

*of - Cooperative societies - Vietnam*

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

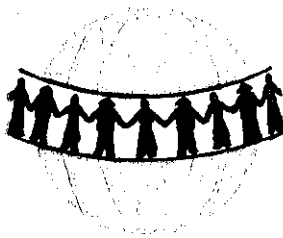
---

COMMISSARIAT GENERAL FOR COOPERATIVES  
AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT



THE ASIA FOUNDATION LIBRARY

**THE  
COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT  
IN VIETNAM**



REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

---

COMMISSARIAT GENERAL FOR COOPERATIVES  
AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT



THE ASIA FOUNDATION LIBRARY

**THE  
COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT  
IN VIETNAM**

JUNE 30, 1960  
SAIGON, VIETNAM



*President* **NGÔ-ĐÌNH-DIỆM**

CHAPTER I

HISTORY

I. — Traditional Forms of Cooperation in Ancient Vietnamese Society.

II. — Penetration of the Western Concept of Cooperation into Vietnam and the Cooperative Movement under the French Administration.

III. — Disruption of the Network of Cooperatives as a result of 1945 events and their resumption of operation from 1952 to 1954.

CHAPTER II

GROWTH OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

AFTER JULY 1954

I. — Structure Modifications.

A. — Cooperatives' General Statute.

B. — Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Organizations.

II. — Cooperative Network's Expanding Efforts.

CHAPTER III

COMMISSARIAT GENERAL FOR COOPERATIVES AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

I. — FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

I. — Cooperation in Vietnam takes root in the National Movement of Personalism.

2. — It is part and parcel of the General Plans of Development geared toward National Reconstruction.

3. — It is profoundly realistic.

4. — It tends to be progressively de-officialized.

5. — It aims at being solidly implanted in the people through Mass Education.

II. — Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit's Organization and Attributions.

III. — Activities and Achievements.

A. — Consolidation and Restoration of the Current Cooperative Network.

B. — By-laws.

C. — Control.

D. — Cooperative Training and Mass Education.

#### CHAPTER IV

### THE CURRENT NETWORK OF COOPERATIVES IN VIETNAM

- I. — Rice Cooperatives
- II. — Agricultural Cooperatives
- III. — Forestry Cooperatives
- IV. — Breeding Cooperatives
- V. — Fishery Cooperatives
- VI. — Handicraft Cooperatives
- VII. — Consumers' Cooperatives
- VIII. — Raiffeisen-type Cooperatives.

#### CHAPTER V

### FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

### CONCLUSION

CHAPTER I

HISTORY

I. — TRADITIONAL FORMS OF COOPERATION IN ANCIENT VIETNAMESE SOCIETY

The spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance has always been the basis of our society and constitutes an element of cohesion and stability.

The habits of cooperation are very old. They emanate from the traditions of our people and are deeply rooted in our usages and customs. They are even embodied in folk-songs.

In towns and villages, all sorts of cooperatives have flourished for many years: cultural associations, school-fellows associations, savings and credit associations (tontines), mutual aid associations for weddings, births and deaths, and handicraft associations.

In addition to these associations, the people frequently formed voluntary groups of workers to perform in common agricultural tasks, such as harvesting, transplanting, irrigation etc.

The constituted authorities made every effort to organize community development activities, either in the name of collective interests, such as building roads, dams, etc. or in the distribution of new lands to « settlers » grouped into villages for cultivation in commons, or in establishing granaries.

These rice granaries were a particular notice. They had a two-fold purpose: to store surplus rice and to provide a reserve in case of famine.

a) To prevent famines so frequent in the olden days, by storing rice during bumper crop years.

b) To facilitate the collection of taxes by accepting payment in kind in rice contributing to filling the public granary.

There were two kinds of granaries : welfare granaries and reserve granaries. The former were constituted by tax-collections in kind to be distributed to the population in time of food shortage. The latter were reserves of rice purchased and stocked by the authorities during poor marketing years in order to keep steady prices and stabilize the market. The former had a distinctly social purpose while the latter aimed at the maintenance of economic balance between the production and the marketing of rice.

## II.— THE PENETRATION OF THE WESTERN CONCEPT OF COOPERATION INTO VIETNAM AND THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT UNDER THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION.

Although the principle of association formed the basis of our society, the organization of real cooperative bodies according to modern concepts was born late under the French Administration.

It was a judge, Mr. Loye, who first developed the concept of cooperation in the field of agricultural credit. Thanks to him, the first credit office was created at My Tho in 1915.

The Local Mutual Agricultural Credit Associations developed rapidly but were replaced in 1932 by provincial credit offices. These were placed under the supervision of a central body called the Office Indochinois du Credit Agricole Mutuel. They tried to provide agriculture with a network of cooperatives.

### I. — Agricultural Cooperatives

The first agricultural cooperative was created at Phu-Lang-Thuong in the province of Bac-Giang on November 22, 1934. It bought and sold rice, and extracted castor-oil and tung-oil.

By December 31, 1944, there existed 28 agricultural cooperatives (5 in the North, 10 in the Center and 13 in the South) including :

- The Thanh Hoa Agricultural Cooperative Association which processed tung-tree, rice, corn and ramie.

- The Agricultural Cooperative of Quang Ngai which processed, marketed in common and warranted the various qualities of sugar-cane. These operations had been monopolized for a long time by Chinese residents of the small harbor of Thu-Xa.

- The Tea Cooperatives of Phu-Tho and Tourane.

- The five Tobacco Cooperatives of Qui-Nhon Tuy-Hoa, Pleiku, Kontum, Khanh-Hoa, and Tour-cham. These cooperatives processed dark tobacco which they sold to cigarettes manufacturers at Saigon-Cholon.

- The Agricultural Cooperative of Biao which marketed coffee beans.

- The Agricultural Cooperatives of My-Tho and An-Hoa which marketed coconut husks spun into ropes for the use of local small craft.

- The Dalat Cooperative which supplies the gardeners and growers of the Dalat and Dran regions with fertilizers, oil-cake, corn and rice-mill by-products.

- The Cooperative of pig breeders of Duong-Diem, created on the 10th of November 1943, on the initiative of the Veterinary Service which supplied breeders with bran, flour and other necessary products.

- The Cooperative of Thu-Duc breeders which had the same purpose.

- The Forestry Cooperative Association of South Vietnam (SQCQFQ) created in 1942 which marketed wood and charcoal.



## 2. — Handicraft Cooperatives

In Vietnam, handicraft has always been a complementary activity which permits the utilization of the surplus family labor and the agricultural labor available during some months of the year. It has always been important, not only for serving local needs, but also for export purposes. In 1939 handicraft products exported were valued \$25,000,000 (Hereinafter the sign \$ represents the Vietnamese piaster, US\$1.00 = VN\$35.00).

It was during the second World War, when the blockade made the supply of handicrafts with raw materials difficult and necessitated the development of numerous alternate activities, that the Government, helped by OCP (Office du Credit Populaire) endeavoured to create a certain number of cooperatives. On December 31, 1944, there was a total of 13 handicraft Cooperatives (4 in the North, 2 in the Center and 7 in the South) :

— The Paper-Makers' Cooperative in Hanoi northern suburbs, with a turn-over of \$2,479,000 in 1944.

— The Blacksmiths' Cooperative of Da-Hoi (Bac Ninh province) comprising in 1944, 184 master-craftsmen with a business of over 2 million piasters.

— The Weavers' Cooperative on the sand-bank of Hanoi, established in October 1945, whose activities were soon impeded by difficulties of supply in raw materials.

— The Indochinese Artists' Cooperative, comprising a number of former students of the Fine Arts School (Ecole des Beaux Arts) of Hanoi.

— Two cooperatives of rope-makers at Bong Son and Song Chau (Center of Vietnam) making ropes out of cocoon husks which had not been utilized until then.

Two cooperatives of art craftsmen: that of potters and smelters at Bien Hoa, and that of cabinet-makers at Thu-Dau-Mot.

— Cooperatives of weavers at Phu Lam (Cholon) and at Cho Moi (Long-Xuyen).

— The Cooperative of blind-workers of Cochinchina, located at the School of the Blind at Cholon.

— The Cooperative of carpenters of Cho Moi (Long-Xuyen).

— The Cooperative of Phu Hung (Ben Tre) which made ropes and cocofiber bags.

### 3. — Fishery Cooperatives

The importance of fishing in Vietnam's economy had long been ignored, and not until 1943 were some cooperatives created under the care of the Popular Credit Office for the purpose of supplying credit to fishermen and furnishing them with fishing equipment.

On December 31, 1944, there existed 12 fishery cooperatives: 2 in the North, 4 in the Center and 4 in the South.

The Cooperatives of Do Son in the North comprised about 1,500 fishermen to whom were granted operational loans amounting to \$31,000 in 1944.

In the Center, the Cooperative of Qua Lo built and delivered 8 junks to fishermen under hire-and-sale contracts.

In the South, the first cooperative was created in 1941 at Phuoc-Hai. After experiencing many difficulties it had to be reorganized in 1944. In the same year, three other cooperatives were formed through the efforts of the General Fisheries Inspection Services at Binh-Dinh, Can-Gio and Phu-Quoc. As of December 31, 1944, the Popular Credit Office allotted credit to the cooperatives in an amount of \$586,000.

Early in 1945, cooperatives were also formed in Ben-Tre and Cap Saint-Jacques.

#### 4. — Consumers' Cooperatives

Consumers' cooperatives were almost unknown in Vietnam. Until the Second World War the shortage of supplies for rural and urban inhabitants pressed the authorities to promote this form of cooperative. As a result, in 1944 the consumers' cooperative of salt-makers of Van Ly was formed in the North. This cooperative placed at the disposal of the salt-makers articles of need such as rice and textiles. By December 31, 1944, its turn-over amounted to approximately \$600,000 after six months operation during which it realized net margins of \$31,000.

Created in the South in the same period, were four supply and consumers' cooperatives at Cai-Bé, Duong-Diem, Chó-Gao and An-Hoa in My-Tho province. These cooperatives supply the inhabitants with products at the lowest prices: palm-sugar, dry fish, fish-sauce, textiles, soap, corn, salt, seed, fertilizer, rice-mill by-products, etc..

As with other cooperatives, the 1945 events stopped the Consumers' Cooperative Movement and destroyed what had been started.

#### 5. — Unions and Federations of Cooperatives

To coordinate their activities, a certain number of agricultural cooperatives had been grouped into an Agricultural Cooperatives Union (UNICOOP) with regional offices located in Saigon, Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

The Union had a double purpose: To sell the products of member cooperatives to the best advantage and to supply them with various commodities and food products.

interference of the Government in their operation and management, the lack of a rationally founded organization, the complete absence of cooperative education and of a social policy aiming at the betterment of the workers' lot.

The Administration of those years did not have an adequate conception of cooperative organization involving coordination of all levels, even less a conception of a sound social and economic policy bent on the improvement of the people's standard of living. The objective was rather the boosting of the market value of goods intended for exportation. During the Second World War, the French Administration developed fishery, consumer and handicraft cooperatives, only to be able to meet special requirements. Confronted by blockade from without and the partial requisition of the national economy within the country, the authorities were indeed faced with a difficult supply problem. When the 1945 events swept away their gains, the cooperatives left a scar and the people were reluctant to reorganize or develop cooperatives.

In 1952, the cooperative movement came to life again with sporadic formations but without stability or far-reaching objectives, and still made little progress.

Their sporadic activities did not allow them to grow to their intended economic status. The learning movement could not spread out for lack of a sound foundation and continued insecurity in rural areas. We have given above a cursory history of the Cooperative Movement in Vietnam, including our time-honored traditions

## CHAPTER II

# GROWTH OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AFTER JULY 1954

When President NGO-DINH-DIEM came to office in July 1954, the cooperative movement received his vigorous support and soon began to penetrate every stratum of the population. As we have just seen, the cooperative program left by previous administrations had been reduced to almost nothing. Despite the complexity of political difficulties during this period of adjustment following the chaotic years of war, the cooperative movement was revived, this time based on the concept of meeting the real needs of the working people in a progressive program coordinated with the overall economic and social development of the country.

