SUMMARY OF THE REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN SPAIN IN THE YEAR 2000

DIRECTORS

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PROLOGUE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Social Economy must play a major rôle in the process of building a united Europe in order to ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with the indispensable social objectives that will make it possible to move towards a totally balanced and cohesive European society.

To attain this goal, the member States and the European Union itself have been striving to construct a European social model that will combine economic growth and social justice in an equitable manner. We believe that these objectives are fully compatible and inseparable, as the Spanish and European experiences have already demonstrated.

The Social Economy is performing an important task in the pursuit of this aim and this social integration function by putting into practice its principle of harmonious compatibility between the social and economic spheres, the perfect framework for the modern society to which we aspire.

Consequently, we need to have an accurate picture of the reality covered by the Social Economy, as an agent of economic and social progress. This Report, fruit of the labours of the group of experts that make up CIRIEC-ESPAÑA, responds to this purpose as regards the case of Spain in particular. Moreover, it gives their objective view of the situation of what has been called the “economy of solidarity” in Spain with all the technical and scientific rigour of their professional and academic specialisation.

This work, published during the Spanish presidency of the European Union in 2002, highlights the increasing importance of the Social Economy in Spain and its unmistakable future potential. This is demonstrated by the fact that the sales of the Social Economy in the year 2000 made up over 7.1 percent of Spain’s GDP and it provided 6.2 percent of the total remunerated employment in our country. An additional sign of its vitality is that this social employment grew by 58 percent between 1990 and 2000.

We hope that this Report will help to increase awareness of the strengths of the Social Economy in Spain as an important instrument of social and economic progress for our fellow-citizens and as a valuable reference point for our society.

Juan Carlos Aparicio
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs
Madrid, 2nd March 2002

INTRODUCTION

As in previous reports by CIRIEC-España (*White Paper on the Social Economy in Spain,* published in 1992, *Report on the situation of cooperatives and labour companies in Spain*, 1996, and others) a large team, composed of 21 researchers from different Spanish universities, has drawn up a **Report on the situation of the Social Economy in Spain in the year 2000** for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This examines the recent developments, current situation and prospects for the Social Economy at the beginning of 2001 with special reference to the main types of Social Economy companies in the market sector (cooperatives, labour companies and mutual societies) and the social action non-profit organisations, which form part of the private non-market producers sub-sector.

This Summary is a synopsis of the main conclusions of the study. It presents all the sectors of the Social Economy as a group and gives the main data on the Social Economy in relation to the Spanish economy as a whole.

J. Barea and J.L. Monzón
Directors

1. THE SCOPE OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY

Despite the rise and consolidation of the term *Social Economy*, its use is not wholly unambiguous as it coexists alongside terms such as *third sector, third system, non-profit economy, voluntary sector, alternative economy, general interest economy* and others which, although they attempt to describe similar realities, do not always delimit the same field of activity.

Of the approaches and theories that have been developed to identify the shared features of the companies and organisations that form part of this *third sector*, located between the public economy and the traditional capitalist economy, two stand out, the Social Economy approach and the NPO (non-profit organisations) approach. The first, of French origin, is used in continental Europe and has spread to a number of European countries, Canada and large areas of Latin America. It is structured around three large families: *cooperatives, mutuals* and *associations*.

The NPO approach originated in the English-speaking world. Over the past quarter-century it has produced the literature on the *non-profit sector* or *non-profit organisations* (NPO). These are considered to be private organisations with a formal organisation, self-management capacity and the participation of altruistic volunteers in their activities. By virtue of their founding rules, they may not distribute their surplus to those who control them but must use it to achieve their goals or to assist persons who exercise no control over the organisation.

The Social Economy approach, which dates back to the 19th century, has been defined in different ways over the past 20 years, mainly in France, Spain and Belgium. Recently, in 1999, the European Commission's Consultative Committee of Cooperatives, Mutuals, Associations and Foundations (CCCMAF) established the following points to underline the common features of Social Economy organisations as a whole that enable them to be differentiated from capitalist companies:

- Priority given to people and the purpose of the organisation rather than capital: with the exception of foundations, all are people-based companies.

- Open, voluntary membership and democratic control by rank-and-file members.
- Combining the interests of members, users and/or the general interest.
- Defending and applying the principle of solidarity and responsibility.
- Autonomous management and independence from the authorities.
- Surpluses employed in pursuit of the organisation's objectives, through reinvestment or distribution at the members' will, in order to create jobs, embark on new activities, provide a yield on the capital invested, services to members, social and cultural activities, etc.

The CCCCMAF expressly includes cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations and labour companies among the organisations that make up the Social Economy.

The NPOs have been brought within the tradition of the Social Economy approach by a new concept, developed in Spain. Since 1989, CIRIEC-Spain's Scientific Committee has been promulgating a new definition of the Social Economy based on the Cooperative Principles and the methodology of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts and the Spanish System of National Accounts. This definition identifies two sub-sectors of the Social Economy: a) **the market or business sub-sector**, made up of companies with a democratic organisation (one person, one vote) and a distribution of profits or surpluses that is not linked to the capital contributed by the member, and b) **the non-market sub-sector**, which comprises the private, not-for-profit organisations intended to serve households.

In accordance with this methodology, the Social Economy is understood to mean *a group of private companies created to meet their members' needs through the market by producing goods and providing services, insurance and finance, where profit distribution and decision-making are not directly linked to the capital contributed by each member, each of whom has one vote. The social economy also includes not-for-profit institutions that are private non-market producers to serve households, not controlled by any general government, that produce not-for-sale services for specific groups of households and whose principle resources come from voluntary contributions by the households as consumers, payments from general government and income from property.*

In other words, *the market or business sub-sector* is made up of the Social Economy organisations that derive their main resources from sales in the marketplace. We shall call them *companies*. This sub-sector can include many different types of companies. **However, this Report only takes into account cooperatives of all kinds, labour companies and mutual provident societies**. Insurance mutuals, savings banks, employers' work accident insurance mutuals, agricultural transformation companies and capitalist companies controlled by Social Economy companies have been excluded.

According to the SEC'95 methodology, the *private non-market producers sub-sector* is composed of Not-For-Profit organisations to serve households (NFPOSH) with legal entity status that carry out a productive activity, do not distribute surpluses and obtain their principal resources from voluntary contributions from households, income from property and payments from general government that are unrelated to the volume or value of their production. The not-for-profit organisations to serve households sub-sector covers a very wide range of activities. However, **this Report only takes into account what are known as social action non-profit organisations**. These are mostly associations and foundations that provide what may be called "social services": services to assist particularly weak and vulnerable social groups (the handicapped, children, refugees, ethnic minorities, development work, senior citizens, women, etc.). All other non-profit bodies such as cultural, recreational, sports, political, religious etc. organisations have been excluded from this Report.

The National Accounting System does not assign not-for-profit organisations to a single institutional sector. Apart from those to serve households (NFPOSH) as defined above, many others are created and controlled by non-financial companies, financial institutions or general government and are classified as belonging to the same institutional sectors as the organisations that founded them.

The fact that not all the non-profit organisations are grouped in a single institutional sector has to date made it difficult to measure their economic importance. It would also appear advisable to develop appropriate methods to prevent the following being classed as Social Economy organisations: not-for-profit organisations that are marketplace producers of non-financial goods and services, financial intermediaries (or carry out financial intermediation related activities) and industry associations financed by voluntary dues of a parafiscal nature paid by non-financial companies or financial institutions in exchange for the services they supply.

A new concept of the not-for-profit organisations sector would therefore define it as *the sector that comprises organisations with legal entity status which produce non-market services for families and whose surpluses, if any, may not be appropriated by the economic agents that create, control or finance them.*

In brief, the ambiguities and contradictions that are found when attempting to provide quantitative information on the Social Economy sector are, to a large extent, due to the lack of a rigorous conceptual delimitation of its scope and to the scant methodological rigour with which the relevant aggregate magnitudes are compiled.

2. THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY

The traditional approach to the Social Economy identifies three large families as constituting this sector: *cooperatives, mutuals and associations*. In Spain, these are joined by labour companies. For its part, the European Commission's Consultative Committee for Cooperatives, Mutuals, Associations and Foundations (CCCMAF) expressly includes *cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations and labour companies* among the organisations that make up the Social Economy. In Spanish Law, the only regulatory reference to the concept of the "Social Economy" is more in the nature of a description. It can be found in Additional Provision 2 of the Cooperatives Act, 27/1999, and indicates a more modest scope than that advocated by the EU consultative body.

An examination of any legal framework must necessarily take its fundamental basis as the starting point. After defining Spain as "a social and democratic State ruled by Law" (section 1.1), the Spanish Constitution (SC) contains important references to what is usually understood, for recognition and promotion purposes, as the proper sphere of the Social Economy, although the text of the constitution does not contain the term "social economy".

Section 22 of the Constitution, for instance, recognises the right of association, including associations for social action. This right has recently been implemented by an ordinary Act. Section 34 of the Constitution recognises the right of foundation for purposes in the general interest and a number of foundations of a social nature have been founded and are operating in Spain. Meanwhile, Section 129.2 proclaims that the authorities shall promote efficaciously the various forms of participation in companies and the workforce's access to the means of production, which, through appropriate legislation, shall be fostered by cooperative societies. Through this precept, cooperatives, particularly worker's cooperatives, labour companies and all other forms of co-management and collective self-employment, find their place in the Constitution.

The Spanish Constitution of 1978 breaks with the centralised model of former years and establishes the principle of the "State of the Autonomies" (SC, section 2 and chapter VIII), which means that power and responsibilities are shared between the State and the Autonomies, in both the legislative and the executive sphere, since the constitutional principles are given practical expression in the ordinary regulations and actions of the authorities according to the extent of their responsibilities.

As a result of this principle, the regulation of Social Economy organisations sometimes falls within the jurisdiction of the State and sometimes within that of the Autonomous Communities. This means that the Spanish legal system for the Social Economy is pluri-normative, or rather pluri-legislative, as a result of the administrative organisation of the Spanish State established by the Constitution.

The regulatory matters that may be devolved entirely upon the Autonomous Communities, and have been, include those pertaining to the cooperatives, mutuals that are not part of the Social Security System, foundations and charity or welfare associations, always providing that their activities are mainly carried out within the limits of a particular Autonomous Community since otherwise they come under the jurisdiction of State legislation. Almost all cooperative credit entities are governed by State legislation, as they must abide by the State's regulation of financial activities and monetary policy. In short, depending on their geographical sphere of action, these companies and organisations may be governed by State or Autonomous Community legislation. Where there is no autonomous legislation or this proves insufficient, it is supplemented by the State legislation as established by section 149.3 of the Spanish Constitution.

The legal regulation of labour companies in Spain, on the other hand, comes under the jurisdiction of the State as it is a matter of company law and labour law and both of these are exclusively reserved for the State (SC, section 149.6ª and 7ª), even though the executive faculties in relation to labour law are devolved upon the Autonomous Communities (except Ceuta and Melilla) as set out in their respective Autonomy Statutes (SC, section 147.2 d).

The task of fostering and advancing Social Economy companies and organisations is also performed by the State or Autonomous Community governments depending on the system of jurisdictions described above. The tax regime for cooperatives and labour companies is a particular interesting aspect of the function of public support for the Social Economy, as they enjoy a considerable range of tax advantages (Act 30/1990). The tax regime for foundations and other non-profit organisations (Chapter III of Act 30/1994) also provides for exemptions and reductions in various taxes. Taxation lies within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State (SC, sections 149.1.14ª and 134) except in Navarre and the Basque Country, which have their own autonomic tax regimes (SC, 1st additional provision).

As mentioned earlier, Spanish Law does not define the concept of "the Social Economy". An "operative" concept of the Social Economy has been constructed in the fields of economics and sociology but, when forming it, the economists and sociologists found that they needed to employ specific legal concepts, created and regulated by Law[1], with their own specific legal status (cooperative, mutual provident society, foundation, association, etc.) which differs – as regards what is specific to these organisations – from that which applies to capitalist companies.

This implies that there must be certain common features, even from a legal point of view, that enable a certain type of company or organisation to be identified as belonging to what is understood as the Social Economy; in other words, features that enable us to approach a definition of a legal concept of the Social Economy in Spain despite the difficulties that this may entail.

Here too it is necessary to refer to the Constitution, and not only to the "social" nature of the State to which the Spanish Constitution refers from the start, in section 1.1, nor just to the support provided by the social clause in section 9.2 nor even only to the many express social references that a multitude of provisions contain (sections 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40 to 51, 128 and others). In addition to these, sections 129.2, 34 and 22 of the Constitution, cited above, are inspired by a line of thought that seems to be shared by all the legal concepts that are normally brought together under the label of "the Social Economy", which jurists who specialise in this subject are invited to examine.

From the start, the conceptual spectrum of the Social Economy must be located within the production of goods and services, a business activity that is open to all (SC, section 38) and, secondly, in its specific form of organisation, which is designed to enable its activities to bring particular benefit to its social setting (sections 2 and 12 of Act 30/1994, 1 of Act 27/1999, 1 and 5 of the Labour Companies Act, 33 and 34 of the new Associations Act). This means that a constant feature of these forms of organisation is their common aim of fulfilling purposes in the general interest, which is related to the rules for the use and distribution of their economic results (sections 55 and 56 of Act 27/1999, 14 of the Labour Companies Act, 21 and 25 of the Foundations Act and 34 of the Associations Act) and to the existence of certain specific Government controls.

1. J. Barea y J.L. Monzón. *Libro Blanco de la Economía Social en España*. Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social. Madrid, 1992. [White Paper on the Social Economy in Spain]
This is also the sphere, defined by the European Social Economy Conferences in Birmingham (1998), Gävle and Ghent (2001), to which the EUROSTAT statistical data refer.

In the light of Spanish Law, it would appear that the definition of the Social Economy must be sought in its teleologicical element, in the “social interest” of the purposes of the company or organisation in question. By definition, this constitutes its distinctive “mark” and is also a determining factor in its organisation. The common strand that unites the organisations of the Social Economy is that they adopt private forms as instruments with which to materialise the principle of the “Social State” to which sections 1.1 and 9.2 of the Constitution refer, in order to accomplish the social policy purposes that are implicit in this constitutional principle. In short, this is the justification for the protection they are given by the authorities. At this point, the question arises as to whether, after investigating the matter in greater depth, it would be appropriate to undertake a “Legal Statute” for the Social Economy. The potential significance of such a statute requires no comment.

Lastly, The European Union’s work on tackling the legal regulation of a European Cooperative Society, whereby European legislative rule-making will enter fully into the sphere of the Social Economy, must not go unrecognised. In this connection, it would appear that the forthcoming Cooperative Regulations are likely to be followed by European Statutes to regulate Associations and Mutual Provident Societies. By establishing a set of legal rules based on the fundamental principles of the Social Economy which were already being practised in the member states of the European Union, this will enable a genuinely European network of Social Economy organisations to develop.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN SPAIN

Type of organisation	State legislation	Autonomous Community legislation
Cooperatives	- Spanish Constitution of 1978, section 129.2 - Cooperatives Act 27/1999 of 16 July 1999 - Credit Cooperatives Act 13/1989 of 26 May 1989 - Credit Cooperatives Act Regulations (Royal Decree 84/1993 of 22 January 1993). - Cooperatives Tax Regime Act 20/1990 of 19 December 1990. - Regulation and Supervision of Private Insurance Act 30/1995 of 8 November 1995, and Royal Decree 2486/1998 of 20 November 1998, which regulate **insurance cooperatives**. - Statutory instruments that affect **housing cooperatives**: Decree 3114/1968 of 12 December 1968; Decree 2028/1995 of 22 December 1968 and Building Regulations Act 38/1999 of 5 November 1999. - Statutory instruments that affect **transport cooperatives**: Regulation of Overland Transport Act 16/1987 of 30 July 1987; Decree 1211/1990 of 28 September 1990, Decree 927/1998 of 14 May 1998 and Decree 1830/1999 of 3 December 1999.	**Andalusia:** Cooperatives Act 2/1999 of 31 March 1999. **Aragon:** Cooperatives Act 9/1998 of 22 December 1998. **Basque Country:** Cooperatives Act 4/1993 of 24 June 1993, amended by Act 1/2000 of 29 June 2000. - Various autonomous tax regulations. **Catalonia:** Cooperatives Act (Legislative Decree 1/1992 of 10 February 1992: Revised text of the Cooperatives Act). - Second or higher tier **health cooperatives** Regulations (Decree 176/1993 of 13 July 1993). - **Catalan Agricultural Credit Institute** Act 4/1984 of 24 February 1984. - **Cooperatives' Credit Sections** Act 6/1998 of 13 Mayo 1998. **Extremadura:** Cooperatives Act 2/1998 of 26 March 1998. - **Cooperative Credit** Act 5/2001 of 10 May 2001. **Galicia:** Cooperatives Act 5/1998 of 18 December 1998. **La Rioja:** Cooperatives Act 4/2001 of 19 July 2001. **Madrid:** Cooperatives Act 4/1999 of 30 March 1999. **Navarre:** Cooperatives Autonomous Act 12 of 2 July 1996. Various autonomous tax regulations. **Valencian Community:** Cooperatives Act (Legislative Decree 1/1998 of 23 June 1998: Revised text of the Cooperatives Act) - Act 8/1985 of 31 May 1985 concerning **Cooperatives with Credit Sections** (implemented and amended by Decree 151/1986 of 9 December 1986 and Act 11/2000 of 28 December 2000). - Decree 2/1997 of 7 January 1997 concerning **Credit Cooperatives**.

Type of organisation	State legislation	Autonomous Community legislation
Social Economy	Decree 219/2001 of 2 March 2001 to regulate the organisation and funding of the Council to Promote the Social Economy	
Labour Companies	Labour Companies Act 4/1997 of 24 March 1997. - Royal Decree 2114/1998 of October 1998 to regulate the Administrative Register of Labour Companies.	
Mutual Provident Societies	- Regulation and Supervision of Private Insurance Act 30/1995 of 8 November 1995 and regulations to implement the same. - Regulation of Social Welfare Entities approved by Decree 2615/1985 of 4 December and regulations to amend the same.	**Basque Country:** Voluntary Social Welfare Entities Act 25/1983 of 27 October 1983. **Catalonia:** Mutual Provident Societies Act 28/1999 of December 1999. **Madrid:** Mutual Provident Societies Act 9/2000 of 30 June 2000, amended by Act 18/2000 of 27 December 2000. **Valencian Community:** Mutual Provident Societies Act 7/2000 of 29 May 2000.
Foundations	- Foundations and Fiscal Incentives to private participation in activities in the general interest Act 30/1994 of 24 November 1994, amended by Company Taxation Act 43/1995 of 27 December 1995. - Decree 765/1995 of 5 May 1995. - Decree 316/1996 of 23 February 1996 to establish the Foundations Regulations. - Decree 384/1996 of 1 March 1996 to establish the Foundations Register Regulations.	**Basque Country:** Foundations Act 12/1994 of 17 June 1994. **Canary Islands:** Foundations Act 2/1998 of 6 April 1998. **Catalonia:** Foundations Act 5/2001 of 2 May 2001. **Galicia:** Foundations in the Galician Interest Act 7/1983 of 22 June 1983, amended by Act 11/1991 of 8 November 1991. **Madrid:** Foundations Act 1/1998 of 2 March 1998, amended by Act 24/1999 of 27 December 1999. **Navarre:** Acts 42 to 47 of the Compilation of Navarran Autonomous Civil Law approved by Act 1/1973 of 1 March 1973. **Valencian Community:** Foundations Act 8/1998 of 9 December 1998.
Associations	- Sections 35 to 39 of the Civil Code and Associations Act 191/1964 of 24 December 1964, amended by Act 30/1994 of 24 November 1994 and regulations to implement the same.	Autonomous Community Regulations for the Associations Registers in their respective jurisdictions.

3. THE OVERALL PICTURE

The information given in this section refers to the two major sub-sectors of the Social Economy, as defined in the first section: a) the market or business sub-sector and b) the private non-market producers sub-sector. The first block includes only **cooperatives of all kinds, labour companies and mutual provident societies.** In the second block, only **social action non-profit organisations** are taken into account.

3.1. THE SOCIAL ECONOMY'S PART IN THE SPANISH ECONOMY

In the year 2000 the Social Economy analysed in this report made sales to a value of 42,761 million euros (7.11 billion [US trillion] pesetas). In terms of GDP for that year, this is 7.1% of the total.

However, the economic significance of the Social Economy as a whole is undoubtedly far greater, as due to insufficient data this figure does not include other very important operators such as capitalist companies controlled by the Social Economy, agricultural transformation companies or not-for-profit organisations other than in the social action sphere. Equally, in view of the extraordinary importance of the savings banks (2 billion [US trillion] pesetas in production, 1.7 billion pesetas in gross value added and 102,989 employees in the year 2000), it does not include the figures for these financial institutions (for which the data are, however, well known) in order not to distort or blur the overall picture.

The few studies that cover the entire non-profit sector give its production and gross value added for the year 2000 as 7.2 and 4.8 billion [US trillion] pesetas respectively, which means that the sales of the Social Economy were 13.5 billion pesetas and its gross value added was 7% of GDP. This includes capitalist companies controlled by Social Economy organisations and agricultural transformation companies but excludes the savings banks. However, the non-profit sector still awaits a more precise conceptual delimitation and an exact quantification, so these figures must be approached with caution.

As regards employment, the 1990s saw two quite different economic climates: a recession during the first half of the decade that destroyed five hundred thousand jobs in Spain and strong expansion during the second five-year period that created two and a half million net jobs, taking the twelve million jobs of 31-12-95 to fourteen million five hundred thousand jobs on 31-12-00.

The employment curve in the business sector of the Social Economy over the decade presents the following features:

A. Over the decade as a whole, jobs in the Social Economy grew by almost four times the rate of the economy as a whole. In the year 2000, total employment in the Spanish economy rose by 15% compared to employment in 1990, whereas employment in the Social Economy grew by 58% over the same period of time.

B. During the 91-95 five-year period the cooperatives showed a great ability to maintain employment at a time when 500,000 jobs were destroyed in the economy as a whole. Over this period, cooperative employment grew by over 18% and, although this is not shown in the tables below, employment in workers' cooperatives grew by over 32%.

C. The 91-95 five-year period also confirmed some of the fears expressed in the White Paper on the Social Economy in Spain concerning the uncertain future that awaited the approximately 40% of workers' cooperatives that were working in sub-sectors with weak demand and very low competitiveness in 1990. The facts bore out those fears and a harsh readjustment took place among labour plcs in the industrial sector. Over the period, employment in labour companies in this sector fell by 27%, although overall it remained stable with a small downturn of 2.5%.

D. Employment in labour companies grew spectacularly in 1996-2000 due to two factors: the general growth in employment in the Spanish economy and the new Labour Companies Act, passed in 1997, which led to the rapid development of limited liability labour companies.

E. Lastly, the business sector of the Social Economy has demonstrated that it is a firmly established component of the Spanish economy in job terms, as its relative weight in 2000 is greater than in 1990 despite the spectacular rise in salary/wage-earning employment over the second half of the decade.

Turning to the non-profit sector, there are barely any studies that enable the evolution of employment in this field to be analysed. The data available for

1995[2] give a figure of 475,179 full time equivalent paid jobs, but this includes an indeterminate number of workers in over 7,000 cooperatives that have already been counted in the business sector of the Social Economy as well as many other workers in non-profit organisations whose inclusion in the Social Economy has been questioned.

More recent employment figures for the non-profit sector date from 1998 and refer to social action non-profit organisations. The estimated number of full time equivalent salary/wage-earning workers is 215,307[3].

2. J. Ruiz Olabuénaga (director): *El sector no lucrativo en España*, Fundación BBV, Madrid, 2000. [The non-profit sector in Spain].

3. M.I. Martínez et al.: *Empleo y trabajo voluntario en las ONG de acción social*, Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales y Fundación Tomillo, Madrid, 2000. [Employment and voluntary work in social action NGOs].

TABLE 1
THE SOCIAL ECONOMY'S PART IN THE SPANISH ECONOMY(*)
YEAR 2000

Employment in the Social Economy in Spain	Total employment	Employment as % of total salary/wage-earning employment in the private sector	Employment as % of total working population
Employment in cooperatives and labour companies	353,933	3.86%	2.44%
Employment in mutuals	1,178	-	-
Employment in social action non-profit organisations	215,307	3.1%	1.96%
Total Employment	570,418	6.22%	3.94%
Sales of Social Economy companies and organisations as % of GDP	7.1%		
Year 2000:			
Working population	14,473,700		
Public sector salary/wage earners	2,339,800		
Private sector salary/wage earners	9,169,200		
Self-employed	2,964,800		

(*) Excluding capitalist companies controlled by Social Economy organisations, agricultural transformation companies, savings banks and non-profit organisations to serve households except in the social action field.

Sources: CIRIEC-España. EPA, INE, Dirección General de FES y FSE. Fundación Tomillo.

TABLE 2
SALES BY SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPANIES AND ORGANISATIONS IN SPAIN(*). YEAR 2000.

TYPE OF ORGANISATION	**SALES** Euros	Pesetas	**Sales as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**
Agricultural Coops.	10,218.64	1,700,238	1.70
Consumer and User Coops.	4,354.99	724,610	0.72
Workers Coops.(1)	10,878.32	1,810,000	1.81
Teaching Coops.(2)	314.64	55,352	0.06
Maritime Coops.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transport Coops.	190.06	31,624	0.03
Health Coops.	33.45	5,565	-
Housing Coops.	1,978.56	329,205	0.33
Labour companies	5,150.78	857,017	0.85
1. Total non-financial companies in the Social Economy	*33,137.47*	*5,513,611*	*5.50*
Credit Cooperatives	969.22	161,265(3)	0.16
Mutual Provident Societies	1,443.53	240,184(4)	0.24
2. Total financial institutions in the Social Economy	*2,412.75*	*401,449*	*0.40*
3. Social action non-profit organisations(5)	*7,211.03*	*1,199,815*	*1.20*
TOTAL SOCIAL ECONOMY (1 + 2 + 3)	**42,761.25**	**7,114,875**	**7.10**

Main monetary magnitudes in millions of euros and millions of pesetas

(*) Excluding capitalist companies controlled by Social Economy organisations, agricultural transformation companies, savings banks and non-profit organisations to serve households except in the social action field.
(1) Excluding workers' cooperatives in the teaching sector
(2) Including workers' cooperatives in the teaching sector
(3) Production
(4) Premiums
(5) Source: Fundación Tomillo. The sales figure is the effective sector production figure for 1998 expressed as year 2000 current monetary units.
N/A: Not Available

Source: CIRIEC-España. Fundación Tomillo

TABLE 3
TOTAL SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPANIES AND ORGANISATIONS IN SPAIN. YEAR 2000. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES(*).

