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# Satellite Accounts for Cooperatives and Mutuals in Spain (SACMS)

*Final Report*



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## Summary

<b>1. Objectives of the study</b> .....	4
<b>2. Identification and classification of the units studied</b> .....	4
2.1. The co-operatives .....	4
2.2. Mutual insurance companies and mutual provident societies.....	6
<b>3. Identification of other corporations in the Social Economy</b> .....	8
3.1. Business groups and private bodies of the Social Economy.....	8
3.2. The labour companies (sociedades laborales) .....	9
3.3. The agricultural transformation societies (SAT) .....	10
3.4. Integration and social action organizations (social enterprises).....	10
3.5. Special employment centres .....	11
3.6. Fishermen's guilds (cofradías) .....	12
<b>4. Data and sources of data for drawing up the satellite accounts of the co-operatives and of mutual societies and mutual provident societies</b> .....	12
4.1. Co-operatives .....	12
4.2. Mutual societies and mutual provident societies .....	15
<b>5. The satellite accounts of co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies by institutional sector</b> .....	16
5.1. Introduction: the structure of the satellite accounts.....	16
5.2. The satellite accounts of the non-financial co-operatives (S.11) .....	19
5.3. The satellite accounts of the financial entities of the Social Economy (S12):	
credit co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies .....	24
5.3.1. The satellite accounts of the Credit co-operatives .....	29
5.3.2. The satellite accounts of the Mutual insurance companies and the Mutual provident societies.....	33
5.4. The satellite accounts of the non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial institutions (S.12) of the Social Economy: co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies .....	42
<b>6. The satellite accounts of the non-financial co-operatives by industry</b> .....	42
6.1. Satellite accounts: non- financial co-operatives by industry .....	43
<b>7. Other indicators of the non-monetary activity of co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies</b> .....	55
7.1. Introduction .....	55
7.2. Non-monetary data of the co-operatives in Spain in 2008 .....	56
7.3. The associated labour co-operatives (CTA) .....	59
7.4. Agro-alimentary co-operatives .....	61
7.5. Consumers' and users' co-operatives .....	62
7.6. Educational co-operatives.....	64
7.7. Credit co-operatives.....	65
7.8. Non-monetary data of mutual companies and mutual provident societies in the year 2008. ....	66

## 1. Objectives of the study

The main aim of this research is to obtain information on the main economic aggregates and other non-monetary indicators of two large groups of companies that behave in a homogeneous way, as is the case for co-operatives and for mutual societies and mutual provident societies. Research has been carried out for all such entities in Spain.

Given that the activities of the companies in the Social Economy, which have been previously mentioned (and are grouped in the institutional sectors of financial and non-financial corporations), do not appear in a disaggregated way in the National Accounts, it is necessary to draw up *satellite accounts* for co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies.

These satellite accounts are drawn up adhering to the basic concepts and classifications of the central national accounting framework set out in the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 95), the National Accounts drawn up by the Spanish National Statistics Institute (*INE*) and the Methodology of the *Manual for drawing up the Satellite Accounts of companies in the Social Economy: Co-operatives and Mutual societies*, of the European Commission.

The accounts were drawn up for the financial year 2008 in a joint project between the Spanish National Statistics Institute (*INE*) and the International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Co-operative Economy (*CIRIEC*).

## 2. Identification and classification of the units studied

### 2.1. The co-operatives

As indicated in the Manual of the Commission, in the European Union co-operatives are subject to very different and varied bodies of law. Depending on the country, they may be considered commercial corporations, a specific type of company, civil associations or organisations that are difficult to catalogue. There may even be a total lack of specific legal regulation, obliging them to follow the rules for companies in general, which normally means commercial companies. In such cases, it is the co-operative's members who lay down the operating rules in the articles of association, which enable a company to be identified as a 'co-operative'.

In terms of the business they conduct, co-operatives are found in both the non-financial corporations sector and the financial corporations sector and in practically every industry.

In general, it would be fair to say that the vast majority of co-operatives in the European Union share a common core identity based on the historical origins of the co-operative movement and on the acceptance, to varying degrees, of the operating principles detailed in the *Statute for a European Co-operative Society*<sup>1</sup>

These operating principles adhere to each and every one of the characteristics of companies in the Social Economy set out in the Manual of the Commission, so that *the co-operatives, as market producers, are the most important business agent in the Social Economy*. Co-operatives are self-help organisations set up by citizens (they are private and are not part of the public sector) that are formally organised and have autonomy of decision. In order to satisfy the needs of their members or conduct their business they operate in the market, from which they obtain their main source of funding. They are organised democratically and their profits are not distributed in proportion to the share capital contributed by their members. In ESA 95, co-operatives are considered private market producer institutional units.

In Spain, there is considerable legislation about co-operatives, which stems from the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the State and the Autonomous Communities. These latter have kept exclusive responsibility regarding co-operatives and all of them, except for Asturias, Cantabria and the Canary Islands, have drawn up their own laws relating to co-operatives. Law 27/1999 of 16<sup>th</sup> July, about co-operatives in the national sphere, applies to the co-operatives that carry out their co-operativised activity in the territory of several Autonomous Communities, except when one of these regions is the principal area of operation, as well as to the co-operatives that mainly undertake their co-operativised activity in Ceuta and Melilla. In addition, the state-level law also applies to the credit co-operatives that carry out their co-operativised activity in the territory of more than one Autonomous Community.

Although 14 of the 17 Autonomous Communities have their own law on co-operatives, because of the subject matter, the State is also responsible for the regulation of the credit co-operatives (Law 13/1989 of 26<sup>th</sup> May and the Regulations of Royal Decree 84/1993 of 22<sup>nd</sup> January) and the insurance co-operatives (Consolidated Text of the Private Insurance Supervisory Act of Royal Legislative Decree 6/2004 of 29<sup>th</sup> October and by the implementing Regulation of Royal Decree (R.D.) 2486/1998 of 20<sup>th</sup> November). For similar reasons, the State has introduced various rules applicable to transport, hauliers and housing co-operatives.

In the sphere called *social enterprises* by the European Union, there is a wide range of *integration and social initiative co-operatives*. According to several laws promulgated by the State and by the Autonomous Communities, these co-operatives adopt a variety of names

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<sup>1</sup> Points (7) to (10) of the preamble to the Council Regulation (EC) No 1435/2003 of 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2003, relating to the Statute for a European Co-operative Society (SCE).

(co-operatives of social integration, of social services, of social insertion or of social initiative) and can be of different kinds (associated labour, consumption, etc).

In general, these co-operatives are market producer companies and pursue aims of general interest, such as integration in the workforce of people who find it hard to get work, meeting the social needs of groups at risk of social exclusion, etc.

In conclusion, the co-operatives that in this research project draw up the corresponding satellite accounts are market producer units that belong to the institutional sector of non-financial corporations (S.11) or the sector financial corporations (S.12). On 31/12/2008, there were 24,738 economically active co-operatives with at least one worker making contributions to General or Self-Employed Social Security in Spain. Of which 81 were credit co-operatives (S.12 "Financial corporations") and the rest were other kinds of co-operatives and activities integrated into sector S.11 non-financial corporations (24,657 co-operatives)<sup>2</sup>.

## 2.2. Mutual insurance companies and mutual provident societies

As with the co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies in the European Union are governed by very diverse bodies of law. Depending on their principal activity and the type of risk they insure, mutual societies are divided into two large classes or categories. One group comprises health mutual societies and mutual provident societies. Their field of activity is mainly to cover the health and social welfare risks of individuals. The second group is mutual insurance companies. Their principal activity usually centres on insuring goods (vehicles, fire, third party insurance, etc.), although they can also cover life insurance related areas.

The concept of mutual society used in the previously cited Manual of the European Commission is the following: an autonomous association of persons (legal entities or natural persons), united voluntarily for the primary purpose of satisfying their common needs in the insurance (life and non-life), providence, health and banking sectors, which conducts activities that are subject to competition. It is managed according to the principle of solidarity between the members, who participate in the governance of the business, and adheres to the principles of absence of shares, freedom of membership, lack of pure profit-making objectives, solidarity, democracy and independence<sup>3</sup>.

These operating principles are very similar to those of the co-operatives, as they also comply with all the characteristics of companies in the Social Economy, so that *mutual*

<sup>2</sup> Data from the Ministry of Labour and Immigration. Among the co-operatives included in S.11 non-financial corporations, it is possible that there is an unimportant non-bank co-operative, dedicated to financial intermediation.

<sup>3</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newsroom/cf/itemshortdetail.cfm?item\\_id=487](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newsroom/cf/itemshortdetail.cfm?item_id=487) and the Consultation Document "Mutual Societies in an enlarged Europe", 2003

[http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/files/mutuals/mutuals-consult-doc\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/files/mutuals/mutuals-consult-doc_en.pdf)

*societies and mutual provident societies, as market producers, are the second most important business agent in the Social Economy.*

However, the Manual of the Commission excludes from the sphere of the Social Economy, social security management bodies and, in general, those mutual societies where membership is obligatory and those controlled by companies that are not part of the Social Economy.

Insurance undertakings, in general, and the Mutual Insurance Companies and Mutual Providence Societies in particular perform an economic role that, in many aspects, is similar to that carried out by economic units classified in other institutional sectors: produce outputs, undertake consumption expenditure and distribute income. However, the particular characteristics inherent to the carrying out of insurance activities confers on these entities the status of financial intermediaries, permitting them to operate as channels for the savings of households and corporations towards the financing of other sectors of the economy.

During the exercise of their activity, insurance enterprises charge in advance for the service that they offer, only providing such services when the damage occurs and the claim covered is made and, always, after the payment of the premium. This gives rise to accumulated savings that have to be reflected in the amount of the technical provisions. Every insurance transaction carries a forecast of provision, the possibility of having to face an event that may occur or will occur after a certain period of time (retirement pension, widow's or widower's pension, orphans' allowances). To cover these contingencies and be able to face incidents when they happen, economic agents, mainly households and corporations, channel part of their disposable income to the circuits of saving by taking out insurance policies.

The funds from the technical provisions are used by the insurance enterprises to acquire non-financial and financial assets (mainly financial liabilities of other economic sectors), in agreement with certain objectives of security, liquidity, profitability, and asset matching, compensated in accordance with the technical requirements and the legal limitations of the insurance activity itself.

All these circumstances, of the insurance business itself, cause the methodological system of description and quantification of the macroeconomic variables and flows used in the drawing up of the National Accounts, the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 95), to consider insurance activity within financial intermediary services and to include it in the institutional sector S.12 "Financial corporations", but establishing its representation within a specific sub-sector, Sub-sector S.125 "Insurance corporations and pension funds".