The new Government was faced with the immediate necessities, first, of raising the general standard of living of its people by the reconstruction of the social-economic structure seriously depleted by the war, and second, of absorbing into the normal patterns of national life nearly a million refugees who had fled from the tyranny of the North, consequent to the tragic partition of our country. For these momentous tasks, the development of cooperatives was recognized as a most effective instrument. Their democratic concepts conformed perfectly with the President's doctrine of personalism, and their operational efficiency was precisely what was needed for the rapid restoration and growth of the Nation's economy.

Before this time, cooperatives were considered merely as a stop-gap for improving the lot of the impoverished workers. They were arbitrarily created without the coordinated planning and groundwork necessary to sound cooperative organization. But the broad, new cooperative movement, established in 1954, is an integral part of the Nation's social-economic structure. It is a

clear expression of ideological choice, an act of faith in the people.

The progressive cooperative program of the Government, as defined by the President, has three-fold purpose:

I. — To build the structural foundation for support of the movement by the enactment of laws establishing a firm cooperative statute, creating the agencies and providing the facilities necessary for the efficient implementation of the program.

II. — To promote cooperative training and education for the development of effective administrative and field operations, and for the enlightened, voluntary support of the people.

III. — To develop a technically and financially strong cooperative network serving every sector of the Nation's economy.

### I. — STRUCTURAL BASIS

The new Government was faced with the immediate necessities of its people.

#### A. — National Statute for Cooperatives

Ordinance No. 24, of August 27, 1954, (see appendix B, 1) provided authority to establish, for the first time in Vietnam, the essential principles of true cooperation. These were:

a) volunteer membership

b) democratic management and control (one member, one vote)

c) the fair and equitable redistribution of profits to the members

Before this time cooperatives were considered merely as a stop-gap for improvement of rural workers. They were arbitrarily created without the coordinated planning. However, the 1954 Cooperative Charter imposed procedural regulations which proved to be much more helpful for the early phase of cooperative development in Vietnam. Moreover, the

administrative authority of the cooperatives was divided among the separate Departments allowing for no unified leadership to coordinate the many activities toward the Government's broad objectives.

Five years later, Decree No. 58-TTP of March 11, 1959 (see appendix No. 2) revised the general statute of cooperation. Aside from amendments and modifications simplifying the establishment procedures, and the management and operational by-laws (lowering the required quorum, reducing formalities of meeting, etc.), the revised statute instituted the use of savings as a means of developing self-financed capitalization for the cooperative societies.

**B. — The creation of public credit and cooperative organizations.**

In Vietnam, as in all newly established countries, there is a critical shortage of capital, especially in the agricultural sector where the small landed farmers and tenants, that constitute eighty per cent of the population, were enslaved for centuries by endemic practices of usury.

The new Government gave high priority to the provision of low-interest agricultural credit as a mean of developing the rural economy and improving the farmer's lot by enabling him to increase and improve his production.

Year	Rice	Agricultural	Forestry	Rehabilitation	Fishery	Flood control	Cooperative movement
1957							a) Decree of April 1, 1957 created the National Agricultural Credit Office (N.A.C.O.) under the Department of Agricultural Reform (See Chapter III). Unfortunately, the separation of NACO from the Directorate of Cooperatives which is under the National Economy Department, resulted in delay in the development of the cooperative movement.
1959							b) Decree No 41-TTP of February 27, 1959 (See appendix No 3) created the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit (CGCAC) putting

NACO under its wing and unifying all existing cooperatives under one leadership. The creation of CGCAC marks a decisive turn in the Government's credit and cooperative program. Not only does this directing and controlling organization unify the cooperative movement, it also coordinates our efforts in agricultural credit, harmonizing the mutually supporting activities of both in the development of our national economy.

Also, a « Commission for the Study of Rural Life Organization » was created by Decree No 180-CN of May 30, 1958. Operating on a ten million piaster credit offered by the French Economic and Technical Aid, this organization helped to establish seventeen agricultural cooperatives in the provinces of Ba Xuyen and Dinh Tuong in March of 1960.

## II. — EXPANSION OF THE COOPERATIVE NETWORK

The progress of our Government's program giving impetus to the cooperative movement over the past five years is evidenced by the following chart :

**Number of Cooperatives**

Year	Rice	Agricultural	Forestry	Breeding	Fishery	Handcraft	Consumers	Sundry
1954	2	10	1	—	—	15	1	—
1955	18	15	3	—	8	30	2	—
1956	2	27	1	4	29	38	5	—
1957	4	18	1	—	20	15	1	—
1958	14	14	—	—	23	29	3	2
1959	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—



The rapid growth of the cooperative movement under President NGO DINH DIEM's judicious program for the social as well as the economic advancement of Vietnam is a truly democratic achievement. With neither over-hasty action nor excessive government involvement, we have developed a highly coordinated cooperative network. It extends ever increasing financial and technical assistance to the new associations, enabling each to perform its particular functions within a coherent organizational structure, thus avoiding an irregular and disorderly growth which would be detrimental to the stability of the movement.

Aware that the failure of previous cooperative societies in Vietnam was caused by inadequate implementation, the Government has taken care to build a solid foundation of provincial and interprovincial Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit Agencies with teams of active field agents who work closely with the farm people. Cooperative education, the lifeblood of effective and enduring organization, has received continuous emphasis in the training of personnel and in encouraging the active participation of the people. Also to promote better coordination and greater over-all efficiency, cooperatives are encouraged to group themselves into federations, pooling their facilities and increasing their collective strength.

Through unity and steady growth we are building for the people an enduring and reliable cooperative system which progresses by a continuous, dynamic process, each achievement serving as a stepping stone to the next.

As a matter of fact, our society is founded on two solid pillars: the Family and the Village. We must complete the traditional socio-political binomial by adding a third term, the Cooperative Organization, an economic cell entrusted with

## CHAPTER III

# THE COMMISSARIAT GENERAL FOR COOPERATIVES AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Because the early agricultural credit and cooperative activities were scattered among many organisms, each working according to its own plans, serious inconveniences resulted. There was a lack of uniformity in viewpoint and in strategy causing an inefficient use of credit and personnel. It was necessary to coordinate the scattered activities under one leadership. Decree No 41-TTP of February 27, 1959 (See appendix No. 2) establishing the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit marked a decisive step in the evolution of credit and cooperatives whose activities were thus linked together to become mutually supporting. The new organism was endowed with both financial and educational resources. The National Agricultural Credit Office was placed under its authority, and an educational institution, the Cooperative Research and Training Center, was created, May 14, 1959, to serve its needs.

### I.— COOPERATIVE POLICY

«... The hundreds of cooperatives which make up the actual network have proven their worth either in extending low-interest loans, or in providing their members with low cost production tools and materials. However, those measures, to be truly constructive must be integrated into a living and realistic whole.

«As a matter of fact, our society is founded on two solid pillars: the Family and the Village. We must complete that traditional socio-political binomial by adding a third term, the Cooperative Organization, an economic cell, entrusted with

the task of ensuring material conditions adequate for the harmonious existence of the familial and administrative cells of the Nation.

« By reducing to the utmost the role of the middlemen, by upholding the practice of fair prices and equitable repartition of expenditure and income, the cooperative system also brings to the farmer the stirring experience of a truly democratic life ».

That important excerpt from President NGO DINH DIEM's message to the National Assembly on October 6, 1958, clearly defines the objectives and the orientation of our cooperative policy.

Taking root in the personalist concept which is the basis of our political and social organization, it reflects a realistic understanding of the country's predicament and makes its contribution both to the edification of a free and humane national economy and to the establishment of a democratic society.

### **Cooperation in Vietnam takes root in the Personalist Policy proclaimed by the Chief of State.**

The political, economic and social regime chosen by Free Vietnam gives priority to an active respect of human dignity and to the promotion of collectivity toward a better life for all.

We repudiate with all our might concentrative systems in the hands of a minority, particularly the "cooperative system" that, in the Communist North, sanctions the state appropriation of private properties and enforces propaganda and indoctrination methods aimed at the total enslaving of man's mind.

Our system is a synthesis of individual freedom and collectivity — based on the enlightened and voluntary participation of the people in promoting individual and supporting private business enterprises. For the citizen, it aims to encourage the full

growth of the individual within the framework of the Family and the Village. For the Nation, it aims to promote the concerted advancement of all social strata as well as the coherent and harmonious development of the various economic sectors.

It is proposed, through cooperative action, to raise the level of the material, moral and social life of our people at the fastest pace and with the lowest possible cost, promoting, from the very start of our democratic regime, the complete revaluation of man, his material life and his intellectual and moral development.

These objectives are perfectly compatible with the cooperative institution whose purpose as defined by an excellent author, is «to turn men into responsible and interdependent beings so that each may enjoy a full individual life and all, together, a full social life». (Dr. Fauquet : « The Cooperative Sector »).

## *2.— The Cooperative Movement in Vietnam is an integral part of the national reconstruction program.*

In maintaining economic and social balance, it is essential that the efforts deployed in each field be linked to the Nation's «living and realistic sociological whole» in accordance with the general pattern of development. Our cooperative action aligns itself with the general dictates of the country's needs, and coordinates its effort with that exerted in the other programs for the rebuilding of the land and particularly for the improvement of the farmer's standard of living.

In the agricultural sector, the economic and social facets are inseparably interwoven. Consequently, we have been trying, in the last few years, to diversify the highly specialized cooperatives developed earlier in order to cover all kinds of activities and, at the same time, to speed up the formation of collective enterprises contributing to the development of the national economy.

3. - **Avoiding spectacular showings and purely doctrinal thinking, our cooperative policy aims, first of all, to be realistic and practical.**

As proclaimed by President NGO-DINH-DIEM in his October 6, 1958 message to the National Assembly: «If we are determined to break through the circle of our condition as an underdeveloped country, we must accept the political and economic implications imposed by the adaptation and adjustment of our way of life to the means at our disposal and to the special predicament of our country. No myth can relieve us of this arduous and sustained effort».

Our action in the cooperative field based on the Nation's economic and social conditions, does not aim at spectacular results by establishing a system of enterprises larger than we can manage, but rather, at the consolidation and improvement of those that have proved workable, adapting them to the actual needs of the lower-income strata of our society.

We want to build our cooperative machinery according to a prudent and clear-sighted policy derived from Vietnamese realities, respecting in all circumstances, clashes with our rural population's ancient traditions.

No attempt at extension has been made without serious preliminary study to determine the best methods of procedure. In the same spirit, before taking action, test zones and development poles are carefully selected in order to avoid the wastes and setbacks of hasty and disorderly growth.

4. - **Our Policy tends toward progressive de-officialization and autonomous cooperative management.**

In an underdeveloped country, it is vain to hope that the people, particularly the rural masses, who have always lived apart from the new way of life, might adapt themselves to moderate exigencies without governmental guidance and assistance. The task of the recently created Commissariat

General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit is precisely to give them just that help. It extends needed credit to the cooperatives, controls their management without excessive interference and at the same time, encourages them to build up self-financing capital.

To that end, we have set in motion the first savings drive with excellent prospects in sight. Taking example from the system of the American « Production Credit Association », savings deposits have been instituted with compulsory 5% savings retainers on loans. This enables the borrowers to participate in the credit organizations as associates with interest-bearing stocks; on the other hand, it helps the cooperative organisations to gradually reach the self-financing phase which will release them from government tutorage.

**5. — Our action aims at a solid implantation of the cooperative through intensive mass education promoting speedy democratization of the institution.**

It has been said and often repeated, there can be no cooperative movement without strong cooperatives, no strong cooperatives without enlightened and convinced cooperators, no enlightened and convinced cooperators without a strong education. (Eugène Bussière: « Cooperative Education »)

In our efforts to expand, we want first of all to create cooperators by appropriate teaching and education.