Type of organisation	No. of organisations	Members	Employment	Sales		Gross value added	
				euros	pesetas	euros	Pesetas
Agricultural Coops.	3,915	1,098,089	24,934	10,218.64	1,700,238	1,008.21	167,752
Consumer and User Coops.	378	1,196,898	27,396	4,354.99	724,610	622.76	103,619
Workers Coops.(1)	14,658	121,129	162,685	10,878.32	1,810,000	4,503.62	749,340
Teaching Coops.(2)	613	14,712	21,026	314.64	55,352	147.70	24,576
Maritime Coops.	197	N/A	6,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transport Coops.	236	2,236	8,500	190.06	31,624	79.83	13,282
Health Coops.	2	170,643	808	33.45	5,565	14.71	2,448
Housing Coops.	3,246	1,359,676	3,248	1,978.56	329,205	N/A	N/A
Labour companies	11,935	64,954	84,870	5,150.78	857,017	2,415.71	401,940
1. Total non-financial companies in the Social Economy	**35,180**	**4,028,337**	**339,467**	**33,137.47**	**5,513,611**	**8,792.55**	**1,462,957**
2. Credit Cooperatives	**89**	**1,396,954**	**14,466**	**969.22**	**161,265(3)**	**782.00**	**130,053**
3. Mutual Provident Societies	**443**	**2,050,000**	**1,178**	**1,443.53**	**240,184(4)**	**111.77**	**18,597**
4. Social action non-profit organisations(5)	**11,268**	**N/A**	**215,307**	**7,211.03**	**1,199,815**	**4646.35**	**773,088**
Total Social Economy	**46,980**	**7,475,291**	**570,418**	**42,761.25**	**7,114,875**	**14,332.67**	**2,384,695**

Main monetary magnitudes in millions of euros and millions of pesetas
(*) Excluding capitalist companies controlled by Social Economy organisations, agricultural transformation companies, savings banks and non-profit organisations to serve households except in the social action field. (1) Excluding workers' cooperatives in the teaching sector (2) Including workers' cooperatives in the teaching sector (3) Production (4) Premiums (5) Source: Fundación Tomillo. 1998 figures. 1998 sales and value added expressed as year 2000 current monetary units. The sales figure is the effective sector production figure. The employment figures are for full time equivalent salary/wage-earning workers.
N/A: Not Available
Sources: CIRIEC-España. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y FSE. Fundación Tomillo.

TABLE 4
GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) OF THE SPANISH ECONOMY BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS. YEAR 2000
(Monetary magnitudes in millions of euros and millions of pesetas)

INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS	Millions of euros	Millions of pesetas
A.- GVA OF NON-FINANCIAL COMPANIES	**303,577**	**50,510,963**
1.- GVA OF COOPERATIVES (excluding credit coops.; maritime and housing coops. not counted)	6,377	1,061,017
2.- GVA OF LABOUR COMPANIES	2,416	401,940
3.- GVA OF NON-FINANCIAL SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPANIES (1+2) (excluding capitalist companies controlled by Social Economy organisations and agricultural transformation companies)	8,793	1,462,957
4.- GVA OF NON-FINANCIAL SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPANIES IN RELATION TO NON-FINANCIAL COMPANIES AS A WHOLE (3/A x 100)	2.9%	2.9%
B.- GVA OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	**28,913**	**4,810,718**
5.- GVA OF THE BANK OF SPAIN	3,599	598,823
6.- GVA OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (banks, savings banks, credit cooperatives) (excluding the Bank of Spain)	21,198	3,527,050
7.- GVA OF NON-MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (insurance companies, pension funds, other intermediaries and finance-related companies)	4,116	684,845
8.- GVA OF CREDIT COOPERATIVES	782	130,053
9.- GVA OF SAVINGS BANKS	10,059	1,673,723
10.- GVA OF MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES	112	18,597
11.- GVA OF SOCIAL ECONOMY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (8 + 9 + 10/ B x 100)	37.8%	37.8%
12.- GVA OF SOCIAL ECONOMY MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (8 + 9/ 6 x 100) (excluding the Bank of Spain)	51%	51%
C.- GVA OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS TO SERVE HOUSEHOLDS	**166,048**	**27,628,063**
13.- GVA OF SOCIAL ACTION NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS	4646.35	773,088
14.- GVA OF SOCIAL ACTION NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS TO SERVE HOUSEHOLDS	2.8%	2.8%
D.- GVA OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT	**70,987**	**11,811,243**
E.- GVA OF NON-SECTORED OPERATIONS	**36,731**	**6,111,524**
15.- GVA OF MARKET ECONOMY (A+ B)	332,490	55,321,681
16.- GDP OF SPANISH ECONOMY (A + B + C + D + E)	606,256	100,872,510
17.- GVA OF MARKET SOCIAL ECONOMY IN RELATION TO TOTAL MARKET ECONOMY (3 + 8 + 9 + 10/ A + B x 100)	5.9%	5.9%
18.- GVA OF SOCIAL ECONOMY IN RELATION TO GDP (3 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 13/ 16 x 100)	4.1%	4.1%
19.- GVA OF SOCIAL ECONOMY (EXCLUDING SAVINGS BANKS) IN RELATION TO GDP (3+ 8 + 10 + 13/ 16 x 100)	2.4%	2.4%
20.- ESTIMATED GVA OF SOCIAL ECONOMY IN RELATION TO GDP (including capitalist companies controlled by Social Economy organisations, agricultural transformation companies and entire non-profit sector(*) but excluding savings banks)	7%	7%

(*) Data for entire non-profit sector from J.I. Ruiz Olabuénaga and CIRIEC-Spain estimate for capitalist companies controlled by Social Economy organisations and agricultural transformation companies.

Sources: CIRIEC-España; *Cuentas financieras de la economía española*; Fundación Tomillo and UNACC and Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros reports [Financial Accounts for the Spanish Economy].

TABLE 5
EVOLUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPANIES (COOPERATIVES AND LABOUR COMPANIES) AND IN THE SPANISH ECONOMY AS A WHOLE FOR THE 1990-2000 PERIOD
(Thousands of persons and percentage variation)

Employment situation	1990	1995	Employment variation 1995/1990		2000	Employment variation 2000/1995		Employment variation 2000/1990	
			Thousands	%		Thousands	%	Thousands	%
Self-employed	3,305.20	3,103.50	-201.70	-6.10	2,964.80	-138.70	-4.47	-340.40	-10.30
Salary/Wage-earning	9,273.50	8,942.70	-330.80	-3.57	11,508.90	+2,566.20	+28.69	+2,235.40	+24.10
Public Sector	2,106.10	2,121.60	+15.50	+0.07	2,339.80	+218.20	+10.28	+233.70	+11.10
Private Sector	7,167.40	6,821.10	-346.30	-4.83	9,169.20	+2,348.10	+34.42	+2,001.80	+27.93
Total employment in the Spanish economy	**12,578.70**	**12,046.20**	**-532.50**	**-4.23**	**14,473.70**	**+2,427.50**	**+20.15**	**+1,895.00**	**+15.06**
Employment in cooperatives	169.73	201.25	+31.52	+18.57	269.06	+67.81	+33.69	+99.33	+58.52
Employment in labour companies	54.34	52.99	-1.35	-2.48	84.87	+31.88	+60.16	+30.53	+56.18
Total employment in Social Economy companies	**224.07**	**254.24**	**+30.17**	**+13.46**	**353.93**	**+99.69**	**+39.21**	**+129.86**	**+57.95**

Source: *Libro Blanco de la Economía Social en España.* (J. BAREA y J.L. MONZÓN, Dres.) [White Paper on the Social Economy in Spain], MTSS, Madrid, 1992. INE Encuesta de Población Activa. [Active population survey]

TABLE 6
EMPLOYMENT IN COOPERATIVES AND LABOUR COMPANIES IN RELATION TO SALARY/WAGE-EARNING EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING POPULATION. YEARS 1999 AND 2000.

	% employment in cooperatives and labour companies in relation to total private sector salary/wage-earning employment		% employment in cooperatives and labour companies in relation to total working population	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Employment in coops. and labour companies	3.13%	3.86%	1.78%	2.44%

3.2. THE MARKET OR BUSINESS SUB-SECTOR

At 31 December 2000, the number of companies in the Social Economy (cooperatives and labour companies) registered with the Social Security, therefore economically active in Spain, was 35,269. In other words, of the approximately 2,600,000 non-agricultural companies in Spain, 1.2% were under self-management. These companies directly generated 353,933 jobs, 2.4% of the total working population in the Spanish economy in that year and 3.9% of the salary/wage-earning jobs generated by the private sector, and the estimated sales volume of the non-financial sector was 5.5 billion pesetas.

NON-FINANCIAL SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPANIES
(actively in business at 31/12/2000)

TYPE OF ORGANISATION	NO. OF ORGANISATIONS	MEMBERS	WORKERS
Cooperatives	**23,245**	**3,963,383**	**254,597**
Companies of which:			
- labour	11,935	64,954	84,870
- plc	4,154		51,971
- limited liability	7,781		32,899
TOTAL	**35,180**	**4,028,337**	**339,467**

SIZE

Of all the various criteria generally used by empirical studies to study the size of the companies that comprise an economy or a particular sector of an economy, the available information led us to use the *number of workers*, despite being aware of the differences in productivity of the labour factor and its variable weight in relation to capital.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS PER COMPANY

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cooperatives	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.5
Labour companies	9.8	10.0	9.9	8.8	7.9	7.1

For the combined total of the two types of company, the average number of workers in 1999 was 10.4. This figure is highly significant in view of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation Studies Service’s calculation that the Spanish average is 8 for industrial companies and 3 for service companies.

Unlike the combined non-agricultural companies in the Spanish economy, where there are practically no regional differences in the average number of workers per company, the cooperatives show very marked differences as can be seen from the following figures for the year 2000.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS PER COOPERATIVE (AVERAGE 11.5%)

Below average	Approx. average (10.5%-12.5%)	Above average
Andalusia (9.7)	Balearic Islands (12.1)	Asturias (12.9)
Aragon (10)	Cantabria (12.2)	Basque country (33.8)
Castille - La Mancha (9.2)	Galicia (10.6)	Canary Islands (16.5)
Castille - León (9.0)	Madrid (12.0)	Navarre (14.8)
Catalonia (7.6)	Murcia (10.7)	Valencian C. (14.9)
Extremadura (9.2)	La Rioja (11.2)	
Ceuta and Melilla (8.3)		

The range is narrower among the labour companies, although the Basque Country is again significantly higher with an average of 13.1 workers per company.

As can be seen from the table below, 80% of Spanish cooperatives have fewer than eleven workers and 60.5% do not exceed five. The reason is the preponderance of workers' cooperatives in the Spanish cooperative movement and their steadily decreasing size. This atomisation is encouraged by legislative measures and by the workers' desire for stable self-employment. The result is that companies are created with an increasingly lower number of founding members, down from 11 in 1990 to 7.8 in 2000 for cooperatives in general and from 6.8 to 4.9 members if only workers' cooperatives are considered.

An even greater panorama of micro-company establishment is to be found among labour companies, where companies of up to five workers increased by 14.9 percent (5,194 companies). Almost all of these are limited liability labour companies, which had an average 4.2 workers per company in 2000.

DISTRIBUTION OF COOPERATIVES AND LABOUR COMPANIES BY NO. OF ACTIVE WORKERS AT 31/12/1997 and 31/12/2000 (other than self-employed scheme)

Number of workers	Cooperatives 1997	Cooperatives 2000	Labour Companies 1997	Labour Companies 2000
0-5	62.9%	60.5%	53.9%	68.8%
6-10	18.9%	19.5%	22.4%	16.2%
11-25	11.8%	12.7%	16.6%	10.7%
26-50	3.6%	4.0%	4.8%	2.8%
51-100	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	1.0%
101-150	1.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%
> 250	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%

It will be seen that the two types of organisation, cooperatives and labour companies, are moving in opposite directions: among the former, the 0-5 worker level has fallen by 2.4% and all the remaining intervals have risen, while among the latter, this is the only level to have risen. All the rest have fallen and, with them, the relative weight of the industrial sector among the labour companies, since, as will be seen, the new micro-companies tend to be found in the services sector.

COMPANY ENTRY AND EXIT

The data base for the Social Economy since 1993 provides sufficient data to calculate the gross entry and exit rates of cooperatives and labour companies and the percentage variation of companies in existence on the thirty-first of December compared to the same date of the preceding year.

The methodology employed is similar to that used by the Spanish Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation's Studies Service to study the creation of non-agricultural companies in the Spanish economy, taking the INE's Central Directory of Companies as the starting point. However, a simple arithmetical calculation needs to be used to overcome the difficulty caused by the fact that the Social Economy data base, unlike that of the INE [National Statistics Institute], has no figures for the organisations that disappear each year alongside those for new companies created (cooperatives constituted and labour companies registered) and total active companies in existence.

The gross entry rate gives the percentage of companies constituted or registered over a year *t* compared to those in existence at the beginning of the year, which are the total active companies on 31 December of the previous year.

The gross exit rate gives the companies that close over the year *t* compared to those which are active on 31 December of the year *t-1.*

Finally, the net entry rate shows the net percentage variation in the number of companies.

For Social Economy companies as a whole (cooperatives and labour companies) these rates are as follows:

	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
Gross Entry Rate	17.2	11.5	15.0	22.2	22.1	22.8
Gross Exit rate	11.3	6.6	9.4	14.5	12.0	13.2
Net Entry Rate	5.9	4.9	5.6	7.7	10.1	9.6

The Social Economy companies have very high creation rates compared with overall company creation in Spain, which averaged 13.3% over the last four of these years and is also very stable over time, according to the Chamber of Commerce study to which we have been referring.

Much more in line with the general trend for non-agricultural companies in the Spanish economy is the gross company exit rate. This averaged 11.2% for the four years from 1997-2000 compared to 12.3% for cooperatives and labour companies.

The table shows that cooperatives had low entry and exit rates and grew at an average of 3.4% annually over the period in question. This is significant, bearing in mind that the annual growth in Spanish companies overall during this period was 2.1%.

Act 4/1997 of 24 March 1997, which regulates labour companies, explains the very high company entry rate. The creation of Limited Labour Companies encouraged the entry of thousands of micro-companies (84 labour plcs and 4,767 limited liability labour companies were created in the year 2000). Despite their high exit rate, this has taken the year-on-year net growth rate from a 1.9% fall in 1996 to 24.1% growth in 2000.

ENTRY AND EXIT RATES FOR COOPERATIVES AND LABOUR COMPANIES. YEARS 1997 TO 2000.

	COOPERATIVES				*LABOUR COMPANIES*			
	1997	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Gross Entry Rate	10.4	9.5	8.8	11.1	24.7	70.8	63.8	50.4
Gross Exit Rate	4.9	6.6	7.4	7.7	19.0	47.7	27.9	26.3
Net Entry Rate	5.5	2.9	1.8	3.4	5.7	26.1	35.9	24.1

It may be affirmed that political and legislative encouragement measures are exercising a considerable effect on gross entry rates, while the economic climate is the factor that affects the exit rates.

AGE OF COMPANIES

The balance of company entries and exits gives a final total of 35,269 active companies on 31/12/2000.

These companies are mostly young, as only ten percent of the cooperatives currently making general scheme contributions to the Social Security were doing so prior to 1980. 28.4% started during the eighties, the nineties contributed 50.7% and 1,814 began to make contributions in the year 2000. However, the 10.2% of mature cooperatives generate 32.9% of the employment.

In the case of labour companies, practically seventy percent (66.9%) have been contributing to the Social Security since 1998. As a result, the general picture is largely one of adolescent companies. These generate 41.5% of the employment while the mature labour companies that have been contributing since 1986-1991 (11.4%) generate 23.9% of the employment in this type of companies.

SECTORS

The distribution by sector of companies in the Social Economy at 31/12/2000 and the employment they generate is as follows:

	Companies	Employment
Agriculture	12.9%	7.4%
Industry	24.3%	31.1%
Construction	14.0%	10.8%
Services	48.8%	50.7%

These figures show that the level of tertiarisation of Social Economy companies is lower than that of the Spanish economy as a whole although it is slowly rising. With reference to the past five years, in absolute terms there has been a rise in both variables in all sectors but industrial companies have dropped back by 6.3% and agriculture by 1.1%, whereas construction has gained 4.1% and services 3.3%.

The tertiarisation process can be seen in the following table of company constitution or registration:

	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	CONSTRUCTION	SERVICES
Social Economy Companies. 1997	8.9%	19.9%	13.3%	57.9%
Social Economy Companies. 1998	5.8%	17.7%	15.0%	61.5%
Social Economy Companies. 2000	5.6%	18.5%	16.3%	59.6%
Capitalist companies registered. 1998	2.69%	13.44%	15.54%	68.33%

The trend towards a growing service sector is still more visible in the fact that of the 6,634 workers' companies (non-agricultural workers' cooperatives and labour companies) constituted in the year 2000, 62.2% belong to the service sector, 20.1% are industrial and 17.7% are in the building sector.

TABLE 7
SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPANIES IN THE SPANISH ECONOMY 1990-2000.

Type of organisation	1990 No. of orgs.	1990 Members	2000 No. of orgs.	2000 Members
Agricultural Coops.	3,414	837,467	3,915	1,098,089
Consumer and user Coops.	477	800,883	378	1,196,898
Workers' Coops.(1)	8,546	95,109	14,658	121,129
Labour companies	5,777	55,879	11,935	64,954
Teaching Coops.(2)	580	8,430	613	14,712
Maritime Coops.	175	12,360	197	N/A
Transport Coops.	394	4,688	236	2,236
Health Coops.	122 (3)	184,493	2	170,643
Housing Coops.	3,892	1,130,046	3,246	1,359,676
Credit Coops.	105	909,973	89	1,396,954
Mutual Provident Societies	390	2,500,000	443	2,050,000
TOTAL	**23,872**	**6,539,328**	**35,712**	**7,475,291**

(1) Excluding workers' cooperatives in the teaching sector
(2) Including workers' cooperatives in the teaching sector
(3) Including workers' cooperatives in the health sector
N/A: Not available
Sources: For 1990, Monzón-Barea, *Libro Blanco de the Social Economy en España*. For 2000, CIRIEC-Spain estimates based on data from the Ministry of Labour Social Economy Data Base and the various confederations.

TABLE 8
COOPERATIVES AND LABOUR COMPANIES: NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND WORKERS REGISTERED WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY. EVOLUTION 1993-2000.

	Cooperatives	Employment	Labour companies	Employment	Total Companies	Total Employment
1993	15,452	176,588	5,069	48,010	20,521	224,598
1994	17,731	189,725	5,419	50,734	23,150	240,459
1995	19,096	201,251	5,413	52,995	24,509	254,246
1996	20,401	214,477	5,309	52,857	25,710	267,334
1997	21,531	227,609	5,613	55,784	27,144	283,393
1998	22,155	204,711	7,079	62,567	29,234	307,278
1999	22,564	259,757	9,620	75,606	32,184	335,363
2000	23,334	269,063	11,935	84,870	35,269	353,933

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Secretariat General of Employment. Directorate General of Social Economy Promotion and of the European Social Fund.

TABLE 9
COOPERATIVES AND LABOUR COMPANIES: EVOLUTION IN THE NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND IN EMPLOYMENT (% variations)

	94/93	95/94	96/95	97/96	98/97	99/98	2000/99	2000/93
Total companies	12.8	5.9	4.9	5.6	7.7	10.1	9.6	71.9
Employment	7.1	5.7	5.2	6.0	8.4	9.1	5.5	57.6
Labour Cos.	6.9	-0.1	-1.9	5.7	26.1	35.9	24.1	135.5
Employment	5.7	4.5	-0.3	5.5	12.2	20.8	12.3	76.7
Cooperatives	14.8	7.7	6.8	5.5	2.9	1.8	3.4	51.0
Employment	7.4	6.1	6.6	6.1	7.5	6.2	3.6	52.4

TABLE 10
POPULATION WORKING IN THE SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPARED TO WORKING POPULATION (PER THOUSAND)

	All sectors	Agricultural Sector	Industrial Sector	Construction Sector	Service Sector
1995	20.9	17.8	36.7	18.3	16.5
1996	21.3	19.5	37.4	17.4	16.9
1997	21.9	21.1	37.2	18.4	17.5
1998	23.0	23.0	37.4	20.4	18.6
1999	23.9	25.1	38.8	21.9	19.3
2000	24.2	26.6	37.6	23.3	19.8

3.3. THE PRIVATE NON-MARKET PRODUCERS SUB-SECTOR

As previously mentioned, only data for social action non-profit organisations have been included here although the field of Non-Profit Institutions to serve households is far wider, as stated in section 1 of this Report.

The most recent field study of social action non-profit organisations noted a considerable rise in this type of organisation. There were 11,268 bodies of this type in 1998, with a volume of full time equivalent employment of 445,663 persons, of whom 215,307 were salary/wage-earning. The gross value added for that same year was 725,894 million pesetas.

TABLE 11
SOCIAL ACTION NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS. YEAR 1998

Concept	Organisations in General	Unique Organisations(3)	Total
Jobs (FTE)(1)	379,727	65,936	445,663
Volunteers (FTE)	196,555	33,801	230,356
Salary/wage-earners (FTE)	183,172	32,135	215,307
Gross value added(2)	637,291	88,603	725,894
Effective sector production(2)	989,062	137,510	1,126,572

(1) FTE: full time equivalent
(2) In millions of pesetas
(3) Cáritas, Red Cross, Fundación ONCE and Obra Social de Cajas de Ahorro
Source: Fundación Tomillo

4. PROMOTION POLICIES AND SUPPORT FRAMEWORK

4.1. INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

In Spain, fostered by a favourable constitutional framework and by a decentralised model of autonomic governments with jurisdiction in this field, the institutional measures deployed in relation to the Social Economy have been both varied and positive.

As regards *recognition of the differentiated identity* of these organisations, a veritable inflation of regulations has taken place, particularly for cooperatives, provident societies and foundations, as an increasing number of Autonomous Communities have made regulations for these forms of organisation.

The different forms taken by the Social Economy enjoy favourable *tax treatment* although this adopts very different guises depending on their legal form. The two main laws on the subject, Cooperative Taxation Act 20/1990 and Not-for-profit Organisations Taxation Act 30/1994, which give major tax advantages, were nonetheless not designed as compensatory mechanisms but as promotion measures. The Directorate General for Promoting the Social Economy and for the European Social Fund (ESF) put the cost of promoting the Social Economy (including social action NPOs) through tax exemptions and Company Tax allowances at an estimated 453 million euros (source: CIRIEC Questionnaire).

The authorities have encouraged the creation of organs through which organisations can meet and coordinate, both nationally (Social Economy Promotion Council and State Council of Social Action Non-Profit Organisations) and at a regional level, where Higher Councils of Cooperatives (or similar) are provided for in the various cooperative laws of the Autonomous Communities. However, the lack of agreement between the social partners has so far hampered a greater presence and participation of the Social Economy in the Economic and Social Councils and the regional Employment and Economic Development Pacts.

4.2. FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Social Economy presents structural problems of a financial nature that can be explained, on the one hand, by the specific rules of their articles of association concerning their internal functioning (the way in which their decision-taking power and surpluses are distributed, which tends to discourage the involvement of private investors) and, on the other, by their difficulties in gaining access to private financial markets. This financial strangulation factor can be attenuated or even neutralised by public financial measures.

A first group of financial measures is composed of those introduced to *strengthen the equity* of cooperatives by making their internal rules more flexible in order to open their share capital to external investors, through formulas such as associate or collaborating members, and by allowing the cooperatives to issue bonds with no voting rights to the public at large, all of which are provided for in recent Spanish legislation on cooperatives.

Another financial measure consists of promoting financial support structures linked to the Social Economy sector. Some of the Cooperatives Acts, such as those of Catalonia or Galicia, regulate a line of funding that is currently employed in other European countries such as Italy, linked to the savings banks. These, as financial foundations in the social interest, have to devote part of their obligatory investments to the cooperative sector. The encouragement of *alternative funding*, related to ethical funding and micro-credits/loans, is another, newly-coined form of financial support for the Social Economy that has not yet been developed to any great extent.

Financial measures can also be found in the labour regulation field, where the flexibility or removal, for workers in the Social Economy, of certain rules that create economic and financial hurdles has enabled the financial position of this type of company to improve. Such is the case of the very recent amendment of the regulations concerning debts to the Salary Guarantee Fund (FOGASA) of workers of labour companies (SLabs) and Cooperatives (CTAs) and the *possibility of capitalising unemployment benefits in a single payment* for workers who decide to set up a workers' cooperative or a labour company. In the latter case, the Ministry of Labour, through the National Employment Institute, pays the Social Security contributions of the workers in question throughout the theoretical period of receipt of unemployment benefits. This measure does not exclude any others to which the workers or their companies might have access. From 1985 (R.D. 1044/1985), when this measure came into force, to 1992 (Act 22/1992), self-employed workers were also entitled to benefit from it. The impact of this instrument has been highly positive (see Table 8). Since 1992, approximately 10,000 CTA and SLab workers annually have benefited from it and about half of the worker members of new CTAs have had recourse to it. In the case of SLabs, until the reform of the Labour Companies Act of 1997 almost 3/4 of the worker members of new SLabs had benefited from this measure, but after that date the figure dropped considerably, to a similar percentage to that for the CTAs.

The above measures are intended to improve the financial position of the Social Economy by providing direct support for its structure rather than its activities, using regulatory and financial mechanisms that involve very little cost to the public purse.

The other battery of measures lies in the *funds assigned by general government to promoting and developing the Social Economy*. In Spain, the main programme in this respect is the ‘Social Economy Development’ programme to promote cooperatives and labour companies, budget programme 322-C, which comes under the Ministry of Labour.

Unlike the first group of measures, this type of assistance is mainly governed by certain conditions, linked to the attainment of certain targeted activities (increasing membership, etc. Some of the fundable lines are authentically innovative, such as encouraging worker participation in the company – Basque Country - and inter-cooperation and cooperative restructuring, among others). The three levels of government are all involved: state, autonomous communities and Europe (ESF), with differing levels of budgetary effort. The size of the public funds available is limited in comparison to other policies and sectors.

