INTEGRATION AND GROWTH MODELS IN AGRI-FOOD COOPERATIVISM. INTERNATONAL SUCCESSFUL CASES Valencia September 16th 2016

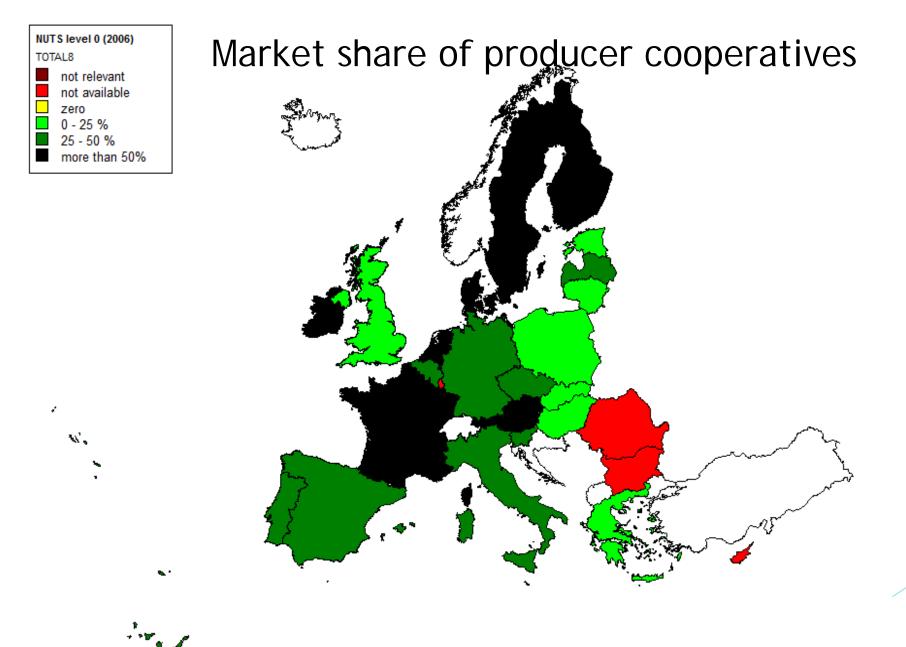
Integration and growth strategies in Nordic countries

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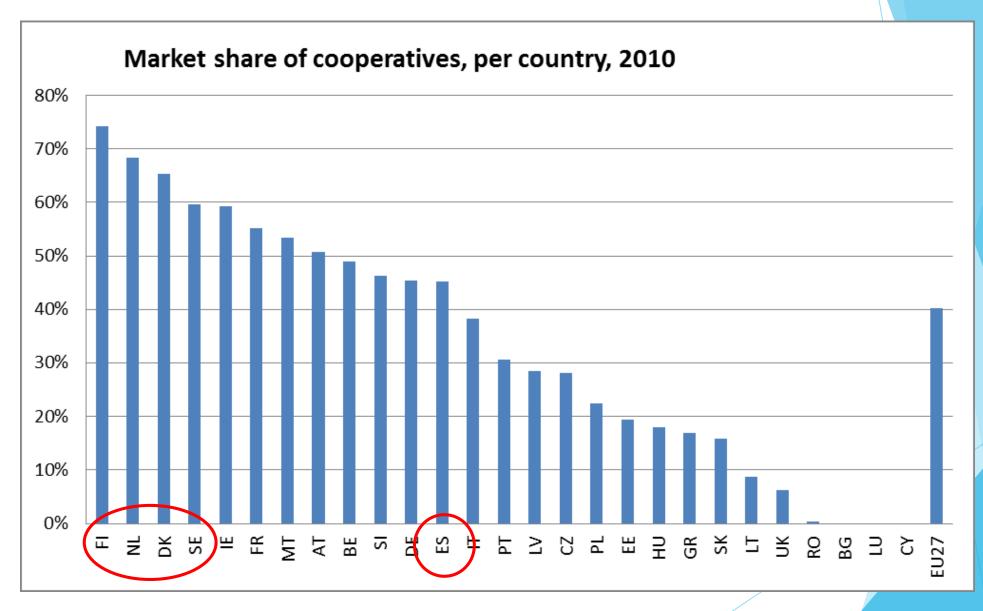


