

# For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Co-operatives



#### Introduction

The concept of not-for-profit vs. for-profit is often challenging for groups and organizations when they are considering a corporate structure for their group. Not-for-profit status can be confusing because it has a particular connotation regarding to income tax, which requires filing information with different government departments or agencies than those that apply to for-profit business and the operations of a for-profit business.

With co-ops, not-for-profit status is less closely tied to corporate form than for typical not-for-profit corporations, which has practical impacts for groups to consider.

#### Not-for-Profit Does Not Mean At-Cost

In a not-for-profit organization, regardless of its corporate structure (co-op or corporation), the generation of profit is not the primary motivation. There are broader goals that make up the primary purpose of the organization.

Not-for-profit **does not mean** that the organization operates at-cost or at a break-even level. It also does not mean that the organization is prohibited from producing revenue through its activities or from generating a surplus. All the term not-for-profit is meant to indicate is that the organization does not operate with the primary purpose of generating profit.

## **Corporate Structure** and Paying Taxes

The corporate structure of an organization is generally defined by specific legislation that dictates how a particular type of organization can be created and operated. In Ontario, co-operatives are subject to the *Co-operative Corporations Act* and notfor-profit corporations are subject to the *Corporations Act*. These pieces of legislation indicate what is required for a particular organization to be considered a properly incorporated and functioning co-op or notfor-profit corporation.

However, these pieces of legislation do not dictate or regulate the tax status of an organization. The tax status of a co-op or corporation is subject to a piece of federal legislation called the *Income Tax Act*, which is overseen by the Canada Revenue Agency. The determination of tax status is subject to a set of criteria that the Canada Revenue Agency applies to any 'club, association or society' (which can include corporations) that wishes to qualify as a not-for-profit organization.

#### **Practical Issues of Not-for-Profit**

To some extent, the concept of not-forprofit is a philosophical one — however there are practical consequences that apply to organizations as a result of choosing to operate as a not-for-profit.

The decision to operate as a not-for-profit is one that will have to be made before the group incorporates and begins operating. In the case of co-ops, there are certain statements that will have to be included in your Articles of Incorporation. You will have to indicate in the 'special provisions' section that the co-op is carrying on business without the purpose of gain for its members and that any profit or surplus that the co-op earns will be used for the purposes

- 9,000 co-operatives operating in Canada. The Canadian co-operative movement has over \$330 billion in assets and more than 18 million members.
- A federal study has shown than health care co-ops have lower per-capita health care costs than private practice models.
- Canadian
   co-operatives employ
   more than 150,000
   employees.
- Canada has the world's largest per-capita credit union membership: about one-third of all Canadians are members of a credit union or caisse populaire.



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of promoting its objects. This will indicate to the Canada Revenue Agency that the co-op meets the criteria to be considered not-forprofit and is therefore income tax exempt.

### Co-ops Can Be For-Profit or Not-for-Profit

In the case of co-ops, the *Co-operative Corporations Act* applies to all co-ops (with only slight differences required in the incorporation documents to designate not-for-profit status). This means that a co-op can operate as either a not-for-profit or a for-profit and still be considered a co-op under the *Co-operative Corporations Act*.

In the case of not-for-profit corporations, they must actually incorporate as corporations under the *Corporations Act*. If they wish to operate as a for-profit corporation, they will do so by incorporating under the *Business Corporations Act*.

## Why Would a Co-op Want to Operate as a Not-for-Profit?

One of the biggest advantages for all notfor-profit organizations (including co-ops) is that they are exempt from paying income tax. However, there are other reasons that a co-op may choose to operate as a notfor-profit. Some types of co-ops must operate as a not-for-profit to gain access to government funding. This is the case for both daycare co-ops and not-for-profit housing co-ops. Some co-ops in other sectors may also choose to operate as a not-for-profit to gain access to funding which is only available to charities and NFPs.

More recently, different co-ops have formed with specific community or social goals that are broader than simply meeting the needs of its members. Many of these co-ops operate as NFPs to emphasize their dedication to wider community goals.

A disadvantage for a co-op operating as a not-for-profit is that the co-op is prohibited from distributing any surplus that it generates to its members. This can be a serious disadvantage in attracting members. Co-ops must consider if the benefits of being income tax exempt outweigh the drawbacks of being unable to distribute surplus to members.

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## More resources are available at: CoopZone Network coopzone.coop

This is one of a series of FACTSheets created by OCA providing general knowledge, best practices, and sector-specific information.

Get the full list of FACTSheets online at ontario.coop/documents\_downloads

#### References

Information Bulletin IT-496R Non-Profit
Organizations (Canada Revenue Agency):
cra-arc.gc.ca/E/pub/tp/it496r/
it496r-e.html