With the help of field agents and « basic sections » in the villages, we have actively diffused cooperative information. However efficient modern techniques and institutions might be, they would be useless if they did not implant within the masses of beneficiaries themselves that motive of self-help which alone leads to lasting and efficient results. Cooperatives are classrooms of citizenship in which the people receive progressive training for the stirring and fruitful experience of democracy by collective action and by clear awareness of rights, duties and responsibilities. Judiciously conceived and skillfully handled, they confer

- consolidating existing cooperatives
- establishing rules, model by-laws, and other guiding texts;
- administrating cooperative management and coordinating their activities ;
- planning for the rapid provision of needed field-agents and promoting mass education to help disseminate cooperative methods, speeding the creation of new cooperatives wherever there is a genuine need for them.

**A. — Consolidation and restoration of the existing cooperatives.**

The Commissariat General's primary task is to strengthen and consolidate those cooperatives that are deemed viable by means of increased financial, technical and moral assistance.

**a) Financial assistance :**

— Provision of cooperative loans :

1957	53,387,304
1958	89,349,197
1959	176,605,135

— earmarked for :  
 1960 \$ 393,714,600  
 stimulation of savings to help cooperative achieve the self-financing stage in the shortest possible time ;

— multiplication of medium and long-term loans in order to back the activities of large ventures and long-range undertakings.

— Popularization of modern techniques

Help in supplies, equipment and mechanized facilities (fertilizer, raw materials, tractors, pumps, etc...)

- Guidance in bookkeeping

- Agricultural education

- Foreign technical aid

**c) Moral and educational support**

- Training of cooperative field-agents.

- Refresher courses for boards of directors and management committees.

- Education of cooperators.

- Information, press, publications, etc...

**B. - Regulations**

The cooperative movement being quite new in Vietnam, it is essential not only to give it a general legal statute but also to draft by-laws and basic texts for the guidance of cooperatives in their creation, organization and operation.

To do this, the Administrative and Financial Affairs Directorate has drafted typical by-laws and pilot internal regulations for various types of cooperatives to guide their members in forming their associations, in conducting meetings, in assessing the validity of decisions, etc.

**C. - Control**

In view of the cooperative movement, the control of the activities of government agencies as well as of the cooperatives themselves is necessary in order to guide their efforts toward better results. For this purpose the Agricultural Credit and Cooperation Inspectorate was created consisting of one General Inspector and five interprovincial Inspectors.

Avoiding interference detrimental to the management of



cooperatives, this control aims at preventing fundamental errors by guiding and counseling the managers and the members of directing boards.

#### D. — Cooperative Training and Education

Parallel to the consolidation of existing cooperatives, the Commissariat General shoulders the tasks of :

1. — Determining the need of field-agents to ensure the smooth operation of cooperatives and government agencies concerned.
2. — Disseminating cooperative education particularly among the rural people.

The Cooperative Research and Training Center, the first establishment of its kind in Vietnam, has been set up thanks to credits put at the disposal of the Commissariat General by the American Cooperative League (\$4,500,000) and by USOM (\$2,000,000). Agreement was signed on May 7, 1959 by the Commissioner General representing the Vietnam Government and Mr. Hutchinson, the American Cooperative League's representative (Appendix XI).

The Training Center provides regular and refresher courses. Admitted to its one-year and six-month courses are candidates with the complete Baccalaureate of the secondary school, or with the Diplomas of the high schools, and civil servants from various government agencies who want to specialize in cooperative studies. During the first year, two classes of six-month course students and one of one-year course students were graduated, providing about 200 trained civil servants for cooperative agencies.

Cooperative teaching aims not only at preparing field-agents and civil servants, it also provides special short courses for members of boards of directors and the managing personnel of cooperatives to better fit them to their duties and responsibilities. During the first year, the short courses trained :

58 civil servants, 32 agents from agricultural and fishery cooperatives; 116 agents from farmers' associations.

The Center, aside from its teaching section, includes a research and documentation section charged with conducting surveys, gathering useful information for cooperative organization, publishing news bulletins and publicity materials intended for the general public, and with preparing text-books for primary and secondary schools.

A variety of educational information media are used to promote popular understanding of the cooperative movement :

- newspapers, publications, sound-trucks circulating in the villages;
- meetings, classes, conferences, study groups;
- films, radio broadcasts;
- cooperative guides, of the English type, for those who cannot attend regular courses.

The activities of field-agents and mobile groups are coordinated with those of « basic groups » located in the villages, by free and democratic discussions that bring forth new ideas.

The role of « basic groups » is essential in the diffusion of cooperative methods and new techniques. They give the people a chance to see, to judge and to act collectively in a democratic environment where any may voice his opinion, take up the proffered data, pore over them and, after public debate and final decision apply them as motivations and levers for action.

Also, in order to prepare the young people for participation in the cooperative movement, the National Education Department encourages the creation of school cooperatives, the purposes of which are :

- To teach by organizing collective effort and

gradual but **collective life in schools and by practicing mutual help and solidarity** of pupils.

- To tighten the relationship between the schools and the families, associating the parents in cooperative action in all its forms.
- To initiate the pupils to the practice of organization and to give them the sense of responsibility.

- To put into practice cooperative purchasing of school supplies.

These organizations, in which the young people practice cooperation and which have in fact no legal statute, are of a more educative than economic character.

The total number of school cooperatives is 198, with 41,949 members and a social capital of \$200,688. They are associations organized and managed by the pupils themselves with the help of their teachers.

The role of «basic groups» located in the laboratories of field-agents and mobile groups is to coordinate with those of «basic groups» located in the laboratories of free and democratic education that bring forth new ideas.

The role of «basic groups» is essential in the diffusion of cooperative methods and new techniques. They give the people a chance to see, to judge and to act collectively in a democratic environment where they may voice his opinion, take up the proffered data, vote over them and after public debate and final decision apply them as motivations and levers for action.

CHAPTER IV

**THE NETWORK OF EXISTING COOPERATIVES  
IN VIETNAM**

An overall view of the cooperative network in Vietnam is given in the following statistical tables showing :

- 1.— The total number of cooperatives with total number of members and shares per type of cooperatives.
- 2.— The number of cooperatives by types and by provinces.

Also, included are maps showing the distribution of cooperatives in Vietnam.

In 1954, 29 cooperatives were operating. Following the Cooperative Ordinance of August 27, 1954, 306 additional cooperatives were created within four years (1955 to 1958). The leveling off began with the establishment of the Commissariat General in 1959 which deems that the achievement of cooperatives is assessed by quality rather than by number.

Table 1. (See page 12)

During 1959 and 1960, not only has the establishment of new cooperatives slowed down, but a number of cooperatives shown to be not viable should be discontinued. Thus as of June 1960, only 366 cooperatives are actually in operation as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. — Cooperatives in Operation, June 1960**

TYPE OF COOPERATIVES	No. OF COOPS	No. OF MEMBERSHIP	PAID IN CAPITAL
Rice cooperatives	49	34,162	10,478,963
Agricultural coops (other than rice)	80	24,632	5,231,549
Forestry cooperatives	3	348	105,400
Stock-raising coops	2	228	164,100
Fishery coops	76	14,638	3,884,100
Handicraft coops	57	5,965	5,062,195
Consumers' coops	6	16,524	1,273,500
Sundry coops	2	213	1,461,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>96,810</b>	<b>\$27,660,807</b>

Let us now examine the present situation of the following seven cooperative branches :

- I. — Rice cooperatives
- II. — Agricultural cooperatives (other than rice)
- III. — Forestry cooperatives
- IV. — Breeding cooperatives
- V. — Fishery cooperatives
- VI. — Handicraft cooperatives
- VII. — Consumers' cooperatives

(A detailed list of rice cooperatives is given in statistical Table 3.)



*Rice Cooperative of Ben - Tre*

Rice cooperatives have a prime place in the Vietnamese network of cooperatives, rice being a basic food staple as well as one of our most important export items.

The more important are:

**I. — The Cai-Rang Cooperative**

(Province of Phong-Dinh)

Founded: April, 18 1953

Membership: 1,634

Paid-up shares: \$293,430

Equipment: one 75 h.p. rice-mill

Facilities: Three warehouses (approximate capacity: 1,500 tons).

Transportation facilities: 2 trucks, 3 Land Rovers and one 100-ton barge.

The Government's aid consisted of:

— Materials (plant, storehouses, transportation facilities)

worth: \$5,122,404

Operating capital 2,599,998

Loans granted by NACO 6,510,531

(as of June 30, 1960)

**2. — The Go-Cong Cooperative**

(Province of Dinh-Tuong)

Founded: September 27, 1955

Membership: 1,211

Paid-up shares: \$636,445

This pilot cooperative's field of activity which originally covered 10 villages situated in the adjacent districts of Co-Cong and Hoa-Dong, has been restricted to the 7 villages of Co-Cong, a more reasonable scope, after the creation of a new cooperative at Vinh-Binh which serves the inhabitants of Hoa-Dong.

The loans granted to shareholders, out of funds provided by NACO, amounted, as of June 30, 1960, to \$5,617,100. Mature loans have been redeemed without trouble.

This cooperative also supplies its shareholders with a great quantity of fertilizers.

### 3. — The Cai-Be Cooperative

(Province of Dinh-Tuong)  
Equipment: one rice-mill  
Facilities: Three warehouses (approximate capacity)  
Founded: June 28, 1956

Membership: 1,100  
Transportation facilities: 2 trucks, 3 Land Rovers  
Paid-up shares: \$2,474,280

Facilities: one rice-mill, a warehouse, and a drying installation.

Loans by NACO: \$7,778,779 (as of June 1960)

The cooperative's activities cover ten villages of the district of Cai-Be. It is considering the purchase of tractors to serve its members.

### 4. — The Dong-Chau Cooperative

(Province of Vinh-Long)

Founded: June 1, 1956  
Membership: 5,411  
Paid-up shares: \$400,753  
Loans by NACO: \$20,104,222

It serves 17 villages in the districts of Thanh & Cho-



Lach. Thanks to the credits from NACO and to the American Economic Aid, the rice cooperatives have registered encouraging results.

However, it is advisable :

— To supply them with sufficient transportation and processing facilities.

— To promote increased membership (though their number is constantly progressing) in order to increase the volume of supplies in rice and fertilizer.

— To prevent the cooperatives from expanding their activities beyond their capacities.

— To group them so that each rice-mill may be used by several neighboring cooperatives.

— To constitute unions for strengthening and coordinating cooperative activities.

## II. — AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

(other than rice)

(See Table 4).

### 1. — *The Lam-Dong Vegetables Cooperative (Dalat)*

In the Dalat region, situated about 300 kms north of Saigon, is an important vegetable growing area.

The marketing of vegetables (cabbage, carrots, potatoes, artichokes, etc.) was formerly carried out through wholesalers of Saigon-Cholon who were supplied by the growers either directly or through collectors, who might or might not own trucks. The unfavorable situation in which the producers found themselves, because of these middlemen, forced them to get together. The Vegetables Cooperative of Lam Dong, established in 1958, groups 3,281 members whose paid shares amount to \$475,750.

This cooperative has the following objectives:

- To provide the shareholders with raw materials necessary for the cultivation of vegetables ;
- To grant them loans at low interest ;
- To give them technical advice to improve vegetable growing ;
- To seek new local and foreign markets for vegetables.

The loans granted by NACO amount to \$7,378,721.

The operation of this cooperative has encountered serious difficulties :

- a) The lack of refrigeration, assembling, transporting and storing facilities is a problem that claims a constant attention.
- b) The distance to principal market (Saigon, 300 km), the daily fluctuations of prices, the exigencies of wholesalers and carriers jeopardize the producers' interests.
- c) The increase in production resulting from the cultivation of new lands, the loss of market for certain vegetables (artichoke particularly) formerly consumed by the French Expeditionary Forces, call for a general revision of the culture pattern.