In Spain, the mutual insurance companies and the mutual provident societies are regulated by the Consolidated Text of the Private Insurance Supervisory Act (Royal Legislative Decree 6/2004 of 29<sup>th</sup> October) and by the implementing Regulation (Royal Decree 2486/1998 of 20<sup>th</sup> November, modified by R.D. 1318/2008), as well as by the Regulations of Mutual Provident Societies (R.D. 1430/2002 of 27<sup>th</sup> December), which regulates mutual provident societies whose operations go beyond the sphere of a single Autonomous Community.

Several Autonomous Communities (Catalonia, the Basque Country, and the Valencia and Madrid Communities) have exclusive responsibility regarding mutual societies not integrated into the Social Security system, promulgating regulatory rules regarding mutual provident societies in their respective autonomous regions.

Hence, the mutual societies and mutual provident societies for which satellite accounts are drawn up, within this research area, are those that fulfil the requirements set out in the Manual of the European Commission for drawing up the Satellite Accounts of Companies in the Social Economy, excluding social security management bodies and, in general, those mutual societies where membership is obligatory and/or those controlled by companies that are not part of the Social Economy (for example, employers' mutual societies for occupational accident cover).

On 31/12/2008, there were 35 Mutual societies and 298 Mutual provident societies in Spain. Of the latter, besides the 55 nationally based mutual provident societies, the remainder were concentrated in the Basque Country (186) and Catalonia (57), with a small number of unimportant regional mutual provident societies that have not been included in the scope of this research.

### **3. Identification of other corporations in the Social Economy**

Although this research project only draws up the satellite accounts of the co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies, the Manual of the European Commission for the drawing up of Satellite Accounts of companies in the Social Economy also considers some other market producers as companies of the Social Economy. Among others, the following stand out:

#### **3.1. Business groups and private bodies of the Social Economy**

The Manual of the Commission also considers certain business groups as market producers of the Social Economy. For that Manual, when a company, coalition of companies or any other

entity in the Social Economy sets up and controls a business group to improve the delivery of its objectives for the benefit of its rank and file members, it will be considered a social economy group, regardless of the legal form it adopts. In other European Union Countries as well as in Spain, there are groups that engage in agri-food, industrial, distribution and retail, education, social welfare and other activities. Banking and mutual society groups are also found in the social economy. All of these are incorporated under different legal forms, including public limited companies and foundations.

Among these business groups stand out the Co-operative Group of Mondragón, which includes several commercial corporations with non-co-operative legal status and agri-food co-operative holding companies, as well as the National Organisation for the Blind group (ONCE), which includes the ONCE Foundation and the CEOSA and FUNDOSA holding companies.

### **3.2. The labour companies (*sociedades laborales*)**

The labour companies are commercial corporations and as such, their regulation is the exclusive responsibility of the State, which is exercised through Law 4/1997 of 24<sup>th</sup> March and the Royal Decree 2114/1998 of 2<sup>nd</sup> October.

The Manual of the Commission explicitly refers to the *Spanish labour companies* (*sociedades laborales*) *as forming an integral part of the Social Economy*, indicating that they are non-financial corporations, set up in order to create or maintain stable employment for their members, in which the majority of shares are owned by the workers, these control the governing bodies and the company is organised on a workers' self-management basis, that is companies in which, according to the Manual, the workers' equity is equally divided among them, so these companies are, in fact, characterised by democratic decision-making processes and equitable distribution of profits (*CIRIEC*, 2007:52).

Indeed, according to Spanish legislation, the key elements that describe the legal status of these companies are: that most of the capital is the property of all the members who provide paid services in a personal and direct way, who are employed with an open-ended contract; fixing of a maximum limit for all the non-member employees with open-ended contracts; fixing of a maximum amount of capital that can be owned by each member (a third part of the social capital); existence of two types of shares or participations according to whether or not their owners are workers; right to preferential purchase when labour shares or participations are transferred and the establishing of a special reserve fund to compensate for any losses incurred.

The Manual of the Commission concludes by stating that non-financial corporations with majority control vested in the workers, democratic decision-making processes and equitable distribution of profits are also included within the market sub-sector of the Social Economy

### **3.3. The agricultural transformation societies (*SAT*)**

The agricultural transformation societies (*SAT*) are non-profit entities that are regulated by R.D. 1776/1981 of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August and by the order of 14<sup>th</sup> of September 1982. Their purpose is to undertake agricultural and livestock farming activities and their members have an obligation to participate in the economic activity of the society, so that only owners of farms, agricultural workers and legal corporate entities pursuing agricultural objectives can belong to the society.

The agricultural transformation society has quite a few similarities with the agricultural co-operative, as a community company frequently used by agricultural smallholders and small livestock farmers, with democratic decision-making processes and management autonomy. However, the articles of association can envisage voting in proportion to the share capital in those agreements involving new economic obligations for the members. In addition, the distribution of the profits is in proportion to the share capital contributed by each member, which cannot be more than a third of total share capital and cannot reach 50% in power terms of all the legal members.

In conclusion, the agricultural transformation societies are market producers very close to non-financial corporations of the Social Economy, but not all of them belong to that sector.

### **3.4. Integration and social action organisations (*social enterprises*)**

Integration organisations are recognised by the Manual of the Commission as market producer companies of the Social Economy.

In Spain, integration organisations are regulated in the sphere of the State by Law 44/2007 of 13<sup>th</sup> December and previously by numerous Autonomous Communities. This law defines Integration organisations as commercial corporations or co-operatives, suitably qualified, that undertake any economic activity of the production of goods and services, with the social aim of the integration and socio-occupational training of people suffering social exclusion towards gaining regular employment.

The qualification of a corporation as an integration organisation is the responsibility of the Autonomous Community where its work address is located, but the law sets out some minimum requirements that have to be fulfilled:

- a) To be promoted by and have the participation of one or several promoting entities: non-profit enterprises, including public law entities; “non-profit associations” and foundations, whose social objective involves the social integration of particularly disadvantaged persons, which promote the establishment of integration organisations, and provide at least, 51% of its capital, if it is a commercial company. For co-operatives and labour companies this participation will be the maximum permitted in the legislation for the collaborating or associate members.
- b) To be entered into the register corresponding to its legal form, as well as in the administrative register of integration organisations of the Autonomous Community.
- c) To maintain on an annual basis, from its qualification, a percentage of employees in the process of being integrated, whatever the type of contract, of at least 30% for the first three years of activity and of at least 50% of the total workforce from the fourth year, with two being the minimum of such workers employed.
- d) To not undertake economic activities different to those of the social objective
- e) To dedicate, at least, 80% of the available returns or surpluses obtained in each financial year to the improvement or expansion of its productive and integration structures.
- f) To present an annual Social Balance sheet of the activity of the corporation, which includes the social and economic annual report, the degree of integration into the regular labour market and the composition of the workforce, information about integration tasks carried out, and the provisions made for the next financial year.
- g) To have the necessary means for fulfilling the commitments arising from the pathways of socio-occupational integration.

### **3.5. Special employment centres**

The special employment centres are market producers, characterised by the three objectives that inspire them: that disabled people have productive and remunerative work; the provision for them of personal and social adjustment services and acting as a bridge for the integration of disabled people into the regular labour market. The regulations applying to these companies are implemented on the basis of Law 13/1982 of 7<sup>th</sup> April, about the Social Integration of Disabled People (SIDP), the Royal Decrees 13668/1985, of 17<sup>th</sup> July and 2273/1985, of 4<sup>th</sup> December, Law 66/1997 of 30<sup>th</sup> December, the Ministerial Order of 16<sup>th</sup> October 1998 and Law 43/2006, of 29<sup>th</sup> December.

Otherwise, the special employment centres can be publicly or privately owned and, within the latter, companies of the Social Economy and traditional capitalist companies. In all cases, within the workforce must be the highest possible number of disabled people that the nature of the productive process permits, with a minimum of 70%. This means that not all the special employment centres are companies in the Social Economy, but the most

important ones in Spain fulfil the criteria established in the Manual of the Commission for *social enterprises*, which are market producers in the Social Economy.

### **3.6. Fishermen's guilds (*cofradías*)**

The fishermen's guilds are non-profit public law corporations, that carry out functions representing the fishing sector and providing services, help and assistance, including several economic actions such as the construction of ice making plants, the installation of fuel storage facilities, the maintenance of the wholesale fish markets and others.

The fishermen's guilds are formed by the owners of fishing vessels and the workers in the extractive industry, who are represented on a parity basis in their governing bodies, which are elected democratically by their members through equal and direct suffrage and secret ballot without external political interference. The legal status of the fishermen's guilds is regulated by Law 3/2001 of 26<sup>th</sup> March, about Spain's State Maritime Fisheries and by Royal Decree 670/1978 of 11<sup>th</sup> March, about Fishermen's Guilds.

In terms of their economic behaviour, the fishermen's guilds are private market producers of the Social Economy, classified in the institutional sector of non-financial corporations within ESA 95.

## **4. Data and sources of data for drawing up the Satellite Accounts of the co-operatives and of mutual societies and mutual provident societies**

### **4.1. Co-operatives**

The information used in the drawing up of the satellite accounts of the Co-operatives corresponding to 2008, is that collected in the Annual Balance Sheets for the financial years of 2007 and 2008 and the Profit and Loss Account for 2008.

Given the difficulty of obtaining access to the individual accounts of each entity, the option was chosen to request the aggregate accounts of the bodies that had these data available:

- The Spanish Taxation Authority provided the aggregate data of the co-operatives based in the so-called "Common Territory", formed by all the Autonomous Communities of Spain except for Navarra and the Basque Country. There were 25,800 non-financial co-operatives that have presented Corporate income tax returns for the financial year 2008, within

which are included those co-operatives without economic activity that presented a tax return in that year.

- The Provincial Council (*Diputación Foral*) of Navarra provided the aggregate values for the non-financial co-operatives of this single province region. In total, there were 369 economically active co-operatives.
- The Basque Provincial Councils (*Diputaciones Forales*) of Guipúzcoa, Vizcaya and Álava provided, each one separately, the aggregate data for the co-operatives with registered offices in the respective province. There were 1,278 non-financial co-operatives economically active in all the Basque Country

In the overall process of collecting data, it has been taken into account that certain co-operatives have taxes assessed by both the Spanish Taxation Authority and by one of the Provincial Councils and, therefore, they present their accounts simultaneously to more than one public body. In such cases, to avoid duplications, it has been decided to consider their accounts as assigned exclusively to the corresponding Provincial council.

