

SPAINSSES

A bit about myself

- Originally, from Tel-Aviv, Israel
- Studied Economics (B.A., M.A.) at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- Ph.D., Finance, University of British Columbia (Vancouver, Canada) 2005
- Thesis: Essays on Corporate Social Responsibility
- Taught at UT Austin, Claremont McKenna College, before joining HEC Montréal in 2011
- Taught at the B.A.A., MBA, and M.Sc. Programs
- I also write op-eds and long features for the <u>Toronto Star</u> and <u>Ha'aretz</u>



SPAIN

What are cooperatives?

 A coop is an enterprise or organization owned by and operated for the benefit of those using its services

- Coops can be owned by consumers (Credit Union banks such as Caisses Desjardins), or by the employees
- They offer an interesting alternative to the capitalist system we're so familiar with and are especially valuable at time of crisis
- Co-ops can be highly competitive and seek profits, but their objective isn't to "maximize shareholders value"

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Is Capitalism 'good' for society? Consider the USA



- The top 1% in the United States hold approximately 31% of total U.S. wealth
- 60% of Americans live 'paycheck to paycheck'
- Life expectancy in the US today is lower than what it was in 2014
- In the US, there are 540 prisoners per 100,000 residents (five times more than in France and in Spain, six times more than Canada)
- 70% of US residents are overweight or obese
- The highest number of guns per capita in the world
- The highest number of mass shootings (4 or more casualties) in the world. In 2024 alone, there were 586 cases
- The ultra-rich (Jeff Bezos, Elon Musk) dictate policy, among other things, by owning media outlets (Washington Post, X), and have close ties with the President



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Consider now Spain's Mondragón, the world's largest industrial cooperative

- Guiding principle: "People before profits"
- Democratic structure in which each employee has one vote
- Aiming for equal pay as possible (ratio of CEO to lowest paid employee: 6 to 1)
- Employees participate in profits, management, and strategic decisions
- Cooperation between the various cooperatives in finding employment in the event of employee layoffs
- A worker (that has a "member" status) who is laid off is entitled to unemployment benefits for up to two years
- Mutual guarantee (up to a certain limit) in the event that one of the cooperatives runs into difficulties
- 10% of profits are reinvested in the community
- 60% of profits are saved in an emergency fund (while the law only requires 20%)



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Days 1 – 5: Barcelona (May 9th to May 14th)

- Visits to different cooperative hubs and foundations in Barcelona
- City tour on bikes; visit Sagrada Familia, Gaudí landmarks
- A day at ESADE Busines School in Sant Cugat









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Day 6: Barcelona to San Sebastián (May 14th)

- Day hike in the Pyrénées
- Arriving to beautiful San Sebastián in the evening







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Days 7–13: Basque Country (May 15th to May 22nd)

- Split the stay between San Sebastián, Mondragon and Bilbao
- Visit different coops in the region
- We'll be hosted by Mondragón Corporatopn for 3 days
- Evening tours in Oñati and Vitoria







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Logistics

HEC Montréal takes care of:

- Academic and business activities
- Accommodation (13 nights / 2 students per room).
 Except in Barcelona 2-3-4 per room.
- Some meals
- Transportation Barcelona-San Sebastian
- Transportation for most visits of the program
- Cultural activities

You'll need to take care of:

- Your international flight ticket and travel insurance
- Most of your meals
- Your free time activities (for example, evenings, free day in San Sebastien)



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Budget:

Trip fees* *paid to HEC Montréal	\$3,100-\$3,300
International flight and Insurance* *each participant is responsible for the purchase of an international flight ticket and trip insurance	around \$1,200
Institutional fees	\$260
Total:	\$4,560 – \$4,760