Thanks to governmental aid (Commission for the price quotation and marketing research), capital loans permitting daily payments to the growers, this cooperative has been able to export to Singapore 1,226,935 tons of vegetables valued \$6,207,402.

### 2. -- The Touncham Tobacco Cooperative (Province of Ninh-Thuan)

Established in 1954, and inactive for some years, this



*Harvesting at a vegetable garden of a member of the Dalat Vegetable Cooperative*

perative resumed its activities with a modified statute approved on January 17, 1958. It will be a great help to the Commission General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit in the development of cooperative

Membership : 887  
Paid-up shares : \$ 226,700

Objectives : getting operation loans, pooled marketing of tobacco produced by the cooperators — getting technical advice to improve tobacco culture and processing methods.

Transportation facilities : 1 Jeep, 1 truck of 4-ton.  
Loans by NACO : \$ 17,100,261

Activity : It sells each year about 400 tons of non-processed tobacco to the « Société des Tabacs » of Saigon-Cholon

### 3. — The Khanh-Hoà Tobacco Cooperative

(Nhattrang)  
The oldest forestry cooperative in the « Société Coopérative Forestière » founded in 1954

Membership : 486

Loans by NACO : \$ 2,216,238

It pursues the same objectives as the Tourcham Tobacco Cooperative. Both this and the Tourcham cooperative operate smoothly. However, since they may eventually have trouble with their sole client, the « Manufactures de Cigarettes de Saigon-Cholon » they should try to improve the quality of their products to assure continuous demand.

### National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives

The National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives was formed in March 1956, comprising 57 member cooperatives. The

Federation's objective is to centralize and coordinate members' activities especially those of supply and marketing. This Federation will be a great help to the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit in the development of the cooperative education and technical assistance programs.

In developing the national economy it is imperative that the country should free itself of its single-crop agriculture. Production must be diversified and new crops, especially industrial crops, speedily developed to establish greater national self-sufficiency and a more favorable balance of trade. Toward these ends, cooperatives can make a significant contribution. They must intensify their efforts to increase and improve the production and the processing of their products through the introduction of efficient, modern techniques.

### III. — FORESTRY COOPERATIVES

(See Table 5)

#### I. — *Socofor*

The oldest forestry cooperative is the « Société Coopérative Forestière » (SOCOFOR), founded in 1942, to produce gas-producing charcoal used as a gasoline substitute during the war.

Immediately after the war, it turned to timber production.

This cooperative now owns a saw-mill that ranks among the best equipped in the country (output : 1,000 to 1,200 cubic meters per month). However it must improve its financial standing, having considerable debts brought on partly by past bad management and partly by renewal of war-damaged equipment.

#### 2. — *The An-Xuyen Charcoal Cooperative*

One of the newest cooperative is the Household Charcoal Producers' Cooperative organizing the woodcoal



*Tobacco field of a member of the Thap-Cham Tobacco Cooperative.*



producers of the vast mangrove region in South Vietnam. It has received authorization to organize the collective gathering of firewood and the sale of charcoal. There are 800 families in the operation, capable of producing 60,000 tons of charcoal per year for local needs and for export.

The Household Charcoal Producers Cooperative, founded only some months ago, is most promising: over 20,000 families of woodcutters, coal-producers and laborers look to it for leadership. However, it lacks the immediate means for expansion to a size appropriate to the need.

The reorganization and consolidation of SOCFOR require a closer intervention of the government which will supervise its operation and give it the backing required for gradually writing off its debts.

#### IV. — BREEDING COOPERATIVES

##### I. — The Breeding Cooperative of Saigon-Cholon-Gia-Dinh

Founded: March, 1956  
Membership: formerly 27, actually 157  
Paid-up shares: \$250,000  
The most important fishermen's cooperative in the lake of the Quoc established on October 1955.

##### 2. — My-hoa Cooperative (Province of Gia-Dinh)

Capital: \$25,000  
Loans by NACO: \$25,000  
Membership: 50  
Purposes: —  
Purchased and repaired fishing tackle.

Main activity: raising poultry and marketing eggs.

Production: about 150,000 eggs per week.

3. — *Pig-breeding Cooperative at Duong-Diem*

(My-Tho)

Founded: 1956

Capital: \$42,400

Membership: 212

It produces up-graded hog breeds and is now constructing a market center.

4. — *Breeding Cooperative of Con-Huu*

(Province of Ben-Tre)

Founded: 1956

Membership: 115

Capital: \$14,300

Main activity: hog breeding

V. — FISHermen'S COOPERATIVES

(See Table 7)

Fishery cooperatives existed as early as 1944. However, coastal insecurity during the war years made fishing activities difficult if not impossible. Their activities were resumed in 1954.

The most important fishermen's cooperative is in the Isle of Phu-Quoc established on October 1955.

Membership: 458

Capital: \$63,700

Loans by NACO: \$2,488,570

Purposes:

— Purchase and supply of fishing tackle.





*Boats of Fishery Cooperatives' members in operation*



*Fishery Cooperative exporting fishes to Singapore A scene showing the weighing process between the fishing boat of the Cooperative and a foreign boat.*



*Weighing fishes for sale to a foreign boat.*

Supply of basic commodities (rice, salt, kerosene, acetylene.)

Granting loans to fishermen.

Pool-marketing of fresh and processed fish (dried fish, smoked fish, fish-sauce)

Thanks to American Economic Aid, the cooperative is now equipped with improved tackle and motorized junks for offshore fishing.

**Problems:**

- a) Transportation difficulties between the island and the mainland;
- b) Conflict of interest between the fish-sauce makers and the fishermen;
- c) Inadequate Organization of marketing;
- d) Deficiency in mechanical equipment and technical assistance.

However, thanks to Government financial help, the Fishery Cooperative of Camau, whose scope comprises the Gulf of Thailand, has a contract with a Singapore firm for the exportation of fresh fish (exports for 1957, 1958 and 1959 amount to about 1,000 tons valued at 200 million piasters).

Besides the Camau and Phu-Quoc cooperatives, we must mention a number of other cooperatives playing an increasingly active part in the sale of fish:

*The Fishery Cooperative of Rach-Gia* (province of Kien-Giang) assembles fishing products and transports them to Saigon. On an average, this cooperative markets 100 tons of fresh fish per month in Saigon.

Most of the members of this cooperative now have mecha-



nical equipment which has considerably improved fishing and transportation operations.

In the province of Binh-Tuy, there are three other cooperatives: the Cooperatives of Ham-Tan, the Cooperative of Vinh-tan, and the Cooperative of Tan-My. The assembling of their products and their transportation to the places of consumption are done with profitable efficiency. Together they supply about 100 tons of fresh fish to Saigon.

Other promising fishery cooperatives are :

— *The Cooperative of Thuy-Giang* (Province of Phuoc-Tuy)

— *The Cooperative of Tu-Nham* (Province of Phu-Yen)

— *The Cooperative of Mui-Ne* (Province of Binh-Thuan)

— *The Cooperative of Sa-Huynh*

In the 1960 activity program the formation of 2 federations is contemplated :

a) *The Federation of Cooperatives of the Province of Kien-Giang* grouping the 3 following cooperatives :

— *The Cooperative of Rach-Gia* (sea fishing)

— *The Cooperative of Ha-Tien* (sea fishing)

— *The Cooperative of Kien-Giang* (inland fishing)

b) *The Federation of Binh-Tuy* grouping the 3 following cooperatives :

— *The Cooperative of Ham-Tan*

— *The Cooperative of Vinh-Tan*

— *The Cooperative of Tan-My*

Federation reinforces the cooperatives by helping to organize their management, and increasing their efficiency, especially by the pooling of transportation facilities.

## VI. — HANDICRAFT COOPERATIVES

(See Table No 8)

Handicraft cooperatives have been developed with two objectives :

- To restore to productive activity a large number of northern refugees who are former craftsmen,
- to revive and promote the Nation's traditional handicraft production.

In addition to the refugees' handicraft cooperatives, there are some well equipped cooperatives established by individuals and helped by the Government.

*The « Cong Nghe To-Soi » Weavers' Cooperative of Gia-Dinh :*

Created at the end of 1955.

Membership : 148

Paid shares : \$163,100

Equipment : 966 power looms

Monthly production : 15,000 meters of satin,  
141,000 meters of silk rayon.

*The « Viet-Hoa » Weavers' Cooperative at Cholon :*

Established June 18, 1958

Membership : 76

Paid shares: \$62,000  
 Equipment: 710 Jacquard looms.  
 Production of Lanh (flowery rayon): an average of 300,000 meters per month.

### 3. — The «My-Nghe» Cooperative at Bien-Hoa.

Established: April 7, 1958  
 Membership: 81  
 Capital: \$99,000.

It groups potters and smelters of Bienhoa province and insures the supply of raw materials and the sale of manufactured products.

Thirty years ago, our handicraft production enjoyed real prosperity. The country had participated in several international exhibits where our displayed articles were highly appreciated. But in the face of competition from manufactured products imported from abroad and offered at lower prices, the home handicrafts suffered a decline.

During the war its activity was resumed to make up for the shortage of imported goods.

To develop Vietnam's handicrafts, the Government promotes the creation of handicraft cooperatives by providing them with cheap credit and modern equipment to compete with foreign brands. But time is required for the craftsmen to readapt themselves and to modernize their workshops. Family-operated «handicraft centers», as well as refugees' workshops should be maintained to avoid unemployment during the development of regular handicraft cooperatives endowed with suitable technical equipment.

## VII. — CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES

(See Table No. 9)

Consumers' cooperatives have not yet flourished in Vietnam.

1. — In Saigon, an important cooperative of this kind was established by the Federation of Christian Workers in 1956.

Membership : 4,500

Capital : 3,000 shares of \$100.

Objective : distribution to members of food products, groceries and sundry articles of daily use.

This cooperative, which was made popular by the supply difficulties at the time of its creation is now inactive.

2. — Other cooperatives have been established in refugees' camps, others on the instigation of religious authorities, and some within public bodies, by the civil servants themselves.

The establishment of consumers' cooperatives is a difficult task in Vietnam for various reasons :

— The existing distribution system is flexible and suits the habits of the people, especially in the countryside, making it necessary for them to band together for supply purposes.

— The working class is not definitely organized and sufficiently cohesive to justify cooperative-purchasing of supplies.

To develop consumers' cooperatives it is better to establish special sections within existing cooperatives to supply the cooperators with food, textiles and sundries. It is also advisable to encourage schools, government and private organizations to patron such activities. In any case, it is important to create purchasing centers servicing consumers' cooperatives directly instead of simply transmitting orders to wholesalers and distributing out the goods when received, as has been the practice.

Although the number of cooperatives has increased since 1954, they nevertheless face serious difficulties, in spite of the



Government's aid that supports their activities in all fields (credit, aid and technical advice from public services in charge of their control).

The reason for this is inherent in the cooperative organization itself which demands capable leaders, experienced cadres, and especially faithful and industrious members, conscious of their responsibilities and ready to bring to the common enterprise a direct, active and intelligent contribution.

Even with those cooperatives where the dynamism of the members and the competence of the administrators are proven, there are still difficult problems regarding the conservation, transportation and sale of the products. The question of marketing must be resolved (especially for vegetables, fishery products, handicraft articles) to the best advantage of the cooperatives, with a direct intervention of the Government to avoid price fluctuations and to secure profitable contracts for the cooperatives.

Recently, thanks to Government support, export of fresh fish and vegetables were made to Singapore earning valuable foreign exchange (See Table II).

Moreover, the Army Quartermaster has signed many contracts with the rice cooperatives for delivery of rice (25,000 tons in 1959, 35,000 tons in 1960). Cooperatives cannot be urged too strongly to constantly improve the quality of their products to strengthen export markets.