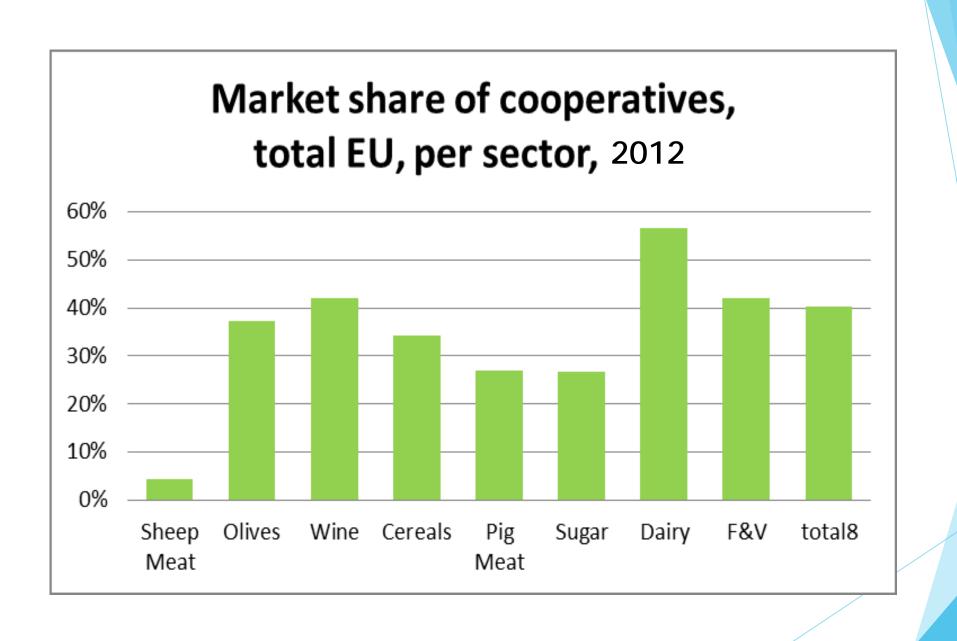
Outline of presentation

- ► Producer cooperatives in Nordic countries
- Cooperative growth
- Cooperative governance
- Internationalization
- Concluding remarks









Five largest cooperatives' turnover million euros

Finland	Sweden	Denmark	Spain
6400	4028	6183	966
2600	615	6034	554
2200	370	5279	467
1380	252	1789	340

Most important co-operative commodities

Finland	Sweden	Denmark	Spain
Forestry	Cereals	Cereals	Meat
Meat	Dairy	Meat	Fruits&Veget.
Dairy	Meat	Dairy	Cereals
Cereals	Fruits&Veget.	Frits&Veget.	Dairy



