The cooperativism and the management of the water in average cities in Argentina. The sample of the city of Obera
INTRODUCTION

- Brief description of the scientific context of the research subject

- Research questions

- Methodology

- Major results obtained so far.
Location
# QUESTIONS & METHODOLOGY

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Drinking water management in medium-sized cities

**Cities & suppliers**

- Municipal Centralized Entity: 31.7%
- Cooperative Entity: 29.2%
- Public Limited Company with Public Capital: 21.9%
- Municipal State Company: 14.6%
- Autocratic Entity: 4.8%
- Provincial State Company: 4.8%
- Public Limited Company with Private Capital: 2.4%
Advantages of this model

- The **service is managed by the customers**; consequently its quality is better than the one provided by a depersonalized public entity.

- The cooperative public **services costs and tariff are relatively lower** because the structural costs are lower.

- The cooperative company is **more socially sensitive**. As a commitment, it tries to extend the provision to the outlying areas of the city and also provides other social and cultural services to its members.
• There is a **better income distribution** considering that the surplus at the end of the financial period is shared out among the associated partners.

• Cooperatives **are democratically managed** (one member - one vote system). As a result the company is closer to the community.

• In the case of public services cooperatives, **the citizen is not seen as an anonymous customer** but as an associated member of the supplying company.

• Cooperatives, as small and medium companies, **contribute to create a more socially and economically democratic structure**.
CELO ORGANIZATION

- Partners (24,000)
- District Delegates (161)
- Delegates General Assembly
  - Administratives Council
    - (9) Trustees (2)
  - General Manager
Disadvantages

- We have seen the lack of:
  - Human resource policy
  - Quality policy
  - And Tasks programming policy
CONCLUSIONS

We identified all of the advantages of cooperative model and we found a high level of deficiency in company management.

If we have the possibility to improve some aspects such as:

- Human resource policy
- Quality policy
- And Tasks programming policy, we could increase the efficiency level of CELO.