Also, it is advisable that the cooperative group themselves into unions, in order to: organize production, processing and marketing; exchange economical and technical information; establish the cohesiveness and intercommunication with a view to realizing better distribution and marketing. For rice and agricultural cooperatives especially, it is preferable that they be closely associated so that by joint effort they can avail themselves of installations that none could build alone.

Finally, experience indicates that cooperatives must not be too large, or cover too vast a field of activity. Nor must they

be too small. Each village may wish to possess a cooperative comprising members who know one another and are able to conduct their own business as a large family in accordance with our traditional habits. But it should not be forgotten that a cooperative must have an optimum economical size in order to be viable. Before promoting its creation, it is necessary to conduct a careful inquiry as to the importance of the needs and the volume of the transactions involved.

In order to succeed, cooperative action in Vietnam must be supervised, disciplined and harmonized within the framework of a definite cooperative policy adapted to the actual conditions of Vietnam.

### VIII. — RAIFFEISEN COOPERATIVES

(see table 12)

Besides governmental organizations for credit and cooperatives, the « Commission for Rural Life Organization », created by Presidential Decree No. 180 CN of May 30, 1958, and backed by the French Economic and Technical Aid, also concerns itself with cooperatives as part of its activity program. This commission, originally under the Secretary for Agriculture, was transferred under the authority and chairmanship of the Commissioner General since the creation of the CGCAC. It was entrusted with setting up professional and syndicalist organizations in rural areas, namely:

- one or two Mixed Handicraft and Agricultural Federations,
- mutual type syndicates
- cooperatives.

The Government, bent on finding the cooperative formula best suited to the needs of its essentially rural population, does not limit itself to any one type of cooperatives. The Raiffeisen primary multi-purpose cooperative has proved its worth not only in Africa, America and Europe where it origi-

nated but also in Asia. It was agreed that a Raiffisen pilot project should be tried in Vietnam. Thus, a Bureau for study on Rural Life Organization has been charged since last year with elaborating and implementing a plan for experimenting a few Raiffisen-type cooperatives. These cooperatives generally are restricted to single villages so that the cooperators know and trust one another. Their activities concern credit and savings, utilization of farm equipment, supply, marketing of agricultural products, etc...

At the beginning of the operation of the Bureau in September 1958, a 6-week seminar was opened for the training of about forty information agents, natives of villages selected for the implementation of future cooperatives. At the end of the course, these agents were sent to their respective villages to sow the seeds of cooperative thinking and spirit. Four months later, in March 1959, the people of 17 villages in the provinces of Dinh Tuong and Ba Xuyen established the following cooperatives:

to cooperatives in Dinh Tuong choosing as their initial objectives credit and fertilizer supply.

cooperatives in Ba Xuyen concerned with credit and agricultural mechanization. (See appendix)

After one year, we obtained very promising results:

- One June 6, 1959, at the start, 2,155 members were listed in the 17 cooperatives.
- On June 30, 1960, one year later, 3,139 are on the list, an average of 185 members per cooperative and an increase of 45.6%
- The Investment Capital at the start was \$256,600. As of June 30, 1960, it has increased to \$345,000.

1959 and 1960. The Raiffisen pilot project has proved its worth not only in America, America and Europe where it originated but also in Asia. It was agreed that a Raiffisen pilot project should be tried in Vietnam. Thus, a Bureau for study on Rural Life Organization has been charged since last year with elaborating and implementing a plan for experimenting a few Raiffisen-type cooperatives. These cooperatives generally are restricted to single villages so that the cooperators know and trust one another. Their activities concern credit and savings, utilization of farm equipment, supply, marketing of agricultural products, etc...

— Repayments were quite satisfactory; nevertheless, because of a very bad crop one defaulting village has downgraded the general average:

Dinh Tuong	\$784,100.	100%
Ba-Xuyen	<u>1,056,413.</u>	75%
Total:	1,840,513.	86%

— In Dinh Tuong, the cooperatives have supplied their members with 80,150 kgs of ammonium sulfate and 108,600 kgs of tricalcic phosphate valued at \$504,018.

— In Ba-Xuyen, the cooperators could avail themselves individually of tractor service given by the CVTC (Vietnamese Christian Labor Union). Moreover, the cooperative spirit existing in those villages allowed the cooperators to band together and till a maximum acreage of land in collective work.

Many nearby villages were interested in the work of those 17 Raiffeisen cooperatives and wished to set up their own cooperatives. With the help of the Bureau's agents, 8 new cooperatives were created in Dinh-Tuong in June 1960.

There are now 25 Raiffeisen multipurpose test-cooperatives in Vietnam. A provincial federation is needed for the province of Dinh-Tuong. The Bureau's agents and the cooperatives' officers are expected to have set up that federation by the end of 1960. The federation will centralize member cooperatives' activities and will employ two trained «mobile accountants» to serve the primary cooperatives.

The Bureau is planning another seminar this year for new cooperative agents and a formation course especially for the cashier-bookkeepers of the 25 cooperatives.

Also, the Bureau intend to send two key civil servants

from the OGCAO to France to gather information within the Raiffeisen movement and hopes to get one or two scholarships for its top officers in 1961 to perfect their knowledge of the Raiffeisen movement.

After only one year operation, it would be premature to form a final judgement of the Raiffeisen experiment. However, the 1959 achievements are very rewarding and prospects for 1960 look even brighter,

The enthusiastic impulse shown by the cooperators encourages us to look forward with optimism. That impulse comes from the members' awareness that they participate personally and effectively in the management of their own organizations.

CHAPTER V  
They are open to citizens who cultivate their own land or rendered themselves out as laborers or engaged in work

## THE HIEP-HOI NONG-DAN OR FARMERS'

### ASSOCIATIONS

The basic unit is the village association living together in a hamlet and having similar social problems. The basic unit is the hamlet and having similar social problems.

Shopping for institutions capable of solving economic and social problems.

the cooperative organization seems to be the best buy. However, results achieved in different countries the world over have not always been satisfactory. The education of rural and urban masses, their degree of receptivity to new ideas, the training of personnel to adapt them to the exigencies of modern techniques, are factors which must be taken into account in order to avoid serious disappointments.

Thus, simultaneously with the development of the cooperative movement, our Government thought it desirable to adopt a formula, likewise cooperative, but much more flexible and adapted to the complexities of rural life, that of the Farmers' Associations, created by Decree No 60 of December 17, 1958. (See appendix No. IV, attached).

The objectives of the Farmers' Associations are:

The promotion and strengthening of the spirit of association and mutual help among the rural people.

Farmers' education in agricultural science.

The development of agricultural production.

The advancement of social standing and the improvement of the rural economy.

### ORGANIZATION

The Farmers' Association is a democratic organization

comprising four echelons: village, district, province and nation. They are open to citizens of either sex, aged 18 or more, who cultivate their own land or work on tenanted ricefields, or hire themselves out as laborers, or are engaged in work particularly useful to agriculture.

The basic unit is the local guild (or cell) grouping 20 to 40 members living together in a hamlet and having similar activities. Each guild elects one head and one deputy head.

All guilds of one village are grouped into a Communal Farmers' Association managed by a board of directors.

All village associations of one district are grouped into a District Farmers' Association. District associations are the activity centers of the farmers' associations. Their management boards are divided into four sections:

- Administration and Accounting Section
- Business Section
- Savings and Credit Section
- Rural Life Improvement Section

The district associations of one province are grouped into a Provincial Association and the latter into a Central (or national) Association.

While awaiting the election of a Board of Directors for the Central Farmers' Association, the President of the Republic of Vietnam has designated a number of specialists and civil servants to form a body called the « Special Central Commission in charge of the Farmers' Associations ». This Commission, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit, seconded by two vice-chairmen and one secretary general, is entrusted with guiding and stimulating the organization of Farmers' Associations throughout the country.

As of June 30, 1960, the following statistical information is reported:

Number of participants	226,316
Number of local guilds	7,720
Communal Farmers' Associations	560
District Farmers' Associations	84

(In 21 provinces of which one is already endowed with a management board)

The participants have paid up 79,274 shares of \$100 each, making up a starting capital of \$7,927,400. (See tables No. XIII and XIV).

## 2. — RECOMMENDATIONS

### a) Building and consolidating the structure

To consolidate initial gains, the Farmers' Associations should

- Standardize the procedures of management boards
- To continue the development and training of personnel for Communal and District Associations.
- To standardize a simple and complete system of bookkeeping avoiding excessive paper work and permitting rapid control.

- To organize a training course for managers and bookkeepers of district associations.
- To promote the construction of head-offices and warehouse buildings.



As of June 30, 1960, the following statistical information is reported:

To organize mutual-help activities (such as mutual-aid teams, mutual-aid groups, mutual-aid associations, etc.)	236,316
To set up mutual-help associations for health and marriage, for mutual-aid teams, mutual-aid groups, mutual-aid associations, etc.	77,720
To set up mutual-help associations for mutual-aid teams, mutual-aid groups, mutual-aid associations, etc.	560
To set up mutual-help associations for mutual-aid teams, mutual-aid groups, mutual-aid associations, etc.	84

(In 21 provinces of which one is already endowed with a management board)

The participants have paid up 79,274 shares of \$100 each, making up a starting capital of \$7,927,400. (See tables No. XIII and XIV).

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

### a) Building and consolidating the structure

To consolidate initial gains, the Farmers' Associations should

- Several irrigation projects have been implemented, especially for motor pumps which have been installed in the Tien-tung district (Tien-tung province).
- To regularize the procedures of management boards at various echelons.
- To continue the development and training of personnel for Communal and District Associations.
- To standardize a simple and complete system of bookkeeping avoiding excessive paper work and permitting rapid control.

- In one month 1,000 tons of chemical fertilizer have been transported to members of farmers' associations in the province of Tien-tung.
- To train agricultural extension workers and to expand all member educational activities.
- To promote the construction of head offices and

*b) Social activities*

— To organize mutual-help activities (such as the collective clearing of land at Phong-Dieu, Thua-Thien province), mutual-help associations for deaths and marriages, tontine organizations, exchange of work-day, etc. . .

— To set up pilot centers with widened roads, attractive houses and gardens, infirmaries, maternities, schools, individual well for each family, dung-pits, reading rooms, sport grounds, etc. . .

These pilot centers number :

— Tuy-Phuoc district (Binh-Dinh province)	64
— An-Nhon district — id —	11
— Ninh-Hoa district (Khanh-Hoa province)	9
— Ben-Tranh district (Dinh-Tuong province)	10
	<hr/>
Total :	94

*c) Activities in the economic field*

— Several irrigation projects have been implemented, especially for motor-pumps which have been installed in the Trieu-Phong district (Quang-Tri province), in the Dien-Ban district (Quang-Nam province) in the Chau-Thanh district (Bien-Hoa province); flood-gates have been built (such as the flood-gate of «Cay-Xoai» which irrigates 350 hectares of rice-fields in the district of Tuy-Phuoc, Binh-Dinh province); canals have been dug (such as the 3-kilometer canal of «Cay-Da» in the village of Ninh-Tho, district of Ninh-Hoa, province of Khanh-Hoa).

— In one month, 1,021 tons of chemical fertilizer have been transported and distributed to members of farmers' associations in the province of Thua-Thien, in the district of Tuy-Phuoc (Binh-Dinh province), in the district of Binh-Chanh (Gia-Dinh province) and in the districts of Can-Giuoc and Can-Duoc (Long-An province).

— To protect the crops, pesticides and sprayers have been

distributed in the districts of Central Vietnam lowlands. Groups called Crop Protection Battalions have also been organized in the same areas to destroy rats and insects systematically on a large scale. The farmers who come to the farms and rural extension centers have the advantage of gaining this knowledge.

— The provincial breeding association of Vi Thanh (Phong-Dinh province) has organized the purchase of piglets from the province of Dinh-Tuong to be distributed to its members; the breeding association of Khanh-Hung village (Ba-Xuyen province) has set up a collective hog breeding center; that of the district of Di-An (Bien-Hoa province) raises hogs for reproduction; and that of Tuy-Hoa (Phu-Yen province) raises cattle.