MARKETS

Competition Negotiation power Growth

CAPITAL

Membership capital

Invested capital

External capital

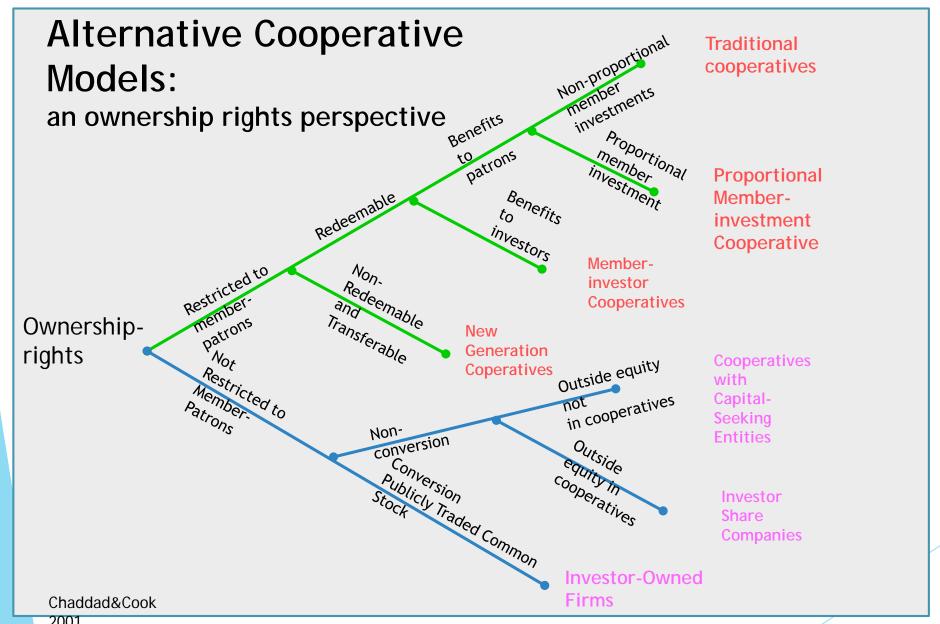
Member investments

Scale economies

Need of capital

Structural changes





Governance of HK Ruokatalo

Two sets of shares:

% of shares No of votes

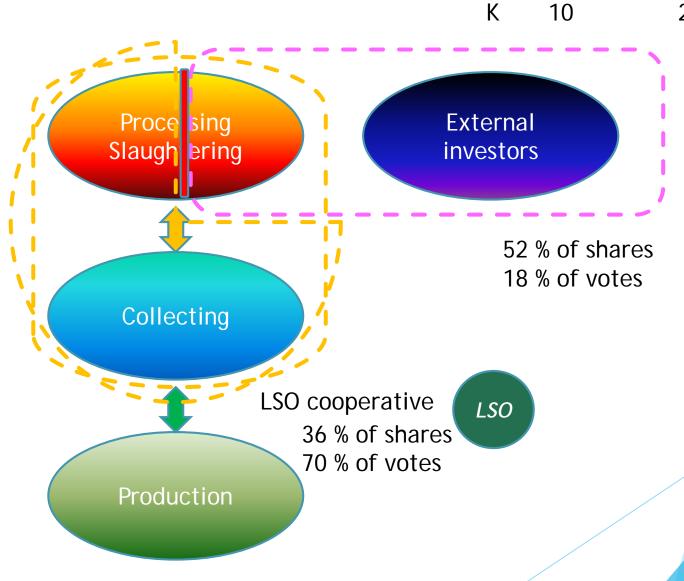
90

1 20



12 % of shares 12 % of votes

> Sveriges djurbönder



Valio's strategic alternatives in 1985:

- 1. Development of the present structure having 30-40 larger units
- 2. Development of a regional structure with only a few production units.
- 3. Only one national cooperative Valio as federated unit.



Valio at present

Valio Ltd. is owned by 17 dairy cooperatives



The Board of Trustees consists of 24 members. All are dairy producers.

The Board of Directors consists of four dairy farmers



MARKETS

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CAPITAL

Invested capital
External capital
Member investments

Scale economies
Need of capital
Structural changes
Decision-making
power and criteria



