

Cooperative opportunities for a sustainable development of urban areas.

Examples and ideas from a regional perspective

Urban Intergroup Meeting, Brussels

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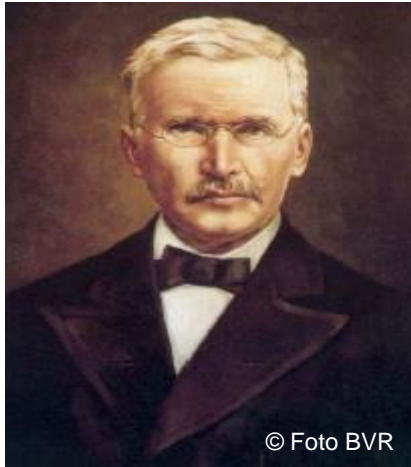
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01

Cooperatives

Origin and devolvement

Cooperative values and principles

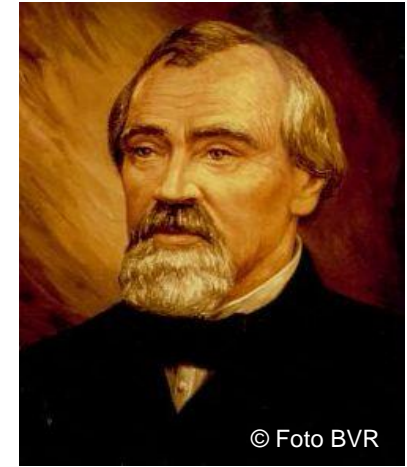


Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen
(1818 – 1888)

Self-responsibility

Self-management

Self-help



Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch
(1808 – 1883)

A cooperative **focuses on its members** and the structure reflects that members are in **control** over the organisation. Democracy is lived through **one member, one vote**.

Cooperatives stand for social market economy at its best!

Cooperatives in figures

The **UNESCO**
has added cooperatives to the list of intangible cultural
assets in **2016**

More than **1 billion** people in more
than **100** countries are member of a cooperative

Roughly **830** cooperatives alone in Baden-
Wuerttemberg – **6700** in the whole of Germany
(excl. (residential) building cooperatives)

In the past ten
years,

280

cooperatives
were newly
established

The organisation of cooperatives in
Baden-Wuerttemberg represents

more than **50** different
business sectors

Over **34.000** employees
work for cooperatives in Baden-
Wuerttemberg

3,9 million people are member in a
cooperative in Baden-Wuerttemberg: that is every
third person living in the state

BWGV: cooperative banks

- 171 Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken with **22.000** employees, 10 percent trainees
- Total assets: **165,2** billion euros
- Continuous growth of individual members and accounts – even during the financial crisis; more than **3,77** million members.



313 Agricultural Cooperatives

■ General agricultural goods (corn etc.):

- aggregated turnover : 1,06 billion euros
- ZG Raiffeisen, purchasing and marketing cooperatives (BAGs) and warehouse cooperatives
- Approx. 13.000 members

■ Dairy:

- Aggregated turnover: 792 million euros
- Yield: 2,3 billion kilograms milk
- 6 cooperative dairy factories
- Approx. 4.500 members

■ Forest and wood management

- Aggregated turnover: 53,3 million euros
- 12 forest and wood management cooperatives
- Approx. 7.800 members

■ Meat-processing

- Aggregated turnover: 448 million euros
- 1 enterprise (Vieherzeuger-Gemeinschaft eG)
- Approx. 2.000 members

■ Wine:

- Aggregated turnover: 483,6 Mio. Euro
- 115 wine cooperatives
- Approx. 30.000 winegrowers

■ Fruit, Vegetables & Gardening:

- Aggregated turnover: 434 Mio. Euro
- 21 cooperatives
- Approx. 5.000 members

BWGV: commercial cooperatives

(2018)