TABLE 12
EFFICACY OF THE 'CAPITALISATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN A SINGLE PAYMENT' (CAPD)

YEAR	Sum Capitalised				Workers benefiting from CAPD				Total no. of worker members of the newly-constituted CTAs and SLabs		% of workers benefiting from CAPD	
	Per worker		Total		Self-employed	Co-op worker members	SLab worker members	Total	CTA worker members	SLab worker members	CTA worker members	SLab worker members
	Thousand euros	Thousand ptas.	Million euros	Million ptas.								
1991	8.01	1,332	653	108,575	75,444	2,485	3,584	81,513	6,261	4,473	39.7%	80.1%
1992	8.93	1,485	398	66,244	37,337	3,956	3,316	44,609	8,409	4,928	47.0%	67.3%
1993	9.99	1,663	108	17,957	613	5,298	4,887	10,798	12,188	6,336	43.5%	77.1%
1994	10.40	1,730	114	18,198	135	5,632	5,168	10,935	13,491	6,805	41.7%	75.9%
1995	10.41	1,732	85	14,157	86	4,785	3,303	8,174	12,449	4,930	38.4%	67.0%
1996	10.94	1,821	83	13,732	93	4,568	2,880	7,541	10,463	3,422	43.7%	84.2%
1997	10.67	1,775	76	12,681	38	3,927	3,179	7,144	9,375	4,779	41.9%	66.5%
1998	10.54	1,754	94	15,665	20	3,348	5,563	8,931	7,447	11,307	45.0%	49.2%
1999	10.49	1,745	98	16,375	38	3,432	5,914	9,384	6,870	11,814	50.0%	50.1%
2000	10.30	1,713	112	18,557	93	4,198	6,542	10,833	8,483	12,306	49.5%	53.2%

Source: Own presentation based on Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs data.

4.3. SOCIAL ECONOMY SUPPORT FRAMEWORK

As well as the public bodies that provide support for the Social Economy, a wide range of federative structures exist in Spain. These not only represent and defend the interests of their affiliated companies and organisations, they also provide them with an assortment of consultancy and technical support services.

The business sector of the Social Economy is organised by sectors of activity at both Autonomous Community and State level and the various nation-wide sector confederations all belong to a single industry organisation, structured as a nation-wide inter-sector confederation, which constitutes the top representative institution of the Social Economy in Spain: CEPES (Confederación Empresarial Española de Economía Social - Spanish Business Confederation of the Social Economy). CEPES is composed of six state confederations of cooperatives, seven Social Economy business associations, three cooperative and Social Economy regional confederations, the National Confederation of Social Welfare Entities [Provident Societies] (Confederación Nacional de Entidades de Previsión Social - CNEPS) and the Business Confederation of Labour Companies (CONFESAL). For its part, the Spanish Confederation of Workers' Cooperatives (Confederación de Cooperativas Españolas de Trabajo Asociado - COCETA) brings together the regional and Autonomous Community federations of this type of cooperatives, which employ around 50% of the workers in the business sector of the Social Economy.

TABLE 13
AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY ORGANS WITH SOCIAL ECONOMY PROMOTION RESPONSIBILITIES

A. COMMUNITY	ORGAN	LEVEL
Andalusia	Dirección Gen.de Economía Social	D.Gen. of the Regional Ministry of Employment and Technological Development
Aragon	Instituto Aragonés de Empleo [Employment Inst.]	Autonomous body
Asturias	Consejería de Trabajo y promoción de Empleo [Regional Ministry of Labour and Employment P.]	D.Gen. of Employment and D.Gen. of Labour & Social Security
Balearic Islands	Servicio de Fomento y Economía Social	Service
Basque Country	Dirección de Economía Social Consejo Superior de Coop. de Euskadi	Directorate Coop. High Council
Canary Islands	ICFEM, attached organisation	Autonomous administrative body (Regional Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs)
Cantabria	Jefe de Sección de Economía Social	Head of Section
Castille-La Mancha	Dir.Gral. de Trabajo [Labour DG] Dir.Gral.Alimentac. y Coop. [Food & Coops.]	Regional Ministry of Industry & Labour Regional Ministry of Ag. & Environm.
Castille-León	Dir. Gral. de Trabajo [Labour]	Directorate General
Catalonia	Instituto para la promoción y formación de Coop. [Coop. promotion & training Inst.]	Autonomic body (Dir.Gen. of Soc. Econ., Coops. & Self-employment)
Extremadura	Dir. Gral. de Trabajo [Labour]	Directorate General
Galicia	Dir.Gral. Fomento del Empleo [Employment] Dir.Gral de RR.LL [Labour Relations]	Directorates General
Madrid	Serv.Reg. Entidades de Eco.Soc. [Registry] Serv.Fomento Econ.Soc [Promotion Service]	Directorate General (of Labour)
Murcia	Dir. Gral. de Trabajo [Labour]	Directorate General
Navarre	Servicio Navarro de Empleo [Employment]	Service
La Rioja	DG Empleo, comercio, consumo e ind. [trade, consumers and industry] Agencia de desarrollo económico [econ. dev.] Consej. agr., ganadería y desarrollo rural [regional ministry of agriculture & rural development]	Autonomous Adm. Institutional Adm. Autonomous Adm.
Valencian C.	SERVEF	Sub-Secretariat

TABLE 14
OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY PROMOTION POLICY ACCORDING TO THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY GOVERNMENTS

A. COMMUNITY	OBJECTIVES
Andalusia	*Encourage entrepreneurship and business culture *Contribute to a fairer distribution of income *Favour local development, job stability and the work integration of groups with greater difficulties in finding employment *Developing solidarity, participation and cohesion in economic and social convergence terms
Aragon	*Support the creation of small companies to solve job shortages *Favour the establishment of associative and participative forms of self-employment
Asturias	*Improve the image of the sector and contribute to company modernisation and competitiveness *Promulgate Social Economy self-employment as an alternative route to employment *Reward initiatives and companies that give an example to others in the sector
Balearic Islands	*Encourage job creation by creating SE companies and consolidating existing ones *Strengthen sector and local structures in this field.
Basque Country	*Priority to encouraging SE company creation and consolidation related spheres *Promulgating and spreading cooperative values among other organisations, especially worker participation in company management and ownership
Canary Islands	*Favour the generation of new activity leading to job creation *Improve the development and competitiveness of the productive fabric *Promote the constitution of new companies and the consolidation of existing ones
Cantabria	*Encourage this means of work placement *Those transferred from the state “Social Economy Development” programme
Castille-La Mancha	*Individual and associative self-employment as one of the principal motors of economic and social development.
Castille-León	*Contribute to improve the work placement of certain groups; halt the drift away from the area *Develop local resources, rural development
Catalonia	*Smooth out local imbalances and promulgate this type of organisation

A. COMMUNITY	OBJECTIVES
Extremadura	*Create stable employment, halt the drift away from the area, sustainable development *Equip Coops. and SLabs with technical and managerial personnel and encourage association *Achieve extra-company aims of interest to the community
Galicia	*Encourage entrepreneurship through self-employment formulae *Promote viable entrepreneurial initiatives that create jobs and complementary activities to boost the income of rural families *Establish social and work integration instruments for groups with social integration difficulties
Madrid	*Resort to new employment formulas where underprivileged groups can find a place
Murcia	*Create new companies *Enhance the regional economy
Navarre	*(No data)
La Rioja	*Provide an optimum legal framework for SE organisations to facilitate their start-up and development *Support awareness and social visibility of this sector *Establish economic and financial material promotion measures
Valencian C.	*Encourage associative formulas that generate income

Source: Questionnaire completed by the relevant Departments of the Autonomous Communities. CIRIEC-Spain

TABLE 15
SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL ECONOMY PROMOTION MEASURES ACCORDING TO THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY GOVERNMENTS

A. COMMUNITY	***PROMOTION MEASURES***
Andalusia	*Andalusian Coop. Soc. Act 1999 *Company School Programme of support centres for SE entrepreneurs *Technological Innovation Promotion through specific plans *Design of the Network of Agencies for the Social Economy *Andalusian Cooperation Council's Rainbow Prizes for the Cooperative movement
Aragon	*Employment Promotion Decrees and Orders issued yearly to support worker member placement in Co-ops. and labour companies *Part-funding of operating costs of SE company associations *Aragonese Cooperatives Act 9/1998
Asturias	*Technical support for self-employment and Social Economy company creation *Subsidies to aid the Social Economy
Balearic Islands	*Cooperatives Autonomous bill *Drawing up a Social Economy Guideline Plan *Sector representative inclusion in participative bodies *Establishment of autonomous government guarantees system for Social Econ. cos.
Basque Country	*Assistance to associative structures and provision of management tools *Specific training for the Social Economy *Facilitating the taking on of new members and the setting up of Social Economy companies in New Pockets of Employment Opportunity *Programmes to promote inter-company cooperation between Social Economy companies and worker participation in companies
Canary Islands	*Encouragement for Social Economy companies to take on unemployed persons as worker members *Funding for Social Economy companies to invest in fixed assets *Financial subsidies, technical assistance and training and Social Economy promotion
Cantabria	*Taking on worker members in SE companies *Training; promulgating the Social Economy *Subsidies and technical assistance
Castille-La Mancha	*The budget for promoting and developing Coops. and labour companies has been doubled *The Centre for Social Economy Business Initiatives (Centro de Iniciativas Empresariales de Economía Social de Castilla-La Mancha - CIESS.C-LM) has been set up

A. COMMUNITY	PROMOTION MEASURES
Castille-León	*Support for SE companies taking on women and technical college students *Support for Social Economy company creation
Catalonia	*Access to new technologies, internationalisation *District Council Seminars and Social Economy prizes
Extremadura	*Preparing a Cooperative Societies bill *Organising an arbitration system for cooperative disputes *Creating the High Council of the Cooperative movement *Approval of two Employment plans: one for 1996-1999 and the other for 2000-2003.
Galicia	*Establishing a new incentive to acquire worker membership *Including new beneficiary groups in the incentives for taking on worker members and increasing incentives to favour unemployed women *Subsidies for coops. and labour companies that make investments to introduce new information and communications technologies while creating jobs. *Reducing to three the no. of worker members required to create a workers' coop.
Madrid	*Creation of the Council to Promote the Social Economy, which protects the growth and development of the Social Economy, and the Cooperative Movement Council, which liaises between the co-op. movement and the regional government
Murcia	*Capitalisation of companies and investments in relation to the Social Economy
Navarre	*(No data)
La Rioja	*Promotion of job creation and stabilisation in new Social Economy companies or their taking on new worker members *Professionalising the managerial level of Social Economy companies *Incentives for work integration of women and underprivileged groups
Valencian C.	*Sector promotion through support for restructuring and rationalisation measures *Support for company consolidation through investment encouragement programmes *Development of training programmes
Ceuta and Melilla	

Source: Questionnaire completed by the relevant Departments of the Autonomous Communities. CIRIEC-Spain

5. WORKERS' COOPERATIVES

By volume of employment, sales and value added, workers' cooperatives (CTAs) form the bulk of the Social Economy in Spain. During the 1990s the tendency in workers' cooperatives was steady growth, with increases both in the number of companies and in employment: the number of workers at the end of 2000 had risen by 31.2% compared to 1990 (16.3% compared to 1995)

DISTRIBUTION BY SECTORS

At sector level, the significant weight of the service sector is notable and the number of CTAs in existence grew in both absolute and relative terms to slightly over half of the total CTAs. The following sector with a significant presence of CTAs is the industrial sector, where over thirty percent of these are to be found. The sector with the greatest relative growth of CTAs over the second five-year period was the building industry, at 65.1% more than during the first five year period (1991-1995).

By sectors, one in three workers' cooperatives in the agricultural sector is Andalusian. The following regions in this sector are the Valencian Community and Castille-León, with figures of around ten and seven percent in employment terms. On the other hand, over seventy percent of the organisations and employment in industrial workers' cooperatives are concentrated in four regions: the Basque Country, Catalonia, Andalusia and the Valencian Community. One in three cooperatives in the building industry is Catalan. Catalonia, Andalusia and the Valencian Community are also prominent in the service sector.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

By region, Catalonia, Andalusia and the Valencian Community consolidated their position as those with the greatest number of CTAs. However, in employment terms the Basque Country joins the top ranks together with these. Employment in CTAs has grown in all the Autonomous Communities except the Balearic Islands. Murcia, Ceuta and Melilla, Navarre, Andalusia and Aragon have made notable advances in this direction.

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPANY SIZE

The average company size in Spain in terms of average number of workers was 11.1 in the year 2000. In general, the average size per cooperative had risen slightly over the previous five years in all the Autonomous Communities except Catalonia, where the continuing fall in the number of workers per cooperative took these to half the size of 1990. The Basque Country remains the Autonomous Community with the largest CTAs in terms of number of workers (over 31 workers per company).

By Autonomous Communities, the number of CTA workers in proportion to the working population is a very high 3.6% in the Basque Country. The following Autonomous Communities also have higher than average percentages: Murcia (1.6%), Valencian Community (1.5%), Castille-La Mancha (1.4%), Andalusia (1.3%), Navarre (1.3%), La Rioja (1.2%), Extremadura (1.2%) and Catalonia (1.1%).

It should also be noted, at sector level, that the figures for CTA workers compared to the working population in the agricultural sector are significant –at least higher than average- in the Basque Country (2.7%), Valencian Community (0.9%), Navarre and Andalusia (0.7%). In the industrial sector this holds true for the Basque Country (5.0%), Castille-La Mancha (3.1%) and Andalusia (3.3%); in the building sector for the Basque Country (5.5%), Murcia (2.5%) and Catalonia (2.0%); and in the service sector for the Basque Country (2.7%) and the Valencian Community (1.7%).

Of particular note among workers' cooperatives, owing to their importance, are those of the Mondragón Group, MCC, where under a hundred companies employ 16% of the total CTA workers in Spain and achieve 29% of the total sales.

In most Autonomous Communities the workers' cooperatives are organised into federations and a single organisation represents all of them at a national level: the Confederación Española de Cooperativas de Trabajo Asociado or Spanish Confederation of Workers' Cooperatives.

TABLE 16
WORKERS' COOPERATIVES[1] ACTIVE AT 31-12-2000.
PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES

ACTIVE COMPANIES		**14,658**
Distribution by sector:		
- agriculture and fisheries	6.2%	
- industry	30.3%	
- construction	16.6%	
- services	46.9%	
NUMBER OF WORKER MEMBERS		**121,129**
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		**162,685**
Distribution by sector:		
- agriculture and fisheries	3.4%	
- industry	31.4%	
- construction	13.2%	
- services	52.0%	
AVERAGE SIZE OF COOPERATIVE IN NO. OF WORKERS		**11**
ESTIMATED SALES		**10,878 million euros**
Average per company	*740,000 euros* (123,500,000 ptas.)	(1,810,000 million ptas.)
ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE ADDED		**4,504 million euros** (749,340 million ptas.)
APPARENT PRODUCTIVITY (GVA / no. of workers)		**30,000 euros** (4,600,000 ptas.)

(1) Excluding Workers' Cooperatives in the teaching sector
Source: CIRIEC-España

6. LABOUR COMPANIES

Labour companies are the biggest business sector in the Social Economy after workers' cooperatives, both by volume of employment and by creation of value added. Labour companies are share capital companies that can take the form of a public limited company or a limited liability company. The main difference compared to other share capital companies is that the majority of the share capital is owned by the workers who personally and directly do remunerated work in the company with an employment contract of unlimited duration. Moreover, no shareholder may possess more than 33% of the share capital and there are limits to the number of non-shareholder workers that may be contracted for an unlimited period of time.

The present-day reality of labour companies has been determined by their complex evolution over time, which has been influenced quite clearly by the changes in the applicable legislation.

Their evolution can be divided into four basic periods, during which different rules have applied and the labour companies created in each have therefore also possessed different characteristics. The position is summarised in the following table.

TABLE 17
EVOLUTION OF THE CONTENT OF LABOUR COMPANIES AND THE REGULATIONS BY WHICH THEY ARE GOVERNED

Period	Applicable legislation	Characteristics
From the creation of SALTUV* to the enactment of Labour plcs ACT 15/1986 (Ley de Sociedades Anónimas Laborales)	- Ministerial Orders approving the investment plans for the old National Work Protection Fund.	- Only plcs - Acquisition of failing companies - Medium size - Industrial sector
From Labour plcs ACT 15/1986 to Commercial Code Reform ACT 19/1989 and ROYAL LEGISLATIVE DECREE 1564/1989 approving the Revised Text of the Public Limited Companies ACT (Ley de Sociedades Anónimas)	- Labour plcs ACT 15/1986 - Legal status of Public Limited Companies ACT of 17 July 1951.	- Only plcs - Newly-created companies - Small size - Service sector
From ACT 19/1989 and ROYAL LEGISLATIVE DECREE 1564/1989 approving the Revised Text of the Public Limited Companies ACT to Labour Companies ACT 4/1997 (Ley de Sociedades Laborales)	- Labour plcs ACT 15/1986 - Revised Text of the Public Limited Companies ACT	- Only plcs - Newly-created companies - Small size - Fewer set up because of greater minimum share capital requirement - Service sector
From Labour Companies ACT 4/1997 to the present day	- Labour companies ACT 4/1997 and - If plc: Revised Text of the Public Limited Companies ACT - If Ltd.: Limited Liability Companies ACT 2/1995 of 23 March 1995	- Plcs and - Limited Liability companies - Newly-created companies - Micro-companies - Service sector

* SALTUV: Sociedad Anónima Laboral de Transportes Urbanos de Valencia. The bus company of the city of Valencia was the first labour company created in Spain, in 1964.

COMPANIES AND NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

The number of labour companies has grown considerably since the enactment of the present law, Act 4/1997 of 24 March 1997. 1,315 companies were created in 1997, 86.26% more than in the previous year, although the greatest impact of the new Act came in 1998, when 3,979 companies were created, almost 203% more than the year before.

The number of shareholders also grew considerably but to a far lesser degree, continuing the trend towards a smaller number of shareholders per company. This, which was already down to 4.62 in 1997, fell below 4 in 1998.

1999 and 2000 were years of consolidation, both in the number of companies created each year, which seems to have stabilised at around 5,000, and the number of shareholders per company, which is moving towards 3.5.

98.27% of the labour companies created in the year 2000 were limited liability companies. This is higher than, although similar to, the proportion of limited liability companies registered during the same period in relation to total share capital companies (95.65%).

Limited liability labour companies form a greater proportion of their basic legal form than do labour plcs (sociedades anónimas): while 1.72% of the total plcs set up in the year 2000 were labour companies, limited liability labour companies made up 4.40% of the total limited liability companies established during this period.

At 31-12-2000, 11,935 labour companies were active. Of these, 34.8% were plc and 65.2% were Ltd. The relative percentages are tending to move further apart year by year.

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPANY SIZE

The employment generated by labour companies has followed a similar although slower course to that of total companies registered as a result of the gradual reduction in company size, which has fallen from an average of 7.63 worker shareholders in 1991 to only 2.54 in the year 2000.

The immediate effect of the smaller size of the labour companies being set up is to bring down the average size of the total of labour companies in existence, which will presumably follow the same trend.

At present, labour plcs contribute 61.2% of the employment generated. Most have between 11 and 25 workers.

For their part, the employment generated by limited liability labour companies is concentrated in companies with fewer than 5 workers. As a result they can unequivocally be classed as micro-companies.

DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR

The service sector is the preferred area for the labour companies being formed nowadays (62.2% of the total in the year 2000), although there are considerable differences between public limited companies and limited liability companies. Among the former, the percentage being set up in the industrial sector, 28.57%, is by no means insignificant.

In terms of employment, the difference in size between the industrial companies and those working in the service sector is evident. As a result, in a context of an evident consolidation of the service sector as the preferred field of activity for these companies (to a still greater extent in the limited liability companies), the employment generated in the industrial sector is almost equal to that generated in the service sector, given the greater size of the industrial labour plcs.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The Autonomous Community where the greatest number of labour companies tend to be formed is Andalusia (15.63% of the total in the year 2000). However, the Madrid region stands out in terms of the number of companies per square kilometre, as 14.64% of the companies set up in the said year were located in this area.

On average, the labour companies that are now being created have 3.59 shareholders. All the Autonomous Communities except the Basque Country (4.27) are very close to the average in this respect.

The Basque Country also differs in the distribution of companies by legal form. In general, the Communities with the greatest number of limited liability labour companies are also found to be those with the greatest number of labour plcs. The Basque Country, on the other hand, is the Autonomous Community with the greatest percentage of labour plcs (with 15.82% of the total) but has a very low proportion of limited liability labour companies (4.51%).

Equally, it is also the Community that concentrates 14.91% of the employment generated because labour plcs, many of them historic, contribute 20.43% of the total employment generated by this type of company. Andalusia, Catalonia, the Valencian Community and Madrid accompany the Basque Country at the head of the employment generation ranking.

The geographical breakdown also shows striking differences in company size. With the national average standing at 7.05 workers per company, the Basque Country has 12.9, the Canary Islands fewer than five and the number for Madrid is only 5.43.

There is also a notable variation in the size of the labour companies according to the legal form these adopt. This is particularly so in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia. As a result, although the largest labour plcs are those of Catalonia (17.36 workers per company), Catalan limited liability labour companies are of smaller than average size (only 4 workers per company).

COMPANY ANALYSIS

Since the beginning of the 1990s, a progressive growth in the weight of sleeping partners has been in evidence in the share capital structure of the labour companies. Given the trend in company size, it may be concluded that the proportion of sleeping partners has grown as the size of the labour companies has fallen.

At present, the high percentages of capital partners in both labour plcs (25.67%) and limited liability labour companies (29.38%) highlight the markedly family character of these companies.

The fact that the companies under study are micro-companies is the reason for the scant professionalisation of their management. This is usually undertaken by the self-same worker partners, who have recourse to sub-contracting in the more technical matters for which they do not feel prepared.

Finally, as regards the motives for setting up labour companies, one of the main reasons is the possibility of capitalising unemployment benefits, for which the unemployed who join a labour company or assist in founding a company that takes this legal form are eligible.

PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

Most of the problems that labour companies encounter in the present and will encounter in the future are not a result of their being of this type but of the economic climate and their size. Finance, management training, taxation and the image that the financial world may have of these companies are among the most evident of their problems.

Their potential is largely a result of their capacity to adapt to their surroundings, the fact of groups that are normally on opposite sides being one and the same and the aids, both financial and fiscal, that the administration grants these organisations in consideration of their special nature.

Labour companies are organised into federation structures in most of the Autonomous Communities and have an organisation that brings them all together at Spain-wide level, the Confederation of Labour Companies, CONFESAL.

TABLE 18
LABOUR COMPANIES AT 31-12-2000. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES

ACTIVE COMPANIES **11,935**
By sector:
- Public limited company 34.8%
- Limited liability company 65.2%

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS **64,954**
- Worker partners 78%
- Capital partners 22%

EMPLOYMENT **84,870**
- in public limited companies 61.2%
- in limited liability companies 38.8%

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR (%)

	Total Labour Co.	Total plc	Total Ltd.
Agriculture and Fishing	1.6	1.4	1.9
Industry	39.8	51.3	21.6
Construction	18.3	11.7	28.8
Services	40.3	35.7	47.7

AVERAGE SIZE OF LABOUR COMPANIES IN NO. OF WORKERS **7.1**
plc 12.5
Ltd. 4.2

ESTIMATED SALES . . . . **5,151 million euros**
(857,017 million ptas.)

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE ADDED . . . . **2,416 million euros**
(401,940 million ptas.)

APPARENT PRODUCTIVITY (GVA/no. of workers) . . . . **30,000 euros**
(4,700,000 ptas.)

Source: CIRIEC-España

7. AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

The Spanish agricultural cooperative movement of today is a major force, not only socially but also economically. Over a million farmers are members of one of the approximately 4,000 cooperatives in existence, around 30% of the Final Agricultural Production is sold through these organisations and their sales figures have been rising in recent years.

In turn, the agricultural cooperative movement also makes up an enormous proportion of European agriculture as a whole, as it represents over 60% of the agricultural supply and is considered the company form that is best attuned to the demands of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). As a result, it has been given a greater institutional rôle as an instrument for many CAP actions.

The challenges faced by both agriculture and agricultural cooperatives in the 21st century, both in Spain and in all the EU countries in general, can only be tackled if the new economic scenario and institutional framework in which this agriculture is located are examined and diagnosed.

We find an agriculture that produces surpluses which have acquired a structural nature, a loss of agricultural income and heterogeneous models of production in which countries with considerable production efficiency in terms of Net Value Added at market prices per farm (NVA / farm) and NVA per Annual Work Units (NVA / AWU), such as the Netherlands, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Belgium and France, coexist alongside countries with considerably lower rates than the EU average, such as the Mediterranean countries.

The question of the heavy concentration of food distribution in the hands of a few firms must also be raised. This gives them a considerable negotiating advantage in relation to agricultural supply, which is less organised although it too has undertaken significant concentration.

The position achieved by the major transnational food distribution groups, together with the effects of globalisation, has undoubtedly had great influence on the what is known as the tendency to *commoditisation* of agricultural produce, which is becoming a simple raw material for processed products in the hand of the transnational companies of the agri-food system, serving increasingly global markets where the producer and the consumer are growing further and further apart.

One last subject for reflection in this macroeconomic view is to consider two new terms. One is agricultural *multi-functionality*, which considers that as well as their production function, farmers also play other increasingly valued rôles such as safeguarding the environment (a desire expressed in Agenda 2000) and managing natural resources, as well as contributing to the territorial policy of preserving the so-called rural space. The other is *multilateralism*, which refers to the development of multi-lateral agreements between different countries with the purpose of increasing trade exchanges and, consequently, the economic development of the different regions.

Agenda 2000 mentions both terms and recognises that the only viable way to continue to aid the agricultural sector will be to support this multi-functional agriculture and abandon a production-based system of aid. However, the recent reform of the CAP did not bring the expected change to a more rural, and more socially committed, policy as the inertia of the 1992 reform continues, maintaining a system of assistance based on production capacity with the consequent risk of social discredit for these subsidies that this implies.

Having established the macro-economic framework, we can turn to an examination of the business reality of Spanish agricultural cooperatives by means of a SWOT analysis that shows their threats, weaknesses and internal strengths and the opportunities that their environment presents.

The problems caused by the existence of not very operative models of production, an ageing membership and inadequately dimensioned production structures are the first notable weakness. These also lie at the root of their high production costs, products poorly geared to the market and the low value placed on R +D. We also find a low level of services to the members and insufficient training of members and managers, especially as regards economic and business skills, which in turn leads to low member participation in the cooperative and in many cases makes it difficult for integration processes (amalgamations etc.) to take place.