MEMBERS

Increase of size
Heterogeneity
Increase of knowledge



MARKETS

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MEMBERSHIP RELATIONS

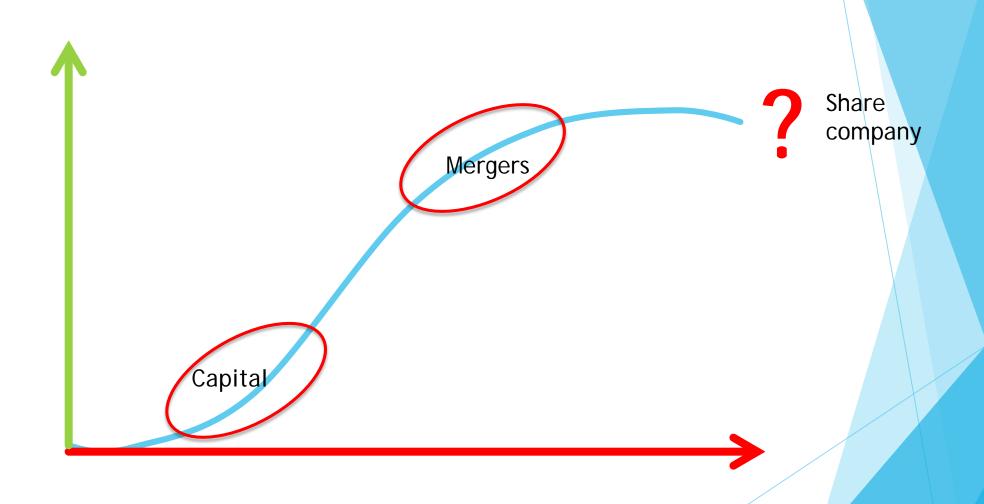
Member vs. producer

Patronage refund vs. interest for capital Patronage vs. ownership

Life cycle, producer organizations

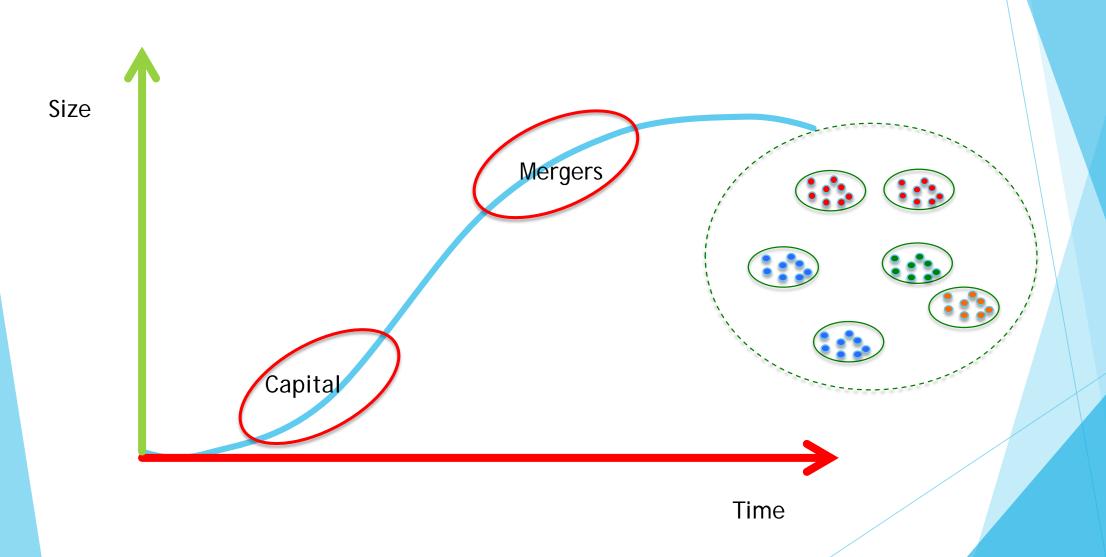


Co-operative life-cycle





Co-operative life-cycle





Why to take members' money abroad?

MARKETS

Competition
Negotiation power
Growth

Internationalization

CAPITAL

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How to treat memberships in different countries?

Members and non-members?