304 Commercial Cooperatives

■ **Trading**

- 13 cooperatives und 4.652 members

■ **Craft**

- 27 cooperatives und 11.713 members

■ **Energy**

- 150 cooperatives und 34.902 members

■ **Services**

- 67 cooperatives und 8.351 members

■ **Other cooperatives**

- 49 cooperatives und 9.446 members



02

Cooperative Organisation of Baden-Wuerttemberg (BWGV)



Cooperative organisation, international level

Coop. sector organisations, internat. level

Cooperative organisation, EU level



Coop. sector organisations, EU-level

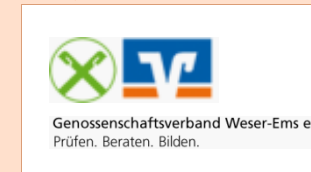
Cooperative organisation, national level in DE



Sector-specific cooperative organisations, national level in DE



Cooperative organisation, regional level in DE



Cooperatives in D

2212 agricultural cooperatives, 1021 cooperative banking institutes, 2734 commercial cooperatives, 26 consumer cooperatives

Members

1 billion members

BWGV: tasks for our members



Consulting

- Foundation of new cooperatives
- Business management and consultation
- Tax advice
- Legal advice

Audit

- Audit of § 53 GenG
- Review of economic conditions
- Audit of the regularity of the management

Education

- BWGV academy
- Education and training
- Qualification of trainees
- Qualification of voluntary engaged people in mandates in cooperatives

Public Affairs

- Representation of the members interests towards politics, economy, science and society
- Information about cooperatives as a legal form
- Monitoring of trends and support of strategic innovations

Co-operative organisation of Baden-Wuerttemberg



- **Shaping the future together:**
Cooperatives as a legal and business form are particularly suitable for business ideas that can be realised better and more successfully together than alone – both locally and internationally.
- **Traditional and modern:**
Democratic principles and structures build on a division of labour. Innovative business models are essential for cooperatives and serve as blueprints for modern forms of business such as crowd funding and sharing economy.
- **Sustainable:**
business models of cooperatives are not focussed on short-term profit maximization but on effective and long-term empowerment of their members.
- **Secure and reliable:**
The legally regulated audit of cooperatives ensures the protection of member interests and this way supports security.



Cooperatives stand for social market economy at its best!

03

Best practice examples

Lichtenstern Wohnkonzepte am Neckarbogen eG

→ inclusion services

- Founded in 2015
- Members: 4
- Social purpose: creation of a social place where families, elderly and disabled people live together.
- Special characteristics:
 - Garden exhibition (BuGa) 2019 in Heilbronn created a “future city“
 - Residential neighborhood has been built for disabled people
 - Daily support place for disabled people
 - Possibility of working in the coffee place and washing salon
 - Cooperative build the building and keeps it running as well as supports the goals of the social concept behind it.



Baugenossenschaft EDEN and WoGa Pfullendorf → elderly care

- Founded in 2015
- Members: 22
- Social purpose: independent living for elderly people
- Special characteristics:
 - Members can possibly take advantage of individual care and other services
 - Living in new bungalows
 - On-demand services



- Founded in 2008
- Members: 4
- Social purpose: independent living for elderly people
- Special characteristics:
 - sponsored by citizens and regional firms
 - members of the cooperative take care of the (social) infrastructure
 - members can take advantage of individual care and other services



BSG Biberach

→ care services

- Founded in 2015
- Members: 250
- Social purpose: useful addition of the existing range of public services/ services of general interest
- Special characteristics:
 - Social work for the community
 - Support of a sustainable thinking and acting in the neighborhood



Dorfladen Jagsthausen eG

→ shops and more

- Founded in 2011
- Members: 332
- Social purpose: grant local supply
- special characteristics:
 - social meeting point
 - tourist attraction
 - great commitment of the citizens
 - regional products



Dorfgasthaus bolando eG

→ restaurants and more

- Founded in: 2006
- Members: 242
- Social purpose: social meeting point
- Special characteristics:
 - first cooperative in Germany running a country inn
 - improve the conditions for sustainable growth and employment creation
 - access to basic social services/ local supply