As regards the threats that lie in wait for the cooperative sector, these are largely a result of the weaknesses described above. The main dangers are fierce competition against countries with lower costs, an agricultural policy that is steadily less protectionist and provides diminishing subsidies, the reduction in the consumption of fresh produce that increasingly distances producers and consumers, the heavy concentration of demand in the hands of large organisations and the ageing of the agricultural population, which is seen as a general threat as it causes resistance to the necessary changes that the sector must make.

The main strengths are the economic and social importance of the cooperative movement in the agricultural sector of the EU as a whole; knowledge of the production of the members, better than that of any other operator, and the ability to develop joint production strategies; the security that association provides, increasing the members' ability to surmount the problems of market or weather and crop disasters compared to individual farmers, who are always more defenceless; and greater ease of association with the brand image of a company with more natural and environmentally-friendly products, which has added environmental awareness to its principles (remembering the new formulation of the cooperative principles in Manchester in 1995).

The opportunities that their environment offers cooperative societies range from the conviction that the agri-food sector is essential to the Spanish economy to the increasing interest in organic produce on Spain's traditional markets and the new leisure demands, such as agri-tourism, that shape its multi-functionality. The positive factors also include having extended their markets and a more favourable legal environment (the latest cooperative law reforms in Spain have moved in the direction of encouraging their business development by making their economic structure increasingly flexible). Another encouraging sign is the growing processes of business concentration and agro-industrial integration as a result of the cooperatives themselves' having recognised that a prime weakness is their small individual size. This will enable them to increase their visibility, and therefore their influence, in the agri-food system. Finally, a further possibility is to develop more active inter-co-operation with other more active sectors such as credit and consumer cooperatives, with which successful business relationship experiences are already taking place.

TABLE 19
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AT 31-12-2000. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES

ACTIVE COMPANIES[1]		**3,915**
Activity:		
- Stock keeping	602	
- Herbaceous crops	705	
- Industrial crops	95	
- Wine	705	
- Fruit and vegetables	989	
- Olive oil	950	
- Supplies	1,890	
NUMBER OF MEMBERS[2]		**1,098,089**
EMPLOYMENT EQUIVALENT TO FULL-TIME YEAR-ROUND CONTRACTS		**24,934**
ESTIMATED SALES		**10,219 million euros** (1,700,238 million ptas.)
MARKET SHARE		
- Total	40%	
- Tobacco	100%	
- Rice	80%	
- Oil	75%	
- Olives, wine and fertilisers	70%	
- Citrus fruit, cotton and milk	45%	
ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE ADDED		**1,008 million euros** (167,752 million ptas.)

(1) The division into activities gives a number greater than the total owing to the multi-functionality of many agricultural cooperatives

(2) Many members are not farmers and some are members of several cooperatives

Source: CIRIEC-Spain. Confederación Española de Cooperativas Agrarias.

8. CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

Consumer cooperatives in Spain perform a double function, as is recognised by the legislation covering cooperatives. On the one hand, they perform an economic function by attending to the supply and use of goods and services to satisfy basic needs (food, clothing, electricity, education, health, etc.) of their members and also of non-members (clients in general). On the other, they bring consumers together in associations to perform the function of protecting and defending the consumer against the poor use or supply of the said goods and services. For this reason, the legislation concerning the tax treatment of cooperatives considers them specially protected cooperative societies and grants them a series of advantages that no other type of organisation enjoys. However, in some cases the legislation is detrimental to consumer cooperatives, as is the case of the highly restrictive rules regarding electricity distribution which, far from benefiting the electricity cooperatives, place them at a disadvantage against the major electricity groups.

Spanish consumer cooperatives achieved sales of over four thousand three hundred million euros in the year 2000 with a workforce approaching thirty thousand, over a million consumer members and almost five thousand points of sale. Additionally, all the variables considered show a growth curve over the nineteen-nineties, largely due to strong expansion by the Eroski Group, by far the largest consumer cooperative in Spain, and the consolidation of the Spanish Confederation of Consumer and User Cooperatives (Hispacoop). However, the strong geographical concentration of organisations and activities must also be mentioned, as well as the fact that the great majority of cooperatives are of very small size.

In order to face the challenges of the European market, the Spanish consumer cooperatives are affiliated to Eurocoop, an organisation that comprises around four thousand organisations. These represent over twenty-three million consumer members, generate around half a million jobs and have almost fifty thousand points of sale and sales of around fifty thousand million euros. In relative terms, Spanish consumer cooperatives are larger than those of Portugal, the Netherlands, Germany and France, of similar relative size to those of the United Kingdom, Italy and Greece and smaller than those of Scandinavia (Finland, Denmark and Sweden) and Switzerland.

Together with other types of retailers, consumer cooperatives form part of the Spanish retail trade sector, which has undergone major changes over the nineties. Changing consumer habits, the introduction of information technologies and the concentration of supply are the three most notable features of these changes. Additionally, the authorities have devoted their efforts to encouraging new legislation for the Spanish retail trade by regulating trading hours and passing an Ordering of Domestic Trade Act.

All of this has had an effect on the behaviour of the retail trade, particularly in three basic aspects: adapting to the changing needs of consumers by making it easier for them to shop, modernising sales management and introducing new sales techniques, and opening larger establishments. The latter aspect has affected the structure of the sector in that there has been considerable growth in supermarkets and hypermarkets over the past ten years and a corresponding loss of sales strength among traditional shops.

Consumer cooperatives in Spain have a low market share within the retail distribution sector, although it is rising. However, in some European countries such as Finland, Sweden or Switzerland they are the leading food retailers in their respective markets. Despite the legal and fiscal support of the Cooperatives General Act, the Tax Regime Act and the laws of the Autonomous Communities, most Spanish consumer cooperatives are small in size and focus on very specific places and groups of clients. They are therefore highly concentrated geographically (mostly in the Basque Country, Valencian Community, Catalonia and Andalusia), economically (retailing, health to a lesser extent, cultural activities and electricity) and, above all, in a few of their number (the four largest represent over ninety percent of total sales).

As well as the Eroski Group, with sales figures that comprise slightly over ninety percent of the total for these organisations, three further cooperatives carry a certain weight in the distribution sector: Bide Onera in the retail trade, Abacus in culture-related retailing and Scias in health. However, this group of medium-sized cooperatives has consolidated over the nineties by means of a process of heavy modernisation. Equally, the case of the Eroski Group, the second-largest retail company in Spain (the largest is the Carrefour Group), founded in 1991, shows that consumer cooperatives can also reach a significant size in Spanish retailing.

Again, the consolidation in recent years of several existing consumer and user cooperative organisations (Hispacoop and UNCCUE) may encourage the consolidation of organisations of smaller size.

At any event, consumer cooperatives need to integrate in order to gain access to the advantages of large company size (economies of scale and scope, access to new technologies), whether through concentration strategies (amalgamation and take-over) or by developing strategic alliances that facilitate the creation of large, solvent co-operation networks. Collaboration with other types of cooperative such as agricultural and credit cooperatives could aid such a course of action.

However, the greatest advantage that Consumer Cooperatives possess compared to other forms of retailing lies in their consumerist rôle of assisting consumers to defend themselves by organising them through their membership of the cooperative as consumer members.

In the final analysis, the concept of Consumer Cooperatives as having a triple dimension must be emphasised: distribution and retailing companies, companies made up of worker members and companies made up of consumer members.

TABLE 20
CONSUMER AND USER COOPERATIVES AT 31-12-2000. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES

ACTIVE ORGANISATIONS		**378**
MEMBERS		**1,196,898**
EMPLOYMENT		**27,396**
- Eroski group worker members	10,947	
- Other Eroski group workers	12,947	
- Workers of other Cooperatives	4,079	
ESTIMATED SALES		**4,355 million euros** (724,610 million ptas.)
POINTS OF SALE		**4,590**
ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE ADDED		**623 million euros** (103,619 million ptas.)
APPARENT PRODUCTIVITY		**22,838 euros** (3,800,000 ptas.)

Source: HISPACOOP and UNCCUE.

9. CREDIT COOPERATIVES

The credit cooperatives sector carries considerable weight in the Social Economy and among participative companies in general.

From the start, the credit cooperatives developed a neighbourhood bank model, in close touch with their membership and their clientele and committed to the economic and local sphere in which they move.

The globalisation of the economy and the increasingly close interrelationship of the various economic sectors have gradually opened up and extended the traditional sphere of activity of the credit cooperatives, particularly the *cajas rurales* or rural banks, which have made considerable headway among the new rural occupations, the retail sector, small and medium-sized industry, family businesses and the service sector in general.

The strategic forecasts of the credit cooperatives, particularly those of the *Grupo Caja Rural* which comprises the majority of Spanish credit cooperatives (79 of the 82 rural banks out of a total of 89 credit cooperatives), focus on increasing their market share and strengthening their identity and specialisation (which is evolving in line with their environment), while making space for new activities that are causing a revolution in the business and social perception of rural areas, such as the building trade, rural tourism, ecology and environment-related activities, innovative modern farming and woodland operations, SMEs of all kinds, etc.

From the social point of view, the rural banks deserve recognition for the important rôle they played in the past as the pioneering financiers of rural development and the mainstay in building a business fabric in rural areas at a time when other financial institutions did not consider this field of sufficient interest and left it financially abandoned. The same occurred with other organised sectors of activity in urban areas, which proceeded to set up their own credit cooperatives (people’s and professional).

As a result, we find a conscious attempt to adapt to the evolution of their immediate environment, which also leads to a manner of diversifying their operations in two main ways:

- Addressing themselves to activities which, although not strictly farming-linked, are to a certain extent in relatively related areas, as well as greater participation in other sectors of activity.
- Increasing presence in medium-sized towns and a progressive foothold in some large towns and medium-sized cities.

The two main reasons that led the Group to pursue this “related diversification” without abandoning its traditional speciality are:

- The need to limit an excessive concentration of risks in the farming sector in view of its rapid and at times unsteady changes, influenced by European Union policies and constant alterations in the social, demographic and economic makeup of rural areas.
- The aim of operating in new sectors of activity, close to the traditional or original ones, that generate profitable operations with results that revert in part to the traditional sector. In other words, the credit cooperatives have often acted as the financial intermediaries that help to channel and transfer financial flows between sectors of activity with different funding parameters.

Nonetheless, the specialisation that can be used as a competitive advantage and strategy is difficult to maintain under the pressure of the major banks. It is not an exclusive birthright or usufruct of any financial institution and therefore needs to be suitably strengthened, updated and monitored.

In recent years, the main strategy adopted by the majority of the rural banks (unlike the people’s and professional banks) has been and continues to be to develop a particular model of banking group with a cooperative approach, leading to the suggested use of the term “efficient solidarity “.

By cooperating with each other, the credit cooperatives have made advances in their intent to meet the objectives that the new globalised economic and social environment demands of businesses in the third millennium: growth, giving value, compliance with ethical business principles and a social, professional and human development function.

It is likely that the next few years will see a necessary strengthening of group cohesion if the group wishes to continue as such and that there will be new amalgamations between these banks, a process that basically began in the year 2000.

From the point of view of their operations, the credit cooperatives are fully comparable to all the other banking institutions and in recent years they have introduced and improved operational and commercial methods and now provide the full market range of products and services.

A comparative analysis of credit cooperatives, savings banks and banks shows the competitive capacity of the majority of credit cooperatives, as regards both the comparative data for their results and the principal operating ratios. The growth in their market share in recent years, their expanding network of branches (including their entry into provinces without credit cooperatives of their own) and rising number of employees have been particularly notable.

This peculiar banking model that answers to the principles of mutual help and the advancement of its members nowadays moves along universal banking lines while maintaining a high degree of sector specialisation and offering its clients a full range of competitive modern services and products.

The apparent clash between the traditional and the new or modern activities of a growing number of credit cooperatives does not in fact exist as these organisations have not abandoned the tasks and functions for which they were created. What has happened is that the volume and importance of operations directly linked with their traditional sectors seem to be shrinking (in relative terms) compared to the growth of operations in new sectors. This has occurred most intensely in those geographical areas that have seen the greatest changes in economic and business makeup over the past decade.

The continuity of the cooperative credit business formula within a market economy requires it to achieve sufficiently good results to enable the tasks with which it is entrusted by its membership to be fulfilled efficiently in competitive conditions.

To achieve this, it needs to create value for their members and clients and manage the value it creates appropriately. At the same time, it must be capable of reinforcing its stability by capitalising the organisations of which it is composed and must endeavour to ensure that part of the surpluses obtained are used to benefit the people and businesses of its geographical or operational area.

TABLE 21
CREDIT COOPERATIVES AT 31-12-2000. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES

ACTIVE ORGANISATIONS		**89**
- Rural banks	82	
- People's banks	3	
- Professional banks	4	
MEMBERS		**1,396,954**
EMPLOYEES		**14,446**
BRANCHES		**3,947**
MARKET SHARE OF THE RURAL BANKS		
- Loans	4.0%	
- Deposits	6.0%	
- Branches	8.7%	
GROSS VALUE ADDED		**182 million euros** (130,053 million ptas.)

Source: CIRIEC-España.

10. OTHER COOPERATIVES

Cooperatives are present in every sector of economic activity. As well as those that have already been mentioned, various other major groups of cooperatives must be cited, such as housing, maritime, transport, teaching, health and services.

Housing cooperatives have performed an important task in Spain in recent decades, where they have built nearly one million three hundred thousand dwellings. Over 3,200 cooperatives were active in the year 2000, with 2,200 housing units under development. The housing cooperatives have a state-wide organisation, the Confederación de Cooperativas de Viviendas (CONCOVI), which is affiliated to CEPES. 3,200 cooperative enterprises are members, either directly or through regional federations.

There are about 200 Maritime cooperatives, including shipowners, shellfish fishermen, tackle, services and fish farming cooperatives. Their federation is the Unión Nacional de Cooperativas del Mar de España (UNACOMAR), which is affiliated to CEPES.

Health cooperatives are, in essence, represented by the Grup Cooperatiu d´Assistencia Sanitaria (SCIAS), created in 1974 in Catalonia by a user group. Through the two companies affiliated to it, SCIAS provides health cover to 170,000 user members with a total staff of 800 workers, most of whom are members. SCIAS is affiliated to CEPES.

Self-employed and small and medium transport enterprises have formed the Unión de Cooperativas de Transporte de España (UCOTRANS), created in 1985 to unite and defend the interests of self-employed hauliers. UCOTRANS has promoted various sector service cooperatives, including: Cooperativa de Transportistas Internacionales Discrecionales (ANTID), which specialises in international transport management; Asociación de Transporte por carretera (AGTC) or road transport association; Autoconsumo de Transporte Profesional, CONSUTRANS, Soc. Coop., which specialises in supplying the necessary goods and services; and ACATRANS, Cooperativa de Trabajo Asociado, which specialises in earth and rubble landfill site management. UCOTRANS is affiliated to CEPES.

Most of the teaching cooperatives are workers' cooperatives. They teach nearly 300,000 pupils in over 600 establishments, employing 21,000 workers in total. The majority are affiliated to the Unión Española de Cooperativas de Enseñanza (UECOE), which in turn is affiliated to CEPES.

TABLE 22
HOUSING COOPERATIVES[1] AT 31-12-2000.
PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES

ACTIVE ORGANISATIONS	3,246
MEMBERS	1,326,021
HOUSING UNITS BUILT	1,261,081
HOUSING UNITS UNDER DEVELOPMENT	21,947
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT (worker members)[2]	3,248
SALES	1,979 million euros (329,205 million ptas.)

(1) Figures for CONCOVI affiliates.
(2) Indirect employment 65,841 (three per housing unit).
Source: CONCOVI.

TABLE 23
TEACHING COOPERATIVES(1) AT 31-12-2000.
PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES

ACTIVE ORGANISATIONS	613
MEMBERS	14,712
EMPLOYMENT	21,026
ESTIMATED SALES	333 million euros (55,352 million ptas.)
ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE ADDED	148 million euros (24,576 million ptas.)

(1) Including teaching sector workers' cooperatives.
Source: CIRIEC-Spain.

11. MUTUAL SOCIETIES

Mutual Provident Societies comprise the third of the great families that historically comprise the Social Economy. They are not-for-profit organisations with a democratic structure and management which carry out a voluntary insurance activity that complements the obligatory Social Security welfare system.

Spain has 443 mutual provident societies with over two million members and premium receipts of 266,000 million pesetas. 75% of the mutual societies are concentrated in Catalonia and the Basque Country. Almost all the mutuals are members of the Confederación Nacional de Entidades de Previsión Social, which is affiliated to CEPES.

TABLE 24
MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES AT 31-12-2000.
PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES

ACTIVE ORGANISATIONS	443
MEMBERS	2,050,000
EMPLOYMENT	1,178
PREMIUM RECEIPTS	1,539 million euros (255,988 million ptas.)

Source: CNEPS.

12. SOCIAL ACTION NON PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

"Social action NPOs" do not constitute a single legal category. Nor is there any consensus in scientific circles on a common terminology with which to refer to them, although certain proposals are beginning to find wider acceptance.

In a restrictive sense, NPOs are defined as private bodies that do not distribute surpluses among the persons that control them but invest them in their activity. Legally, in Spain, they take the form of associations, foundations and certain unique bodies such as Cáritas, ONCE and the Red Cross. From a broader point of view, NPOs are perceived as not for profit organisations, in other words, ones that seek to be socially useful. In this case they also include cooperatives, particularly social initiative ones, and certain capitalist companies.

Again, taken in a restrictive sense the sphere of social action only covers what are known as "social services", which in Spain generally come under the jurisdiction of the "Social Welfare" or "Social Affairs" departments of the various levels of government. From a wider point of view, social action comprises the activities in which NPOs, in a restrictive sense, mostly deploy their efforts (the Anglo-Saxon criterion for the ICNPO, the international classification of NPOs, responds to this perspective).

Irrespective of the wide or restricted sense in which NPOs are considered, they bring macro- and micro-economic general interest benefits to the economies in which they are found. From an economic point of view, they perform the three functions that are traditionally assigned to the State: Distributive, Redistributive and Regulatory, as a result of their advantages of efficiency, efficacy and speed in implementing responses, of their capacity to mobilise voluntary resources and of their contribution to the work integration of disadvantaged groups and to emerging job creation (neighbourhood services). From a political point of view, they are capable of creating and developing social and institutional capital and assets, fostering social participation and being bearers of culture and the values of progress, tolerance and dialogue and vehicles of social and economic cohesion.

Nevertheless, these general interest contributions can be diminished by problems intrinsic to the sector itself, specifically its financial and economic structural weakness, variable capacity for social mobilisation and the particularist bias of its activities.

The nature and spread of social action NPOs are intimately linked to the substantive problems and the need for social welfare services expressed by a society during a particular period in history, as well as to the rôle the State plays in implementing solutions.

The Spanish welfare state is a newcomer in the sphere of social services. It has only been built in the past twenty years and is based on the Latin model. In this model, the NPO institutional sector is characterised by being heavily dependent on public funding, by deficient coordination and harmonisation between the NPOs and the public social policy sector, fostered by inter-institutional distance, and by weak regulation of the NPO sector and its social policy rôle despite the growing assignment to it of responsibilities in the supply of social welfare services.

Two periods have marked the recent evolution of the social action NPO sphere in Spain. The first period, from the arrival of democracy to the end of the eighties, was characterised from an economic point of view by an accelerating growth in needs (both old and new). The public sector provided answers to these in a pioneering way, in a context of geographical decentralisation of jurisdictions, building up a veritable mosaic of regional *Welfare States* as regards regulation (social services legislation), resources assigned and attitudes towards social action NPOs. The starting point during this period was the creation of approximately 1000 associations annually from 1968 to 1979. A creation rate of 500% was reached during 1977-1983 and repeated in the early nineties. This stabilised in the mid-nineties to around 13,000 associations per year. The inadequate public social services network and the existence of a large pool of social action NPOs contributed to the Autonomous Community regulations' suggesting the need for public bodies and social initiative to collaborate, although real institutionalisation, particularly by means of regulation, has been scarce.

From the end of the eighties, in a context of budget restrictions, the authorities' attitude towards social services changed significantly, encouraging flexibility (since financial uncertainty limits the possibility of committing future revenues) and externalisation (for reasons of management costs and labour unrest). In this environment the various authorities continued to increase the financial resources devoted to the social services sector, although the public network barely grew and the social action NPOs were the mainstay in the execution of this new provision. General government's capacity to condition and define the development and nature of the social action NPOs was extraordinary, as their main client and regulator (State and Autonomic Foundations Acts, legislation on volunteers, certain regional Associations Acts, a new tax framework for not-for-profit organisations, stabilisation of resources from the 0,52% of income tax, institutionalisation of consultative organs – councils for NGOs, foundations, the Social Economy -, social clause in the State Contracting Act and extension of the contract formula rather than grants). However, this regulatory activity was insufficient from the point of view of the social action NPOs' capacity to perform their functions.

According to the Ministry of the Interior's National Register of Associations, Spain currently (1999) has 212,843 registered associations throughout the country. They are concentrated in Andalusia, Catalonia, Madrid and the Valencian Community. By economic activities, the headings of "Cultural and ideological" and "Sports, recreation and youth" are the most numerous (and poorly federated), followed at some distance by "Educational" and "Neighbourhood", while the opposite pole is occupied by "Handicapped", "Family, consumer and senior citizens" and "Philanthropic" associations.

The INE or National Statistics Institute's DIRCE (Central Company Directory) data for the same year, on the other hand, show only 77,263 "Associations and other types of entity" with an officially declared economic activity (in possession of tax and social security numbers). Moreover, this figure includes not only the associations, foundations, fishermen's brotherhoods, sports clubs and other non-profit organisations but also companies in "Temporary consortia", Mutual Provident Societies and other Mutuals and Savings Banks.

215,307 full time equivalent wage earning employees work in the social action NPO sector, taken restrictively, distributed among 11,268 organisations. In a wide sense, including social initiative cooperatives, NPOs employ nearly a third of a million paid workers.

In terms of economic and financial macro-figures, depending on the definition of this field, social action NPOs contribute between 0.49% and 1.1% to the Domestic Value Added.

At the end of 1999, 3122 NPOs were accredited as declared of public utility, in other words, 1.45% of the total registered associations. These organisations benefit from the Foundations Act (Act 30/1994 of 24 November 1994) which provides tax benefits and extraordinary privileges.

The 825 social initiative cooperatives in Spain are concentrated in Catalonia, Andalusia and Valencia (making up 58% of the total) and employ 45,000 workers. Most of these (77%) are women and 27% are worker members.

From a company point of view, the social action NPOs are mostly small enterprises as, according to the DIRCE, 50% of the associations have no paid workers and almost a third only employ 1 or 2 workers. If we confine ourselves to the field of “Associations with economic activity” (around 21,506 organisations), 72.6% are micro-companies with 3 to 9 workers, 24.9% are associative micro-companies with 10 to 99 workers, 447 are associative medium-sized companies with 100 to 499 workers and the 95 remaining associations are large, with 500 or more workers. According to more recent studies, 50% of the associations present budgets of under 9 million pesetas and the average lies in the vicinity of this figure. As regards the foundations, their average rises to 68 million pesetas. However, 75% of both types of organisation have budgets of under 61 million pesetas. Cooperatives are larger, with average 1999 sales at around 176 million pesetas, although the annual sales of 52% fall below the 50 million pesetas level.

Certain segments of social action NPOs are undergoing two processes of professionalisation and business and economic management improvement. One of these is a result of building network structures (federations, groups of companies) and the other, of developing internal organisational processes that are converting them from volunteer organisations into social companies.

Strong employment growth in the social action NPO sector still has to tackle the unstable nature of this employment, which is observed both in associations and foundations and in social initiative cooperatives.

Unpaid human resources (volunteers) are a notable feature of the NPOs (not of cooperatives), particularly the smallest of these. Around half a million Spaniards carry out social services volunteer work.

The social action NPOs’ basic source of funding is the public sector. Private donations are of very little importance. 75% of social initiative cooperative total sales are to general government and 82.5% of the associations and foundations have a service-management agreement with some public body.

Expectations for the future development of the social action NPO sector mainly depend on their overcoming major weaknesses. Of these, the way in which the public sector and social action NPOs inter-relate must be emphasised, as this is the main defining feature of the nature and proliferation of the latter. Their present condition as clients-cum-executive arm of the Spanish general government's social policy leaves them in a genuinely dependent position with regard to the latter. The nature of their financial and regulatory dependence affects employment, quality of service and the opportunities for the generic features of the sector to develop.

13. SOCIAL ECONOMY COMPANY GROUPS

Some of the largest groups of companies in the Spanish Social Economy are:

MONDRAGÓN CORPORACIÓN COOPERATIVA (MCC)

MCC began its activity in 1956 and is now a major group of companies based in the Basque Country. In the early nineties, MCC altered its structure, which had previously been organised into district-based groups, transforming it into one that is more in keeping with competitive criteria marked by the needs imposed by international markets. The resulting structure now has a Financial Group, which includes the Caja Laboral Popular cooperative bank and the provident society Lagun-Aro, an Industrial Group, composed of seven Sectorial Divisions divided into sixteen Sector Groupings, and a Distribution Group. Apart from these three groups, it also includes the Mondragón Unibertsitatea and corporate centres that report to the parent company head office.

The strategic management of the three groups is decided by head office after extensive discussion between the representatives of all the levels. The MCC Congress decides the basic lines of the corporation's overall policy. The MCC Permanent Commission is the representative organ between Congresses and the General Council is the group's executive organ.

Over the year 2000, as well as continuing to consolidate as a group, MCC created 6,713 net jobs, a rise of 14.38% compared to the previous year that took staff numbers to 53,377. Of these, 28,889 were employed in the Basque Autonomous Community, 20,147 in the rest of Spain and 4,665 abroad.

The Industrial and Distribution groups' sales rose considerably, 13.6%, from 6.27 thousand million euros in 1999 to 7.06 thousand million euros, during the 2000 accounting year. Investment grew by 41% to 730 million euros. The annual results reached a figure of 405 million euros. The most notable aspect of the Distribution Group in 2000 was the creation of over 3,000 new jobs, of which 600 were in the Basque Country.

The total sales of the Industrial Group in 2000 came to 3,110 million euros overall, both internally and externally, a 15% expansion compared to the previous year. This growth was accompanied by net employment creation, 3,248 jobs, taking the total workforce to 25,161, of whom 3,314 are working abroad.