Member vs. producer

Patronage refund vs. interest on capital

Patronage vs. ownership

Life-cycle, producer organizations

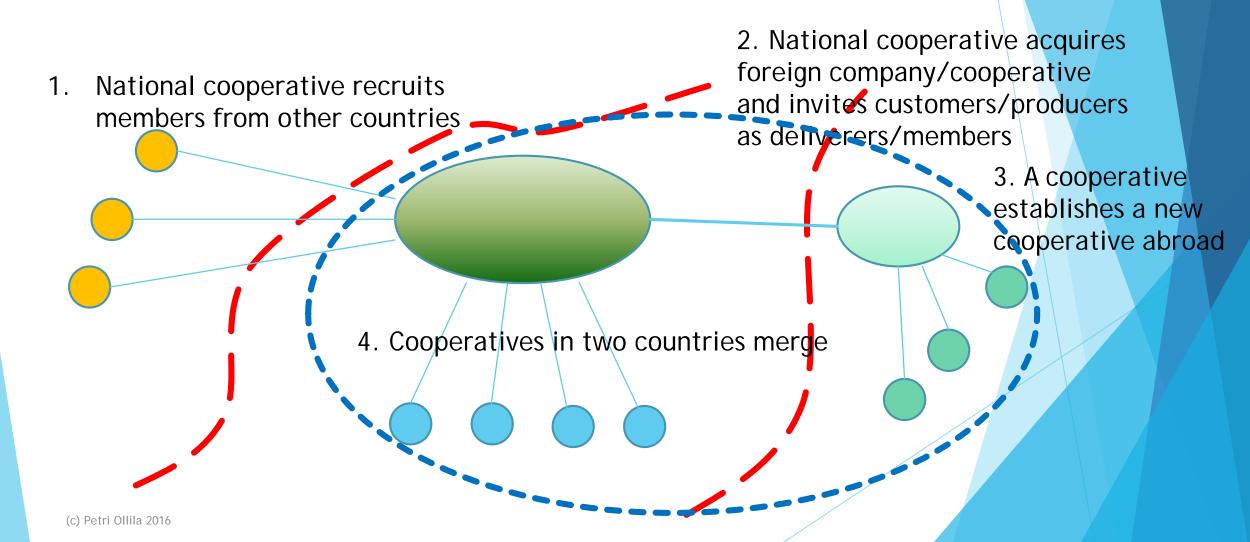
Equal/fair treatment

Receiving obligation vs. restrictions of supply

Member services

Four strategies to become international

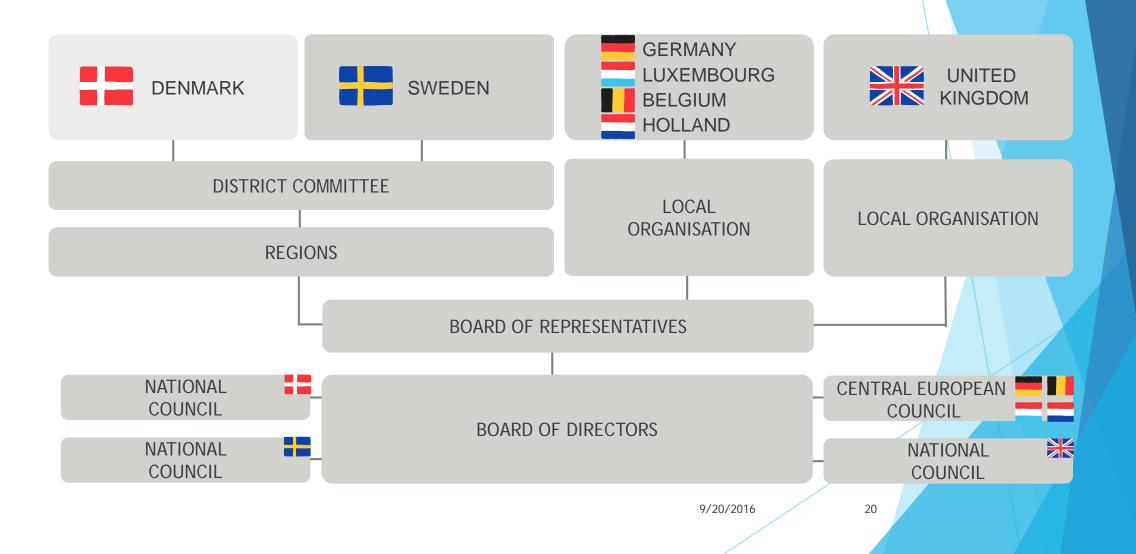
(Nilsson&Madsen 2007)



Arla has 13,474 members in seven Sweden UK European 21.9% 24.9% countries Denmark 23.4% Netherlands Germany 0.3% 20.5% Belgium Luxembourg 7% 1.8%



A democratic dairy cooperative



Concluding remarks

- Competitive situation has forced to gain economies of scale and market power
- Need of capital has initiated new organizational structures
- New structures challenge traditional cooperative institutional models
- Cooperatives become closer to Investor-Owned governance structures
- Internationalization of cooperatives created new governance challenges
- Despite of expectations, cooperatives have managed the situation quite well
- In this competitive situation, cooperatives are not able to maintain all the traditional cooperative principles
 - One member one vote
 - Equal treatment
 - Patronage refund only to members
- Cooperatives must consider, which are the most important cooperative characteristics to be maintained!

Thank you for your attention!