It is important to point out that coming from different public bodies, the way in which the data are presented has not been totally standardised, so that it has been necessary to conduct a process of harmonisation. In particular, differences have been found in the number and demarcation of the economic sectors in which the global accounts of each one of these bodies has been disaggregated. In addition, differences have been detected in the format in which the Profit and Loss Accounts are presented. All these details have been taken into account when defining the variables that the satellite accounts include.

The satellite accounts submitted are the result of aggregating the accounts corresponding to each one of the five territories indicated, a process that has been followed both at the global level for all the co-operatives, and in a separated way for the groups of co-operatives assigned to different economic sectors.

On the basis of the information available, it was decided to consider four branches of activity: Agriculture, Construction, Industry and Services. A classification that is determined by the principal activity of the co-operatives and that does not correspond with that in Spain that defines the term "kind" of co-operative, which is referred to in the section dedicated to analysis of non-monetary activity.

In addition to the indicators of monetary activity, the Satellite Accounts allow the incorporation of non-monetary data, such as employment and its characteristics, number of members, corporations and kinds of corporations, spatial distribution, etc.

To obtain these data, five large types of data sources have been used:

- a) Official records of different government departments (Ministry of Labour and Immigration, Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility, and Social Security)
- b) Records and databases of representative bodies of the Social Economy, especially CEPES and its associated entities, the National Union of Credit Co-operatives and the National Union of Consumers' and Users' Co-operatives
- c) Annual Reports, Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts of corporations, business groups and private bodies of the Social Economy
- d) Databases of the Spanish Monitoring Centre of the Social Economy of CIRIEC-Spain, Documentation Centre (*CIDEC*) of the University Institute of Social and Co-operative Economy (*IUDESCOOP*) of the University of Valencia and other Universities and Research Centres
- e) Field work consisting of a large national survey of co-operatives (*CIRIEC-2008 Survey*)

The breadth and relevance of this last source of data makes it an essential reference, which offers a rigorous and in-depth knowledge of many non-monetary aggregates of the co-operatives unknown until now.

The CIRIEC-2008 survey targeting co-operatives has taken as its reference universe the 24,738 co-operatives that in the financial year of 2008 had an employee paying Social Security contributions under any scheme and maintained its activity until 31/12/2008, excluding Ceuta and Melilla. This means that there could exist other co-operatives that do have, even important, economic activity, without paid work (for example, as in a fair number of housing co-operatives), which are not reflected in the aggregate figures of this report.

Of the co-operatives mentioned above, the Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility provided a Directory of the co-operatives that in the financial year 2008 had an employee paying contributions to the General Scheme of Social Security. The *Main Survey* carried out with the co-operatives within the framework of the *CIRIEC-2008 Survey* has *exclusively* targeted these co-operatives, from which the credit co-operatives have been excluded, the aggregate figures of which have been obtained directly by census. In total, 14,717 co-operatives were all sent the corresponding questionnaires and 2,194 completed questionnaires were returned, a figure that is considered to be more than sufficient to guarantee acceptable levels of reliability.

The high quality of the directory provided by the Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility has been a determining factor in achieving these levels of reliability, making possible the post-stratification of data and results, as well as the correction of bias thanks to the relevant information obtained about employees registered in the General Scheme of Social Security.

Regarding the co-operatives in which the entire workforce pays contributions to the Social Security Self-employed Scheme, with an *estimated* number of 9,940 enterprises (excluding Ceuta and Melilla) according to the Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility, because this was an estimate, no nominal directory of these enterprises was available. This meant that the *CIRIEC-2008 Survey* had to undertake an *auxiliary survey* for a new directory of co-operatives of four Autonomous Communities including co-operatives registered and not dissolved, from which were removed those co-operatives included in the directory of co-operatives paying contributions to the General Scheme of Social Security<sup>4</sup>.

#### 4.2. Mutual societies and mutual provident societies

The data of the mutual societies and mutual provident societies used in the drawing up of the corresponding satellite accounts have been their Profit and Loss Accounts for 2008 and their Annual Balance Sheets for 2007 and 2008. The aggregate accounting information has been provided to INE by the General Directorate of Insurance and Pension Funds (*DGSFP*) of the Ministry of Economy for the 35 mutual societies and 55 mutual provident societies in the national sphere; by the Department of Justice, Labour and Social Security of the Basque Country state government for the 186 Basque mutual provident societies and by the Department of Economy and Knowledge of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia for the 57 Catalan entities. As mentioned at 2.2, a small number of very insignificant mutual provident societies operating in a local sphere have remained outside the scope of this research.

Regarding other indicators of non-monetary activity, the data for the Basque and Catalan mutual provident societies have been obtained from their corresponding Autonomous Communities, and those for the mutual societies and mutual provident societies in the national sphere have been provided by the General Directorate of Insurance and Pension Funds (*DGSFP*) of the Ministry of Economy and by the National Confederation of Social Economy Enterprises (*CNEPS*).

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<sup>4</sup> The details of these surveys are reflected in the Report *Las Grandes Cifras de la Economía Social en España. Año 2008* (The Large Figures of the Social Economy in Spain. 2008).

## 5. The satellite accounts of co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies by institutional sector

### 5.1. Introduction: the structure of the satellite accounts

The activities of the co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies are quantified, in accordance with the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 95) and with the Manual of the European Commission for companies in the Social Economy, in the following accounts:

- a. **Production account**, which shows the transactions relating to the production process of these entities. These transactions are twofold, to know, the output (resources), which is nearly all market output, and the intermediate consumption in which the output is *used*. The balancing item of the production account is the gross value added and represents the wealth that these companies in the Social Economy contribute to the value added in the national economy as a whole, as a result of their productive processes. The output can be divided into market output and output for own final use. The net value added is obtained by subtracting consumption of fixed capital from gross value added.
- b. **Generation of income account**, which explains the distribution of the gross value added (resources) between the different production factors, including in the uses the compensation of employees or working members of co-operatives of member employees or of mixed co-operatives, other taxes on production less other subsidies on production and the balancing item that is the outcome or gross operating surplus, which represents the income that the companies obtain from their productive activity.
- c. **Allocation of primary income account**, which includes in resources, the gross operating surplus and the *received* property income of the corporation (interest, distributed income of corporations, profits from foreign investments, etc.) In uses are included property income and interest paid, and the balancing item that represents the gross balance of primary income.
- d. **Secondary distribution of income account**, whose balancing item is gross disposable income. The resources of this account are the gross balance of primary income, imputed social contributions and current transfers received. The uses are current taxes on income and wealth, unfunded employee social benefits and other current transfers paid, with the closing balance being gross disposable income.
- e. **Use of income account**, the balancing item of which is gross saving (coinciding with gross disposable income, as these corporations do not undertake final consumption). In addition to the balancing items, only the *adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds reserves* is reflected in this account.
- f. **Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account**. It is an accumulation account in which the only flows that are involved are capital transfers

receivable and payable, and in which the *changes in net worth due to savings and capital transfers* is the balancing item.

- g. Acquisition of non-financial assets account.** It is an accumulation account in which the balancing item represents *net lending (+) or borrowing (-)*. The flows present in this account as changes in assets are: gross fixed capital formation, consumption of fixed capital (-), changes in inventories, acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets.

#### Production account

Uses	Code	Resources
	P.1	Output
	P.11	- Market output
	P.12	- Output for own final use
Intermediate consumption	P.2	
<b>Value added, gross</b>	<b>B.1b</b>	
Consumption of fixed capital	K.1	
<b>Value added, net</b>	<b>B.1n</b>	

#### Generation of income account

Uses	Code	Resources
	B.1b	Value added, gross
Compensation of employees	D.1	
- Wages and salaries	D.11	
- Employers' social contributions	D.12	
Other taxes on production	D.2 9	
(-)Other subsidies on production	D.39	
<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	
<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	

#### Allocation of primary income account

Uses	Code	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, gross
Property income, paid	D.4	Property income, received
<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	
<b>Balance of primary incomes, net</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	

### Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Resources
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross
	D.5	
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	D.61	Social contributions
	D.62	
Other current transfers, paid	D.7	Other current transfers, received
<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	
<b>Disposable income, net</b>	<b>B.6n</b>	

### Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross
	D.8	
<b>Saving, gross</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves
<b>Saving, net</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	

### Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

Changes in assets	Code	Changes in liabilities
<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	B.8n	Saving, net
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable
	D.9	(-) Capital transfers, payable
	<b>B.10.1</b>	

**Acquisitions of non-financial assets account**

Changes in assets	Code	Changes in liabilities
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers
Gross fixed capital formation	P.51	
Consumption of fixed capital	K.1	
Changes in inventories	P.52	
Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	K.2	
<b>Net lending(+) / net borrowing(-)</b>	<b>B.9</b>	

**5.2. The satellite accounts of the non-financial co-operatives (S.11)**

The satellite accounts of the non-financial co-operatives have been drawn up from the aggregate accounting information provided by the Spanish Taxation Authority and by the *Haciendas Forales* (regional tax authorities) of Vizcaya, Álava, Guipúzcoa and Navarra. This information comes from the Annual Balance Sheets for 2007 and 2008 and in the Profit and Loss Accounts of 2008.

The integration of the transactions of the co-operatives in the national accounts items has been carried out fulfilling at all times the detailed indications given in Chapter 5 of the Manual of Satellite Accounts of European Commission. It has only been necessary to proceed to make the corresponding estimates to break down "Compensation of employees (D.1)", in the generation of income account, distributing it between "wages and salaries, in cash or in kind (D.11)" and "employers' social contributions (D.12)". This was necessary because the information provided by the Taxation Authority did not foresee this break down as the basic documents supplied by the corporations are "shortened forms" that do not collect the level of detail mentioned.

Regarding the principal items of the satellite accounts of the non-financial co-operatives, their participation of 4.12% of total output of the non-financial corporations stands out, yet it should be stressed that only those entities that have co-operative legal status have been included, with important corporations excluded that are part of co-operative business groups, but have the legal personality of limited or public limited companies among others. This is especially relevant in the activities of commercial distribution and agri-food co-operatives.

The high specific weight of intermediate consumption in output as a whole also stands out, which is translated into a reduced gross value added and into low gross operating surpluses

for these co-operatives. Net lending (+) appears to be the logical consequence of a very low rate of gross fixed capital formation, but both variables show notable contrasts when the different industries were analysed in a separated way, as will be shown below.

Andalusia stands out among the Autonomous Communities, with its output representing more than 18% of total national output of non-financial co-operatives, more even than the Basque Country, but it should be remembered that in this latter case, non-co-operative commercial companies integrated into co-operative holding companies have not been considered, and these are very important in the Basque Country. Even so, the gross value added of Basque non-financial co-operatives represents 30% of the total value added by non-financial co-operatives in Spain.