EWS Schönau eG

→ energy infrastructure and services

- Founded in: 2009
- Members: 6172
- Social purpose: support of the energy transition
- Special characteristics:
 - Formation after Nuclear disaster at Chernobyl
 - Biggest energy cooperative in Baden-Wuerttemberg
 - Energy supply of the clients with green power and biogas
 - Loan program „Sonnencent“:
annual payment of approximately 1,5 million euro, support of decentralised and ecofriendly energy projects



teilAuto eG

→ mobility/ car sharing

- Founded in: 2017
- Members: 92
- Social purpose: ecologically und social mobility
- Special characteristics:
 - User: private person, business companies, municipality
 - Cars are used for shopping tours, holiday trips and other travel routes
 - More than 3000 people have already applied for the vehicles



Hallenbad Baienfurth eG

→ cultural goods/ indoor swimming pool

- Founded in: 2018
- Members: 105
- Social purpose: preserve the indoor swimming pool from closing
- Special characteristics:
 - Problem of financing was tackled by the members of the cooperative and an unincorporated association
 - First cooperative indoor swimming pool in Baden-Wuerttemberg
 - Local authority stays owner of the pool
 - The cooperative is in charge of daily business



03

Models and ideas

Social living connected with services

Development of urban areas

Possible activities in various sectors

- housing & social aspects
- local supply (rural stores and restaurants)
- medical care/ elderly- and baby/child-care
- assisted living communities
- energy efficiency
- Mobility-concepts
- local finance
- digitalisation, platforms

