



MAPPING: KEY FIGURES

NATIONAL REPORT: PERÚ

ICA – EU PARTNERSHIP



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I. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

This report is part of a Mapping exercise launched by the International Cooperative Alliance and its regional offices, within the framework of a partnership signed with the European Commission for the period 2016-2020. The programme aims to strengthen the cooperative movement and its capacity to promote international development. Other research projects led within this partnership include a worldwide Legal Frameworks Analysis, and several thematic researches on themes of significance for cooperatives.

Responding to challenges and existing knowledge gaps facing the cooperative movement, this research seeks to provide exhaustive information on cooperatives worldwide. This is achieved through a process jointly conducted by the ICA and its four regional offices – Cooperatives of the Americas, Cooperatives Europe, ICA Africa, and ICA Asia-Pacific – using a common methodology. Each office collected the input of ICA members present in the countries within its geographic area, by using the same questionnaire, and completing it with relevant national statistics, in order to obtain an accurate picture of the national situation.

Mapping out cooperatives in each country provides a more precise picture of the cooperative context at national and regional levels, enhances the movement's visibility, networking, partnerships opportunities, as well as advocacy, and empowers cooperators by providing them tools for positive change.

Within this framework, the present report showcases information about the cooperative landscape in Peru.

i. Historical background

In modern Peru, cooperativism emerged at the end of the 19th century and the second decade of the 20th century with the first Peruvian cooperatives within the incipient labor movement together with artisan mutualism, becoming the first cooperative movement in Peru¹.

Through historical facts, it has been identified that the first Peruvian cooperatives emerged in the 19th century promoted by the labor movement, as well as artisan mutualism. The first cooperative demonstrations take place in the context of workers' mutualism and are influenced by Rochdali through Fernando Garrido. However, Cooperativism could not prosper due to the lack of capital, organization, union discipline and adequate political environment¹.

According to Confenacoop (2001)², The first cooperative formed as such in Peru was a consumer cooperative, organized by the Confederación de Artesanos Unión Universal in 1866. The first cooperative proposals and manifestations that respond to European influence occurred in Peru from the second half of the last century, within the craft industry and the nascent labor movement, along with the mutual movement. These manifestations occurred in isolation and without much significance until 1930. It was only in the 1930s that cooperativism was established in Peru with some effectiveness, under the influence of models from Europe and North America¹.

In later decades, mainly from the year 1954, through the promotion of the Catholic Church, the true development of the Peruvian cooperative movement began, leading to an increase in the composition of first-degree cooperatives. In 1960, four types of

¹ Confenacoop. (2019). Primeras manifestaciones de cooperativismo en el Perú moderno. Available at:

https://www.confenacoop.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=38&Itemid=487#:~:text=En%20el%20Per%C3%BA%20moderno%20el,corriente%20cooperativista%20en%20el%20Per%C3%BA.

² Confenacoop. (2001). Historia del movimiento cooperativo peruano. Available at:

http://www4.congreso.gob.pe/comisiones/2006/recomendacion_193/documentos/CONFENACOP.pdf

cooperatives stood out: savings and credit, housing, consumption and agrarian in this order, the first one representing 50% of a total of 201 cooperatives³.

At the end of the 1980s, the cooperative sector had a strong presence in the country's productive system, thanks to the contribution of 1 150 agrarian cooperatives, 619 savings and credit cooperatives, 200 consumer, 40 industrial, 20 artisan; among other².

ii. Public national statistics

For a more comprehensive picture of the cooperative movement in Peru, the present section provides key data from the country's public registers as a useful background context to the ICA members' data showcased in Section II of the report.

The data presented here come from the Executive Summary of the 2017 National Census of Cooperatives, carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics and the Ministry of Production⁴.

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVES:

Said Executive Summary of the National Census of Cooperatives, reported a total of 1 245 active cooperatives in Peru for the year 2017, of which 43.6% were founded before 1996.

EMPLOYMENT:

The 2017 National Census of Cooperatives recorded a total of 16,723 direct jobs generated by cooperatives in Peru (60.6% men and 39.4% women).

³ Quintanilla, E. (1982). El cooperativismo en Perú. Revista IDELCOOP. Available at: <https://www.idelcoop.org.ar/sites/www.idelcoop.org.ar/files/revista/articulos/pdf/82032807.pdf>

⁴ Resumen Ejecutivo del Censo Nacional de Cooperativas 2017 (2018). Available at: https://www.aciamericas.coop/IMG/pdf/resumen_ejecutivo.pdf

COOPERATIVE MEMBERSHIP:

Through the census, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics and the Ministry of Production determined that the number of people associated with the Peruvian cooperatives was 1 972 671 (active); of which 57.3% were men and 42.7% women.

iii. Research methodology

The aim of the mapping research is to collect and make publicly available reliable and up-to-date data to understand what the cooperative movement represents in the targeted country. With this view, the data detailed in the present report has been collected using the methodology detailed below.

The methodological tools include a questionnaire used to collect the data, which was distributed online to the members, as well as a methodological note provided for further guidance. They were built jointly with all ICA regional offices with the support of external experts from the European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises (Euricse) and are applied in a harmonised way in all the target countries.

The classifications used in the research are consistent with the internal system used within the ICA movement (e.g. on membership status and types of cooperative organisations) and with standards increasingly adopted in recent studies and by international organisations like the ILO – e.g. using international classifications of economic activities such as the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev. 4, which ensures the comparability of statistics both nationally and internationally, as well as with statistics on other forms of enterprises.

Regarding the target organisations, considering that a worldwide survey has very challenging goals, and while the value of directly collecting data from non-member cooperatives must be recognised, the present Mapping exercise targets cooperative organisations members of the ICA.