— We must also mention the setting up of a ricemill at Tam-An (Bien-Hoa province), of a rush-mat workshop at Ninh-Hoa (Khanh-Hoa province) and of stands for the sale of fruits and plants at Lai-Thieu (Binh-Duong province) and at Bien-Hoa.

### 3.— FUTURE ACTIVITY PROGRAM

A five-year plan foresees, with the assistance of Formosan technicians, the establishment by the end of that period of 206 district farmers' associations covering all 37 provinces of Free Vietnam :

— 1960 :	18 districts
— 1961 :	63 — id —
— 1962 :	65 — id —
— 1963 :	— (consolidation of existing associations)
— 1964 :	60 districts

**Total :** 206 district farmers' associations

For each association, the plan foresees activities of evident economic interest: credit and savings, pool marketing and purchasing, agricultural education, technical assistance.

Farmers' associations aim not only at the rational handling of agricultural and handicraft products, but also and especially, at the collective advancement of village life in the social, intellectual and moral fields. They come to the farmers who make constructive contribution while gaining the advantage of education and modern cooperative methods.



It is the duty of the State to support the work of these associations and to ensure that they are able to carry out their work effectively. The State should also ensure that the farmers are able to gain the full benefit of the advantages offered by these associations.

STATE POLICY IN REGARD TO COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

The State should encourage the growth of cooperative movements and should ensure that they are able to carry out their work effectively. The State should also ensure that the farmers are able to gain the full benefit of the advantages offered by these movements.

## CONCLUSION

In this documentary survey we have presented the facts of the cooperative movement in Vietnam, showing the foundation and the orientation of our national policy in this field.

The figures we have given are undoubtedly not wholly eloquent by themselves. Neither the credits of hundreds of millions injected into agricultural ventures — (to achieve a dramatic improvement of our rural economy, our credit resources would have to climb at least to the five-billion mark) — nor the hundreds of cooperatives that run more or less smoothly, will bring a clear amelioration to our countrymen whose plight has been so roughly affected and impoverished by long centuries of domination and years of protracted warfare.

However, the results attained so far are most encouraging. Enforcing a realistic policy befitting our socio-economic data and reflecting the profound aspirations of our people, we have endeavoured to build a solid cooperative structure rooted in the people themselves.

Cooperative is a long-range affair. It must be nurtured by action and adjusted by experience. Very sensitive to its environment, it assumes a variety of shapes according to its environment, conforming to the economic dictates and social temperament of each community. In the search for an adequate formula for the peculiar contingencies of the country, we have been experimenting for the past few years with Raiffeisen-type cooperatives; we are also trying to expand the network of farmers' associations, a type of rural multi-purpose cooperatives which have proven their worth in other Asian countries.

Because of our situation as an underdeveloped country, Government intervention will prove indispensable for many more years. But the Government should confine itself to the part of an umpire, promoting through grass roots strategy — the most likely to succeed — a vast movement of self-help which alone is conducive to an effective democratization.

Cooperation assembles independent activities into a collective action, channeling the efforts of both individuals and Government toward public welfare and an accelerated national economic growth. A living and stirring force, it is an act of faith and an expression of an ideological choice.

What we have achieved is but a small part of our immense reconstruction program. However, as counseled by Saint Theresa of Avila, «The little that we can do, the little that we are doing, we do it with all our heart». It is always through mutual help and dedication that all ideals have been edified. So it is with the «cooperative ideal».

# COOPERATIVE LAW

## Ordinance No 24 of August 27, 1954 Setting Forth the General Statutes of Cooperatives

His Majesty Bao-Dai, Chief of State :

In view of Ordinance No. 1 of July 1, 1949 fixing the organization and operation of public institution,

In view of Ordinance No. 2 of July 1, 1949 setting forth the statutes of public administration,

In view of Ordinance No. 15 of July 19, 1954 setting forth the nomination of Mr. NGO-DINH-DIEM as President of the Government and the delegation of full civil and military powers to him by the Chief of State,

In view of Decree No. 43-CP of July 6, 1954 fixing the composition of the government,

Upon the proposition of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture,

The Cabinet having approved,

**Orders :**

### TITLE I

#### *General Provisions*

**ARTICLE 1.** — Cooperative societies are private organizations with variable capital and personnel. They are endowed with

legal status and are under the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

ARTICLE 2. — Their principal objectives are :

### COOPERATIVE LAW

1) To supply for the benefit of their members services and products at the lowest price particularly by reducing the cost of production or of marketing.

2) To improve the quality of products supplied to their members, or the quality of those which are produced by members and delivered to consumers.

Cooperatives may operate in all fields of activity.

ARTICLE 3. — Cooperative societies are governed by the present ordinance and by the special regulations applicable to each category, insofar as the special regulations do not conflict with this decree.

ARTICLE 4. — Cooperatives may constitute among themselves, for the management of their common interests, Unions of cooperatives, which are equally governed by the present ordinance.

The Unions of cooperatives are private organizations composed of legal entities with variable capital and personnel.

The Board of Directors of a cooperative which is a member of a union shall designate from among its members one or several representatives to represent the cooperative at the general shareholders meeting of the union.

The statutes of the cooperative union may bestow on each member cooperative a number of votes fixed according either to the number of its members or to the importance of business handled with the union, if it would be more proportional.



## TITLE II

### *Constitution—Organization and Administration*

#### CHAPTER I

#### Constitution

ARTICLE 5. — A cooperative must have at least 7 members.

ARTICLE 6. — The creation of cooperatives must be recorded by an instrument in writing, drawn up by a solicitor or by a contract in writing signed but not sealed or witnessed.

The founders of a cooperative shall convene a preparatory meeting of capital subscribers who will agree on the statutes. They will sign the act constituting the cooperative and name the members of the Board of Directors and the auditors.

If the constitution is not signed by all initial capital subscribers and if it does not name members of the Board of Directors and the auditors, a constitutive general meeting to approve the statutes and to make such nominations must be held within a month.

The meeting must be attended by a number of members or their representatives, equal to at least two-thirds of the members of the cooperative. The decisions of the meeting require votes of two-thirds of the members or their representatives present at the meeting.

Within a month of the signing of the constitution or of the constitutive general meeting being held for deliberations, the following documents must be deposited with competent administrative authorities of the place where the cooperative headquarters are located :

— The constitution or, more usually, the minutes of the constitutive meeting.

— A list of capital subscribers giving their names, professions, addresses, and number of shares subscribed.

— A list of members of the Board of Directors giving their names, professions, addresses as well as the number of subscribed shares assigned as guarantee of their management.

— A list of directors or managers and auditors.

**ARTICLE 7.**— Prior to the formalities of deposit and publicity mentioned in Article 9 of the present ordinance, cooperatives must have obtained approval from the district (province) within whose jurisdiction they are located.

Petitions for approval accompanied by five copies of the statutes must be sent with the other documents mentioned in Article 6, paragraph 4, to competent authorities of the place where the cooperative headquarters are located to be transmitted through official channels to the interested ministerial department.

The Regional Administration and administrative authorities under it on each level must transmit these petitions within ten days from the date of receipt.

The ministerial department concerned must send an acknowledgement of receipt by registered mail within the week following the registration of the petition for approval, to the president of the Board of Directors of the cooperative.

The district (province) concerned must notify the president of the Board of Directors of the cooperative of the decision of the interested ministerial department, by registered letter, within two months from the date of receipt.

Approval will be considered as received by an organization which made the petition and the documents deposited as required, if notification of the decision has been sent to them fifteen days after expiration of the two months delay provided in previous line.

**ARTICLE 8.** Approval can be refused only in case of irregularity in the formalities of constitution, of statutes not conforming to model statutes endorsed by the department concerned, or in the case the cooperative would not observe legislation and regulations applicable to it.

Approval granted may be withdrawn if the cooperative later ceases to respect these regulations.

The list of cooperatives and cooperative unions approved will be published in the official journal within one month from the date of approval by the ministry concerned. A registration number will be granted to each approved organization.

ARTICLE 9. — within a month of the notification of approval of the cooperative by the department concerned, or within the month following tacit approval, the following formalities concerning publicity must be fulfilled :

1) Deposit at the Record Office of the Justice of peace of extended jurisdiction, or at the Court of First Instance of the place where the cooperative is located :

— A duplicate or copy of statutes.

— If a general meeting has been held, a copy of the minutes of the meeting.

— A receipt for deposit will be given by the Chief of the Record Office.

2) Insert in a newspaper of the region where the cooperative headquarters are located a legal advertisement containing :

— Name of cooperative, headquarters, objectives, geographic area of activity, duration, amount of initial capital, name of the members of the Board of Directors of the cooperative.

Modifications of the name of the cooperative, its headquarters, objectives, geographic area of activity, duration, capital, of the composition of the Board of Directors, appointment of auditors and of those authorized to sign for the cooperative, are subject to deposit and publicity requirements mentioned above.

All applicants may examine the documents deposited at the Record Office.

**CHAPTER II**

**Organization**

**ARTICLE 10.** — No one can be a member of a cooperative if he cannot prove he possesses, in the region where the society is active, interests which are related to its field of operation.

**ARTICLE 11.** — No one can be a member of two cooperatives of similar activity unless he has an interest located outside the geographic area of the cooperative of which he is a member.

**ARTICLE 12.** — All cooperatives may, as an exceptional case, admit users. Users will share management fees, according to the statutes of the cooperative, without taking part in its administration, or in its management and without benefiting from rebates. Their share of the rebates must be paid into reserve funds of the cooperative.

Within one year after their admission users must either become members of the cooperative or cease using the services of the cooperative.

**ARTICLE 13.** — The capital of cooperative societies will be formed of registered shares subscribed indivisibly by each of the members and transferable only with the approval of the Board of Directors.

The collection of funds may begin only after approval of the establishment of the cooperative by the interested ministerial department.

Payment in full of the subscribed shares by each of the members must be made within four months from the date of approval of the cooperative by the Board of Directors.

Payment for shares cannot exceed their face value.

Interest on shares is limited to six per cent, with the exclusion of all dividends.

**ARTICLE 12.** — The registered capital may be increased by admission of new members, or by subscription of new shares by members, or be reduced by resignation, exclusion, death, suspension, failure, (or) insolvency of members. No limitation is fixed for initial capital nor for successive increases of capital.

Shares created as counterpart of an increase of capital must be paid in full at the time subscribed.

**ARTICLE 13.** — The registered capital cannot be reduced by the recovery of initial shares provided in Article 14 in excess of the amount of one-tenth (1/10) of the initial or augmented capital.

When the society has received an advance from a state credit organization the capital cannot be reduced to less than the amount it totalled at the time this advance was made.

**ARTICLE 16.** — The conditions of admission, of withdrawal and of exclusion will be fixed by special regulations for each category of cooperatives and by the statutes of the cooperatives, and collateral relations to the degree cannot be different.

**Section 1**

**Board of Directors**

**President — Director — Manager**

**ARTICLE 17.** — The cooperative is managed by a board composed of a minimum of three members and a maximum of five members appointed for a duration of two years at most by secret ballot in the general meeting and revocable by it according to modalities fixed by the statutes. This maximum is not applicable in cooperative unions. The Board of Directors is charged with the general management of the society and with its proper functioning.

The statutes of the cooperative shall determine the competences and powers of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 18. — Members of the Board of Directors of cooperatives must:

- 1) be of Vietnamese nationality.
- 2) (a) not have been convicted of a common law crime, of robbery, of abuse of confidence, of fraud, or any offense punishable by the penal laws like misappropriation of public funds, extortion of funds or securities, issue of checks against insufficient funds, breach of state credit or receiving things obtained with aid of these infractions,
- (b) obtain their discharge if they have been in bankruptcy.
- 3) not operate any handicraft, industrial or commercial activity in competition with that of the cooperative.