**Satellite accounts for non-financial co-operatives (Summary)**  
**Year 2008**

Rubric	Unit: Thousands euros	(%) Share of total national non-financial corporations (S.11)
Output	53,195,972	4.12
Intermediate consumption	45,247,902	5.82
Gross value added at market prices	7,948,070	1.54
Compensation of employees	6,210,892	1.88
Operating surplus, gross	1,736,704	0.93
Saving, gross	1,219,850	1.55
Gross fixed capital formation	478,755	0.27
Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-) *	673,250	(-)

\* Non-financial corporations as a whole in 2008 have a net lending of 82,607 million euros

**Output and value added for non-financial co-operatives by autonomous community  
(Thousands euros)**

CCAA	Output	%	Value added	%
Andalucía	9.776.918	18.4	1.188.516	15.0
Aragón	1.952.331	3.7	169.645	2.1
Asturias	695.430	1.3	68.109	0.9
Baleares	329.098	0.6	43.684	0.5
Canarias	1.208.682	2.3	126.375	1.6
Cantabria	210.810	0.4	24.685	0.3
Castilla La Mancha	2.336.362	4.4	272.145	3.4
Castilla y León	2.791.302	5.2	313.969	4.0
Cataluña	5.230.489	9.8	1.005.893	12.6
Extremadura	1.918.307	3.6	188.447	2.4
Galicia	2.871.978	5.4	203.749	2.5
La rioja	309.406	0.6	44.048	0.5
Madrid	4.680.954	8.8	396.134	5.0
Murcia	2.783.752	5.2	384.678	4.8
Navarra	1.299.673	2.5	212.188	2.7
País vasco	9.676.859	18.1	2.371.841	30.0
Valencia	5.079.259	9.6	918.393	11.5
Ceuta y Melilla	44.362	0.1	15.571	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.195.972</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.948.070</b>	<b>100</b>

**SATELLITE ACCOUNTS FOR NON-FINANCIAL CO-OPERATIVES**  
**(Excluding Credit Co-operatives)**  
**Year 2008**  
**(Thousands euros)**

**Current accounts**

**I. Production account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	P.1	Output	53.195.972
	P.11	Market output	53.129.511
	P.12	Output for own final use	66.461
45.247.902	P.2	Intermediate consumption	
<b>7.948.070</b>	<b>B.1b</b>	<b>Value added, gross</b>	
1.019.895	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
<b>6.928.175</b>	<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Value added, net</b>	

**II.1.1 Generation of income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.1b	Gross value added	7.948.070
6.210.892	D.1	Compensation of employees	
4.844.496	D.11	Wages and salaries	
1.366.396	D.12	Employers' social contributions	
2.660	D.2	Taxes on production and imports	
- 2.186	D.3	- Subsidies	
<b>1.736.704</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	
<b>716.809</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	

**II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, net	1.736.704
962.693	D.4	Property income	494.709
<b>1.268.720</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	
<b>248.825</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, net</b>	

### II.2 Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross	1.268.720
68.296	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth	
	D.61	Social contributions	153.036
133.610	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
	D.7	Other current transfers	
<b>1.219.850</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	
<b>199.955</b>	<b>B.6n</b>	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	

### II.4.1 Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross	1.219.850
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	
<b>1.219.850</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	<b>Gross saving</b>	
<b>199.955</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	<b>Net saving</b>	

### Accumulation accounts

#### III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.8n	Net saving	199.955
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	125.156
	D.9	Capital transfers, payable	
<b>325.110</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	

### III.1.2 Acquisition of non-financial assets account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	325.110
478.755	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	
- 1.019.895	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
193.000	P.52	Changes in inventories	
	K.2	Acquisitions and disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	
<b>673.250</b>	<b>B.9</b>	<b>Net lending(+) / net borrowing(-)</b>	

### 5.3. The satellite accounts of the financial entities of the Social Economy (S.12): credit co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies

The Satellite Accounts of the credit co-operatives have been drawn up from aggregate accounting information provided by the *Banco de España* (Spanish Central Bank) corresponding to the financial years 2007 and 2008. Given that the Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) have been provided by the *Banco de España* calculated globally for the group of banking financial intermediaries, the part of this sum corresponding to the credit co-operatives was then estimated.

Regarding the mutual societies and the mutual provident societies, the aggregate accounting information has been provided by the General Directorate of Insurance and Pension Funds (DGFSP) of the Ministry of Economy. Given the particular characteristics of the Accounting Plan for insurance enterprises, it seems appropriate to review in detail how the accounting items of the mutual societies and the mutual provident societies fit in with the items of national accounting:

- **Output (P1):** ESA 95 sets out a specific system of calculation for determining the output of insurance services. This system quantifies the output of Subsector S.125 "Insurance corporations and pension funds" as an aggregation of the three variables explained below:
  - **Output of pension funds and collective life insurance.** It is measured as the outcome of the following transactions: Total actual contributions earned + Total contribution supplements (equal to the income from the investment of the technical reserves of the pension funds or the collective life insurance) – Total benefits due (or Total claims) and – Change in the actuarial reserves of the pension funds (or collective life insurance).
  - **Output of other types of insurance (individual life insurance and non-life insurance).** It is calculated in the following way: Total actual premiums earned + Total

premium supplements (equal to the income from the investment of the insurance technical reserves) – Total claims due – Change in the actuarial reserves (technical provisions or mathematical reserves) and reserves for with-profits insurance.

- **Output of reinsurance:** This transaction takes place when the direct insurer transfers part of its risks to another insurer or reinsurer, calculating the amount as the balance of all flows that take place between the direct insurer and the reinsurer. It should be pointed out that the reinsurance accepted is recorded as Output for the accepting insurer, while for the ceding insurer it will be considered as Intermediate Consumption.
- **Intermediate consumption (P.2).** Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services (other than capital goods) consumed in the development of the activity of the insurance corporations and pension funds. The services of buying reinsurance and the services provided by insurance auxiliaries must be emphasised as specific Intermediate Consumption of considerable quantitative importance in the insurance business.
- **Compensation of employees (D.1).** This comprises the total remuneration, in cash and in kind paid to the employees for their contribution to the productive process. This variable is broken down into two components: Wages and salaries (D.11), which are the amounts received by the employees for the different concepts included in the salary plus the contributions by employees to the social security systems and Employers' social contributions (D.12), which are the actual payments made by the employers to the social security system on behalf of the employees.
- **Other taxes on production (D.29):** These comprise all taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, independently of the quantity or value of the goods and services produced or sold.
- **Other subsidies on production (D.39):** These are the subsidies that resident units can receive as producers, irrespective of the price or quantity of the product obtained.
- **Property income (D.4):** This is the income that the owners of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset receive in return for putting these assets at the disposal of another institutional unit. A transaction within insurance activity should be indicated as part of property income, the "Property income attributed to insurance policyholders" (D.44). Under this item are recorded all the net income derived from the investment of the technical provisions of life insurance, non-life insurance and of autonomous pension funds. This income is attributable to the policyholders and unit holders.
- **Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (D.5).** This transaction collects together corporation tax and the taxes levied on capital gains.
- **Social contributions (D.61):** This includes the amount of contributions made by Sector S.14 "Households" to the insurance corporations and the autonomous pension funds to acquire the right to the social benefits provided by these institutions.
- **Social benefits (D.62):** This collects the amount of social benefits that the households (residents or non-residents) receive from Subsector S.125 "Insurance corporations and

pension funds” as a counterpart to the contributions made to the social benefit systems included in it.

- **Net non-life insurance premiums (D.71):** The premium paid to the insurance enterprises has two components, one part to cover the payment of claims, while the other part remunerates the insurance service. The net premiums of non-life insurance are the part of the non-life insurance (accidents, illness, transport, fires, cars etc.) premiums that finance the claims.
- **Non-life insurance claims (D.72):** These are the amounts that the insurance corporations are obliged to pay as the corresponding benefits to non-life insurance policies. For the Subsector S.125, the amount of the claims of non-life insurance policies has to be equal to the amount of net premiums corresponding to these insurance policies, thereby fulfilling the basic identity that characterises the performance of the activity.
- **Other current transfers (D.7):** All transfers in money, goods or services that take place between Subsector S.125 and other sectors and subsectors of the economy are included under this variable.
- **Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension fund reserves (D.8).** This transaction makes it possible to include in the savings of households the changes in actuarial reserves of the pension funds and of the collective life insurance, which implement the pension commitments to which this sector (S.14) has a defined right.
- **Capital transfers (D.9):** Within this item are the taxes levied on the capital and wealth of economic units, investment grants and other capital transfers (granted or received).
- **Gross capital formation (P.5):** As established in ESA 95, for the Subsector S.125 Gross fixed capital formation covers the acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets, plus certain additions in the value of non-produced assets (land and other natural resources) arising out of the productive activity of the economic units. It also includes acquisitions less disposal of valuables.
- **Consumption of fixed capital (K.1):** This represents the amount of fixed assets used up during the period under consideration as a result of normal wear and tear and foreseeable obsolescence, including a provision for losses of fixed assets as a result of accidental damage that can be insured against.

It must be pointed out that the Profit and Loss Account of the insurance enterprises is composed of the following documents: the Life Insurance and Non-life Insurance Technical Accounts and Non-Technical Account. As set out in the Accounting Plan of the Insurance Corporations, the Life insurance and Non-life insurance technical accounts shall comprise, with pertinent separation, the income and expenditure arising during the insurance financial year in the Life Insurance Branch (Life Insurance Technical Account) or in the Non-life Insurance Branches (Non-life Insurance Technical Account). The Non-Technical Account collects the income and expenditure that have not been included in the previous headings.

Calculation of the principal variables of the satellite accounts of the Mutual societies and the Mutual provident societies:

**Output (P.1):** Determining the output of the Mutual insurance companies and the Mutual provident societies is carried out in several stages: Calculation of the output of the Life Insurance Branch, calculation of the output of the Non-life Insurance Branches, and calculation of the non-technical output. Aggregation of these components produces the value of the variable that is shown in the satellite accounts.

- **Calculation of the output of the Life Insurance Branch:** To determine the output of the Life Insurance Branch, the information is taken from its Technical Account. Output will be obtained as an aggregate of the following items:

*With a positive sign (+):*

Direct premiums written and reinsurance premiums accepted.

Change in the provision for unearned premiums, direct insurance and reinsurance accepted.

Income from financial and real estate investment net of expenditure for these concepts.

Profits from financial and real estate investments net of losses for these concepts.

*With a negative sign (-):*

Claims and expenditure paid for direct insurance and reinsurance accepted.

Claims and expenditure paid for bonuses and rebates.

Changes in technical provisions for claims.