SCIENCE

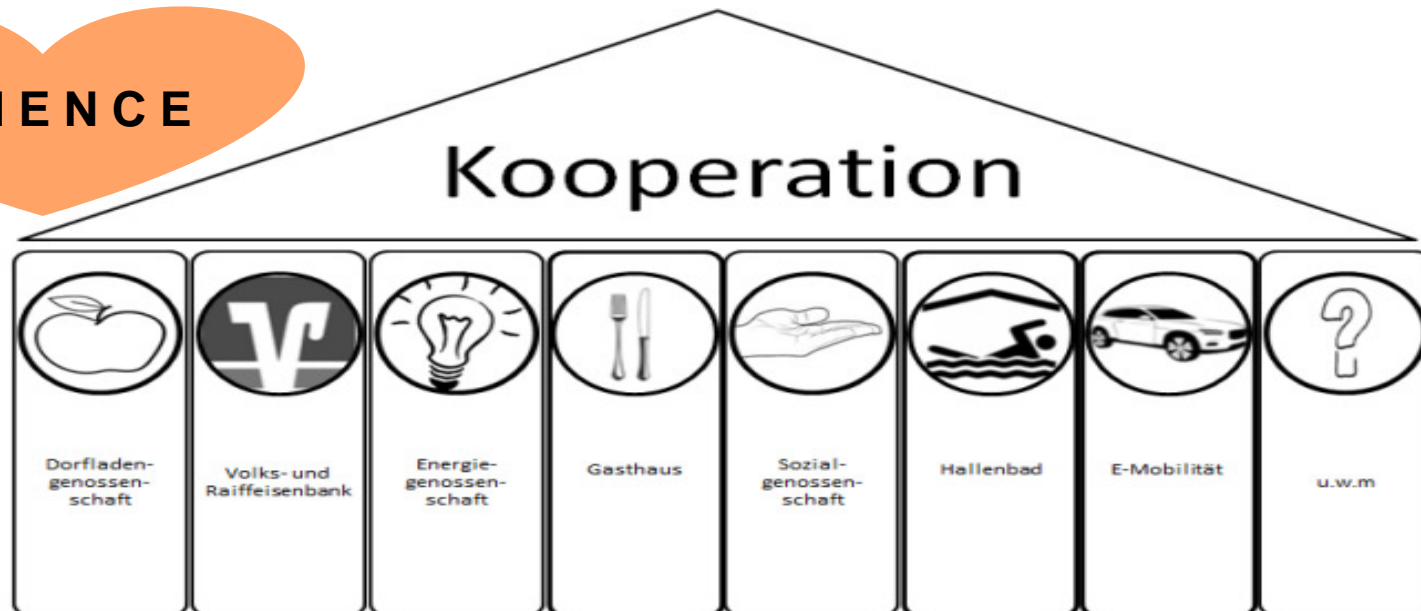


Abbildung 1: Kooperation zwischen Genossenschaften. Eigene Darstellung.



Development of urban areas

- Cooperatives point out new opportunities for a sustainable development of urban areas.
- Cooperatives offer chances for citizens, companies and local communities to work on solutions. Network!
- A developed and family-friendly infrastructure is important for attractive working and living conditions in rural and urban areas and finally also for companies to find qualified employees.
- Living connected with services (**WohnenPLUS**): cooperative businesses provide solutions for using synergies and developing and implementing sustainable infrastructure concepts and this way even more than “just” cooperative living concepts (social models and privately owned models).



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WohnenPLUS

(=living connected with services, “modular system”)

Living connected with services:

- Local (retail) supply and local restaurants
- Cultural institutions
- Medical services
- Living and care services for everyone, specially also for children, elderly people, inclusive means
- ➔ Economy and living are closely related
- ➔ Advantages for mobility, jobs and infrastructure
- ➔ Strengthening local identification
- ➔ Finding hybrid solutions (analog and digital)
- ➔ Economic efficiency as a basis for sustainability



Our models: mixed housing projects (building blocs to be combined following the local need) and/ or cooperatives that serve urban districts of the communities or regions

Medical care cooperatives

Goals and concept

ÄrzteService eG („doctor-service-cooperative“)

- Placement of doctors
- Representation of interests
- Services for medical practices

Medizinisches Versorgungszentrum (medical care unit)

- Operation of medical practices
- Expansion of services
- Flexible working hours

Cooperation: regional government of Baden-Wuerttemberg, association of municipalities in Baden-Wuerttemberg, General Practitioners' Association of Baden-Wuerttemberg, BWGV

Vision: realisation of the project throughout Germany and beyond

Bürgergenossenschaft (citizen cooperative)

- Medical center
- Shared administration
- Joint purchasing
- Attractive infrastructure because of the cooperation with local and regional entities



Care Cooperatives

Goals and concept

- Independent living for elderly people
- Support for family members
- Affordable services
- Qualified staff
- Attractive working conditions



Energy Cooperatives

- Decentralised power generation
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Active citizenship
 - decisions
 - administration
 - financing
- Legal form: cooperative (eG)



→ **Combination of cooperative values and principles with financial aspects!**

Mobility: car-, pedelec- and bike-sharing

- Entry into the e-mobility or power station business area
- Establishment of car-sharing projects
- Cooperation with partners needed for the utilisation of the available vehicles
- Replacement of the members' second car



