



Gap analysis

Final seminar, Helsinki 27th September 2013







Co-operatives – Controversial issue

Co-operatives are...

- FACING IDENTITY CRISES
- LACKING MEMBERS INVOLVEMENT
- STRUGGLING FOR PROMOTING THE CO-OP VALUES

ALSO

- NEEDED IN CRISES ECONOMIES
- ENHANCING DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES
- SUPPORTING SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

This is why specific learning model is needed for co-operatives

Conventus - Gap Analysis

Aim:

- MAP THE SITUATION OF CO-OPERATIVES IN EACH COUNTRY AND CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT
- REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS FOR AN EFFECTIVE LEARNING MODEL FOR CO-OPERATIVES

Method:

- EVERY PARTNER PERFORMED A COMPARABLE GAP ANALYSE
- EACH PARTNER CREATED TWO TO FOUR COMPARABLE CASE STORIES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Comparison of co-op situation in partner countries						
	FINLAND	ICELAND	TRENTO/ITALY	POLAND	SWEDEN	
Number of inhabitants	5.375.276	320.000	530.000	38.000.000	9.415.570	
Number of co-op employees	37.480	800	18.000	300.000	63.000	
Number of co-op companies	4.227	35	536	9.000	12.500	
Number of co-op federations	9	1	1	62	22	
Largest co-op business sectors – number of employees	Retail Banking Wood processing	Retail Housing Food processing	Agriculture Banking Social	Housing Agriculture Retail Banking	Retail Housing Agriculture	
Co-op employees % of inhabitants 0,7%		0,3%	3,4%	1%	0,7%	
Average no of employees pr co-op company	9	23	26	33	5	

GROWTH CONDITIONS FOR CO-OPERATIVES

Factors favourable for start-up and development of co-operatives:

- 1. SUPPORT MEASURES
- 2. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY
- 3. INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCES
- 4. PUBLIC ATTITUDE

Output from co-operatives:

- 1. SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS
- 2. ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Comparison of co-op conditions in partner countries						
	FINLAND	ICELAND	İTALY	POLAND	SWEDEN	
Minimum number of co-op founders	3 (7 for keeping employer status)	15 (exemption possible)	3: social 10: consumer 300: credit	5 for social- and farmers co- ops, 10 for all other	3	
Support environment	Mix of support from regional business advisors and co-op organisations	No	Local government offers support	Only social co-ops and farmers groups are supported on national level	22 consulting and support organisations	
General attitude	Favourable	Neutral	Favourable	Not favourable	Favourable	

MEANS OF FINANCE FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING MODELS

COOPERATIVE TRAINING MODELS							
	FINLAND	ICELAND	İTALY	POLAND	SWEDEN		
Organised by	Local cooperative associations and enterprises		FL (owned by FTC)	National Cooperative Council and sectorial co- op organisations	Coompanion		
Charged/free of charge	Free and/or co-funded for co-ops and potential co-ops		Some funded 60% by regional authorities. Some by co-op enterprises	Free or chargeable. Reasonable prices or funded by EU projects	Free. Funded by Coompanion and regional funds		
National/regional involvement	Yes, by regional national university business programme		60% by special regional law	None	2/3 by public sector		

	CASE STORIES - SUMMARY								
					Preferable	Preferable			
	Co-op				supplementary	future			
	name	Activity	Members	First training	education	education			
				Three month					
				training in an		Marketing,			
FI	Pienkoti	Rehabilitation for elderly	7	incubator centre	Practical issues	motivation			
				General advises					
		Reinforce job opportunities		and training by	Basic elements. E.g.	Co-operetive			
SV	LIVEK	for immigrants	11	Coompanion	Members motivation	ideology			
		Social co-op. Second hand		General advises					
		shop, home service, bike		and training by					
SV	Lärkan	repair, café, etc.	36	Coompanion	Financial management	Business strategy			
SV	Trill	Social co-op: Second hand shop, home service, handi craft, café, rehab, etc.	4	General advises and training by Coompanion	Exchange experiences with others	Financial qualifications			
IT	Dinamos	Hous renting brokerage - mainly for first accommodation	42	None	Law/ regulations and management training	Area planning, management training			
IS	NPA	Social co-op: Provide personal assistance to handicap people and advice them on their rights	33	Leagal assistance and information from similar organisations in Skandinavia	Co-op ideology and	Constant motivation to members			
IS	BSA	Service housing construction for elderly	3400	Leagal advice and exchange of experiences with others	Content of co-op strategy	Methodes to bring in new members			

SVOT ANALYSIS

Strengths:

- Training activities (FI, IT, PO, SE)
- Co-operative culture/ideology
 (IS, IT)

Opportunities:

- Increased demand/interest for training (IS, IT, SE, PO)
- Using new and more sufficient methods for training

(PO,SE)

Weaknesses:

- Limited knowledge of the co-op model (FI, IS, IT, PO)
- Negative attitude to co-ops (IS, PO)
- Unfavourable legislation (PO)

Threats:

- Lack of new business investments (IS, IT)
- Commercial companies taking over the "market" (PO)
- Adopting legislative solutions that will eliminate co-ops from the market (PO)