Change in the mathematical reserves.

Change in life insurance provision in which the policyholder bears the investment risk.

- **Calculation of the output of the Non-life Insurance Branches:** In this case, the Non-life Insurance Technical Account is used to determine the variable. Output is obtained as an aggregate of the following items:

*With a positive sign (+):*

Direct premiums written and reinsurance premiums accepted.

Change in the provision for unearned premiums, direct insurance and reinsurance accepted.

Income from financial and real estate investment net of expenditure for these concepts.

*With a negative sign (-):*

Claims and expenditure paid for direct insurance and reinsurance accepted.

Claims and expenditure paid for bonuses and rebates.

Changes in technical provisions for claims.

- **Calculation of non-technical output:** Information from the Non-Technical Account is used to calculate the income from the administration of pension funds, as well as the income and expenditure arising from activities of the enterprises that have not been included in the technical accounts.

**Intermediate consumption (P.2):** Consumption of the services of buying reinsurance is the primary component within intermediate consumption of the insurance enterprises. The life insurance and non-life insurance technical accounts reflect the flows that take place between the direct insurer and the reinsurer or underwriter. The balancing item of these flows will give the Intermediate consumption for this concept. To this amount must be added other expenditure necessary for the productive activity. This expenditure is obtained from the heading "Reclassification of Expenditure", which is provided by legal form and by type of business (life or non-life insurance) in the serial publications of the General Directorate of Insurance and Pension Funds (DGFSP).

**Compensation of employees (D.1) and Other taxes on production (D.29):** Both variables are obtained from "Reclassification of Expenditure". The detail in which this financial statement treats compensation of employees makes it possible to distinguish between "Wages and salaries", on one hand, and "Social contributions" on the other.

**Property income received (D.4):** This is obtained by adding the amounts for income from financial investments in the Life insurance and Non-life insurance technical accounts, and the Non-technical account.

**Property income paid (D.4):** This variable is determined from the information about expenditure arising from financial investments in the Life insurance and Non-life insurance technical accounts, and the Non-technical account.

**Property income attributed to insurance policyholders (D.44):** This is the income from investments net of the expenditure generated by this same concept, which appears in the technical accounts. This income from investment of the technical provisions or reserves is attributed to the policyholders.

**Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (D.5):** Under this item is the Corporation tax that is shown in the Non-technical Account.

**Social contributions (D.61):** These are the collective life insurance premiums, which implement pension commitments. ESA 95 sets out that this variable must be calculated as a net amount. That is, it will be determined by deducing from the premiums earned plus the net income arising from the technical provisions or reserves, the amount of the insurance service that corresponds to the social contributions.

**Social benefits (D.62).** The value of this variable is equivalent to the amount of claims and expenditure paid by collective life insurance that implement pension commitment.

**Net non-life insurance premiums (D.71):** This is the amount of the claims incurred that are recorded in the Non-life Insurance Account.

**Non-life insurance claims (D.72):** This variable coincides with the amount for Net non-life insurance premiums.

**Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in the reserves of the pension funds (D.8):** Its value is determined as the difference between Social contributions and Social benefits. The outcome will emerge from the insurance accounts and will form part of the savings of households.

As an expression of the above, the satellite accounts of National Accounts are presented for Mutual insurance Companies, on one hand, and Mutual Provident Societies on the other.

**Satellite accounts (summary) of financial companies of Social Economy  
(mutual societies, mutual provident societies and credit co-operatives)  
Year 2008 (Thousands euros)**

	Mutual societies	Mutual provident societies	Total	Credit. Co-operatives	Total	Share of total Financial corporations (S.12)
	(1)	(2)	(1)+(2)	(3)	(1)+(2)+(3)	(%)
<b>Output</b>	1,266,596	1,021,765	2,288,361	2,057,000	4,345,361	5.43
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	588,559	572,084	1,160,643	588,000	1,748,643	6.28
<b>Gross value added</b>	678,037	449,681	1,127,718	1,469,000	2,596,718	4.98
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	323,709	91,119	414,828	985,000	1,399,828	6.11
<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	345,442	356,707	702,149	481,000	1,183,149	4.10
<b>Saving, gross</b>	295,189	259,974	555,163	1,305,000	1,860,163	5.76
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	131,561	99,438	230,999	607,000	837,999	9.53
<b>Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-)</b>	+ 163,745	+ 164,798	+ 328,543	+ 632,000	+ 960,543	4.50

*5.3.1. The satellite accounts of the credit co-operatives*

The credit co-operatives participate in the output of the groups of monetary financial institutions to around 4%, and contribute a slightly inferior percentage in value added. However, the gross operating surplus in 2008 represents a significantly lower percentage (2.12%), although gross capital formation stands out at more than 7% of the total of this item for the subsector of monetary financial institutions

THE SATELLITE ACCOUNTS OF THE CO-OPERATIVES AND MUTUAL SOCIETIES AND  
MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES IN SPAIN. 2008

	Credit co-operatives share of total sub-sector S.122 (%)
<b>Output</b>	3.85
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	4.90
<b>Gross value added</b>	3.54
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	5.33
<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	2.12
<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	5.04
<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	5.64
<b>Saving, gross</b>	5.27
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	7.18
<b>Net lending(+) / net borrowing(-)</b>	4.60

**CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES**  
**Year 2008 (Thousands euros)**

**Current accounts**

**I. Production account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	P.1	Output	2,057,000
	P.11	Market output	
	P.12	Output for own final use	
588,000	P.2	Intermediate consumption	
<b>1,469,000</b>	<b>B.1b</b>	<b>Value added, gross</b>	
252,850	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
<b>1,216,150</b>	<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Value added, net</b>	

**II.1.1 Generation of income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.1b	Gross value added	1,469,000
985,000	D.1	Compensation of employees	
759,000	D.11	Wages and salaries	
226,000	D.12	Employers' social contributions	
7,000	D.29	Other taxes on production	
- 4,000	D.39	Other subsidies on production	
<b>481,000</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	
<b>228,150</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	

**II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, gross	481,000
3,825,000	D.4	Property income	4,876,000
<b>1,532,000</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	
<b>1,279,150</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	<b>balance of primary incomes, net</b>	

## II.2 Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross	1,532,000
135,000	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth	
	D.61	Social contributions	51,000
49,000	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
92,000	D.7	Other current transfers	
<b>1,307,000</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	
<b>1,054,150</b>	<b>B.6n</b>	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	

## II.4.1 Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross	1,307,000
2,000	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	
<b>1,305,000</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	<b>Gross saving</b>	
<b>1,052,150</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	<b>Net saving</b>	

## Accumulation accounts

### III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.8n	Net saving	1,052,150
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	
	D.9	Capital transfers, payable	-66,000
<b>986,150</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	

### III.1.2 Acquisition of non-financial assets account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	986,150
607,000	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	
- 252,850	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
	P.52	Changes in inventories	
	K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	
<b>+ 632,000</b>	<b>B.9</b>	<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)</b>	

#### 5.3.2. The satellite accounts of the Mutual insurance companies and the Mutual provident societies

An initial reading of the satellite accounts of the Mutual insurance companies and the Mutual provident societies clearly shows that although, in the financial year of 2008, the contribution of these entities to the formation of the main aggregates of S.125 "Insurance corporations and pension funds" was, in most cases, between 10 and 15%, there were variables significantly outside this range, which makes it necessary, therefore, to provide a more detailed analysis of their contents.

The Output of the Mutual insurance companies and the Mutual provident societies contributed 13% of the Output of Sub-sector S.125, while within the framework of these enterprises they generated 16% of its Gross value added. The Mutual insurance companies contributed 7% and 10%, respectively, to the determination of those variables, whereas the Mutual provident societies provided 6% and 7%, respectively.

As regards to the distribution of the Gross value added between the factors participating in its creation showed that the Compensation of the employees accounted for by the Sub-sector S.125 came from 15% of these social economy enterprises. Within this group, the Mutual insurance companies carried the most relative weight with nearly 12%, with the remaining 3% accounted for by Mutual provident societies. The Gross operating surplus generated by the Mutual insurance companies and the Mutual provident societies maintains a similar contribution to S.125 similar to that of Gross value added, at 17 %, with a contribution of similar sums between the Mutual insurance companies and the Mutual provident societies.

In Property income (resources and uses), these enterprises of the Social Economy were around 11%, while the Property income attributed to the policyholders was 8%.

Regarding Net non-life insurance premiums and Claims, the Mutual Societies were the ones that made higher contributions to the amounts accounted for in S.125; of the 15% contribution made by the Mutual insurance companies and the Mutual provident societies, 12% came from the Mutual insurance companies, indicating a specialization by these enterprises in non-life insurance.

These two groups of enterprises generated 12% of the Gross disposable income of S.125, with the Mutual provident societies generating 9% and the Mutual insurance companies 3%.

In relation to change in net equity of households in pension fund reserves, it only reached a significant amount for the Mutual provident societies, for the reasons expressed about specialization in non-life branches, which has little relevance for the Mutual societies.

Mutual societies and Mutual provident societies contributed approximately 14% to Gross savings, a higher percentage than that for Gross disposable income.

As regards to Accumulation accounts, the important relative weight that Mutual societies and Mutual provident societies had within Gross Capital Formation should be stressed, reaching 58% of the total amount for S.125.

The aggregate behaviour of Mutual Societies and Mutual Provident Societies, detailed above through the analysis of their role in the Sub-sector of which they are a part, made a 10% contribution to the net lending of S.125.