In cooperatives of more than 50 members, ancestors and descendants, brothers and sisters, relations to the same degree, and collateral relatives to the 3rd degree cannot be simultaneously members of the Board of Directors unless an exemption is agreed to by the interested ministerial department.

ARTICLE 19. — In case of death, resignation or departure of one or several members, the Board of Directors may proceed provisionally with their replacement provided that approval is obtained at the next general meeting.

However, this power may be used by the Board of Directors only if in the course of the fiscal year, the number of vacancies does not equal half of the members in office.

If the number of vacancies equals half of the members in office, an extraordinary general meeting must be held within a month from the creation of the last vacancy to elect substitutes.

Each member thus appointed completes the term of office of the one whom he replaces.

**ARTICLE 20.** — The Board of Directors will meet at the cooperative headquarters, as often as required by the interests of the cooperative, and at least once every three months on convocation by its President or on a petition made by an auditor.

At least half of the members of the Board of Directors must be present at a meeting in order to make its actions valid. Decisions shall be made by the majority of members present. In case of a tie, the deciding vote shall be cast by the President.

No member of the Board of Directors is allowed to vote by proxy.

Minutes of each meeting shall be kept and signed by the President and the secretary of the meeting.

**ARTICLE 21.** — The services of members of the Board of Directors shall be free of charge without prejudice to the reimbursement of the members, should the occasion arise and at their request, for special charges necessitated by the fulfillment of their duties and the eventual payment of the members of the Board of Directors charged with exercising an effective supervision of the operation of the cooperative of a compensatory gratuity for previous services, fixed each year by the general assembly.

**ARTICLE 22.** — The President of the Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the proper execution of decisions of the Board of Directors.

He represents the society in all civil acts.

For that purpose, he can, with the agreement of the Board of Directors, delegate powers to one or several members of the Board or confer special mandates on members of the cooperative outside the Board.

He convokes the general meeting and presides over it.

He represents the society before the law as plaintiff as well as defendant.

ARTICLE 23. — In conformity with common law, members of the Board of Directors are individually and jointly responsible, according to each case, to the cooperative or to a third party, for offenses they commit in their management.

Each of them must be the owner, for the duration of his mandate, of a number of shares fixed by society statutes. These are assigned as guaranty of all acts of their management even those which are exclusively personal. They are non-transferable, and if corresponding certificates have been delivered, these are to be stamped to show their inalienability and deposited at the headquarters of the cooperatives.

ARTICLE 24. — The Board of Directors may appoint a director or manager who, if he is a member of the cooperative must be a member of the Board,

The director or manager exercises his functions under the authority, control and supervision of the Board of Directors whom he represents vis-a-vis third parties within the limits of power confided in him.

His annual remuneration is fixed by the Board of Directors. In no case shall he receive a percentage based on the total business of the cooperative.

No one shall be a director or manager of a cooperative :

1) if he operates directly or indirectly a handicraft, industrial or commercial activity in competition with that of the cooperative.

2) if he has been convicted as provided in paragraph 2 line 1 of Article 18 above, or if he has been bankrupt and has not obtained his discharge.

Furthermore, unless a waiver is approved by the interested ministerial department, the functions of director or manager shall not be confided in a person whose spouse or relatives (ancestors, descendants, collateral relatives to 2nd degree) or their



...shall exercise an activity in competition with that of the cooperative in the area covered by the cooperative or in neighboring areas.

ARTICLE 25. — In case of a violation of the conditions given in paragraph 1 and 3, line 1 of Article 18, and of the conditions given in paragraph 1, line 4 of Article 24, members of the Board of Directors are liable to a fine of one thousand piasters to twenty thousand piasters.

### Section 2

#### Auditors

ARTICLE 26. — The ordinary general meeting shall designate each year from two to five auditors who are responsible for verifying the accounts, cash, portfolio, and securities of the society, controlling the regularity and honesty of the inventories and balance sheets, as well as the accuracy of information given in the report of the Board of Directors.

They can at any time of the year make audits or checks they consider proper. These audits must be made at least once every two months.

In case of emergencies and for well defined reasons, the auditor or auditors may request the convocation of the general meeting.

Auditors may receive a salary fixed by the general meeting. They are eligible for re-appointment.

When the total business of the previous fiscal year exceeds the maximum fixed by the special regulations, one of the auditors must be chosen from the list of commissioners approved by the Appellate Court.

The above regulation is optional for cooperatives which have accepted permanent control by public credit organizations.

The system and importance of the auditors' responsibility to the cooperatives are determined by general rules of their mandates.

ARTICLE 27.— The following cannot be chosen as auditors :

1) Parents or relatives to the 4th degree inclusive or spouses of members of the Board of Directors.

2) Persons who receive, under any from whatever, for functions other than that of a commissioner, a salary or remuneration from members of the Board of Directors of the society.

3) Persons who have been convicted as cited above in paragraph 2, line 1 of Article 18, or a person declared bankrupt who has not obtained his discharge.

4) Spouses of the above mentioned persons.

ARTICLE 28.— If one of the conditions of incompatibility occurs during the mandate, the interested part must cease immediately exercising his functions and inform the Board of Directors within 15 days of the occurrence of this incompatibility.

Any violation of above regulations is liable for payment of the fines provided in line 1 of Article 25.

Decisions taken by the general meeting according to a report of an auditor appointed or continued in office contrary to the preceding regulations cannot be voided on account of the violation of these regulations.

### Section 3

#### *General Meeting*

ARTICLE 29.— The general meeting regularly constituted represents the sum total of members. Its decisions are compulsory for everybody, even for absentees, dissidents or incompetents.

Every member has the right to be present or represented at the general meeting.

The statutes may provide for sectional meetings when the area of the cooperative exceeds the territory of a province or when

the number of members exceeds one thousand. The organization and functioning of sectional meetings will be fixed by special regulations applicable to each category of cooperative.

**ARTICLE 30.** - Notice of convocation of general meeting must be published at least a month before the date fixed in a legal advertisement in newspaper of the region where the headquarters of the cooperative are located. The notice must contain the agenda of the meeting and specify the place, date and hour of the meeting.

In addition to the notice provided in the above line an individual notice of convocation of the general meeting must be sent to each member at least three weeks before the day of the meeting inviting him to the meeting. If it is an ordinary general meeting, reports of the Board of Directors and auditors as well as the balance sheet of the last fiscal year shall be attached to the notice.

**ARTICLE 31.** - The agenda will be drawn up by the Board of Directors. It can contain, in addition to proposals of the Board or of the auditors, if necessary, all questions presented to the Board at least one month before the convocation of the general meeting in a petition signed by at least one tenth of the total members.

The auditor or auditors will draw up the agenda for the general meeting convened by them in cases of emergency.

No questions may be considered by the general meeting except those on the agenda.

**ARTICLE 32.** - The general meeting is presided over by the president of the Board of Directors and in case of his absence or other impediment, by one of the members of the Board of Directors appointed by the Board.

The function of vote teller shall be fulfilled by two members appointed by the general meeting.

**ARTICLE 33.** - Each member present at the meeting has the right to only one vote regardless of how many shares he may own.

the number of members exceeds one thousand. The organization and functioning of sectional meetings will be fixed by special regulations applicable to each category of cooperative.

**ARTICLE 30.** Notice of convocation of general meeting must be published at least a month before the date fixed in a legal advertisement in newspaper of the region where the headquarters of the cooperative are located. The notice must contain the agenda of the meeting and specify the place, date and hour of the meeting.

In addition to the notice provided in the above line an individual notice of convocation of the general meeting must be sent to each member at least three weeks before the day of the meeting inviting him to the meeting. If it is an ordinary general meeting, reports of the Board of Directors and auditors as well as the balance sheet of the last fiscal year shall be attached to the notice.

**ARTICLE 31.** The agenda will be drawn up by the Board of Directors. It can contain, in addition to proposals of the Board or of the auditors, if necessary, all questions presented to the Board at least one month before the convocation of the general meeting in a petition signed by at least one tenth of the total members.

The auditor or auditors will draw up the agenda for the general meeting convened by them in cases of emergency.

No questions may be considered by the general meeting except those on the agenda.

**ARTICLE 32.** The general meeting is presided over by the president of the Board of Directors and in case of his absence or other impediment, by one of the members of the Board of Directors appointed by the Board.

The function of vote teller shall be fulfilled by two members appointed by the general meeting.

**ARTICLE 33.** Each member present at the meeting has the right to only one vote regardless of how many shares he may own.

A proxy can only represent one member and has the right to only two votes including his own. He must be a member himself or be the spouse of the mandator, except legal (corporate) persons and incompetents whose delegate or proxy may not be a member. The power of proxy shall be annexed to the minutes of the meeting.

ARTICLE 34. — An attendance sheet containing the names and addresses of the members, and the number of shares they own must be kept at each session.

This attendance sheet signed by the members and certified correct by members of the Executive committee of the general meeting shall be deposited at the headquarters to be attached to the minutes of the meeting which are inscribed in a special register and signed by members of the Executive committee.

ARTICLE 35. — The ordinary general meeting shall be held every year within three months after the close of the fiscal year.

Its purpose is, after the reading of the reports of the Board of Directors and the auditors : to examine, approve or rectify the accounts, to fix the interest to be paid on shares, to determine the rebate rate, to appoint the members of the Board of Directors and the auditors, to record and decide decreases or increases of capital, to deliberate on all other questions on the agenda.

If the cooperative has obtained an advance or a loan from a public credit organization, the accounts must have been previously approved by the organization concerned.

ARTICLE 36. — The ordinary general meeting may be convened extraordinarily in addition to the annual session either by the Board of Directors in case of emergency or each time it is judged useful to get the advice of the members or to obtain additional power ; or on a petition presented in writing to the Board of Directors for well-defined reasons by at least one quarter of the members ; or in case of emergency requested by one or several auditors.

It may be convened in the same conditions to appoint new members of the Board of Directors under the circumstance described in Article 19 line 3.

**ARTICLE 37.** — Extraordinary general meetings may be held under the same conditions as ordinary general meetings convened extraordinarily.

The meetings can modify the society statutes especially with regard to the prolongation of duration of the cooperative, its liquidation before the end of its fixed term, its transformation, its annexation by or its fusion with another cooperative, as well as its purpose.

**ARTICLE 38.** — The annual ordinary general meeting or extraordinarily convened one requires the presence of at least one-half of the registered members of the cooperative as of the date of convocation or their representatives, and extraordinary general meetings require the presence of at least two-thirds of the registered members as of the date of convocation or their representatives.

If the required number of members do not attend the meeting, a second convocation is made ten days before (a second meeting in the same conditions as the first and indicating the date and the result of the preceding meeting).

The second ordinary meeting or convoked extraordinarily can deliberate validly if the number of members present or their representatives is equal to one-third of the registered members.

The second extraordinary assembly can deliberate validly if there are present one-half of the registered members as of the date of convocation or their representatives.

In the absence of a quorum, a third general assembly may deliberate whatever the number present.

**ARTICLE 39.** — In annual ordinary general meetings or extraordinarily convened one, decisions are made by the majority of

votes; in extraordinary general meetings, decisions require two-thirds of the votes of members present or represented.

In case of a tie vote, the President has the deciding vote.

## Section 4

### *Financial Provisions*

ARTICLE 40. — The fiscal year begins and ends at dates fixed by the statutes.

Exception is made for the first fiscal year which shall consist of the time from the definitive constitution of the cooperative to the closing date of following fiscal year as fixed by the statutes.

ARTICLE 41. — The cooperative accounts must be kept according to the regulations in force applicable to commercial societies and furthermore, for cooperatives which have received advances or loans from public credit organizations, according to the instructions of the organizations, concerned.

ARTICLE 42. — Fifteen days before the general meeting, any member may examine at the headquarters the inventory and balance sheet summing up the inventory and the reports of the auditors.

ARTICLE 43. — A share of the annual surplus, a maximum of ten percent, shall be set aside as legal reserve.

This deduction is not compulsory when the legal reserve equals the amount of the registered capital.