One of the main objectives of the Industrial Group is internationalisation. During the year 2000 this Group exported almost half its industrial value, 49%, and the MCC Strategic Plan envisages that it will reach 57% by 2004 if the value generated abroad is added to the value of the exports themselves.

The Caja Laboral Popular or People's Labour Bank (CLP) closed 2000 with a volume of intermediated resources of 7,030 million euros. These same resources were 5,700 million euros in 1998 and 6,330 million euros in 1999. The results for the year 2000 were 132.35 million euros, an 8.1% rise on the previous year. It should be noted that CLP is the first European organisation to obtain the silver "Q" for quality.

For Lagun-Aro, the 2.6% negative yield of the 2000 financial year may be considered positive, all the more so since the accumulated assets of Spanish investment funds diminished by 11.3%. This is the framework in which Lagun-Aro obtained a yield of 8.1%. Another positive note is 1,590 new mutual members, a rise of 7% compared to 1999. The number of pensions being paid at the end of 2000 was 5,500, of which 4,013 were retirement, 1,033 widowhood and 454 permanent invalidity pensions.

Currently, the largest and most iconic of MCC's projects is the Garaia Investment Pole, which is expected to be completed in eight years. This project envisages the creation of 20 company centres with over 500 researchers. These centres will be sited opposite the MCC headquarters, near the Mondragón Unibertsitatea and the Ikerlan research centre. The management company was set up in December 2000 with a capital of 20 million euros contributed by the Basque regional government, Gipuzkoa provincial council and MCC, making this a private-public project. It will create a "city of experts". The Pole, the Science and Technology Plan, the Mondragón Unibertsitatea and the present technology and research centres will be the pillars of what is known as the Integrated Innovation System. In short, this system will be the foundation for the future technological development of the MCC companies, providing them with the physical and human infrastructure that are a necessary condition for the consolidation of this cooperative company group.

TABLE 25
MONDRAGÓN CORPORACIÓN COOPERATIVA (MCC).
PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES AT 31-12-2000

- Companies	120
- Jobs	53,377
- Sales	7,065 million euros (1,175,548 million ptas.)
- Results	405 million euros (67,371 million ptas.)
- Equity	2,295 million euros (381,814 million ptas.)
- Investments	738 million euros (122,836 million ptas.)

Source: Mondragón Corporación Cooperativa (MCC).

THE GRUP EMPRESARIAL COOPERATIU VALENCIÀ (GECV)

The Grup Empresarial Cooperatiu Valencià (GECV) is a cooperative group with a considerable number of workers' cooperatives. To a certain extent, GECV bears certain resemblances to MCC.

The origins of this group date back to 1969, when the Cooperativa de Viviendas Populares (COVIP) housing cooperative and the Cooperativa Industrial de Servicios (COINSER), made up of property professionals managing housing cooperatives, were set up. COINSER fostered the creation of other cooperatives in Valencia which acquired certain links with the rest of the cooperatives.

The Cooperativa de Crédito Popular was started up in 1978 and later changed its name to Caixa Popular. COINSER became part of Caixa Popular, constituting its Company Division until 1983. For its part, Caixa Popular assumed the deficits caused by the Company Division and provided institutional coverage for what was beginning to be called "the Cooperative Group linked to Caixa Popular". In this way, the newly-created cooperatives used Caixa Popular credit and the advisory services were provided by its Company Division.

As mentioned above, at the start the structure of the Valencian cooperative group was similar to that of Mondragón. That is to say, the relations between the individual cooperatives and the Caixa Popular were based on contracts of association with similar contents to those between the CLP and the industrial cooperatives of the Mondragón Group. In this way, Caixa Popular assumed liabilities unsuitable for a banking organisation, given that the Bank of Spain's regulations demand diversification rather than a concentration of so many risks.

At the beginning of the eighties, specifically between 1982 and 1983, this cooperative group underwent a crisis and after deep reflection on its future decided to break with the Mondragón model. As a result, in 1987 seven cooperatives created GECV, which is its present name. Caixa Popular and Consum were the largest of the seven founding cooperatives. In the year 2000, GECV was made up of ten companies: 5 workers' cooperatives, 3 hybrid cooperatives with both consumer and worker members (Caixa Popular, Consum and Assecoop), one labour company and one housing company.

GECV is a second-tier cooperative. Its mission is to encourage and promulgate cooperative values and principles. Its aims also include certain economic objectives, to wit: 1) create jobs; 2) increase the degree of economic and organisational stability; 3) use the synergies or economies of scale that cooperation provides; 4) consolidate and develop the cooperative spirit through appropriate management and its own business culture and ethics; and 5) constitute a Cooperative Investment Fund.

The Cooperative Investment Fund was set up in 1990 with an initial paid-up capital of 100 thousand pesetas per cooperative. In the following years each cooperative contributed 10% of its own annual results. This fund makes it possible to embark on funding new projects or other viable projects that are under way, all of which generate income and employment. The projects may be proposed by an associated cooperative or by various of those that belong to GECV. In 2000 this fund had 4.75 million euros available for funding such projects. The majority of the fund's investments are made within the group (73% in 2000), 4% in other cooperatives and the rest in other investments, in some of which GECV participates.

When GECV was set up, the seven founding cooperatives employed 1,648 persons. Ten years later, in the 2000 financial year, there were 6,590 jobs in the group. In each of the intervening years net job creation took place and the rise in the last of these years was 20%.

GECV's sales also grew during the 1990-2000 period, from 107 million euros to 639 million euros. There was positive growth in sales in every year and the rise for the year 2000 was 2.5%. A similar picture is seen for the results, which also grew by 2.5% in the last of these years.

TABLE 26
GRUPO EMPRESARIAL COOPERATIVO VALENCIANO (GECV)
PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES AT 31-12-2000

- Companies	10
- Jobs	6,590
- Sales	640 million euros (106,442 million ptas.)
- Profits	12 million euros (1,978 million ptas.)
- Equity	100 million euros (16,617 million ptas.)

Source: Grupo Empresarial Cooperativo Valenciano (GECV).

THE ONCE GROUP

The Organización Nacional de Ciegos de España (ONCE) is a group of companies that belongs to the Social Economy. The group is divided into two sub-holdings and taken as a whole it is one of the main non-profit organisations in Spain, which is why it forms part of the Social Economy.

ONCE was founded in 1938 in order to provide assistance and training and to improve the living conditions of blind people. Initially, ONCE worked exclusively for blind people. Later, through the Fundación ONCE, it began to direct its activities towards persons with any type of handicap.

As in all Social Economy companies, internal democracy is a fundamental principle in ONCE's internal functioning. Each elector has one vote and in the 2000 elections the 58 thousand ONCE affiliates elected the members of the General Council and the 17 Regional Councils. These Councils are elected in genuine internal political elections between various political parties which are not in any way reflected in any way in the elections for the national or regional parliaments or local governments. The persons entitled to vote can only choose one list and any list that does not obtain at least 3% of the votes has no seat on the Council. The General Council is the governing body of ONCE.

From the legal point of view, as regards its nature and ends, ONCE is defined in sections 1 and 2 of RD 358/1991, amended by RD 1.200/1999. These recognise ONCE as a Public Law Corporation of a social nature, with legal status in its own right and full capacity to act, that carries out its activities throughout the territory of Spain, under the Protectorate of the State.

In the ONCE group, the ONCE-parent organisation is entrusted with designing the ONCE lottery sales policy. Of all the revenue obtained from the sale of lottery tickets, 3% is allocated to the Fundación ONCE and can thus provide financial support for the Business Corporation, Corporación Empresarial ONCE, SA (CEOSA). In the year 2000, ONCE-parent organisation had 28 thousand workers of which 60% were blind. The revenues reached a figure of 2.43 thousand million euros.

The Fundación ONCE is the group's operative instrument in the sector of solidarity with the other types of handicapped people. It is endowed with a flexible, modern structure and does not form part of the ONCE-parent organisation or of other management bodies.

In order to promote the training and employment of handicapped people, Fundosa Grupo, SA, was created in May 1989. The function of this instrument of the Fundación ONCE, which held 100% of its capital, was to subsidise jobs in investee companies without questioning their profitability. This approach was criticised within the group and the decision was taken to create employment directly instead of through investee companies.

As a result, CEOSA was set up in 1993, with ONCE-parent company holding 100% of the capital and thus becoming a holding company. CEOSA acts as a strategic control corporation and the companies in the group therefore enjoy a wide degree of autonomy that recognises the peculiarities of each business.

Currently, ONCE'S holding company, CEOSA, has 15 companies employing over 15 thousand workers in various business areas and profitability criteria are seen as the only manner to consolidate as a group. These companies work in the building sector, tourism, property, hotels, the service sector, etc. In the year 2000, CEOSA's sales figures reached 680 million euros.

Lastly, in the long term, with a 10 year scale, the ONCE Group aims to create 20 thousand jobs for people with disabilities. Training programmes will be designed for this purpose. The aim is for these people with disabilities to achieve complete work integration. As a result, 40 thousand training courses will be held over this period. This will make ONCE the foremost operator in Spain in the field of training and employment for people with disabilities.

TABLE 27
ORGANIZACIÓN NACIONAL DE CIEGOS DE ESPAÑA (ONCE) AND FUNDACIÓN ONCE. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES AT 31-12-2000

ONCE	
- Affiliates	58,500
- Workers	28,000 (60% blind)
- Sales	2,432 million euros (404,600 million ptas.)
CORPORACIÓN EMPRESARIAL ONCE S.A.	
- Companies	15
- Workers	15,000
- Sales	679 million euros (113,000 million ptas.)
FUNDOSA GRUPO	
- Companies	61 (over 140 workplaces)
- Workers	11,299
* handicapped	69%
* not handicapped	31%
- Sales	135 million euros (22,500 million ptas.)

Source: Organización Nacional de Ciegos de España (ONCE).

GRUP COOPERATIU D'ASSISTENCIA SANITARIA (SCIAS)

The SCIAS group in Catalonia has developed a social medicine cooperative model composed of five organisations. The **Cooperativa de Trabajo Autogestión Sanitaria** is made up of over 4,500 physicians. This cooperative owns **Asistencia Sanitaria Colegial (ASC)**, which provides medical and health care to over 200,000 policy holders. Another organisation that belongs to SCIAS is the Montepío de Previsión Social de ASC, a welfare fund founded in 1957. **CECOEL** (Centro de Coordinación Electrónica) provides computer coverage to the companies of the group. CECOIDIM (Centre Cooperatiu D'Imatges Diagnóstiques) operates new diagnostic imaging technologies. The last member of the group is the **Laboratorio de Biología Molecular BIOPAT**. In the year 2000 the group had 170,443 user-members of whom 697 were worker members and 111 were non-member workers. In the same year the group obtained 41,618 million euros in income and achieved profits of 90,000 euros.

TABLE 28
GRUPO COOPERATIVO DE ASISTENCIA SANITARIA (SCIAS)
PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES AT 31-12-2000

- Member companies	2
- Jobs	808
- Sales	33 million euros (5,565 million ptas.)

Source: Grupo Cooperativo de Asistencia Sanitaria (SCIAS).

UNIÓN DETALLISTAS ESPAÑOLES, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA (UNIDE)

UNIDE is a distribution sector cooperative that purchases and distributes goods to facilitate the business activities of its supermarket sector members. UNIDE's headquarters are in Madrid and it also has three regional offices covering the Central Zone (Madrid, Cáceres, Salamanca, Logroño and Segovia), Levante (the Valencia and Murcia regions in eastern Spain), based in Alicante, and the Canary Islands, where it is active in Las Palmas y Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

TABLE 29
GRUPO UNIDE. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES AT 31-12-2000

- Member companies	8
- Jobs	531
- Cooperative members	1,825
- Sales	470 million euros (78,250 million ptas.)

Source: UNIDE.

GRUPO ANECOOP

ANECOOP is a second-tier cooperative. It was set up in Valencia in 1977 and its initial aims were to export citrus fruits from its associated cooperatives. However, it soon diversified its export range and now markets four main groups of products: citrus fruits, vegetables, fruit and wines.

Although ANECOOP originally centred its commercial efforts exclusively on exports, since 1990 it has also turned its attention to the domestic market, which currently makes up over 7% of its total sales. The European Union is the destination for 83% of its sales and Germany and France are its main clients.

ANECOOP has a considerable sales network and has created or has holdings in various capitalist marketing companies, located in France, the United Kingdom, Germany and Poland. It also has offices in Finland, Switzerland and the Czech Republic.

Since 1995 ANECOOP has been the top Spanish fruit and vegetable marketing company and one of the largest fresh agricultural produce marketing companies in the European Union.

TABLE 30
ANECOOP. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES AT 31-12-2000

- No. of member companies	111
- Sales	362 million euros (60,213 million ptas.)
- Equity	16 million euros (2,598 million ptas.)

Source: ANECOOP.

GRUPO CAJA RURAL

The origins of the Caja Rural Group are to be found in the Asociación Española de Cajas Rurales, created in 1989 by 24 rural savings banks, which began to use the present name of **Grupo Caja Rural** in 1994. The sector of activity of this cooperative financial group is mainly concentrated in the countryside. It has strong links and with the agricultural cooperatives and other farming and woodland operations with to the business fabric of the SMEs based in the respective geographical areas of its members. In recent years it has also increased its presence in urban areas.

The **Grupo Caja Rural** has developed a structure with twin functional facets, its coordination and representation function and its operative function:

- The coordination, management and representation functions fall to the **Asociación Española de Cajas Rurales (AECR).**
- The operative functions are the main responsibility of the rural banks that originated the Group and of the central organisations which specialise in the tasks that these banks assign to them.

The associative-business structure that now shapes the Grupo Caja Rural is made up of three elements:

- The 79 rural banks that are the economic and company pillar of the Group.

- The **Asociación Española de Cajas Rurales (AECR)**, the platform for the Group's development and coordination and a meeting point for the shared interests of the associated rural banks.
- The cluster of organisations with specific operative tasks that are vital to the Group, namely: **Banco Cooperativo Español (BCE); Rural Servicios Informáticos (RSI)** (computer services) **and Rural Grupo Asegurador (Seguros RGA)** (insurance).

TABLE 31
GRUPO CAJA RURAL. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES AT 31-12-2000

- No. of Rural Banks	79
- No. of branches	3,531
- Members (individuals)	1,247,635
- Members (companies)	56,457
- Total members	1,304,092
- Employees	12,021
- Assets	29,509 million euros (4,909,875 million ptas.)
- Equity	2,221 million euros (369,583 million ptas.)
- Deposits	24,122 million euros (4,013,541 million ptas.)
- Loans	20,310 million euros (3,379,369 million ptas.)
- Market share of Deposits	6.0%
- Market share of Loans	4.3%

Sources: Unión Nacional de Cooperativas de Crédito and Asociación Española de Cajas Rurales.

AN, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA

AN, Sociedad Cooperativa is a third tier cooperative. Its members are sector, local, district and provincial first and second tier cooperatives. AN carries out multi-functional production, marketing and service activities in the farming and stock-keeping world. It dates back to the creation of the Federación Agrosocial Navarra in 1910, which changed its name to UTECO Navarra after the Civil War and from 1981 has been trading under the name of Agropecuaria Navarra.

AN currently has 142 affiliated cooperatives. Most are from Navarre although about twenty hail from Castille-León, the Basque Country and Aragon.

Its operating revenue in its 2000-2001 financial year was 247.42 million euros (41,167 million pesetas, mostly from marketing cereals, fruit and vegetables and animal products and from sales of farming and stock-keeping supplies to its members.

In order to carry out all these activities, AN has an animal feed factory, warehouses, cereal dryers, fertiliser mixing plant, parts warehouse and shop, fruit and vegetable groupage and shipment centre, etc.

TABLE 32
AN, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA. PRINCIPAL MAGNITUDES FOR THE 2000-2001 FINANCIAL YEAR (30-06-01)

- Member cooperatives	142
- Operating revenues	247.42 million euros (41,167 million pesetas)
- Salaries and related expenses	6.26 million euros (1,041 million pesetas)
- Result for the year	3.14 million euros (522 million pesetas)

Source: AN, S. Coop.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANISATIONS

ORGANISATIONS THAT REPRESENT THE BUSINESS SECTOR OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY IN SPAIN

CEPES, Confederación Empresarial Española de la Economía Social
C/ Vallehermoso, 15-1°
28015 Madrid
Tel.: 91/5930412
Fax: 91/4487393
e-mail: info@cepes.es
http:// www.cepes.es

CEPES-ANDALUCÍA, CONFEDERACIÓN DE ENTIDADES PARA LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL DE ANDALUCÍA
C/ Sales y Ferrer 2, esquina a C/ Morería
41004 Sevilla
Tel.: 95-4500421
Fax: 95-4500775
e-mail: recepción@cepes-andalucia.es
http:// www.cepes-andalucia.es

CONCOVI, CONFEDERACIÓN DE COOPERATIVAS DE VIVIENDAS DE ESPAÑA
C/ Vallehermoso 15, 1ª planta
28015 Madrid
Tel.: 91-447.93.01 - 91-593.11.95
Fax: 91-593.90.72
e-mail: concovi@wanadoo.es

CCAE, CONFEDERACIÓN DE COOPERATIVAS AGRARIAS DE ESPAÑA
C/ Valencia nº 1- subsuelo
Pabellón Central
08015 Barcelona
Tel.: 93-2260369
Fax: 93-2260673
e-mail: ccae@ccae.es
http:// www.ccae.es

CCC, CONFEDERACIÓ DE COOPERATIVES DE CATALUNYA
C/ Jonqueras 16- 3º A
08003 Barcelona
Tel.: 93-2680224
Fax: 93-2681699
e-mail: fecoservei@redestb.es
http:// www.ccc.es

CCE, CONFEDERACIÓN DE COOPERATIVAS DE EUSKADI
C/ Reyes de Navarra 51- Bajo
01013Vitoria Gasteiz – Álava
Tel.: 945-257088
Fax: 945-253959
e-mail: cce@jet.es

CERMI, COMITÉ ESPAÑOL DE REPRESENTANTES DE MINUSVÁLIDOS
C/ General Perón 32- 1ª planta
28020 Madrid
Tel.: 91-5567413/53
Fax: 91-5974105
e-mail: lcpb@once.es
http:// www.cermi.es

CNEPS, CONFEDERACIÓN NACIONAL DE ENTIDADES DE PREVISIÓN SOCIAL
C/ General Castaños 3, bajo derecha
28004 MADRID
Tel.: 91-3195690
Fax: 91-3196128
e-mail:cneps@teleline.es

COCETA, CONFEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE COOPERATIVAS DE TRABAJO ASOCIADO
C/ Vallehermoso nº15, 1º-D
28015 MADRID
Tel.: 91-4469750
Fax: 91-5938760
e-mail: confederación@coceta.com

CONFESAL, CONFEDERACIÓN EMPRESARIAL DE SOCIEDADES LABORALES
C/ Vallehermoso 15- 1ª
28015 MADRID
Tel.: 91-4440970
Fax: 91-4440974
e-mail: confesal@confesal.es
http:// www.confesal.es

HISPACOOP, CONFEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE COOPERATIVAS DE CONSUMIDORES Y USUARIOS
C/ Vía Laietana 59- 3º 1ª
08003 Barcelona
Tel.: 93- 3172521
Fax: 93- 4125657
e-mail:hispacoop@hispacoop.es
http:// www.hispacoop.es

UCOTRANS, UNIÓN DE COOPERATIVAS DEL TRANSPORTE DE ESPAÑA
C/ Alejandro Ferrant 3 local
28045 MADRID
Tel.: 91-4676704 /91-5392990
Fax: 91-4685757
e-mail: m.dpa@telecotrans.es
http//www.telecotrans.es/fenadismer/index2.html

UECOE, UNIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE COOPERATIVAS DE ENSEÑANZA
C/ Vallehermoso 15- 1ª
28015 MADRID
Tel.: 91-4473465
Fax: 91-5938747
e-mail: uecoe@uecoe.net
http://www.uecoe.es

UNACOMAR, UNIÓN NACIONAL DE COOPERATIVAS DEL MAR DE ESPAÑA
Casa del Mar - Puerto Pesquero
08350 Areyns de Mar, Barcelona
Tel.: 93-7921583
Fax: 93-7920250

UNACC, UNIÓN NACIONAL DE COOPERATIVAS DE CRÉDITO
C/ Virgen de los peligros nº 4, planta 4
28013 MADRID
Tel.: 91-5956785
Fax: 5956796
e-mail: asgeco@asgeco-unccue.org

UNCC, UNIÓN NACIONAL DE COOPERATIVAS DE CONSUMIDORES Y USUARIOS DE ESPAÑA
Plaza de Navafría, nº 3
28027 MADRID
Tel.: 405 36 11/405 36 98
Fax:405 39 97
E- mail: asgeco@asgeco-unccue.org

SOCIAL ECONOMY GROUPS OF COMPANIES

ACOREX SCL
Avda. Juan Carlos I, 49; Edif. Residencial Juan Carlos I
06800 MÉRIDA
Tel.: 924-300161
Fax: 924-316814
e-mail: acorex@bme.es

A.N.S.COOP., AGROPECUARIA NAVARRA SOC. COOPERATIVA
Ctra. Corella, Km. 3
31500 TUDELA, NAVARRA
Tel.: 948-410387
Fax: 948-412392

ANECOOP, S.C.
C/ Monforte, 1 Entlo.
46010 Valencia
Tel.: 96-3938519
Fax: 95-3938526
e-mail: info@anecoop.com
http:// www.anecoop.com

CEOSA, CORPORACIÓN EMPRESARIAL ONCE
C/ Pechuán, 1
28002 MADRID
Tel.: 91-5908200
Fax: 91-5908209
e-mail: com.ceosa@once.es
http:// ceosa.once.es

COREN
C/ Juan XXIII, 33
32003 ORENSE
Tel.: 988-369400
Fax: 988-369401

FUNDOSA GRUPO
C/ Sebastián Herrera 15
28012 MADRID
Tel.: 91-5068999
Fax: 91-5309471
http:// www.fundaciononce.es

GECV, GRUP EMPRESARIAL COOPERATIU VALENCIÀ
C/ Cardenal Benlloch 45-5º
46021 VALENCIA
Tel.: 96-3393580
Fax: 91-3393581
e-mail: gecv@grupoaudit.es
http:// www.gecv.es

MCC, MONDRAGÓN CORPORACIÓN COOPERATIVA
Pº José Mª Arizmendiarreta nº 5
20500 MONDRAGÓN
GUIPÚZCOA
Tel.: 943-779300
Fax: 943-796632
http:// www.mondragón.mcc.es

ONCE, ORGANIZACIÓN NACIONAL DE CIEGOS DE ESPAÑA
C/ Ortega y Gasset 18
28006 MADRID
Tel.: 91-4365300
Fax. 91-4365352
httm://www.once.es

SCIAS, GRUP COOPERATIU D´ASSISTENCIA SANITÁRIA
Avda. Josep Tarradellas 123-127
08029 BARCELONA
Tel.: 93-2806565
Fax: 93-2800710
e-mail: sca.scias@retemail.es

UNIDE, UNIÓN DE DETALLISTAS ESPAÑOLES, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA
C/ Gregorio Sánchez s/n
Madrid 28033
Tel.: 91-3826500
Fax: 91-7644339

SOCIAL ECONOMY RESEARCH CENTRES

ASF, ASOCIACIÓN DE FORMACIÓN SOCIAL
C/ Salustiano Olozaga 5-4º DCHA.
28001 MADRID
Tel.: 91-5483325
Fax: 91-4350597

ASOCIACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE DERECHO COOPERATIVO
Avda. de las Universidades, s/n.
48080 BILBAO
Tel.: 94/4139000
Fax: 94/4139099
E- mail: omonje@der.deusto.es

ASOCIACIÓN PARA LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL
C/ Torrecedeira, 105.
36208 VIGO
Tel: 986/813707
Fax: 986/813746
E- mail: iap@uvigo.es

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C/ Salustiano Olozaga, 5
28001 MADRID
Tel.: 91/5780434
Fax: 91/5780434
E- mail: aecoop@teleline.es

ASOCIACIÓN FORMACIÓN SOCIAL
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Tel.: 91/4350597- 5470576
Fax: 91/548 3472

CEGEA, CENTRO DE ESPECIALIZACIÓN EN GESTIÓN DE EMPRESAS AGROALIMENTARIAS
Universitat Politècnica de València
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Camino de Vera S/N
46071 VALENCIA
Tel.: 96-3877055
Fax: 96-3877913
e-mail: mac@upvnet.upv.es

CIDEC, CENTRO DE INFORMACIÓN Y DE DOCUMENTACIÓN EUROPEA DE LA ECONOMÍA PÚBLICA, SOCIAL Y COOPERATIVA
Universitat de València
Avinguda dels Tarongers S/N
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CIES, CENTRO DE INICIATIVAS DE LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL
Carrer Rosselló nº 416, 1º-3ª
08025 BARCELONA
Tel.:93-4363102
Fax: 93-4552290
e-mail: grupcies@retemail.es
http: www.grupcies.com

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Fax: 96/3828492
http://www.ciriec.es
E- mail: ciriec@uv.es

CENTRO PERMANENTE DE INVESTIGACIÓN COOPERATIVA
Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Agrónomos. Ciudad Universitaria.
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Fax: 91/3365797.

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APPENDIX 2. SOCIAL ECONOMY STATISTICS

TABLE 1
Cooperatives and labour companies: number of companies and workers registered with the Social Security. By Autonomous Communities at 31.12.2000.

	Companies		Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Andalusia	6,567	18.6	59,386	16.8
Aragon	1,287	3.6	10,874	3.0
Asturias	635	1.8	5,931	1.7
Balearic Islands	301	0.9	2,908	0.8
Canarias	1,026	3.0	10,215	2.9
Cantabria	178	0.5	2,001	0.8
Castille-La Mancha	2,526	7.2	20,494	5.8
Castille-León	1,964	5.6	14,993	4.2
Catalonia	6,992	19.8	53,236	15.0
Valencian C.	3,809	10.8	48,739	13.7
Extremadura	1,108	3.1	9,119	2.5
Galicia	1,428	4.0	12,409	3.5
Madrid	2,550	7.2	19,654	5.5
Murcia	1,546	4.4	14,547	4.1
Navarre	713	2.0	8,380	2.4
Basque Country	2,334	6.6	58,116	16.4
Rioja (La)	231	0.7	2,344	0.7
Ceuta and Melilla	74	0.2	587	0.2
Total	**35,269**	**100.0**	**353,933**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 2
Cooperatives and labour companies: number of companies and workers registered with the Social Security. By Autonomous Communities at 31.12.1999.