**Mutual societies and mutual provident societies:  
contribution to sub sector S.125 "insurance corporations and pension funds"**

	Mutual provident societies Percentage of total sub-sector S.125	Mutual societies Percentage of total sub-sector S.125	Provident societies and mutual societies Percentage of total sub-sector S.125
<b>Output</b>	5.61	6.95	12.56
Intermediate consumption	5.04	5.18	10.22
Gross value added	6.56	9.88	16.44
Compensation of employees	3.29	11.7	14.99
Operating surplus, gross	8.81	8.53	17.34
Balance of primary incomes, gross	5.19	7.08	12.27
Disposable income, gross	9.27	3.07	12.34
Saving, gross	6.76	7.68	14.45
Gross capital formation	25.37	33.56	58.93
Net lending(+) / net borrowing(-)	4.78	4.74	9.52

**MUTUAL SOCIETIES**

Year 2008 (Thousands euros)

**Current accounts**

**I. Production account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	P.1	Output	1,266,596
	P.11	Market output	1,266,596
	P.12	Output for own final use	
588,559	P.2	Intermediate consumption	
<b>678,037</b>	<b>B.1b</b>	<b>Value added, gross</b>	
12,284	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
<b>665,753</b>	<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Value added, net</b>	

### II.1.1 Generation of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.1b	Value added, gross	678,037
	B.1n	Value added, net	665,753
323,709	D.1	Compensation of employees	
229,142	D.11	Wages and salaries	
94,566	D.12	Employers' social contributions	
8,886	D.29	Other taxes on production	
	D.39	Other subsidies on production	
<b>345,442</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	
<b>333,158</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	

### II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, gross	345,442
	B.2n	Operating surplus, net	333,158
353,532	D.4	Property income	372,781
39,417	D.41	Interest	342,959
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	29,822
	D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	
314,115	D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policy holders	
	D.45	Rents	
<b>364,691</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	
<b>352,407</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	<b>balance of primary incomes, net</b>	

### II.2 Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross	364,691
	B.5n	Balance of primary incomes, net	352,407
69,502	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth	
	D.61	Social contributions	
	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
2,521,907	D.7	Other current transfers	2.521.907
	D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	2.521.907
2,521,907	D.72	Non-life insurance claims	
	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	
<b>295,189</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	
<b>282,905</b>	<b>B.6n</b>	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	

### II.4.1 Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross	295,189
	B.6n	Disposable income, net	282,905
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	
<b>295,189</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	<b>Saving, gross</b>	
<b>282,905</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	<b>Saving, net</b>	

**Accumulation accounts**

**III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account**

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.8n	Saving, net	282,905
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	117
	D.91	Capital taxes	
	D.92	Investment grants	
	D.99	Other capital transfers	117
	D.9	Capital transfers, payable	
	D.91	Capital taxes	
	D.92	Investment grants	
	D.99	Other capital transfers	
<b>283,022</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	

**III.1.2. Acquisition of non-financial assets account**

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	283,022
131,561	P.5	Gross capital formation	
131,561	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	
-12,284	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
	P.52/53	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	
	K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	
<b>163,745</b>	<b>B.9</b>	<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)</b>	

**MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES**

**Year 2008. (Thousands euros)**

**Current accounts**

**I. Production account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	P.1	Output	1,021,765
	P.11	Market output	1,021,765
	P.12	Output for own final use	
572,084	P.2	Intermediate consumption	
<b>449,681</b>	<b>B.1b</b>	<b>Value added, gross</b>	
14,934	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
<b>434,747</b>	<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Value added, net</b>	

**II.1.1. Generation of income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.1b	Gross value added	449,681
	B.1n	Net value added	434,747
91,119	D.1	Compensation of employees	
66,267	D.11	Wages and salaries	
24,851	D.12	Employers' social contributions	
1,920	D.29	Other taxes on production	
-65	D.39	Other subsidies on production	
<b>356,707</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	
<b>341,773</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	

### II.1.2. Allocation of primary income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, gross	356,707
	B.2n	Operating surplus, net	341,773
2,025,288	D.4	Property income	1,935,929
1,031,404	D.41	Interest	1,829,721
	D.42	Distributed income of corporations	106,208
	D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	
993,884	D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policy holders	
	D.45	Rents	
<b>267,348</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	
<b>252,414</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	<b>balance of primary incomes, net</b>	

### II.2. Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross	267,348
	B.5n	Balance of primary incomes, net	252,414
7,446	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth	
	D.61	Social contributions	2,338,559
1,707,988	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
683,694	D.7	Other current transfers	683,766
	D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	683,694
683,694	D.72	Non-life insurance claims	
	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	72
<b>890,545</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	
<b>875,611</b>	<b>B.6n</b>	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	

### II.4.1. Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross	890,545
	B.6n	Disposable income, net	875,611
630,571	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	
<b>259,974</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	<b>Saving, gross</b>	
<b>245,040</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	<b>Saving, net</b>	

### Accumulation accounts

#### III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.8n	Saving, net	245,040
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	4,262
	D.91	Capital taxes	
	D.92	Investment grants	
	D.99	Other capital transfers	4,262
	D.9	Capital transfers, payable	
	D.91	Capital taxes	
	D.92	Investment grants	
	D.99	Other capital transfers	
<b>249,302</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	

#### III.1.2. Acquisition of non-financial assets account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	249,302
99,438	P.5	Gross capital formation	
99,438	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	
-14,934	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
	P.52/53	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	
	K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	
<b>164,798</b>	<b>B.9</b>	<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)</b>	

#### 5.4 The satellite accounts of the non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial institutions (S.12) of the Social Economy: co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies

##### Satellite accounts (summary) for non-financial co-operatives and financial bodies of Social Economy (Thousands euros)

	Non-financial Co-operatives	Financial corporations of Social Economy	Total	Share of total S 11 + S 12
	(1)	(2)	(1+2)	(%)
<b>Output</b>	53,195,972	4,345,361	57,541,333	4.19
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	45,247,902	1,748,643	46,996,545	5.84
<b>Gross value added at market prices</b>	7,948,070	2,596,718	10,544,788	1.90
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	6,210,892	1,399,828	7,610,720	2.16
<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	1,736,704	1,183,149	2,919,853	2.71
<b>Saving, gross</b>	1,219,850	1,860,163	3,080,013	2.78
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	478,755	837,999	1,316,754	0.91
<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)</b>	+ 673,250	+ 960,543	+ 1,633,793	---

## 6. The satellite accounts of the non-financial co-operatives by industry

In this section, the satellite accounts of the non-financial co-operatives by industry are presented, grouped into four large blocks: Agriculture and fishing, Industry, Construction and Services. It can be verified that the most important branch is that of "services", which includes more than 64% of the output of all non-financial co-operatives. It must be taken into account that the activity of numerous "agri-food" co-operatives has been included in the branch "services", as these enterprises state that their principal activity is the commercialisation of the market for the products of their members. Therefore, their activity has been included in the branch "services". Moreover, the activity of powerful co-operatives involved in the commercial distribution of products of final consumption or of merchandise to retail members is included in the branch "services".

Industrial activity is the second most important (22.45% of the total) and all the branches, except for construction, have a positive net lending. Construction has an evident net borrowing requirement even though, like the rest of the industries, it is characterised by a low rate of gross fixed capital formation.

### 6.1. Satellite accounts: non-financial co-operatives by industry

#### Major balancing items of satellite accounts of non financial co-operatives by industry. Year 2008 (Thousands euros)

	INDUSTRIES								
	Agriculture and fishing	(%) Share of total non-Financial Co-operatives	Manufacturing	(%) Share of total non-Financial Co-operatives	Construction	(%) Share of total non-Financial Co-operatives	Services	(%) Share of total Co-operatives	Totals
<b>Output</b>	3,279,598	6.16	11,940,326	22.45	3,778,246	7.10	34,197,802	64.29	<b>53,195,972</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	2,680,133	5.92	9,812,077	21.68	3,200,396	7.07	29,555,296	65.32	<b>45,247,902</b>
<b>Gross value added</b>	599,465	7.54	2,128,249	26.77	577,851	7.28	4,642,506	58.41	<b>7,948,070</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	478,621	7.71	1,606,647	25.87	453,436	7.29	3,672,188	59.12	<b>6,210,892</b>
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	120,812	6.91	521,500	30.5	124,378	7.19	970,015	55.84	<b>1,736,704</b>
<b>Saving, gross</b>	96,413	7.87	365,981	30.00	- 40,510	- 3.36	797,967	65.41	<b>1,219,851</b>
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	42,162	8.77	74,690	15.66	64,301	13.36	297,601	62.21	<b>478,755</b>
<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)</b>	107,362	15.90	408,116	60.62	- 338,039	- 50.22	495,812	73.70	<b>673,251</b>

#### Gross value added of non financial co-operatives by industry Year 2008 (Thousands euros)

	INDUSTRIES									
	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Construction		Services		Totals	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Output</b>	3,279,598	100	11,940,326	100	3,778,246	100	34,197,802	100	53,195,972	100
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	2,680,133	81.73	9,812,077	82.18	3,200,396	84.70	29,555,296	86.42	45,247,902	85.06
<b>Gross value added</b>	599,465	18.27	2,128,249	17.82	577,851	15.30	4,642,506	13.58	7,948,070	14.94

**Gross value added breakdown of non financial co-operatives by industry  
Year 2008 (Thousands euros)**

RUBRICS	INDUSTRIES									
	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Construction		Services		Totals	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Gross value added</b>	599,465	100	2,128,249	100	577,851	100	4,642,506	100	7,948,071	100
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	478,621	79.97	1,606,647	75.52	453,436	78.37	3,672,188	79.09	6,210,892	78.15
<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	120,812	20.03	521,500	24.48	124,378	21.63	970,015	20.91	1,736,705	21.85

**SATELLITE ACCOUNTS OF CO-OPERATIVES BY  
INDUSTRY AGRICULTURE AND FISHING**

**Year 2008 (Thousands euros)**

**Current accounts**

**I. Production account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	P.1	Output	3,279,598
	P.11	Market output	3,273,095
	P.12	Output for own final use	6,503
2,680,133	P.2	Intermediate consumption	
<b>599,465</b>	<b>B.1b</b>	<b>Value added, gross</b>	
103,205	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
<b>496,260</b>	<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Value added, net</b>	

**II.1.1 Generation of income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.1b	Value added, gross	599,465
478,621	D.1	Compensation of employees	
373,325	D.11	Wages and salaries	
105,297	D.12	Employers' social contributions	
164	D.2	Taxes on production and imports	
- 132	D.3	- Subsidies	
<b>120,812</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	
<b>17,607</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	

**II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, gross	120,812
44,566	D.4	Property income	18,273
<b>94,517</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	
<b>- 8,688</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	<b>balance of primary incomes, net</b>	

## II.2 Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross	94,517
3,521	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth	
	D.61	Social contributions	11,793
6,376	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
	D.7	Other current transfers	
<b>96,413</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	
<b>- 6,792</b>	<b>B .6n</b>	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	

## II.4.1 Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross	96,413
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	
<b>96,413</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	<b>Saving, gross</b>	
<b>- 6,792</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	<b>Saving, net</b>	

## Accumulation accounts

### III.1.1. Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.8n	Saving, net	- 6,792
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	23,076
	D.9	Capital transfers, payable	
<b>16,284</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	

### III.1.2. Acquisition of non-financial assets account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	16,284
42,162	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	
-103,205	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
- 30,035	P.52	Changes in inventories	
	K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	
<b>107,362</b>	<b>B.9</b>	<b>Net lending(+)/ net borrowing(-)</b>	

## SATELLITE ACCOUNTS OF CO-OPERATIVES BY INDUSTRY

### MANUFACTURING

Year 2008 (Thousands euros)