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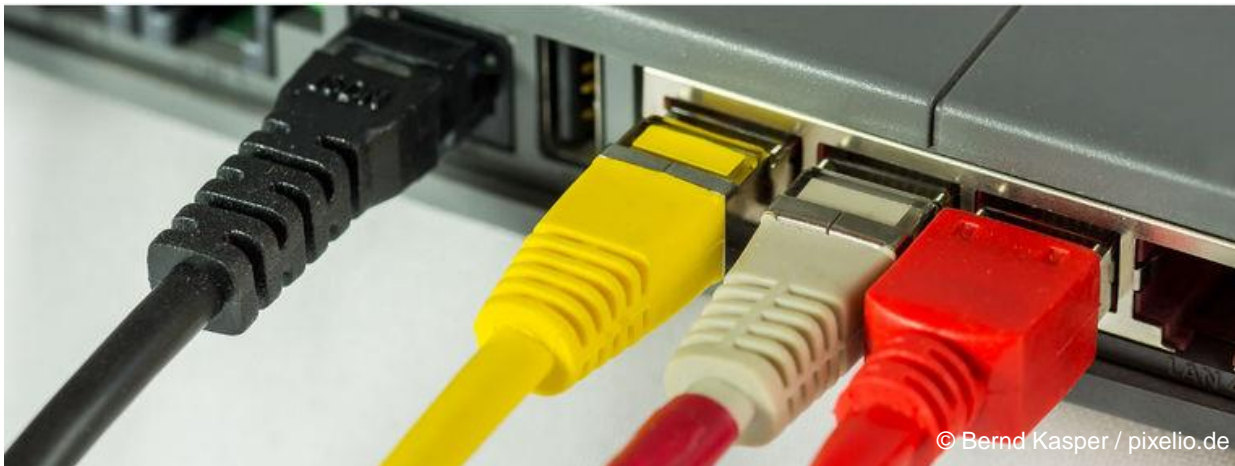
Quelle: <http://www.bikeage.de/content/%C3%BCber-uns>

- Shared use of pedelecs organised by a cooperative
- Attractive concepts for urban and rural regions
- Role Model concerning a sustainable and more environmentally-friendly mobility concept
- Membership is open to private persons as well as for business companies and municipalities

Digitalisation/ platforms

Goals and concept

- Bringing together citizens, associations, communities and companies
- Offering services and information's that are relevant to the people living there and those visiting places and to use the created data together (“eco-system”).
- Creating attractive living conditions and added value
- Securing that the platforms are interconnected and interadapted
- Using opportunities to shape “digital Europe” from a urban perspective in addition to industrial approaches



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05

Political demands

1. Promote cooperatives through strategies formulating goals and measures for municipal development in the business areas of "Urban Development and Housing". Integrate cooperatives in the daily routines (also with respect to the national and regional level) while respecting subsidiarity and living proportionality.
2. Foster digitalisation
 - Structural innovation by cooperatives is often promoted by digitalisation.
 - Sustainable success can be achieved if the needs of the company as well as of the stakeholders are integrated.
3. Innovative platforms strengthen local stakeholders and can develop into urban eco-systems
4. Include smaller communities: ensure that political measures concerning sustainable urban development (Art. 9) and the European city initiative (Art. 10) also support urban areas with less than 50.000 habitants.
5. Regional approaches should be ensured in areas of shared management between the EU and the member states.



European funding

- A level playing field should be established within the EU.
- Cooperatives should not be discriminated concerning financial support provided by the EU, national or regional authorities.
- Politicians can shape the regulatory framework and explicitly include cooperatives to enhance their visibility.
- The regulatory framework should provide easy access to grants but even more foster a culture where people themselves shape their future together.
- Political support and financial assistance should foster cooperations.
- A continued effort to connect people, governments and administrations of all levels as well as companies and science is worth it. Cooperatives can be means to do so in – not only – economic terms.



Focus on cohesion policy

- **Regional development and cohesion after 2020** focuses on five investments. One of them shapes of a **citizen oriented Europe**.
- The European Union wants to reach this designated target by supporting local strategies and sustainable urban development to be more democratic, more transparent and closer to its citizens.



Cooperatives are the perfect legal form of an economic organisation to reach that goal!

1. The presentation pointed out many possibilities of further development of urban areas!
2. Cooperatives aim on a sustainable promotion of their members!
3. Cooperatives are democratic organisations whose members are engaged way beyond!

**Thank you for
attention!**



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Contact



Anja Roth

Head of public affairs

**Baden-Wuerttembergischer Genossenschaftsverband
e.V.**

Heilbronner Straße 41 | 70191 Stuttgart

 +49 (0) 711 / 222 13 – 27 25

 anja.roth@bwgv-info.de

 www.wir-leben-genossenschaft.de

 [@genobw](https://twitter.com/genobw)