Furthermore, in order to complete the ICA members' data, the decision was taken to also look at external sources, to provide additional and more exhaustive cooperative statistics for the country. As a result, the data is collected following two strategies contemporaneously: 1) collecting statistics already available in the country; 2) carrying out a survey targeting ICA cooperative members.

In Peru, the mapping questionnaire was distributed to all member organizations, but there was no response from any of them.

II. KEY FIGURES

This section presents the results of data and information collection conducted by ICA members.

Peru has 4 ICA member organizations (all as full members):

- **Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Crl. "Francisco Bolognesi" Ltda.** Full member.

Founded 37 years ago, it is a Savings and Credit cooperative of the Armed Forces, which provides financial and non-financial services to its members according to cooperative principles and values and with social responsibility. Sector: Finance.

- **Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito del Centro - COOPAC CENTROCOOP.** Full member.

Founded 57 years ago, as "Cooperativa de Crédito de los Trabajadores de la Cerro de Pasco Cooper Corporation" by a group of workers from the metallurgical company "Cerro de Pasco Cooper Corporation", acquiring its current name in 2002. It focuses on meeting the needs and economic, financial and social aspirations of its associates. Sector: Multi-active.

- **Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Santa María Magdalena, Ltda. (CACSM).** Full member.

Founded in 1963 on the initiative of Ayacucho entrepreneurs headed by the priest Modesto Medina Ayala and Professor Pompeyo Sumari Eyzaguirre, moved by the need to have an inclusive financial entity. Sector: Finance.

- **Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito San Martín de Porres Ltda. (C.A.C. San Martín de Porres Ltda.).** Full member.

Founded in 1963, in the city of Tarapoto as a non-profit cooperative institution promoted and driven by the clergy, focused on providing financial solutions for its members. Sector: Finance.

ICA member organizations are directly active mainly in the savings and credit sector.

iv. ICA member data

The data collected was provided for the year 2019, in order to present more relevant information.

v. General overview

This section provides an overview of the ICA membership data for Peru.

Category	Total
Number of cooperatives	4
Number of memberships	-
Number of employees	-

In general, ICA members represent 4 cooperatives in the country.

vi. Visión sectorial

The sectors showed below correspond to the categories used in ISIC rev. 4 to classify the economic activities carried out by cooperative organizations present in Peru, which surpass those associated with the ICA.

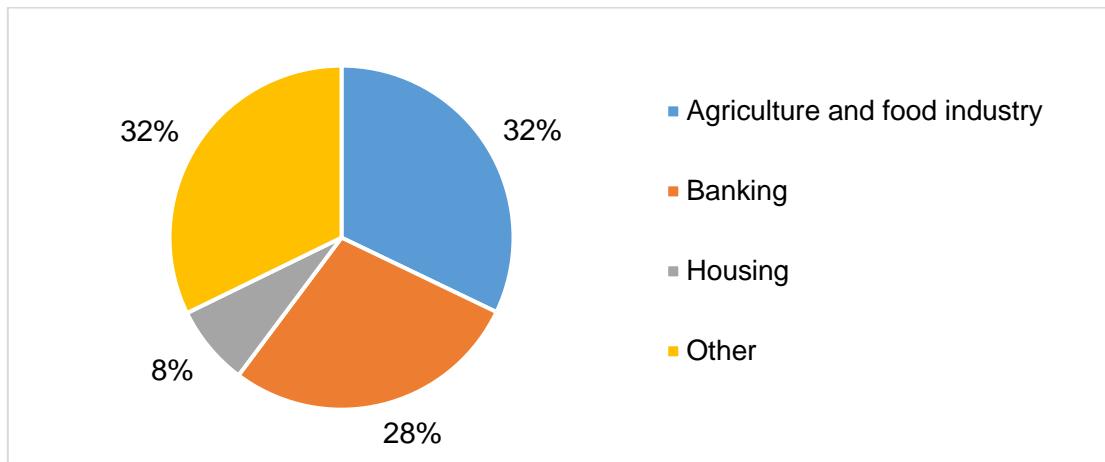
The table below provides an overview of the 2017 data:

Sector	Cooperatives	Membership	Employment
Agriculture and food industry	397	-	-
Banking	347	-	-
Housing	93	-	-
Transportation	20	-	-
Professional services	14	-	-
Education	13	-	-
Commerce	11	-	-
Industry	3	-	-
Other	347	-	-
Total	1 245	1 972 671	16 723

III. GRAPHS

Specific variables are also detailed in the charts below.

vii. Percentage of cooperatives by sector



IV. ANNEXES

Sources:

Confenacoop. (2019). Primeras manifestaciones de cooperativismo en el Perú moderno. Available at:

https://www.confenacoop.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=38&Itemid=487#:~:text=En%20el%20Per%C3%BA%20moderno%20el%20corriente%20cooperativista%20en%20el%20Per%C3%BA

Confenacoop. (2001). Historia del movimiento cooperativo peruano. Available at: http://www4.congreso.gob.pe/comisiones/2006/recomendacion_193/documentos/CONFENACOOOP.pdf

Quintanilla, E. (1982). El cooperativismo en Perú. Revista IDELCOOP. Available at: <https://www.idelcoop.org.ar/sites/www.idelcoop.org.ar/files/revista/articulos/pdf/82032807.pdf>

Resumen Ejecutivo del Censo Nacional de Cooperativas 2017 (2018). Available at: https://www.aciamericas.coop/IMG/pdf/resumen_ejecutivo.pdf

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Further details on the Mapping research and other country reports are available on www.coops4dev.coop

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