#### Current accounts

### I. Production account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	P.1	Output	11,940,326
	P.11	Market output	11,914,838
	P.12	Output for own final use	25,488
9,812,077	P.2	Intermediate consumption	
2,128,249	<b>B.1b</b>	<b>Value added, gross</b>	
355,381	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
1,772,868	<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Value added, net</b>	

### II.1.1. Generation of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.1b	Value added, gross	2,128,249
1,606,647	D.1	Compensation of employees	
1,253,185	D.11	Wages and salaries	
353,462	D.12	Employers' social contributions	
598	D.2	Taxes on production and imports	
- 496	D.3	- Subsidies	
<b>521,500</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	
<b>166,119</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	

### II.1.2. Allocation of primary income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, gross	521,500
250,730	D.4	Property income	115,153
<b>385,923</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	
<b>30,542</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	<b>balance of primary incomes, net</b>	

### II.2. Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross	385,923
25,816	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth	
	D.61	Social contributions	39,588
33,714	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
	D.7	Other current transfers	
<b>365,981</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	
<b>10,600</b>	<b>B.6n</b>	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	

### II.4.1. Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross	365,981
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	
<b>365,981</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	<b>Gross saving</b>	
<b>10,600</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	<b>Net saving</b>	

### Accumulation accounts

#### III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.8n	Net saving	10,600
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	86,329
	D.9	Capital transfers, payable	
<b>96,929</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	

#### III.1.2. Acquisition of non-financial assets account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	96,929
74,690	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	
- 355,381	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
- 30,496	P.52/53	Changes in inventories	
	K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	
<b>408,116</b>	<b>B.9</b>	<b>Net lending(+) / net borrowing(-)</b>	

## SATELLITE ACCOUNTS OF CO-OPERATIVES BY INDUSTRY

### CONSTRUCTION

Year 2008 (Thousands euros)

#### Current accounts

#### I. Production account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	P.1	Output	3,778,246
	P.11	Market output	3,769,754
	P.12	Output for own final use	8,492
3,200,395	P.2	Intermediate consumption	
<b>577,851</b>	<b>B.1b</b>	<b>Value added, gross</b>	
30,434	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
<b>547,417</b>	<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Value added, net</b>	

#### II.1.1 Generation of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.1b	Value added, gross	577,851
453,436	D.1	Compensation of employees	
353,680	D.11	Wages and salaries	
99,756	D.12	Employers' social contributions	
189	D.2	Taxes on production and imports	
- 152	D.3	Subsidies	
<b>124,378</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	
<b>93,945</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	

#### II.1.2. Allocation of primary income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, gross	124,378
191,039	D.4	Property income	31,162
<b>-35,499</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	
<b>- 65,932</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	<b>balance of primary incomes, net</b>	

### II.2 Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross	- 35,499
7,555	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth	
	D.61	Social contributions	11,173
8,629	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
	D.7	Other current transfers	
<b>- 40,510</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	
<b>- 70,943</b>	<b>B .6n</b>	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	

### II.4.1 Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross	- 40,510
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	
<b>- 40,510</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	<b>Saving, gross</b>	
<b>- 70,943</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	<b>Saving, net</b>	

**Accumulation accounts**

**III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account**

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.8n	Saving, net	- 70,943
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	- 44,219
	D.9	Capital transfers, payable	
<b>- 115,163</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	

**III.1.2 Acquisition of non-financial assets account**

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	-115,163
64,301	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	
- 30,434	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
189,009	P.52	Changes in inventories	
	K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	
<b>- 338,039</b>	<b>B.9</b>	<b>Net lending(+) / net borrowing(-)</b>	

**SATELLITE ACCOUNTS OF CO-OPERATIVES BY INDUSTRY**

**SERVICES**

**Year 2008 (Thousands euros)**

**Current accounts**

**1. Production account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	P.1	Output	34,197,802
	P.11	Market output	34,171,823
	P.12	Output produced for own final use	25,979
29,555,296	P.2	Intermediate consumption	
<b>4,642,506</b>	<b>B.1b</b>	<b>Value added, gross</b>	
530,876	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
<b>4,111,630</b>	<b>B.1n</b>	<b>Net value added</b>	

**II.1.1. Generation of income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.1b	Value added, gross	4,642,506
3,672,188	D.1	Compensation of employees	
2,864,306	D.11	Wages and salaries	
807,881	D.12	Employers' social contributions	
1,710	D.29	Taxes on production and imports	
- 1,407	D.3	Subsidies	
<b>970,015</b>	<b>B.2b</b>	<b>Operating surplus, gross</b>	
<b>439,139</b>	<b>B.2n</b>	<b>Operating surplus, net</b>	

**II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account**

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.2b	Operating surplus, gross	970,015
476,358	D.4	Property income	330,122
<b>823,779</b>	<b>B.5b</b>	<b>Balance of primary incomes, gross</b>	
<b>292,903</b>	<b>B.5n</b>	<b>balance of primary incomes, net</b>	

## II.2 Secondary distribution of income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.5b	Balance of primary incomes, gross	823,779
31,403	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth	
	D.61	Social contributions	90,483
84,891	D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
	D.7	Other current transfers	
<b>797,967</b>	<b>B.6b</b>	<b>Disposable income, gross</b>	
<b>267,091</b>	<b>B.6n</b>	<b>Disposable income, net</b>	

### II.4.1. Use of disposable income account

Uses	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Resources
	B.6b	Disposable income, gross	797,967
	D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	
<b>797,967</b>	<b>B.8b</b>	<b>Saving, gross</b>	
<b>267,091</b>	<b>B.8n</b>	<b>Saving, net</b>	

## Accumulation accounts

### III.1.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.8n	Saving, net	267,091
	D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	59,970
	D.9	Capital transfers, payable	
<b>327,061</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	

### III.1.2. Acquisition of non-financial assets account

Changes in assets	Code	Transactions and balancing items	Changes in liabilities and net worth
	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	327,061
297,601	P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	
- 530,876	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	
64,524	P.52	Changes in inventories	
	K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	
<b>495,812</b>	<b>B.9</b>	<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)</b>	

## 7. Other indicators of the non-monetary activity of co-operatives, mutual societies and mutual provident societies

### 7.1. Introduction

As indicated in section 4 of this Report, the Spanish Monitoring Centre of the Social Economy of CIRIEC-Spain has carried out a wide-ranging national survey of Co-operatives to obtain various data about them for 2008. Supplementary data and social indicators have also been obtained from different public and private registers and from company annual reports. The main results are shown below and have been obtained from the Report *“Las grandes cifras de la Economía Social en España. Año 2008”* (The Large Figures of the Social Economy in Spain. 2008) of CIRIEC-Spain.

## 7.2. Non-monetary data of the co-operatives in Spain in 2008

**Table 1.**  
**Non-monetary data of active co-operatives in Spain\* Year 2008**

Type of Cooperative	Co-operatives	Number of members	Direct employment **
Agriculture co-operatives	3,757	1,264,013	90,308
Community farming co-operatives	428	4,887	3,835
Associated labour co-operatives	18,019	155,179	221,844
Consumers' and users' co-operatives **	332	2,858,925	65,618
Service co-operatives	419	45,032	9,830
Transport co-operatives	546	23,057	17,038
Educational co-operatives	303	39,648	14,828
Health co-operatives***	1	180,000	807
Housing co-operatives	626	84,900	2,981
Credit co-operatives	81	2,096,531	20,940
Other co-operatives	226	22,544	8,841
<b>Total co-operatives</b>	<b>24,738</b>	<b>6,774,716</b>	<b>456,870</b>

\* Excluding Ceuta and Melilla.

\*\* Including employment numbers for all companies affiliated with Grupo Eroski. Direct employments of the consumers' co-operatives are 33,714. In the line of consumers' and users' co-operatives the aggregates of health co-operatives (SCIAS) are not included.

\*\*\* Data belong to the health co-operatives SCIAS. The other health co-operatives are included in consumers' and users' co-operatives and Associated labour co-operatives.

Source: Survey CIRIEC-2008, Companies' Annual Reports and Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility.

**Table 2.**  
**Employment characteristics of active co-operatives in Spain \***  
**Year 2008**

	N <sup>a</sup>	Employees	Disabled persons		Women	
			%	N <sup>o</sup>	%	N <sup>o</sup>
Agriculture co-operatives	3,757	90,308	0.73	663	30.35	27,410
Community farming co-operatives	428	3,835	0.70	27	21.46	823
The associated labour co-operatives	18,019	221,844	1.96 <sup>1</sup>	3,342 <sup>1</sup>	33.03 <sup>1</sup>	56,351 <sup>1</sup>
Consumption co-operatives	332	33,714	0.16	53	46.80	15,771
Services co-operatives	419	9,830	0.75	74	29.72	2,921
Transport co-operatives	546	17,038	0.84 <sup>2</sup>	25 <sup>2</sup>	25.46 <sup>2</sup>	761 <sup>2</sup>
Educational co-operatives	303	14,828	0.69	102	66.12	9,804
Housing co-operatives	626	2,981	0.13 <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>3</sup>	10.63 <sup>3</sup>	166 <sup>3</sup>
Another <sup>5</sup>	227	9,648	2.84	274	34.95	3,372
Credit co-operatives	81	20,940		NA	46.88	9,817
<b>Total co-operatives</b>	<b>24,738</b>	<b>424,966<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>4,562<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>35.51<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>127,196</b>

**THE SATELLITE ACCOUNTS OF THE CO-OPERATIVES AND MUTUAL SOCIETIES AND  
MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES IN SPAIN. 2008**

	Permanents		Full time		Members	
	%	N°	%	N°	Media	N°
Agriculture co-operatives	69.86	63,090	82.40	74,416	336,44	1,264,013
Community farming co-operatives	74.68	2,864	91.13	3,495	11,42	4,887
The associated labour co-operatives	83.70	185,691	87.81	194,812	8,61	155,179
Consumption co-operatives	89.80	30,268	77.44	26,108	8,611,22	2,858,925
Services co -operatives	87.71	8,622	90.00	8,846	107,47	45,032
Transport co -operatives	98.13	16,720	97.60	16,629	42,23	23,057
Educational co -operatives	79.54	11,794	83.04	12,313	130,85	39,648
Housing co -operatives	91.74 <sup>3</sup>	1,433 <sup>3</sup>	85.16 <sup>3</sup>	1,330 <sup>3</sup>	135,62 <sup>3</sup>	84,900
Another <sup>5</sup>	82.10	7,921	79.34	7,655	892,26	202,544
Credit co -operatives		NA		NA	25,883,10	2,096,531
<b>Total co-operatives</b>	<b>81.57<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>328,403<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>85.86<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>345,604<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>273,86</b>	<b>6,774,716</b>

\* Excluding Ceuta and Melilla.