	Companies		Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Andalusia	5,767	17.9	54,882	16.4
Aragon	1,173	3.6	10,311	3.1
Asturias	575	1.8	5,195	1.5
Balearic islands	277	0.9	2,596	0.8
Canarias	882	2.7	9,807	2.9
Cantabria	170	0.5	1,868	0.6
Castille-La Mancha	2,300	7.1	18,870	5.6
Castille-León	1,791	5.6	14,424	4.3
Catalonia	6,838	21.3	53,719	16.0
Valencian C.	3,450	10.7	46,522	13.9
Extremadura	1,026	3.2	8,718	2.6
Galicia	1,168	3.6	11,418	3.4
Madrid	2,240	7.0	18,791	5.6
Murcia	1,348	4.2	12,715	3.8
Navarre	662	2.1	8,290	2.5
Basque Country	2,223	6.9	54,567	16.3
Rioja (La)	220	0.7	2,157	0.6
Ceuta and Melilla	64	0.2	523	0.1
Total	**32,184**	**100,0**	**335,363**	**100,0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 3
Cooperatives and labour companies: number of companies and workers registered with the Social Security. By Autonomous Communities at 31.12.1998

	Companies		Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
Andalusia	5,295	18.11	49,908	16.24
Aragon	1,057	362	10,106	3.29
Asturias	508	1.74	4,788	1.56
Balearic islands	259	0.89	2,345	0.76
Canarias	756	2.59	8,932	2.91
Cantabria	148	0.51	1,743	0.57
Castille-La Mancha	2,022	6.92	17,069	5.55
Castille-León	1,643	5.62	13,494	4.39
Catalonia	6,566	22.46	50,770	16.52
Valencian C.	3,150	10.78	44,309	14.42
Extremadura	948	3.24	8,043	2.62
Galicia	1,020	3.49	10,460	3.40
Madrid	1,805	6.17	14,823	4.82
Murcia	1,140	3.90	10,973	3.57
Navarre	592	2.03	7,210	2.35
Basque Country	2,066	7.07	49,851	16.22
Rioja (la)	202	0.69	1,967	0.64
Ceuta and Melilla	57	0.19	487	0.16
Total	**29,234**	**100.00**	**307,278**	**100.00**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 4
Cooperatives and labour companies: number of companies and workers registered with the Social Security. Evolution 1993-2000

	Cooperatives	Employment	Labour Companies	Employment	Total Companies	Total Employment
1993	15,452	176,588	5,069	48,010	20,521	224,598
1994	17,731	189,725	5,419	50,734	23,150	240,459
1995	19,096	201,251	5,413	52,995	24,509	254,246
1996	20,401	214,477	5,309	52,857	25,710	267,334
1997	21,531	227,609	5,613	55,783	27,144	283,392
1998	22,155	244,711	7,079	62,567	29,234	307,278
1999	22,564	259,757	9,620	75,606	32,184	335,363
2000	23,334	269,063	11,935	84,870	35,269	353,933

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 5
Employment generated by the Cooperatives, by Social Security contribution scheme. Evolution 1993-2000.

	General scheme only		Including Self-employed		Total	
	Cooperatives	Workforce	Cooperatives	Workforce	Cooperatives	Workforce
1993	12,516	140,567	3,936	36,021	15,452	176,588
1994	14,248	149,277	3,483	40,448	17,731	189,725
1995	14,743	155,375	4,353	45,876	19,096	201,251
1996	15,301	163,661	5,100	50,816	20,401	214,477
1997	15,928	172,755	5,603	54,711	21,531	227,609
1998	16,339	187,185	5,816	57,526	22,155	244,711
1999	16,544	198,874	6,020	60,883	22,564	259,757
2000	17,037	204,490	6,297	64,573	23,334	269,063

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 6
Cooperative societies constituted, by Autonomous Community. Evolution 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Andalusia	328	498	653	651	637	568	467	418	434	762
Aragon	50	70	74	67	69	52	66	65	75	94
Asturias	34	28	29	45	57	28	23	24	24	28
Balearic islands	9	13	25	23	17	14	10	7	2	13
Canarias	49	64	104	125	98	87	72	43	29	55
Cantabria	12	16	17	13	10	9	4	5	7	7
Castille-La Mancha	137	152	195	150	134	127	81	47	57	101
Castille-León	121	144	149	155	150	136	148	117	115	167
Catalonia	181	453	912	1,107	1,071	969	897	664	511	434
Valencian C.	144	154	269	256	238	262	221	148	212	224
Extremadura	54	67	—-	—-	48	45	47	48	68	65
Galicia	67	63	77	79	76	81	98	85	67	89
Madrid	132	140	166	125	177	166	164	131	87	163
Murcia	85	111	125	117	140	110	129	117	118	187
Navarre	15	14	8	29	15	21	14	19	33	22
Basque Country	77	132	193	95	87	58	58	46	48	52
La Rioja	2	4	3	8	13	—-	8	6	8	14
Ceuta and Melilla	8	8	9	10	10	17	1	2	19	15
Central Register	78	55	54	83	59	64	47	44	44	14
Total	**1,583**	**2,186**	**3,062**	**3,138**	**3,106**	**2,814**	**2,555**	**2,036**	**1,958**	**2,506**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 7
Initial membership of Cooperatives constituted, by Autonomous Community. Evolution 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Andalusia	2,905	4,894	8,657	5,475	5,385	4,081	4,492	3,547	2,579	4,999
Aragon	411	667	1,073	521	596	842	514	543	379	625
Asturias	260	440	247	402	520	299	158	482	225	111
Balearic islands	118	177	140	200	118	79	66	66	11	52
Canarias	530	522	5472	925	676	594	448	359	164	279
Cantabria	88	151	105	78	65	52	35	51	40	30
Castille-La Mancha	1,640	1,351	1,831	1,336	876	991	2,852	1,080	828	1,008
Castille-León	2,922	1,493	1,371	1,024	1,220	3,258	1,129	877	1,564	995
Catalonia	2,092	4,620	7,967	4,855	4,121	4,105	4,686	2,798	2,075	2,010
Valencian C.	1,953	1,488	2,181	4,180	1,492	2,183	12,456	10,378	5,233	4,043
Extremadura	810	712	1,273	697	554	569	511	459	628	618
Galicia	1,017	539	1,310	749	548	585	847	676	561	928
Madrid	969	1,029	1,014	1,618	1,259	1,501	1,290	948	677	708
Murcia	583	760	1,166	733	896	751	745	696	687	785
Navarre	204	706	86	305	122	192	87	143	210	143
Basque Country	1,158	1,379	1,268	986	884	754	431	447	410	419
La Rioja	62	220	21	90	139	—-	334	79	109	266
Ceuta and Melilla	66	153	56	75	56	213	10	24	106	100
Central Register	752	790	461	842	569	680	331	298	454	71
Total	**18,540**	**22,091**	**35,699**	**25,091**	**20,096**	**21,729**	**31,422**	**23,951**	**16,940**	**18,190**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 8
Cooperatives by type and year constituted. Evolution 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Workers’	937	1,448	2,286	2,560	2,393	2,140	1,890	1,426	1,401	1,983
Consumers and users	23	50	29	29	14	22	25	14	8	11
Housing	294	340	402	388	378	362	283	289	255	211
Agricultural	185	202	234	229	198	174	175	186	183	177
Community use of land	22	33	25	21	38	49	58	42	42	61
Services	52	66	97	50	55	40	94	36	45	28
Maritime	4	—-	2	—-	—-	2	—-	1	1	—-
Transport	38	20	21	15	6	11	10	16	4	12
Teaching (1)	8	10	13	5	13	8	8	7	4	8
Other	—-	—-	1	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	1	15
Second and higher tiers	20	17	36	7	11	6	12	19	14	—-
Total	**1,583**	**2,186**	**3,146**	**3,304**	**3,106**	**2,814**	**2,555**	**2,036**	**1,958**	**2,506**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.
(1) Including educational cooperatives up to July 1999.

TABLE 9
Original membership of Cooperatives constituted, by type of cooperative. Evolution 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Workers'	6,261	8,409	12,188	13,491	12,449	10,463	9,375	7,447	6,870	8,483
Consumers and users	469	2,268	752	429	281	887	1,229	365	186	499
Housing	3,589	3,886	4,005	3,494	3,053	3,416	2,081	2,556	1,715	2,139
Agricultural	6,040	5,553	13,271	5,456	2,607	5,596	16,008	12,640	7,109	5,272
Community use of land	165	287	177	120	248	285	323	352	262	325
Services	1,356	1,218	4,648	1,540	1,076	768	2,019	292	628	244
Maritime	29	—-	25	—-	—-	38	—-	9	7	—-
Transport	394	217	293	126	62	120	137	112	28	103
Teaching	100	118	167	243	182	130	128	45	59	8
Other	—-	—-	5	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	5	1,085
Second and higher tiers	137	155	169	192	138	26	122	132	71	—-
Total	**18,540**	**22,091**	**35,700**	**25,091**	**20,096**	**21,729**	**31,422**	**23,950**	**16,940**	**18.190**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 10

Cooperatives constituted and initial membership, by type of cooperative and Autonomous Community. 1997

	Workers'		Cons. & users		Housing		Agric.		Comm. land		Services		Transport		Teaching		Other	
	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members
Andalusia	341	1,979	11	107	46	307	19	1,518	13	72	37	509	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Aragon	51	391	—-	—-	5	30	5	41	3	15	2	37	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Asturias	20	127	—-	—-	1	5	1	8	—-	—-	1	18	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Balearic islands	9	61	—-	—-	1	5	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Canarias	54	296	—-	—-	6	30	7	82	1	6	3	27	1	7	—-	—-	—-	—-
Cantabria	4	35	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Castille-La Mancha	40	283	3	16	21	185	14	2,335	1	6	1	18	1	9	—-	—-	—-	—-
Castille-León	46	328	—-	—-	44	375	23	239	32	176	2	16	—-	—-	1	5	—-	—-
Catalonia	854	3,165	4	1,056	8	46	12	223	—-	—-	18	163	—-	—-	—-	—-	1	33
Valencian C.	155	734	2	14	7	39	34	10,381	3	18	8	1,066	2	25	4	109	6	70
Extremdura	33	218	—-	—-	1	6	11	270	—-	—-	—-	—-	1	14	—-	—-	1	3
Galicia	65	440	1	8	10	93	15	215	—-	—-	5	45	1	41	1	5	—-	—-
Madrid	56	370	1	5	96	674	1	156	—-	—-	6	44	4	41	—-	—-	—-	—-
Murcia	100	551	—-	—-	14	104	11	67	2	12	1	5	—-	—-	1	6	—-	—-
Navarre	5	34	—-	—-	2	10	6	34	—-	—-	1	9	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Basque Country	40	255	—-	—-	8	89	1	42	—-	—-	4	26	—-	—-	1	3	4	16
La Rioja	4	23	—-	—-	2	12	2	299	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Ceuta and Melilla	—-	—-	—-	—-	1	10	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Central Register	13	85	3	23	10	61	13	108	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Total	**1,890**	**9,375**	**25**	**1,229**	**283**	**2,081**	**175**	**16,018**	**55**	**305**	**89**	**2,019**	**10**	**137**	**8**	**128**	**12**	**122**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 11
Cooperatives constituted and initial membership, by type of cooperative and Autonomous Community. 1998.

	Workers'		Cons. & users		Housing		Agric.		Comm. land		Services		Transport		Teaching		Other	
	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members
Andalusia	296	1,873	5	30	289	2,556	186	12,640	8	53	4	34	—-	—-	—-	—-	5	25
Aragon	53	446	—-	—-	6	57	4	30	1	5	1	5	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Asturias	15	105	—-	—-	3	68	3	292	1	6	1	6	1	5	—-	—-	—-	—-
Balearic islands	5	29	—-	—-	—-	—-	2	37	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Canarias	27	231	—-	—-	8	43	6	63	1	7	1	15	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Cantabria	4	45	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	1	6
Castille-La Mancha	21	145	—-	—-	15	116	7	695	2	104	—-	—-	1	107	—-	—-	1	13
Castille-León	34	232	—-	—-	32	253	27	237	20	122	—-	—-	3	28	—-	—-	1	5
Catalonia	622	2,245	3	278	19	122	6	37	—-	—-	11	82	—-	—-	—-	—-	3	3
Valencian C.	105	506	2	25	6	91	23	9,667	5	32	1	12	2	10	—-	—-	4	31
Extremadura	32	261	—-	—-	—-	—-	13	180	—-	—-	2	13	1	5	—-	—-	——	—-
Galicia	51	347	1	15	10	83	12	122	1	12	4	55	4	33	—-	—-	1	9
Madrid	35	203	1	6	83	669	—-	—-	—-	—-	4	23	2	11	6	36	—-	—-
Murcia	81	463	1	6	21	123	9	72	1	5	2	14	2	13	—-	—-	—-	—-
Navarre	3	31	—-	—-	4	38	11	67	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	1	9	—-	—-
Basque Country	24	172	—-	—-	14	193	2	48	—-	—-	3	21	—-	—-	—-	—-	3	13
La Rioja	4	21	—-	—-	—-	—-	2	58	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Ceuta and Melilla	1	19	—-	—-	1	5	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-	—-
Central Register	13	73	1	5	10	53	16	144	1	6	2	12	—-	—-	—-	—-	1	5
Total	**1,426**	**7,447**	**14**	**365**	**521**	**4,470**	**329**	**24,389**	**42**	**352**	**36**	**292**	**16**	**112**	**7**	**45**	**20**	**141**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 12
Cooperatives constituted and initial membership, by type of cooperative and Autonomous Community. 1999

	Workers'		Cons. & users		Housing		Agric.		Comm. land		Services		Transport		Teaching		Other	
	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members
Andalusia	317	1,656	-	-	51	369	34	338	13	79	14	120	-	-	-	-	5	17
Aragon	62	303	-	-	8	41	5	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asturias	12	66	1	79	5	26	6	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balearic islands	1	6	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canarias	14	72	-	-	13	80	1	5	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cantabria	2	11	-	-	3	18	1	6	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castille-La Mancha	24	146	1	8	18	124	13	545	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castille-León	36	271	-	-	32	201	24	710	18	125	4	252	1	5	-	-	-	-
Catalonia	478	1,723	1	60	12	90	8	105	-	-	9	75	-	-	-	-	3	22
Valencian C.	166	761	1	10	11	69	25	4,346	5	27	1	6	1	5	-	-	2	9
Extremadura	50	238	-	-	6	35	11	352	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galicia	46	393	1	6	9	63	3	32	2	12	3	32	1	8	-	-	2	15
Madrid	38	204	-	-	42	284	1	153	-	-	3	17	-	-	3	19	-	-
Murcia	90	501	-	-	17	89	9	79	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navarre	4	41	-	-	3	18	26	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basque Country	31	253	1	5	8	72	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	4	20
La Rioja	4	21	-	-	2	8	1	63	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuta and Melilla	12	70	-	-	7	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Register	14	134	2	18	7	87	12	115	2	11	6	79	1	10	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,401**	**6,870**	**8**	**186**	**255**	**1,715**	**183**	**7,109**	**42**	**262**	**45**	**628**	**4**	**28**	**4**	**59**	**16**	**83**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 13
Cooperatives constituted and initial membership, by type of cooperative and Autonomous Community. 2000

	Workers'		Cons. & users		Housing		Agric.		Comm. land		Services		Transport		Teaching		Other	
	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members
Andalusia	672	2,857	4	29	33	387	40	1,609	6	22	7	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aragon	68	308	-	-	11	68	9	220	5	24	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asturias	23	85	-	-	1	3	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Balearic islands	13	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canarias	35	124	-	-	10	74	6	51	2	11	1	10	1	9	-	-	-	-
Cantabria	7	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castille-La Mancha	69	374	-	-	10	49	18	555	2	18	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castille-León	71	353	-	-	32	343	24	103	36	146	3	23	1	27	-	-	-	-
Catalonia	411	1,371	3	445	8	43	2	82	-	-	6	50	-	-	1	4	3	15
Valencian C.	184	784	1	4	14	450	12	1,699	2	69	1	5	4	16	2	7	4	1,009
Extremadura	36	224	-	-	-	-	27	374	-	-	1	14	1	6	-	-	-	-
Galicia	68	528	-	-	2	107	12	244	5	26	-	-	1	15	-	-	1	8
Madrid	101	385	1	3	49	261	-	-	-	-	3	11	1	17	4	16	4	15
Murcia	162	623	1	5	12	88	6	43	3	9	1	7	2	10	-	-	-	-
Navarre	5	27	-	-	4	25	13	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basque Country	34	232	1	13	11	111	2	11	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	13	2	34
La Rioja	5	25	-	-	7	78	2	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceuta and Melilla	10	58	-	-	5	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Register	9	43	-	-	2	10	1	8	-	-	1	7	1	3	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,983**	**8,483**	**11**	**499**	**211**	**2,139**	**177**	**5,272**	**61**	**325**	**28**	**244**	**12**	**103**	**8**	**40**	**15**	**1,085**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 14
Cooperative Societies constituted and initial membership, by sector of economic activity. Evolution 1997-2000

	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members
Agriculture	312	13,709	255	12,366	273	7,180	313	6,514
Industry	480	5,757	356	2,986	383	2,790	457	2,629
Construction	343	1,585	294	1,446	266	1,210	386	1,599
Services	1,420	10,371	1,131	7,152	1,036	5,760	1,350	7,448
Total	**2,555**	**31,422**	**2,036**	**23,950**	**1,958**	**16,960**	**2,506**	**18,190**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 15
Workers' Cooperatives constituted and initial membership, by sector of economic activity. Evolution 1997-2000

	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members	Coops.	Members
Agriculture	96	524	70	445	63	356	101	450
Industry	445	2,574	323	2,002	366	2,149	431	2,257
Construction	329	1,461	261	1,200	251	1,119	361	1,332
Services	1,020	4,816	772	3,800	721	3,246	1,090	4,444
Total	**1,890**	**9,375**	**1,426**	**7,447**	**1,401**	**6,870**	**1,983**	**8,483**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 16
Workers' Cooperatives constituted, by Autonomous Community. Evolution 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Andalusia	233	351	478	529	501	427	341	296	317	672
Aragon	29	37	43	44	51	41	51	53	62	68
Asturias	25	14	18	35	38	17	20	15	12	23
Balearic islands	6	10	22	15	14	11	9	5	1	13
Canarias	34	49	71	106	69	71	54	27	14	35
Cantabria	8	11	12	10	8	6	4	4	2	7
Castille-La Mancha	61	87	105	88	93	68	40	21	24	69
Castille-León	43	73	72	74	77	49	46	34	36	71
Catalonia	136	396	855	1,047	1,014	922	854	622	478	411
Valencian C.	98	112	200	216	204	222	155	105	166	184
Extremadura	40	33	48	41	32	34	33	32	50	36
Galicia	33	45	43	58	48	57	65	51	46	68
Madrid	52	44	63	80	46	60	56	35	38	101
Murcia	66	78	76	79	84	71	100	81	90	162
Navarre	4	1	—-	7	4	5	5	3	4	5
Basque Country	53	90	152	86	71	44	40	24	31	34
La Rioja	1	2	2	5	11	—-	4	4	4	5
Ceuta and Melilla	4	3	5	5	7	8	—-	1	12	10
Central Register	11	12	21	35	21	27	13	13	14	9
Total	**937**	**1,448**	**2,286**	**2,560**	**2,393**	**2,140**	**1,890**	**1,426**	**1,401**	**1,983**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 17
Initial membership of Workers' Cooperatives constituted, by Autonomous Community. Evolution 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Andalusia	1,494	2,291	2,884	3,146	3,339	2,607	1,979	1,873	1,656	2,857
Aragon	225	258	247	329	403	313	391	446	303	308
Asturias	185	74	96	218	264	115	127	105	66	85
Balearic islands	34	56	122	81	77	58	61	29	6	52
Canarias	292	360	482	684	415	428	296	231	72	124
Cantabria	46	119	71	55	51	35	35	45	11	30
Castille-La Mancha	367	552	667	568	545	454	283	145	146	374
Castille-León	439	549	537	459	517	297	328	232	271	353
Catalonia	817	1,657	3,348	3,999	3,619	3,154	3,165	2,245	1,723	1,371
Valencian C.	661	675	1,118	1,280	1,133	1,082	734	506	761	784
Extremadura	271	205	354	244	190	227	218	261	238	224
Galicia	289	317	288	503	303	375	440	347	393	528
Madrid	307	230	401	505	280	334	370	203	204	385
Murcia	366	440	453	486	493	408	551	463	501	623
Navarre	30	6	—-	65	35	70	34	41	41	27
Basque Country	323	478	890	557	509	292	255	172	253	232
La Rioja	6	30	14	56	101	—-	23	21	21	25
Ceuta and Melilla	25	37	32	33	38	50	—-	19	70	58
Central Register	84	75	184	223	137	164	85	73	134	43
Total	**6,261**	**8,409**	**12,188**	**13,491**	**12,449**	**10,463**	**9,375**	**7,457**	**6,870**	**8,483**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 18
Labour Companies registered, by Autonomous Community. Evolution 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Andalusia	47	73	107	125	97	82	90	617	672	753
Aragon	25	45	39	43	32	18	56	196	222	227
Asturias	21	26	25	56	28	29	54	122	107	114
Balearic islands	3	7	19	21	14	14	23	39	51	73
Canarias	10	19	19	20	19	25	74	236	278	307
Cantabria	9	7	12	12	12	11	16	23	25	28
Castille-La Mancha	63	79	85	98	57	60	117	296	456	431
Castille-León	30	36	53	57	41	38	78	248	251	298
Catalonia	67	91	155	140	96	52	137	484	530	552
Valencian C.	79	105	117	146	84	54	119	380	446	478
Extremadura	37	46	28	45	34	23	57	51	80	100
Galicia	14	19	40	31	29	29	54	157	201	296
Madrid	64	101	157	223	138	139	224	579	692	710
Murcia	17	27	20	23	18	15	38	262	205	193
Navarre	26	27	41	66	31	27	50	77	104	113
Basque Country	73	103	151	197	152	83	119	193	182	205
La Rioja	1	8	9	13	6	6	6	17	19	14
Ceuta and Melilla	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	2	1	4
Total	**586**	**820**	**1,077**	**1,318**	**888**	**706**	**1,315**	**3,979**	**4,522**	**4,851**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 19
Initial partners of Labour Companies registered, by Autonomous Community. Evolution 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Andalusia	339	480	852	909	1,139	665	583	2,681	2,428	2,746
Aragon	219	241	283	227	199	120	236	717	777	811
Asturias	117	141	123	311	143	142	204	431	407	412
Balearic islands	46	33	137	94	61	59	86	128	173	259
Canarias	98	103	106	86	93	121	330	809	970	1,061
Cantabria	53	62	57	107	81	63	82	98	106	103
Castille-La Mancha	337	366	413	477	301	408	523	1,109	1,606	1,513
Castille-León	169	356	266	327	236	182	312	900	896	884
Catalonia	746	745	1,446	939	671	427	588	1,778	1,885	1,908
Valencian C.	780	832	728	1,084	442	281	495	1,412	1,542	1,693
Extremadura	216	227	138	204	177	115	258	187	316	378
Galicia	201	117	224	257	176	143	248	566	750	1,145
Madrid	348	699	867	1,263	698	680	906	2,177	2,440	2,428
Murcia	108	173	134	136	80	83	161	966	725	696
Navarre	145	183	230	392	148	157	230	294	626	429
Basque Country	1,106	970	1,445	1,542	1,257	551	763	987	868	876
La Rioja	4	40	44	75	37	43	43	64	70	48
Ceuta and Melilla	-	4	-	9	-	20	23	9	4	15
Total	**5,132**	**5,772**	**7,493**	**8,439**	**5,939**	**4,260**	**6,071**	**15,313**	**16,589**	**17,405**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 20
Labour Companies registered and initial partners, by sector of economic activity and Autonomous Community. 1997

	Agriculture		Industry		Construction		Services		Total	
	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners
Andalusia	1	4	24	237	6	29	59	313	90	583
Aragon	1	3	8	37	6	24	41	172	56	236
Asturias	3	11	5	16	8	31	38	146	54	204
Balearic islands	-	-	2	8	6	22	15	56	23	86
Canarias	1	4	7	37	7	23	59	266	74	330
Cantabria	-	-	5	35	2	8	9	39	16	82
Castille-La Mancha	5	20	26	114	24	99	62	290	117	523
Castille-León	2	8	20	93	12	43	44	168	78	312
Catalonia	1	4	27	164	15	66	94	354	137	588
Valencian C.	1	4	38	173	12	44	68	274	119	495
Extremadura	1	3	6	26	5	19	45	210	56	258
Galicia	-	-	15	106	5	17	34	125	54	248
Madrid	1	3	42	180	31	113	150	610	224	906
Murcia	2	8	20	87	3	11	13	55	38	161
Navarre	1	4	10	48	11	64	28	114	50	230
Basque Country	2	7	34	310	19	87	64	359	119	763
La Rioja	-	-	3	29	1	7	2	7	6	43
Ceuta and Melilla	-	-	2	13	-	-	1	10	3	23
Total	**22**	**83**	**294**	**1,713**	**173**	**707**	**826**	**2,568**	**1,315**	**6,071**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 21
Labour Companies registered and initial partners, by sector of economic activity and Autonomous Community. 1998

	Agriculture		Industry		Construction		Services		Total	
	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners
Andalusia	22	83	152	1,001	75	258	368	1,339	617	2,681
Aragon	8	25	39	142	26	91	123	459	196	717
Asturias	2	7	16	68	15	52	89	304	122	431
Balearic islands	1	4	6	18	9	30	23	76	39	128
Canarias	6	19	14	46	28	103	188	641	236	809
Cantabria	-	-	9	52	3	10	11	36	23	98
Castille-La Mancha	11	42	63	269	66	240	156	558	296	1,109
Castille-León	7	24	27	124	52	184	162	568	248	900
Catalonia	9	32	86	390	52	179	337	1,177	484	1,778
Valencian C.	6	23	77	294	54	204	243	891	380	1,412
Extremadura	2	7	3	12	8	28	38	140	51	187
Galicia	4	14	26	103	17	71	110	378	157	566
Madrid	2	7	54	255	90	308	433	1,607	579	2,177
Murcia	12	45	60	256	54	195	136	470	262	966
Navarre	2	8	16	62	16	61	43	163	77	294
Basque Country	-	-	54	444	42	169	97	374	193	987
La Rioja	1	4	8	28	3	12	5	20	17	64
Ceuta and Melilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	9
Total	**95**	**334**	**710**	**3,564**	**610**	**2,195**	**2,564**	**9,210**	**3,979**	**15,313**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 22
Labour Companies registered and initial partners, by sector of economic activity and Autonomous Community. 1999.

