Nonetheless, an ideal type is emerging, one with four defining features. 🔶



are ...

... a sideline: neither a social 10' responsibility branch of a for-profit business nor a commercial shop run by charity; selfperpetuating social benefits are a social enterprise's raison d'être.





cooperatives that share profits internally but have no larger social cause.

## FINANCIAL MODEL

A sustainable business allows financial independence and political self-determination, not reliance on the goodwill of donors and granting agents. Revenues are not sought as an end, but as a means to an end.

ITSSTO

**Entrepreneurial risk-**

taking creates social

value, not just econo-

mic value, by serving

society and striving

for a greater cause.

needs unmet by

other sectors of



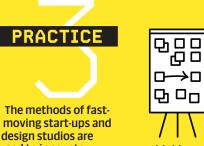
Returns

START-UP

prises reinvesting profits and some offering modest financial returns to investors. Social Returns on Investment (SRoI) are expected, with new indicators and reporting methods demonstrating success to investors.



Rethinking value creation and destruction. Doing good involves tackling neglected problems, helping the under-served, disrupting problematic behaviours, and rejiggering systems with harmful affects. Social enterprises also model the change they advocate.



design studios are used to innovate. Social enterprises have more discretion to think holistically about the nature of challenges.

RELATIONS

Social entrepreneurship

the enterprise and those who

benefit. Members of the broader

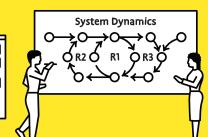
community participate in the devel-

opment of services and products as

co-creators or are empowered to help

themselves.

redefines relationships between



Rethinking management practice. Entrepreneurialism is not merely mimicked. Business skills support market viability. Design methods create thoughtful products and services. Systems thinking helps see problems holistically. Experimentation enables learning.



Rethinking social relationships. Collective intelligence of social networks is the source of new insights. Social change is part of the value created. Those affected are involved in decision-making. Power relations between stakeholders are rebalanced to be fair and equitable.