1. Percentages and absolute value calculated over 170,582 employees in 8,868 CTA with at least one worker paying on General System of Social Security.
2. Percentages and absolute values calculated over 2,989 employees in 230 transport co-operatives with at least one worker paying on General System of Social Security.
3. Percentages and absolute values calculated over 1,562 employees in 153 Housing co-operatives with at least one worker paying on General System of Social Security.
4. 31,904 employees of non-cooperatives subsidiaries corporations of Grupo Eroski are not included.
5. Including the health co-operative SCIAS.
6. Excluding credit co-operatives.
7. Total number persons with disabilities working in cooperatives, excluding credit co-operatives and 9,940 co-operatives paying exclusively by self-employed.
8. Percentages calculated over 358.236 employees.

N.A: Not available.

Source: Survey CIRIEC-2008, Companies' Annual Reports and Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility.

**Table 3.**  
**Co-operatives and employment by autonomous community**  
**Year 2008**

CCAA	Number co-operatives	Employees
Andalucía	5,223	85.826
Aragón	879	9.722
Asturias	275	4.480
Baleares	212	3.493
Canarias	363	7.452
Cantabria	108	1.859
Castilla-la Mancha	1,518	20.635
Castilla y León	1,454	18.247
Cataluña	5,353	58.086
Com. Valenciana	3,032	70.977
Extremadura	706	7.876
Galicia	924	11.497
Madrid	1,115	18.650
Murcia	1,585	22.814
Navarra	320	7.566
País Vasco	1,513	74.311
Rioja (La)	158	1.445
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,738</b>	<b>424.966</b>

\* There are 31,904 employees of non-cooperatives subsidiaries corporations of Grupo Eroski that are not included

Survey: Source CIRIEC-2008, Companies' Annual Reports y Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility.

### 7.3. The associated labour co-operatives (CTA)

The associated labour co-operatives are the most important kind of co-operative in terms of number of enterprises and level of employment. Some 73% of the 24,738 Spanish co-operatives with workers employed are associated labour co-operatives, which give employment to 52% of all workers in co-operatives.

By industry, the associated labour co-operatives are the largest group in the services sector, in terms of number of enterprises (59%), volume of employment (62%) and of sales (43%). Tables 2 and 4 show some employment data by economic activities. Overall, the stability of

employment in associated labour co-operatives stands out -83.7% of permanent employees-, as well as a significant presence of women (33% of total employees).

Table 5 shows the distribution of associated labour co-operatives by State governments, in which stands out the Basque Country followed by Andalusia.

**Table 4.**  
**Associated Labour Co-operatives (CTA) in Spain. Year 2008**  
**Employment characteristics by industry**

Industry	Full time	Number CTA	Employees	Women [1]	Permanent
Agriculture	6,694	708	7,591	1,248	5,291
Manufacturing	45,915	3,114	50,498	10,821	42,964
Construction	26,481	3,603	27,012	1,012	22,250
Trade	31,504	2,118	35,268	8,121	31,138
Hotels and restaurants	8,447	740	10,082	4,220	7,942
Transport	14,877	1085	15,783	1,296	14000
Communication	404	40	530	92	385
Financials activities	454	52	584	185	510
Real estate and business services	24,680	3,789	27,168	5,149	25,039
Education	14,394	1,112	19,966	11,215	15,231
Health and social work	14,471	988	18,460	9,971	14,195
Artistic activities	6,491	670	8,902	3,021	6,746
Total services	115,722	10,594	136,743	43,270	115,186
Total	194,812	18,019	221,844	56,351	185,691

[1] CTA with at least one worker paying on General System of Social Security

Source: Survey CIRIEC-2008, Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility.

**Table 5.**  
**CTA in Spain: Co-operatives and employees by Autonomous Community**

CCAA	Number CTA	Employees
Andalucía	3,949	38.998
Aragón	588	6.004
Asturias	202	3.357
Baleares	157	2.433
Canarias	228	3.151
Cantabria	80	1.445
Castilla-La Mancha	895	12.754
Castilla y León	703	11.388
Cataluña	4,466	37.186
Com. Valenciana	2,259	23.010
Extremadura	325	4.184
Galicia	578	8.512
Madrid	813	11.741
Murcia	1,324	11.714
Navarra	168	2.627
País Vasco	1,193	42.299
Rioja (La)	91	1.041
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,019</b>	<b>221.844</b>

Source: Survey CIRIEC-2008, Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility.

#### 7.4. Agro-alimentary co-operatives

Table 6 shows the distribution of agriculture co-operatives reflecting the number, employment figures and members for each **Autonomous Community**. **Table 2 also provides data about the** employment characteristics of these co-operatives, in which 82.4% of its workers are full-time employees, but they show the highest rate of temporary seasonal work (25%) among the different kinds of co-operatives.

The CIRIEC survey also provides some data about the 428 community farming co-operatives, with nearly 4,000 workers (Table 2).

### 7.5. Consumers' and users' co-operatives

The consumers' and users' co-operatives have experienced important growth during the last decade, with turnover increasing threefold and employment more than doubling.

The CIRIEC survey of co-operatives has been limited to direct figures provided by these entities, without recording the employment figures for all the subsidiary companies that, in the case of the *Grupo Eroski* are truly remarkable. Table 7 provides the non-monetary data for the consumers' co-operatives in Spain. The data for the health co-operative *SCIAS* are also included in this table.

**Consumption** co-operativism in Spain is highly concentrated in 4 co-operatives, *Grupo Eroski*, *Consum*, *Abacus* and *SCIAS*, which together account for 87% of total turnover and 95% of all employees in this co-operative sector.

Table 8 shows the relevant data of the sector, drawn up from the data provided by the representative associations of consumers' co-operatives, which essentially coincide with the data obtained in the CIRIEC-2008 survey. As previously mentioned, there could be small-scale co-operatives, with no paid employees, which have not fallen within the scope of the CIRIEC-2008 survey, therefore, it is logical that in Table 8 some co-operatives appear that were not included in the survey.

**Table 6.**  
**Agriculture co-operatives distribution by Autonomous Community**

CCAA	Num. Co-operatives	Employees	Members
Andalucía	813	27,708	375,318
Aragón	212	1,840	54,280
Asturias	27	408	5,157
Baleares	35	296	8,962
Canarias	86	2,680	22,018
Cantabria	14	193	2,671
Castilla-la Mancha	459	5,061	116,515
Castilla y León	414	4,018	105,089
Cataluña	346	4,857	81,932
Com. Valenciana	415	26,229	291,779
Extremadura	304	2,925	77,836
Galicia	227	2,457	43,356
Madrid	31	264	1,434
Murcia	150	8,740	34,002
Navarra	105	1,632	20,056
Pais Vasco	68	494	10,553
Rioja (La)	51	506	13,055
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>90,308</b>	<b>1,264,013</b>

Source: Survey CIRIEC-2008 and Directorate General of the Social Economy, Autonomous Work and Corporate Social Responsibility.

**Table 7.**  
**Consumers' and Users' Co-operatives. Year 2008\***

Numbers	Employees	Members	Women	Permanent	Full-time employment
333	34,521	3,038,925	16,534	31,725	27,358

\* Including the health co-operatives SCIAS..

Source: Survey CIRIEC-2008.

**Table 8.**  
**Aggregates of consumer co-operatives in Spain grouped by representative associations. Year 2008**

Aggregates	HISPACOOOP		UNCCUE		Grupo UNIDE		Total
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
Entities	128	33.60	245	64.30	8	2.10	381
Consumer members	2,541,929	93.31	181,051	6.64	1,311	0.05	2,724,291
Worker members	23,403	100.0	-	-	-	-	23,403
Employees	64,509	97.97	685	1.04	652	0.99	65,846
Point of sale	3,137	45.26	1,925	27.77	1,869	26.97	6,931
Turnover (million euros)	10,857	87.01	1,126	9.02	495	3.97	12,478

Source: Elaborated with the data provided by the associations.

## 7.6. Educational co-operatives

There has been a significant increase in the number of educational co-operatives in the period 2000-2008, with the number for the latter year estimated as 1,415 educational co-operatives, with nearly 35,000 workers. Table 9 shows the previously mentioned figures and the main employment data, in which stands out the high percentage (more than 60%) of women employees. Nearly 80% of educational co-operatives are of associated labour and the rest are of users-families- or mixed.

**Table 9.**  
**Educational co-operatives (associated labour, users-families and mixed) entities, employment and turnover in euros. Year 2008**

Aggregates	Associated labour co-operatives	User and mix co-operatives	Total
<b>Co-operatives number</b>	1,112	303	1,415
<b>Employees</b>	19,966	14,828	34,794
<b>Women</b>	11,215*	9,804	21,019
<b>Permanent</b>	15,231	11,794	27,025
<b>Full-time employment</b>	14,394	12,313	26,707

\* Women working in the 314 associated labour co-operatives whose staff pays entirely to the Self-employed Social Security Schemes, are not included.

Source: Survey CIRIEC-2008.

### 7.7. Credit co-operatives

These entities have remained outside the CIRIEC-2008 Survey with the corresponding data being obtained from the National Union of Credit Co-operatives (*UNACC*).

In 2008, 81 credit co-operatives were recorded, of which 77 were rural savings banks, 2 occupational credit unions and 2 credit unions. Their societal dimension reached 2 million members and nearly 10.5 million clients (Table 7.10)

**Table 10.**  
**Main non-monetary aggregates credit co-operatives in Spain**

Aggregates	Credit co-operatives		
	Year 2000	Year 2005	Year 2008
1. Num. of entities	89	83	81
2. Total numbers of members	1,396,954	1,799,474	2,096,531
3. Total number of employees	14,466	18,335	20,940
4. Total number of men workers	n,d	n,d	11,123
5. Total number of women workers	n,d	n,d	9,817
6. Number of customers	n,d	9,715,710	10,505,452
7. Number of offices	3,947	4,715	5,141

Source: UNACC.

**7.8. Non-monetary data of mutual companies and mutual provident societies in the year 2008\***

**Table 11.**  
**Non-monetary activity indicators of mutual insurance companies and mutual provident societies\***  
**Year 2008**

	<b>Entities number</b>	<b>Employees</b>	<b>Mutualist member</b>
Mutual insurance companies	35	6,091	5,000,000
Mutual provident societies	298	2,609	2,450,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>7,450,000</b>

\*Unimportant regional mutual provident societies outside the Basque Country and Catalonia have not been counted.

Source: Confederación Española de Mutualidades (CNEPS), Federación de Mutualidades de Cataluña, Federación de Entidades de Previsión Social Voluntaria de Euskadi, Dirección General de Seguros.