	Agriculture		Industry		Construction		Services		Total	
	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners
Andalusia	20	74	178	658	67	232	407	1,464	672	2,428
Aragon	6	22	27	94	48	170	141	491	222	777
Asturias	-	-	23	93	12	56	72	258	107	407
Balearic islands	-	-	4	15	10	33	37	125	51	173
Canarias	6	22	27	99	49	166	196	683	278	970
Cantabria	0	0	5	34	5	19	15	53	25	106
Castille-La Mancha	8	29	99	361	106	367	243	849	456	1,606
Castille-León	11	36	41	162	45	158	154	540	251	896
Catalonia	7	28	90	382	80	274	353	1,201	530	1,885
Valencian C.	7	24	81	293	68	226	290	999	446	1,542
Extremadura	4	17	9	31	21	80	46	188	80	316
Galicia	4	12	31	113	26	94	140	531	201	750
Madrid	2	8	73	276	101	365	516	1,791	692	2,440
Murcia	3	9	45	156	40	143	117	417	205	725
Navarre	-	-	22	114	15	62	67	450	104	626
Basque Country	2	7	46	377	37	136	97	348	182	868
La Rioja	-	-	5	23	2	6	12	41	19	70
Ceuta and Melilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4
Total	**80**	**288**	**806**	**3,281**	**732**	**2,587**	**2,904**	**10,433**	**4,522**	**16,589**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 23
Labour Companies registered and initial partners, by sector of economic activity and Autonomous Community. 2000.

	Agriculture		Industry		Construction		Services		Total	
	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners
Andalusia	19	78	200	760	98	346	441	1,562	758	2,746
Aragon	15	57	32	116	37	136	143	502	227	811
Asturias	-	-	12	52	24	88	78	272	114	412
Balearic islands	-	-	9	34	23	84	41	141	73	259
Canarias	7	25	34	111	35	117	231	808	307	1,061
Cantabria	-	-	3	10	9	35	16	58	28	103
Castille-La Mancha	6	25	97	358	102	357	226	773	431	1,513
Castille-León	5	15	54	194	49	172	140	503	248	884
Catalonia	9	30	87	331	80	280	376	1,267	552	1,908
Valencian C.	11	42	84	298	92	335	291	1,018	478	1,693
Extremadura	3	12	22	91	18	66	57	209	100	378
Galicia	7	25	52	299	44	150	193	671	296	1,145
Madrid	8	26	100	348	93	331	509	1,723	710	2,428
Murcia	4	14	37	141	52	189	100	352	193	696
Navarre	2	6	19	74	22	85	70	264	113	429
Basque Country	3	10	54	294	34	141	114	431	205	876
La Rioja	-	-	4	13	3	10	7	25	14	48
Ceuta and Melilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	4	15
Total	**99**	**365**	**900**	**3,524**	**815**	**2,922**	**3,037**	**10,594**	**4,851**	**17,405**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 24
Labour Companies registered and initial partners, by sector of economic activity. Evolution (1997-2000)

	1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners	Companies	Partners
Agriculture	32	83	95	344	80	288	99	365
Industry	294	1,713	710	3,564	806	3,281	900	3,524
Construction	173	707	610	2,195	732	2,587	815	2,922
Services	826	3,568	2,564	9,210	2,904	10,433	3,037	10,594
Total	**1,315**	**6,071**	**3,979**	**15,313**	**4,522**	**16,589**	**4,851**	**17,405**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 25
Cooperative Societies and their workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-1997. Distribution by Autonomous Community

	Cooperatives		Workers	
	number	%	number	%
Andalusia	4,349	20.20	40,186	17.66
Aragon	703	3.26	7,177	3.15
Asturias	274	1.15	3,028	1.33
Balearic islands	178	0.83	1,806	0.79
Canarias	497	2.31	6,558	2.88
Cantabria	83	0.38	827	0.36
Castille-La Mancha	1,408	6.54	11,859	5.21
Castille-León	1,172	5.44	10,643	4.68
Catalonia	5,599	26.00	39,526	17.37
Valencian C.	2,528	11.74	36,384	15.99
Extremadura	701	3.25	5,932	2.61
Galicia	750	3.48	7,605	3.34
Madrid	790	3.70	8,297	3.65
Murcia	783	3.64	6,946	3.05
Navarre	299	1.40	3,507	1.54
Basque Country	1,212	5.63	35,554	15.62
La Rioja	167	0.78	1,416	0.62
Ceuta and Melilla	38	0.18	358	0.15
Total	**21,531**	**100.00**	**227,609**	**100.00**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 26
Cooperative Societies and their workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-1998. Distribution by Autonomous Community

	Cooperatives		Workers	
	number	**%**	**number**	**%**
Andalusia	4,498	20.30	43,431	17.75
Aragon	750	3.39	7,729	3.18
Asturias	268	1.21	2,959	1.21
Balearic islands	171	0.77	1,856	0.76
Canarias	481	2.17	6,832	2.79
Cantabria	87	0.39	985	0.40
Castille-La Mancha	1,414	6.38	12,264	5.01
Castille-León	1,237	5.58	11,111	4.54
Catalonia	5,822	26.28	42,464	17.35
Valencian C.	2,539	11.46	37,654	15.39
Extremadura	723	3.26	6,665	2.72
Galicia	774	3.49	8,598	3.51
Madrid	794	3.58	8,874	3.63
Murcia	844	3.81	8,322	3.40
Navarre	302	1.36	4,107	1.68
Basque Country	1,244	5.61	38,704	15.82
La Rioja	165	0.74	1,721	0.70
Ceuta and Melilla	42	0.19	385	0.16
Total	**22,155**	**100.00**	**244,711**	**100.00**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 27
Cooperative Societies and their workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-1999. Distribution by Autonomous Community

	Cooperatives		Workers	
	number	%	number	%
Andalusia	4,615	20.5	46,464	17.9
Aragon	757	3.3	7,614	2.9
Asturias	264	1.2	2,937	1.1
Balearic islands	168	0.7	1,924	0.7
Canarias	457	2.0	6,989	2.7
Cantabria	89	0.4	1,014	0.4
Castille-La Mancha	1,400	6.2	12,451	4.8
Castille-León	1,257	5.6	11,471	4.4
Catalonia	5,845	26.0	44,722	17.2
Valencian C.	2,593	11.5	38,942	15.0
Extremadura	765	3.4	7,185	2.8
Galicia	798	3.5	9,060	3.5
Madrid	824	3.6	10,571	4.1
Murcia	905	4.0	9,353	3.6
Navarre	317	1.4	4,583	1.8
Basque Country	1,289	5.7	42,231	16.2
La Rioja	171	0.8	1,820	0.7
Ceuta and Melilla	50	0.2	426	0.2
Total	**22,564**	**100.0**	**259,757**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 28
Cooperative Societies and their workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-2000. Distribution by Autonomous Community.

	Cooperatives		Workers	
	number	%	number	%
Andalusia	5,023	21.5	48,886	18.2
Aragon	762	3.3	7,654	2.8
Asturias	273	1.2	3,530	1.3
Balearic islands	169	0.7	2,053	0.8
Canarias	449	2.0	7,415	2.8
Cantabria	89	0.4	1,086	0.4
Castille-La Mancha	1,430	6.1	13,199	5.0
Castille-León	1,310	5.6	11,774	4.3
Catalonia	5,731	24.6	43,596	16.2
Valencian C.	2,704	11.6	40,352	15.0
Extremadura	789	3.4	7,274	2.7
Galicia	872	3.7	9,211	3.4
Madrid	854	3.6	10,271	3.8
Murcia	1,005	4.3	10,753	4.0
Navarre	312	1.3	4,616	1.7
Basque Country	1,331	5.7	44,970	16.7
La Rioja	172	0.7	1,934	0.7
Ceuta and Melilla	59	0.3	489	0.2
Total	**23,334**	**100.0**	**269,063**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 29
Cooperative Societies: workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-1997. Distribution by division of activity

Division of Activity (CNAE 93)		1997		1998		1999		2000	
		Workers	%	Workers	%	Workers	%	Workers	%
A,B:	Agriculture, stock-keeping, hunting, forestry and fishing	21,271	9.4	22,697	9.2	24,003	9.2	24,934	9.2
C:	Mining industries	417	0.2	458	0.2	452	0.2	471	0.2
D:	Manufacturing industries	68,349	30.0	71,221	29.1	74,846	28.8	75,482	28.1
E:	Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	394	0.2	435	0.2	474	0.2	422	0.2
F:	Construction	17,367	7.6	19,969	8.2	21,751	8.4	22,475	8.4
G,H:	Trade, hotel and catering	59,205	26.0	63,593	26.0	66,275	25.5	70,372	26.1
I:	Transport, storage and communications	7,394	3.3	7,953	3.2	8,321	3.2	8,917	3.3
J:	Financial intermediation	13,072	5.7	13,472	5.5	14,557	5.6	15,170	5.6
K:	Property, hire, business services	12,322	5.4	12,864	5.3	14,878	5.7	14,063	5.2
M, N, O:	Education, health, veterinary and social services	27,818	12.2	32,049	13.1	34,193	13.2	36,757	13.7
Total		**227,609**	**100.0**	**244,711**	**100.0**	**259,750**	**100.0**	**269,063**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 30
Cooperative Societies: workers registered with the Social Security. By division and branch of activity

CNAE/93	DIVISION/BRANCH	1997 No.	1997 %	1998 No.	1998 %	1999 No.	1999 %	2000 No.	2000 %
A,B	**Agric, stock-k., hunting, forestry&fishing**	**21,271**	**9.4**	**22,697**	**9.2**	**24,003**	**9.2**	**24,934**	**9.2**
01	Agric., stock-keeping, hunting & related a.	19,491		20,882		22,115		22,977	
02	Woodland culture and utilisation & related a.	1,430		1,520		1,586		1,688	
05	Fishing, aquiculture and related a.	350		295		302		269	
C	**Mining industries**	**417**	**0.2**	**458**	**0.2**	**452**	**0.2**	**471**	**0.2**
10	Extrac.&agglom.anthracite,b.coal,lignite etc.	8		11		12		18	
11	Extraction of crude oil and natural gas	336		346		344		342	
14	Extraction of non-metal non-fuel minerals	73		101		96		111	
D	**Manufacturing Industries**	**68,349**	**30.0**	**71,221**	**29.1**	**74,853**	**28.8**	**75,482**	**28.1**
15	Food and drink products industry	18,017		18,978		20,271		19,723	
16	Tobacco industry	18		16		16		11	
17	Textile industry	1,636		1,612		1,740		1,691	
18	Clothing and furs industry	8,540		9,057		9,218		9,082	
19	Preparing, tanning & finishing leather etc,	1,027		767		793		679	
20	Timber&cork ind.ex.furniture,basketw&esparto	2,587		2,421		2,323		2,450	
21	Paper industry	331		268		277		285	
22	Publishing, graphic arts & repr.recorded matls.	1,873		1,881		1,932		1,803	
24	Chemical industry	420		446		447		431	
25	Rubber and plastic products manuf.	1,106		1,354		1,488		1,795	
26	Other non-metal mineral products manuf.	2,628		2,839		2,830		2,836	
27	Metalworking	2,118		2,188		2,102		2,145	
28	Metalw.prod. ex.machinery&equipm.manuf.	7,341		7,636		8,063		8,447	
29	Mechanical machinery & equipm. manuf.	8,592		8,806		9,624		9,872	
30	Office machinery & computer equipm. manuf.	8		17		14		16	
31	Electrical machinery and supplies manuf.	2,248		2,621		2,750		2,926	
32	Electronic material, radio, TV etc. manuf.	1,290		1,397		1,530		1,711	
33	Medical & surgical equipm. & instrum. manuf.	661		648		690		828	
34	Motor vehicles and trailers etc. manuf.	2,266		2,253		2,371		2,447	
35	Other means of transport manuf.	591		671		835		706	
36	Furniture manuf. Other manuf. industries	5,011		5,280		5,457		5,494	
37	Recycling	40		65		82		104	
E	**Prod. & distrib. electricity, gas and water**	**394**	**0.2**	**435**	**0.2**	**474**	**0.2**	**422**	**0.2**
40	Electricity, gas, etc. prod. & distrib.	112		132		174		142	
41	Water collection, purif. & distrib.	282		303		300		280	
F	**Construction**	**17,367**	**7.6**	**19,969**	**8.2**	**21,751**	**8.4**	**22,475**	**8.4**
45	Construction	17,367		19,969		21,751		22,475	

CNAE/93	DIVISION/BRANCH	1997 No.	1997 %	1998 No.	1998 %	1999 No.	1999 %	2000 No.	2000 %
G,H	**Trade, hotel and catering**	**59,205**	**26.0**	**63,593**	**26.0**	**66,275**	**25.5**	**70,372**	**26.0**
50	Vehicle sales, maintenance and repair	3,108		3,261		3,111		3,202	
51	Wholesale trade & commercial intermediaries	27,944		30,363		29,908		30,571	
52	Retail trade except motor vehicles	23,842		25,558		29,057		32,218	
55	Hotel and catering trade	4,311		4,411		4,199		4,381	
I	**Transport, storage and communications**	**7,394**	**3.3**	**7,953**	**3.2**	**8,321**	**3.2**	**8,917**	**3.3**
60	Land transport, pipelines	5,618		6,204		6,515		7,024	
61	Sea, cabotage and waterway transport	31		19		24		16	
62	Air and space transport	8		7		6		6	
63	Transport-related activities, travel agents	1,381		1,337		1,355		1,441	
64	Mail and telecommunications	356		386		421		430	
J	**Financial intermediation**	**13,072**	**5.7**	**13,472**	**5.5**	**14,557**	**5.6**	**15,170**	**5.6**
65	Financial interm. ex. insurance and pensions	12,927		13,305		14,388		14,996	
66	Insurance & pensions ex. oblig. soc. sec.	48		59		53		58	
67	Financial intermediation-related activities	97		108		116		116	
K	**Property, hire, business services**	**12,322**	**5.4**	**12,864**	**5.3**	**14,878**	**5.7**	**14,063**	**5.2**
70	Property activities	340		366		396		415	
71	Machinery and equipm. hire w/out operator	147		143		154		171	
72	Information technology activities	523		594		574		633	
73	Research and development	167		198		220		271	
74	Other business activities	11,145		11,563		13,534		12,573	
MNO	**Education, health, vet. & social services**	**27,818**	**12.2**	**32,049**	**13.1**	**34,193**	**13.2**	**36,757**	**13.7**
80	Education	16,972		18,940		19,842		21,026	
85	Health & vet. activities, social services	5,765		7,479		8,339		9,050	
90	Public sanitation activities	195		295		351		277	
91	Associative activities	1,738		1,534		1,651		1,559	
92	Recreation, culture and sporting activities	1,630		1,821		2,035		2,460	
93	Miscellaneous personal services activities	1,518		1,980		1,975		2,385	
Total		**227,609**	**100.0**	**244,711**	**100.0**	**259,757**	**100.0**	**269,063**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 31

Cooperative Societies: workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-98.
By division of activity and Autonomous Community

	A,B	C	D	E	F	G,H	I	J	K	M,N,O
Andalusia	7,880	29	11,061	29	4,573	9,923	1,411	3,324	1,846	3,355
Aragon	776	4	2,639	-	403	2,265	190	810	267	425
Asturias	179	-	765	5	135	781	249	309	223	313
Balearic islands	86	-	164	-	115	638	65	62	125	601
Canarias	600	-	793	-	354	2,095	395	314	927	1,354
Cantabria	14	5	184	-	102	316	19	17	71	257
Castille-La Mancha	2,206	7	4,797	-	1,314	1,474	184	1,391	212	679
Castille-León	2,272	10	4,088	5	484	2,551	99	702	320	580
Catalonia	1,814	11	11,095	32	5,771	9,048	1,846	545	2,827	9,465
Valencian C.	2,551	1	5,487	285	2,479	16,599	1,427	2,605	2,723	3,497
Extremadura	1,334	20	1,640	-	759	1,722	232	268	149	541
Galicia	817	18	3,879	-	430	1,730	317	88	330	989
Madrid	295	1	1,231	28	455	2,511	465	196	580	3,112
Murcia	864	10	1,835	37	972	2,374	293	470	312	1,155
Navarre	506	-	1,346	1	143	669	263	407	43	729
Basque Country	287	342	19,363	13	1,427	8,347	392	1,924	1,817	4,792
La Rioja	216	-	813	-	5	515	10	33	1	128
Ceuta and Melilla	-	-	41	-	48	35	86	7	91	77
Total	**22,697**	**458**	**71,221**	**435**	**19,969**	**63,593**	**7,943**	**13,472**	**12,864**	**32,049**

DIVISION OF ACTIVITY: A, B: Agriculture, stock-keeping, hunting, forestry and fishing. C: Mining industries. D: Manufacturing industries. E: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. F: Construction. G, H: Trade, hotel and catering. I:Transport, storage and communications. J: Financial intermediation. K: Property, hire, business services. M, N, O: Education, health, veterinary and social services

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 32
Cooperative Societies: workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-99. By division of activity and Autonomous Community

	A,B	C	D	E	F	G,H	I	J	K	M,N,O
Andalusia	8,521	20	11,770	41	4,978	10,693	1,434	3,420	1,815	3,772
Aragon	801	7	2,432	-	467	2,150	209	832	290	426
Asturias	164	-	773	6	139	782	277	306	160	330
Balearic islands	91	-	145	-	90	680	83	68	137	630
Canarias	635	-	868	-	379	1,930	385	354	932	1,506
Cantabria	15	4	221	-	43	325	22	16	86	282
Castille-La Mancha	2,121	7	4,968	-	1,320	1,515	167	1,412	223	718
Castille-León	2,414	12	4,127	-	578	2,550	99	860	206	625
Catalonia	2,038	11	11,135	29	6,104	9,272	2,089	610	3,547	9,887
Valencian C.	2,628	1	5,680	296	2,567	16,883	1,483	3,062	2,689	3,653
Extremadura	1,383	27	1,711	-	965	1,832	245	300	141	581
Galicia	889	17	4174	-	463	1,719	341	85	305	1,067
Madrid	333	-	1,348	54	549	2,475	619	199	1,643	3,351
Murcia	946	6	1,935	34	1,350	2,530	308	547	369	1,328
Navarre	508	-	1,568	1	275	909	48	417	60	797
Basque Country	298	340	21,065	13	1,408	9,492	418	2,027	2,180	4,990
La Rioja	218	-	890	-	13	506	10	35	1	147
Ceuta and Melilla	-	-	43	-	63	32	84	7	94	103
Total	**24,003**	**452**	**74,853**	**474**	**21,751**	**66,275**	**8,321**	**14,557**	**14,878**	**34,193**

DIVISION OF ACTIVITY: A, B: Agriculture, stock-keeping, hunting, forestry and fishing. C: Mining industries. D: Manufacturing industries. E: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. F: Construction. G, H: Trade, hotel and catering. I:Transport, storage and communications. J: Financial intermediation. K: Property, hire, business services. M, N, O: Education, health, veterinary and social services

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 33
Cooperative Societies: workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-99. By division of activity and Autonomous Community

	A,B	C	D	E	F	G,H	I	J	K	M,N,O
Andalusia	8,906	17	12,354	21	5,218	11,194	1,548	3,530	2,006	4,092
Aragon	765	8	2,135	12	602	2,296	251	844	228	513
Asturias	233	0	773	5	171	981	274	339	184	570
Balearic islands	96	0	100	0	100	794	81	83	113	686
Canarias	971	0	926	0	349	1,944	346	392	897	1,590
Cantabria	21	10	212	0	44	363	21	18	92	305
Castille-La Mancha	2,029	10	5,165	0	1,317	1,971	180	1,438	294	795
Castille-León	2,534	14	4,118	0	592	2,536	112	902	235	731
Catalonia	1,890	10	9,461	40	6,097	9,566	2,166	660	3,168	10,538
Valencian C.	2,745	1	5,836	276	2,563	17,507	1,664	3,097	2,749	3,914
Extremadura	1,453	37	1,627	0	876	1,904	248	312	134	683
Galicia	907	17	4,191	0	446	1,770	385	87	268	1,140
Madrid	324	0	1,196	14	618	3,002	673	204	630	3,610
Murcia	1,035	9	2,463	39	1,619	2,851	357	615	417	1,348
Navarre	526	0	1,583	1	281	888	55	436	54	792
Basque Country	292	338	22,374	14	1,505	10,220	456	2,145	2,459	5,167
La Rioja	207	0	926	0	17	551	11	61	1	160
Ceuta and Melilla	0	0	42	0	60	34	89	7	134	123
Total	**24,934**	**471**	**75,482**	**422**	**22,475**	**70,372**	**8,917**	**15,170**	**14,063**	**36,757**

DIVISION OF ACTIVITY: A, B: Agriculture, stock-keeping, hunting, forestry and fishing. C: Mining industries. D: Manufacturing industries. E: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. F: Construction. G, H: Trade, hotel and catering. I:Transport, storage and communications. J: Financial intermediation. K: Property, hire, business services. M, N, O: Education, health, veterinary and social services

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 34
Cooperative Societies and size of workforce by size of Society (excluding self-employed scheme). Years 1997 to 2000

31-12-1997

Size	Societies	%	Workforce	%
0 - 5	10,012	62.9	31,420	18.2
6 - 10	3,011	18.9	22,706	13.1
11 - 25	1,885	11.8	29,550	17.1
26 - 50	566	3.6	19,676	11.4
51 - 100	241	1.5	16,657	9.6
101 - 250	165	1.0	25,084	14.5
>250	48	0.3	27,805	16.1
Total	**15,928**	**100.0**	**172,898**	**100.0**

31-12-1998

Size	Societies	%	Workforce	%
0 - 5	10,078	61.7	31,961	17.1
6 - 10	3,116	19.1	23,717	12.7
11 - 25	2,003	12.3	31,480	16.8
26 - 50	649	4.0	22,704	12.1
51 - 100	266	1.6	18,704	10.0
101 - 250	167	1.0	25,007	13.4
>250	60	0.4	33,612	18.0
Total	**16,339**	**100.0**	**187,185**	**100.0**

31-12-1999

Size	Societies	%	Workforce	%
0 - 5	10,046	60.7	31,778	16.0
6 - 10	3,196	19.3	24,435	12.3
11 - 25	2,063	12.5	32,289	16.2
26 - 50	720	4.4	25,229	12.7
51 - 100	267	1.6	18,608	9.4
101 - 250	157	1.1	25,566	12.9
>250	74	0.4	40,969	20.6
Total	**16,544**	**100.0**	**198,874**	**100.0**

31-12-2000

Size	Societies	%	Workforce	%
0 - 5	10,304	60.5	32,070	15.7
6 - 10	3,329	19.5	25,532	12.5
11 - 25	2,156	12.7	34,154	16.7
26 - 50	687	4.0	24,285	11.9
51 - 100	307	1.8	21,498	10.5
101 - 250	186	1.1	28,654	14.0
> 250	68	0.4	38,297	18.7
Total	**17,037**	**100.0**	**204,490**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 35
Cooperative Societies and workforce by year of registration with Social Security (excluding self-employed scheme). Years 1997 to 2000

31-12-1997

Year registered	Societies	%	Workforce	%
Before 1960	343	2.2	12,816	7.4
1960 - 1969	563	3.5	25,440	14.7
1970 - 1979	950	6.0	21,949	12.7
1980 - 1989	5,274	33.1	55,426	32.1
After 1990	8,798	55.2	57,267	33.1
Total	**15,928**	**100.0**	**172,898**	**100.0**

31-12-1998

Year registered	Societies	%	Workforce	%
Before 1960	390	2.4	16,173	8.6
1960 - 1969	537	3.3	24,991	13.4
1970 - 1979	935	5.7	23,727	12.7
1980 - 1989	5,179	31.7	56,742	30.3
After 1990	9,278	56.9	65,552	35.0
Total	**16,339**	**100.0**	**187,185**	**100.0**

31-12-1999

Year registered	Societies	%	Workforce	%
Before 1960	381	2.3	16,445	8.3
1960 - 1969	514	3.1	26,941	13.5
1970 - 1979	903	5.5	24,345	12.2
1980 - 1989	4,997	30.2	57,097	28.7
After 1990	9,749	58.9	74,046	37.2
Total	**16,544**	**100.0**	**198,874**	**100.0**

31-12-2000

Year registered	Societies	%	Workforce	%
Before 1960	378	2.2	14,228	7.0
1960 - 1969	498	2.9	28,606	14.0
1970 - 1979	872	5.1	24,245	11.9
1980 - 1989	4,832	28.4	58,290	28.5
1990 - 1999	8,643	50.7	70,626	34.5
After 2000	1,814	10.7	8,495	4.1
Total	**17,037**	**100.0**	**204,490**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 36
Labour Companies and their workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-1997. Distribution by type and Autonomous Community

	Total Labour Cos.				Plc				Ltd.			
	Company	%	Workers	%	Company	%	Workers	%	Company	%	Workers	%
Andalusia	564	10.0	5,703	10.2	530	10.3	5,658	10.5	34	7.3	94	5.2
Aragon	220	3.9	2,001	3.6	196	3.8	1,924	3.6	24	5.2	95	5.3
Asturias	195	3.5	1,649	3.0	167	3.2	1,580	2.9	28	6.0	78	4.3
Balearic islands	60	1.1	362	0.6	52	1.0	340	0.6	8	1.7	23	1.3
Canarias	148	2.6	1,378	2.5	112	2.2	1,173	2.2	36	7.8	205	11.3
Cantabria	59	1.1	672	1.2	56	1.1	671	1.2	3	0.6	4	0.2
Castille-La Mancha	484	8.6	4,353	7.8	454	8.8	4,206	7.8	30	6.5	114	6.3
Castille-León	325	5.8	2,019	3.6	294	5.7	1,880	3.5	31	6.7	79	4.4
Catalonia	610	10.9	7,872	14.1	541	10.5	7,547	13.9	69	14.9	329	18.2
Valencian C.	529	9.4	6,013	10.8	484	9.4	5,889	10.9	45	9.7	140	7.8
Extremadura	208	3.7	1,301	2.3	198	3.8	1,222	2.3	10	2.2	94	5.2
Galicia	178	3.2	1,458	2.6	158	3.1	1,405	2.6	20	4.3	60	3.3
Madrid	787	14.0	5,369	9.6	724	14.1	5,118	9.5	63	13.6	215	11.9
Murcia	171	3.1	1,904	3.4	162	3.1	1,827	3.4	9	1.9	40	2.2
Navarre	242	4.3	2,847	5.1	231	4.5	2,777	5.1	11	2.4	78	4.3
Basque Country	786	14.0	10,584	19.0	747	14.5	10,478	19.4	39	8.4	138	7.6
La Rioja	33	0.6	198	0.4	30	0.6	193	0.4	3	0.6	9	0.5
Ceuta and Melilla	14	0.2	100	0.2	13	0.3	88	0.2	1	0.2	12	0.7
Total	**5,613**	**100.0**	**55,783**	**100.0**	**5,149**	**100.0**	**53,976**	**100.0**	**464**	**100.0**	**1,807**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo

TABLE 37
Labour Companies and their workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-1998. Distribution by type and Autonomous Community

	Total Labour Cos.				Plc				Ltd.			
	Company	%	Workers	%	Company	%	Workers	%	Company	%	Workers	%
Andalusia	797	11.3	6,477	10.4	503	10.3	5,448	10.2	294	13.3	989	11.5
Aragon	307	4.3	2,327	3.7	174	3.6	1,857	3.4	133	6.0	470	5.5
Asturias	240	3.4	1,829	2.9	154	3.2	1,488	2.8	86	3.9	341	4.0
Balearic islands	88	1.2	489	0.8	55	1.1	374	0.7	33	1.5	115	1.3
Canarias	275	3.9	2,100	3.4	112	2.3	1,298	2.4	163	7.4	802	9.4
Cantabria	61	0.9	758	1.2	55	1.1	744	1.4	6	0.3	14	0.2
Castille-La Mancha	608	8.6	4,805	7.7	418	8.6	4,090	7.6	190	8.6	715	8.3
Castille-León	406	5.7	2,383	3.8	280	5.8	1,948	3.6	126	5.7	435	5.1
Catalonia	744	10.5	8,306	13.3	484	9.9	7,193	13.3	260	11.8	1,113	13.0
Valencian C.	611	8.6	6,655	10.6	438	9.0	6,075	11.3	173	7.8	580	6.8
Extremadura	225	3.2	1,378	2.2	204	4.2	1,320	2.4	21	0.9	58	0.7
Galicia	246	3.5	1,862	3.0	148	3.0	1,525	2.8	98	4.4	337	3.9
Madrid	1,011	14.3	5,949	9.5	682	14.0	5,057	9.4	329	14.9	892	10.4
Murcia	296	4.2	2,651	4.2	161	3.3	2,013	3.7	135	6.1	638	7.4
Navarre	290	4.1	3,103	5.0	236	4.8	2,838	5.3	54	2.4	265	3.1
Basque Country	822	11.6	11,147	17.8	720	14.8	10,371	19.2	102	4.6	776	9.1
La Rioja	37	0.5	246	0.4	30	0.6	218	0.4	7	0.3	28	0.3
Ceuta	10	0.1	74	0.1	8	0.2	68	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.1
Melilla	5	0.1	28	0.0	5	0.1	28	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**7,079**	**100.0**	**62,567**	**100.0**	**4,867**	**100.0**	**53,993**	**100.0**	**2,212**	**100.0**	**8,574**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 38
Labour Companies and their workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-1999. Distribution by type and Autonomous Community

	Total Labour Cos.				Plc				Ltd.			
	Company	%	Workers	%	Company	%	Workers	%	Company	%	Workers	%
Andalusia	1,152	12.0	8,418	11.1	457	10.0	5,613	10.2	695	13.8	2,805	13.5
Aragon	416	4.3	2,697	3.6	161	3.5	1,824	3.3	255	5.0	873	4.2
Asturias	311	3.2	2,258	3.0	142	3.1	1,587	2.9	169	3.3	671	3.2
Balearic islands	109	1.1	672	0.9	47	1.0	407	0.7	62	1.2	265	1.3
Canarias	425	4.4	2,818	3.7	106	2.3	1,364	2.5	319	6.3	1,454	7.0
Cantabria	81	0.8	854	1.1	52	1.2	759	1.4	29	0.6	95	0.5
Castille-La Mancha	900	9.4	6,419	8.5	405	8.9	4,409	8.0	495	9.8	2,010	9.7
Castille-León	543	5.7	2,953	3.9	270	6.0	1,969	3.6	273	5.4	984	4.7
Catalonia	993	10.3	8,997	11.9	420	9.2	6,846	12.5	573	11.3	2,151	10.3
Valencian C.	857	8.9	7,580	10.0	392	8.6	5,618	10.3	465	9.2	1,962	9.4
Extremadura	262	2.7	1,533	2.0	207	4.5	1,384	2.5	55	1.1	149	0.7
Galicia	370	3.9	2,358	3.1	141	3.1	1,480	2.7	229	4.5	878	4.2
Madrid	1,416	14.7	8,220	10.9	637	14.0	5,381	9.8	779	15.4	2,839	13.7
Murcia	443	4.6	3,362	4.5	141	3.1	1,983	3.6	302	6.0	1,379	6.6
Navarre	345	3.6	3,707	4.9	234	5.1	3,011	5.5	111	2.2	696	3.3
Basque Country	934	9.7	12,326	16.3	703	15.4	10,787	19.7	231	4.6	1,539	7.4
La Rioja	49	0.5	337	0.5	33	0.7	285	0.5	16	0.3	52	0.2
Ceuta and Melilla	14	0.2	97	0.1	12	0.3	91	0.2	2	0	6	0.1
Total	**9,620**	**100.0**	**75,606**	**100.0**	**4,560**	**100.0**	**54,798**	**100.0**	**5,060**	**100.0**	**20,808**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 39
Labour Companies and their workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-2000. Distribution by type and Autonomous Community

	Total Labour Cos.				Plc				Ltd.			
	Company	%	Workers	%	Company	%	Workers	%	Company	%	Workers	%
Andalusia	1,544	12.9	10,500	12.4	408	9.8	5,626	10.8	1,136	14.6	4,874	14.8
Aragon	525	4.4	3,220	3.8	142	3.4	1,711	3.3	383	4.9	1,509	4.6
Asturias	362	3.0	2,401	2.8	123	3.0	1,459	2.8	239	3.1	942	2.9
Balearic islands	132	1.1	855	1.0	42	1.0	447	0.9	90	1.2	408	1.2
Canarias	577	4.8	2,800	3.3	97	2.3	705	1.4	480	6.2	2,095	6.4
Cantabria	89	0.7	915	1.0	52	1.2	775	1.5	37	0.5	140	0.4
Castille-La Mancha	1,096	9.2	7,295	8.6	372	9.0	4,168	8.0	724	9.3	3,127	9.5
Castille-León	654	5.5	3,219	3.8	246	5.9	1,782	3.4	408	5.2	1,437	4.4
Catalonia	1,261	10.6	9,640	11.4	376	9.1	6312	12.2	885	11.4	3,328	10.1
Valencian C,	1,105	9.3	8,387	9.9	341	8.2	5,010	9.6	764	9.8	3,377	10.2
Extremadura	319	2.7	1,845	2.2	214	5.2	1,478	2.8	105	1.3	367	1.1
Galicia	556	4.7	3,198	3.8	130	3.1	1,469	2.8	426	5.5	1,729	5.3
Madrid	1,696	14.2	9,383	11.1	553	13.3	5,181	10.0	1,143	14.6	4,202	12.8
Murcia	541	4.5	3,794	4.5	127	3.1	1,907	3.7	414	5.3	1,887	5.7
Navarre	401	3.4	3,764	4.4	228	5.5	2,816	5.4	173	2.2	948	2.9
Basque Country	1,003	8.4	13,146	15.5	661	15.9	10,757	20.7	342	4.4	2,389	7.3
La Rioja	59	0.5	410	0.4	31	0.7	280	0.5	28	0.4	130	0.4
Ceuta and Melilla	15	0.1	98	0.1	11	0.3	88	0.2	4	0.1	10	0.0
Total	**11,935**	**100.0**	**84,870**	**100.0**	**4,154**	**100.0**	**51,971**	**100.0**	**7,781**	**100.0**	**32,899**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 40
Labour Companies: Workers registered with the Social Security at 31-12-1997. Distribution by division of activity

Division of Activity (CNAE 93)		1997		1998		1999		2000	
		Workers	%	Workers	%	Workers	%	Workers	%
A,B:	Agriculture, stock-keeping, hunting, forestry and fishing	904	1.6	1,040	1.7	1,213	1.6	1,361	1.6
C:	Mining industries	793	1.4	659	1.1	706	0.9	683	0.8
D:	Manufacturing industries	28,931	51.9	30,173	48.2	32,488	43.0	33,026	39.0
E:	Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	6	0.0	9	0.0	19	0.0	31	0.0
F:	Construction	5,467	9.8	7,796	12.5	11,898	15.7	15,525	18.3
G,H:	Trade, hotel and catering	10,487	18.8	11,928	19.1	15,002	19.8	17,175	20.2
I:	Transport, storage and communications	2,894	5.2	2,885	4.6	3,570	4.7	3,401	4.0
J:	Financial intermediation	63	0.1	74	0.1	146	0.2	198	0.2
K:	Property, hire, business services	3,670	6.6	4,485	7.2	6,821	8.0	7,949	9.4
M, N, O:	Education, health, veterinary and social services	2,568	4.6	3,518	5.6	4,543	6.0	5,521	6.5
Total		**55,783**	**100.0**	**62,567**	**100.0**	**76,406**	**100.0**	**84,870**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 41
Labour Companies: workers registered with the Social Security, by division and branch of activity. (1997 to 2000)

CNAE/93	DIVISION/BRANCH	1997		1998		1999		2000	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
A,B	**Agric, stock-k., hunting, forestry&fishing**	**904**	**1.6**	**1,040**	**1.7**	**1,213**	**1.6**	**1,361**	**1.6**
01	Agric., stock-keeping, hunting & related a.	595		717		835		966	
02	Woodland culture and utilisation & related a.	199		184		215		231	
05	Fishing, aquiculture and related a.	110		139		163		164	
C	**Mining industries**	**793**	**1.4**	**659**	**1.1**	**706**	**0.9**	**683**	**0.8**
11	Extrac.&agglom.anthracite,b.coal,lignite etc.	-		-		3		5	
13	Extraction of crude oil and natural gas	648		508		530		516	
14	Extraction of non-metal non-fuel minerals	145		151		173		162	
D	**Manufacturing Industries**	**28,931**	**51.9**	**30,173**	**48.2**	**32,488**	**43.0**	**33,026**	**38.9**
15	Food and drink products industry	1,603		1,513		1,658		1,873	
16	Tobacco industry	-		-		1		1	
17	Textile industry	1,870		1,988		2,013		1,688	
18	Clothing and furs industry	688		857		997		1,133	
19	Preparing, tanning & finishing leather etc.	805		804		933		860	
20	Timber&cork ind.ex.furniture,basketw&esparto	1,174		1,152		1,230		1,366	
21	Paper industry	430		452		464		485	
22	Publishing, graphic arts & repr.recorded matls	1.741		1,804		2,089		2,141	
23	Coke plants, oil refineries & nuclear fuel treatm	-		-		-		4	
24	Chemical industry	197		201		240		285	
25	Rubber and plastic products manuf.	930		977		1,071		1,016	
26	Other non-metal mineral products manuf.	2,227		2,038		1,884		1,538	
27	Metalworking	1,717		1,942		1,937		2,076	
28	Metalw.prod. ex.machinery&equipm.manuf.	7,182		7,912		8,249		8,365	
29	Mechanical machinery & equipm. manuf.	2,772		2,703		2,968		3,029	
30	Office machinery & computer equipm. manuf.	23		27		50		56	
31	Electrical machinery and supplies manuf.	1,412		1,567		1,572		1,557	
32	Electronic material, radio, TV etc. manuf.	378		368		381		352	
33	Medical & surgical equipm. & instrum. manuf.	103		129		166		198	
34	Motor vehicles and trailers etc. manuf.	712		682		690		718	
35	Other means of transport manuf.	496		486		575		650	
36	Furniture manuf. Other manuf. industries	2,464		2,541		3,250		3,565	
37	Recycling	7		30		70		70	
E	**Prod. & distrib. electricity, gas and water**	**6**	**0.0**	**9**	**0.0**	**19**	**0.0**	**31**	**0.0**
40	Electricity, gas, etc. prod. & distrib.	6		6		7		12	
41	Water collection, purif. & distrib.	-		3		12		19	
F	**Construction**	**5,467**	**9.8**	**7,796**	**12.4**	**11,898**	**15.7**	**15,525**	**18.3**
45	Construction	5,467		7,796		11,898		15,525	

CNAE/93	DIVISION/BRANCH	1997		1998		1999		2000	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
G,H	**Trade, hotel and catering**	**10,487**	**18.8**	**11,928**	**19.1**	**15,002**	**19.9**	**17,175**	**20.2**
50	Vehicle sales, maintenance and repair	2,248		2,389		2,913		3,242	
51	Wholesale trade & commercial intermediaries	3,797		4,227		4,902		5,214	
52	Retail trade except motor vehicles	3,002		3,370		4,517		5,387	
55	Hotel and catering trade	1,440		1,942		2,670		3,332	
I	**Transport, storage and communications**	**2,894**	**5.2**	**2,885**	**4.6**	**3,570**	**4.7**	**3,401**	**4.0**
60	Land transport, pipelines	2,169		2,142		2,636		2,354	
61	Sea, cabotage and waterway transport	17		80		124		153	
63	Transport-related activities, travel agents	600		537		595		614	
64	Mail and telecommunications	108		126		215		280	
J	**Financial intermediation**	**63**	**0.1**	**74**	**0.1**	**146**	**0.2**	**198**	**0.2**
65	Financial interm. ex. insurance and pensions	-		-		3		10	
66	Insurance & pensions ex. oblig. soc. sec.	5		13		28		33	
67	Financial intermediation-related activities	58		61		115		155	
K	**Property, hire, business services**	**3,870**	**6.6**	**4,485**	**7.2**	**6,021**	**8.0**	**7,949**	**9.4**
70	Property activities	185		278		372		457	
71	Machinery and equipm. hire w/out operator	156		178		253		273	
72	Information technology activities	465		567		831		1,031	
73	Research and development	107		110		190		211	
74	Other business activities	2,757		3,352		4,375		5,977	
M,N,O	**Education, health, vet. & social services**	**2,568**	**4.6**	**3,518**	**5.6**	**4,543**	**6.0**	**5,521**	**6.5**
80	Education	1,309		1,570		1,888		2,331	
85	Health & vet. activities, social services	516		988		1,292		1,390	
90	Public sanitation activities	78		87		188		253	
91	Associative activities	26		24		58		58	
92	Recreation, culture and sporting activities	339		450		507		661	
93	Miscellaneous personal services activities	300		399		610		828	
Total		**55,784**	**100.0**	**62,567**	**100.0**	**75,606**	**100.0**	**84,870**	**100.0**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 42
Labour Companies: workers registered with the Social Security. By division of activity and A.C. at 31-12-98

	A,B	C	D	E	F	G,H	I	J	K	M,N,O
Andalusia	213	605	2,268	6	854	1,531	227	4	396	373
Aragon	21	-	1,302	-	235	506	68	2	93	100
Asturias	13	20	576	-	407	420	61	2	246	84
Balearic islands	5	-	80	-	101	104	42	2	107	48
Canarias	26	2	161	-	469	595	506	1	235	105
Cantabria	30	-	450	-	37	82	4	1	60	94
Castille-La Mancha	242	-	2,221	-	901	928	112	1	227	173
Castille-León	140	-	877	-	448	649	81	8	71	109
Catalonia	12	4	4,659	-	685	1,136	630	11	635	534
Valencian C.	73	-	3,650	-	626	1,368	197	10	472	259
Extremadura	64	1	367	3	141	641	49	3	42	67
Galicia	7	25	753	-	312	377	53	-	146	189
Madrid	13	-	1,795	-	816	1,536	308	20	914	547
Murcia	83	-	968	-	466	563	81	1	252	237
Navarre	49	2	1,639	-	615	404	215	2	133	44
Basque Country	49	-	8,257	-	647	976	245	-	433	540
La Rioja	-	-	137	-	32	49	6	-	20	5
Ceuta and Melilla	-	-	13	-	4	63	3	6	3	10
Total	**1,040**	**659**	**30,173**	**9**	**7,796**	**11,928**	**2,888**	**74**	**4,485**	**3,518**

DIVISION OF ACTIVITY: A, B: Agriculture, stock-keeping, hunting, forestry and fishing. C: Mining industries. D: Manufacturing industries. E: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. F: Construction. G, H: Trade, hotel and catering. I:Transport, storage and communications. J: Financial intermediation. K: Property, hire, business services. M, N, O: Education, health, veterinary and social services

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 43

Labour Companies: workers registered with the Social Security. By division of activity and A.C. at 31-12-99

	A,B	C	D	E	F	G,H	I	J	K	M,N,O
Andalusia	276	626	2,905	6	1,301	1,963	289	16	541	495
Aragon	21	1	1,195	-	425	703	89	7	164	92
Asturias	24	20	704	-	464	529	74	9	331	103
Balearic islands	16	-	105	-	145	119	59	3	129	96
Canarias	34	4	203	-	870	737	509	1	281	179
Cantabria	16	-	493	-	68	121	8	-	84	64
Castille-La Mancha	243	2	2,638	-	1,488	1,279	144	2	366	257
Castille-León	169	-	980	-	540	893	83	8	142	138
Catalonia	27	6	4,604	-	861	1,336	676	26	861	600
Valencian C.	75	1	3,854	-	1,160	1,362	255	18	506	349
Extremadura	65	1	376	9	210	668	61	5	58	80
Galicia	7	26	849	-	470	526	75	3	183	219
Madrid	11	-	2,114	-	1,406	2,131	347	25	1,364	822
Murcia	73	11	1,093	-	722	694	115	6	331	317
Navarre	58	8	1,618	-	634	656	476	3	200	54
Basque Country	98	-	8,531	4	1,100	1,174	296	8	458	657
La Rioja	-	-	212	-	31	48	11	-	20	15
Ceuta and Melilla	-	-	14	-	3	63	3	6	2	6
Total	**1,213**	**706**	**32,488**	**19**	**11,898**	**15,002**	**3,570**	**146**	**6,021**	**4,543**

DIVISION OF ACTIVITY: A, B: Agriculture, stock-keeping, hunting, forestry and fishing. C: Mining industries. D: Manufacturing industries. E: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. F: Construction. G, H: Trade, hotel and catering. I:Transport, storage and communications. J: Financial intermediation. K: Property, hire, business services. M, N, O: Education, health, veterinary and social services

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 44
Labour Companies: workers registered with the Social Security. By division of activity and A.C. at 31-12-2000

	A,B	C	D	E	F	G,H	I	J	K	M,N,O
Andalusia	350	616	3587	8	1,788	2,396	355	30	736	634
Aragon	42	4	1,221	0	617	758	108	9	318	143
Asturias	15	18	714	0	421	575	75	11	431	141
Balearic islands	26	0	159	0	173	151	62	1	164	119
Canarias	49	4	224	0	1,031	761	59	2	422	248
Cantabria	18	0	504	0	96	125	10	0	96	66
Castille-La Mancha	187	3	2,696	2	1,959	1,524	148	4	461	311
Castille-León	180	0	959	0	621	1,046	95	14	144	160
Catalonia	50	10	4,067	0	1,194	1,579	723	32	1,297	688
Valencian C.	83	3	3,591	0	1,739	1,540	323	19	757	332
Extremadura	78	3	412	11	312	774	61	6	106	82
Galicia	13	4	1,106	0	691	706	87	10	279	302
Madrid	52	0	2,094	0	1,817	2,353	381	32	1,545	1,109
Murcia	84	9	1,075	1	929	843	81	10	432	330
Navarre	41	9	1,691	0	701	531	480	2	241	68
Basque Country	93	0	8,687	9	1,374	1,380	332	13	493	765
La Rioja	0	0	227	0	59	64	16	0	27	17
Ceuta and Melilla	0	0	12	0	3	69	5	3	0	6
Total	**1,361**	**683**	**33,026**	**31**	**15,525**	**17,175**	**3,401**	**198**	**7,949**	**5,521**

DIVISION OF ACTIVITY: A, B: Agriculture, stock-keeping, hunting, forestry and fishing. C: Mining industries. D: Manufacturing industries. E: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. F: Construction. G, H: Trade, hotel and catering. I:Transport, storage and communications. J: Financial intermediation. K: Property, hire, business services. M, N, O: Education, health, veterinary and social services

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 45
Labour Companies and size of workforce, by size of Company (excluding self-employed scheme). Years 1997 to 2000

31-12-1997

	Companies				Workforce			
Size	Total	%	plc	Ltd.	Total	%	plc	Ltd.
0 - 5	3,024	53.9	2,614	410	8,525	15.3	7,537	988
6 - 10	1,259	22.4	1,224	35	9,556	17.1	9,314	242
11 - 25	932	16.6	921	11	14,776	26.5	14,612	164
26 - 50	271	4.8	266	5	9,393	16.8	9,244	149
51 - 100	91	1.6	90	1	6,258	11.2	6,204	54
101 - 250	30	0.5	28	2	4,641	8.3	4,431	210
>250	6	0.1	6		2,634	4.7	2,634	
Total	**5,613**	**100.0**	**5,149**	**464**	**55,783**	**100.0**	**53,976**	**1,807**

31-12-1998

	Companies				Workforce			
Size	Total	%	plc	Ltd.	Total	%	plc	Ltd.
0 - 5	4,320	61.0	2,414	1,906	10,949	17.5	6,910	4,039
6 - 10	1,296	18.3	1,116	180	9,863	15.8	8,543	1,320
11 - 25	1,040	14.7	944	96	16,399	26.2	14,945	1,454
26 - 50	273	3.9	255	18	9,532	15.2	8,896	636
51- 100	107	1.5	99	8	7,418	11.9	6,924	494
101 - 250	37	0.5	34	3	5,940	9.5	5,581	359
>250	6	0.1	5	1	2,466	3.9	2,194	272
Total	**7,079**	**100.0**	**4,867**	**2,212**	**62,567**	**100.0**	**53,993**	**8,574**

31-12-1999

Size	Companies Total	%	plc	Ltd.	Workforce Total	%	plc	Ltd.
0-5	6,327	65.7	2,119	4,208	16,258	21.5	6,423	9,835
6-10	1,650	17.2	1,100	550	12,464	16.5	8,448	4,016
11-25	1,154	12.0	913	241	18,083	23.9	14,524	3,559
26-50	322	3.3	279	43	11,107	14.7	9,596	1,511
51-100	116	1.2	105	11	8,093	10.7	7,375	718
101-250	45	0.5	39	6	7,031	9.3	6,161	870
> 250	6	0.1	5	1	2,570	3.4	2,271	299
Total	**9,620**	**100.0**	**4,560**	**5,060**	**75,606**	**100.0**	**54,798**	**20,808**

31-12-2000

Size	Companies Total	%	plc	Ltd.	Workforce Total	%	plc	Ltd.
0 - 5	8,218	68.8	1,861	6,357	20,629	24.3	5,682	14,947
6 - 10	1,935	16.2	1,015	920	14,614	17.2	7,828	6,786
11 - 25	1,279	10.7	861	418	20,148	23.7	13,871	6,277
26 - 50	329	2.8	271	58	11,399	13.4	9,406	1,993
51 - 100	121	1.0	101	20	8,212	9.7	6,945	1,267
101 - 250	46	0.4	40	6	6,928	8.2	5,980	948
> 250	7	0.1	5	2	2,940	3.5	2,259	681
Total	**11,935**	**100.0**	**4,154**	**7,781**	**84,870**	**100.0**	**51,971**	**32,899**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

TABLE 46
Labour Companies and workforce, by year of registration with Social Security (excluding self-employed scheme). Years 1997 to 2000

31-12-1997

Year registered	Companies				Workforce			
	Total	%	plc	Ltd.	Total	%	plc	Ltd.
1986-1988	1,115	19.9	1,106	9	16,375	29.4	16,308	67
1989-1991	740	13.2	738	2	8,079	14.5	8,076	3
1992-1994	1,672	29.8	1,669	3	17,471	31.3	17,465	6
After 1995	2,086	37.2	1,636	450	13,858	24.8	12,127	1,731
Total	**5,613**	**100.0**	**5,149**	**464**	**55,783**	**100.0**	**53,976**	**1,807**

31-12-1998

Year registered	Companies				Workforce			
	Total	%	plc	Ltd.	Total	%	plc	Ltd.
1986-1989	989	14.0	981	8	15,450	24.7	15,390	60
1989-1991	683	9.6	680	3	7,462	11.9	7,455	7
1992-1994	1,472	20.8	1,468	4	16,679	26.7	16,670	9
1995-1997	1,898	26.8	1,501	397	15,402	24.6	13,008	2,394
After 1998	2,037	28.8	237	1,800	7,574	12.1	1,470	6,104
Total	**7,079**	**100.0**	**4,867**	**2,212**	**62,567**	**100.0**	**53,993**	**8,574**

31-12-1999

Year registered	Companies Total	%	plc	Ltd.	Workforce Total	%	plc	Ltd.
1986-1989	890	9.3	883	7	14,360	19.0	14,322	38
1989-1991	599	6.2	596	3	7,384	9.8	7,368	16
1992-1994	1,324	13.8	1,320	4	15,821	20.9	15,811	10
1995-1997	1,661	17.3	1,318	343	15,896	21.0	13,344	2,552
After 1998	5,146	53.4	443	4,703	22,145	29.3	3,953	18,192
Total	**9,620**	**100.0**	**4,560**	**5,060**	**75,606**	**100.0**	**54,798**	**20,808**

31-12-2000

Year registered	Companies Total	%	plc	Ltd.	Workforce Total	%	plc	Ltd.
1986-1989	809	6.8	802	7	12,914	15.2	12,863	51
1989-1991	552	4.6	545	7	7,358	8.7	7,325	33
1992-1994	1,163	9.7	1,155	8	14,381	16.9	14,320	61
1995-1997	1,430	12.0	1,139	291	15,016	17.7	12,522	2,494
After 1998	7,981	66.9	513	7,468	35,201	41.5	4,941	30,260
Total	**11,935**	**100.0**	**4,154**	**7,781**	**84,870**	**100.0**	**51,971**	**32,899**

Source: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Secretaría General de Empleo. Dirección General de Fomento de la Economía Social y del Fondo Social Europeo.

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