The statutes of each cooperative may provide furthermore for the constitution of optional reserves to which are assigned special shares of the surplus of receipts.

In no case may reserve funds of any kind be divided among the members.

**ARTICLE 44.** — The annual surplus remaining after deduction of general charges and costs, interest on loans, provisions, amortization, legal and optional reserves, and interest on cooperative shares, if any, is divided among the members in proportion to the amount of business done by each with the cooperative or of work performed by each.

The distribution is decided by the general meeting on the proposal of the Board of Directors.

Any increase of capital and purchase of shares by incorporation of reserves is prohibited.

**ARTICLE 45.** — When the cooperative has received an advance or a loan from a public credit organization, a reserve, the minimum amount of which is fixed by the lending organization, must be provided to guaranty the reimbursement of these advances and loans.

**ARTICLE 46.** — In case the total receipts of the fiscal year are insufficient to cover the costs and charges, the total loss shall be deducted after exhausting the contingency reserve for losses, from the optional reserves, if any, and then from the legal reserve.

**ARTICLE 47.** — Members of any cooperative society are jointly responsible for payment of advances and loans granted to the cooperative.

However, the responsibility of each member is limited, under any circumstances, to ten times the total value of his capital shares of the cooperative.

**ARTICLE 48.** — The State has a preferential claim on shares composing the registered capital of cooperatives for all debts due to it by reason of advances it has granted the cooperative.

## Section 5

### *Liquidation — Dissolution*

**ARTICLE 49.** — In the event of the loss of three-fourths of



the capital, the extraordinary general meeting convoked by the Board of Directors must declare the dissolution of the cooperative.

ARTICLE 50. — In the case of voluntary dissolution, as in the case of the expiration of the contractual duration of the cooperative, the general meeting decides the method of liquidation. It appoints one or several liquidators, or confides the liquidation to the members of the Board of Directors in office. During the liquidation the powers of the Board of Directors remain the same as during the existence of the cooperative.

ARTICLE 51. — In case of the dissolution of the cooperative, the excess of net assets over the registered capital must be transmitted to other cooperatives or to institutions of general or professional interest. This transmission must be approved by the ministerial department which has jurisdiction over the cooperative.

ARTICLE 52. — If the liquidation shows losses exceeding the registered capital these losses are, as much with respect to the creditors as to the members, divided among the members in proportion to the number of shares of capital belonging to each of them.

### TITLE III

#### **Control — Sanction**

ARTICLE 53. — Infractions of the provisions of Article 6 and 7 are subject to a fine of 60 piasters and 5 days imprisonment or to one of these penalties only.

ARTICLE 54. — In the event that provisions of Article 9 are not observed, the acts and deliberations which should have been submitted to the formalities of deposit cannot be imposed on a third party for acts previous to the deposit.

ARTICLE 55. — In all acts, bills, announcements, publications and other documents issued by cooperatives which avail

themselves of the cooperative status, the registered name, if it does not contain the word cooperative, must be accompanied by, in addition to the other endorsements eventually prescribed by the law, the words « cooperative society » followed by an indication of the kind of operation and, should the occasion arise, the common profession of members, all in clear characters and not abbreviated.

Any infraction of the above provisions shall be subject to a fine of 60 piasters.

A penalty of 5 days imprisonment will be imposed for the second offense.

**ARTICLE 56.**— The cooperatives are under the control of the ministerial department within whose jurisdiction they fall; those which have received advances or loans from public credit organizations are under the control, in addition, of the said organization. They are required to produce their accounts and to furnish, on the requisition of the inspectors or agents designated by the interested ministerial department, all relevant documents which will allow verification of whether they have been functioning in conformity with the requirements of the present ordinance.

In order to permit this control, cooperatives must each year, within one month from the general meeting which approved the accounts, send to the interested ministerial department the minutes of this general meeting with a copy of the last balance sheet and a statement showing the number of members, the names of the members of the Board of Directors, of the auditors, as well as of the Director or Manager.

Any interference with the control provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article is subject to penalties provided in Article 55.

**ARTICLE 57.**— The improper use of the word Cooperative or of any expression liable to cause confusion is subject to a fine of 60 piasters and one to five days imprisonment or one of these penalties only.

3) In case of a second offense, the offender is subject to 60 days to one month imprisonment and to a fine of one to ten thousand piasters. In case of these penalties only, it is possible to reimburse the offender's expenses. The Court must, in addition, order the closing of the establishment and the publication, at the cost of the offender, of the judgment in a newspaper of legal announcements as well as its posting at the town hall or at the common house of the place where the headquarters of the establishment is located.

ARTICLE 58. — No modification which would cause the loss of status as a cooperative may be made in the statutes.

ARTICLE 59. — The following offenders are subject to a fine of 4,000 to 40,000 piasters and one to five years imprisonment without prejudice to the application of the provisions of penal laws in force regarding all the actions which constitute the offense of swindling:

1. — Those who, by fraudulent means, are responsible to have attributed to an initial share (paid) in kind a value higher than its real value;

2. — The members of the Board of Directors, the directors or managers who have:

a) knowingly published or communicated incorrect accounts in order to hide the actual situation of the cooperative.

b) used their powers, contrary to the interest of the cooperative for personal purposes, or in order to favor another cooperative or enterprise in which they are interested in any manner, and especially used the money or credit of the cooperative in this manner.

c) made distributions in violation of Articles 42 (lines 5), 44 and 51.

d) shared with members, in the absence of a surplus from operations, interest or rebates,

#### TITLE IV

#### *Miscellaneous Provisions*

Article 60. — Any dispute which may arise from transactions between the members themselves or between members and the cooperative will be, prior to any judicial process, submitted to the examination of the Board of Directors, which will try to settle it amicably.

ARTICLE 61. — The organizations which consider themselves cooperatives and which do not meet the provisions of the present ordinance, may within six months from its entry into force modify their organization and statutes as necessary or cease using the words and expressions cited in Article 57.

Meetings convened for the purpose of modifying the statutes may act validly if at least one-sixth of the registered members at the date of convocation are present.

The modified statutes must be submitted for approval by the interested ministerial department according to the provisions of Article 7. In the absence of these actions conforming (with the decree) within the fixed period, the group will be ordered by the interested ministerial department to remove from its firm name and documents issued by it, the term « Cooperative Society ». The interested department may, in case the order is not carried out, request that the provisions of Article 55 above be applied to the group and the members of the Board of Directors. It can decide the disposition of this group.

ARTICLE 62. — Decrees issued by the President of the Government will fix the special regulations of each category of cooperative and the modalities of the application of the present ordinance.

**ARTICLE 63.** — All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance are abrogated.

**ARTICLE 64.** — The President of the Government, the Ministers and Secretaries of State are entrusted, each one as he is concerned with the execution of present ordinance which will be published in the Official Journal of Vietnam.

Made at Saigon, August 27, 1954

For His Majesty Chief of State  
and by delegation,

The President of the Government:

Signed: NGO DINH DIEM

DECREE No 58-TTP DATED MARCH 11, 1959

Amendment to cooperative regulations.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

In view of the Decree No 74-TTP dated October 29, 1955 modified and amended by subsequent texts fixing the composition of Government;

In view of Ordinances No. 10 dated August 6, 1950 and No 23 dated November 16, 1952 fixing regulations of associations;

In view of Ordinance No. 24 dated August 27, 1954 fixing regulations for cooperatives;

In view of Decree N. 41-TTP dated February 27, 1959 establishing the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit;

Upon the proposition of the Commissioner General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit.

TITLE II

DECISION:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

FORMATION

ARTICLE 1. — This Decree amends the regulations of all types of cooperatives and unions of cooperatives.

ARTICLE 2. — Cooperative is an organization of special type having legal personality, grouping persons of common needs, on the basis of personalism, freedom and equality, into an enterprise bending towards operating and safeguarding their economic interests.

**ARTICLE 3.** — The Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit will set up model rules for the following types of cooperatives :

— Agricultural cooperatives (production, processing, warehousing, marketing, supplying, servicing, joint enterprises, farmers' associations ...).

— Consumers' cooperatives,

— Handicraft cooperatives,

— Producers' cooperatives,

— Construction cooperatives.

**ARTICLE 4.** — The cooperatives can form themselves into Unions of Cooperatives in order to manage their common interests, in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

Cooperatives and Unions of Cooperatives can be formed into Federations of Cooperatives in accordance with the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 and 23 dated August 6, 1950 fixing the regulations for associations.

**TITLE II**

**Formation, Organization and Management**

**CHAPTER I**

**Formation**

**ARTICLE 5** — The cooperative must have at least seven promoting members. This minimum is not applied to Unions of Cooperatives.

The formation must be certified by an authentic document or a private agreement.

Formation procedures will be regulated in a Decree having

to be with submitting necessary papers, approving and publishing the formation of coops.

Those organizations formed not in accordance with this article will not be considered as cooperatives.

CHAPTER II

Membership — Capital

ARTICLE 6. — The model rules will set up conditions relative to joining the cooperative, withdrawing from the cooperative, banishing the members, and permitting non-members to use the cooperative's services. However, those non-members have to share management expenses, they are not allowed to participate in the management of the cooperative, but may benefit the surplus dividend. The said surplus is temporarily credited to their accounts of paid-in capital shares, in order that they will become members of the cooperatives.

The rules can fix conditions to admit non-professional persons as supporting members of the cooperatives.

CHAPTER III

ARTICLE 7. — The cooperative capital consists of indivisible nominal shares. These shares cannot be transferred to others without the Board of Directors' approval.

To join a multi-purpose cooperative (except Farmers' Associations) each member has to pay in at least one share for each kind of service he benefits from the cooperative.

When subscribing for shares members have to pay the total amount of subscribed shares. Such amount will be deposited in an Government's office as will be designated by the regional administrative authorities.

The unpaid balance of subscribed shares will have to be paid in full within one year starting from the date the cooperative is officially formed.



Reimbursement for shares cannot exceed their face value.

Interest on shares is limited to 8% per annum. No other interests are to be paid to members.

The cooperative capital may be increased or reduced. However, it cannot be reduced below 9/10 of the existing capital at the day a resolution for capital reduction is made.

Those cooperatives financed by government credit offices (with or without interest) cannot by any reason reduce their capital below that at the date they obtain loans.

Before distributing loans to members, the cooperative will deduct 5% from those loans. In addition another given percentage will be deducted from the volume of business realized by the cooperative for each of its members. The latter percentage will be decided by the Board of Directors according to each case. Such amounts are considered as members' savings to increase the cooperative's capital.

**TITLE III**

**CHAPTER I**

**General Membership Meeting**

**ARTICLE 8.** — The regularly convened membership meeting represents the whole membership and takes resolutions for problems pertaining to the Cooperative.

Members have rights to participate or send their representatives to participate in membership meetings. A representative may be another member or a member of the mandator's family. Such representative may represent only one member of the cooperative. If a cooperative has over 1000 members and is not divided into groups, one member may represent at most 4 other members.

In the case a cooperative has larger membership and a

wider scope of activities, its members may be organized into small groups and select representatives to attend membership meetings. The number of members for each group and procedures relative to selection of representatives will be determined in the cooperative by-laws.

Procedures for convocation, conduct and responsibilities of membership meetings will be fixed in the cooperative rules.

**ARTICLE 9.** — Every member present or represented at the meeting has the right to use only one vote regardless of how many shares he may own.

This principle of one member one vote may not be applied to Unions of Cooperatives.

**ARTICLE 10.** — If a cooperative is financed by government credit offices, its accounts must be approved by such office before presenting to the meeting.

**ARTICLE 11.** — Counting from the day notices of meetings are made up there must be at least 1/4 of the total membership present at those meetings. Below that number, a second meeting will be convened, and at this meeting resolutions can be taken legally regardless of how many members present at the meeting. However, not including provisions contained in Article 33 of this decree, in case of altering cooperative rules, particularly extending operation term, dissolution before operation term and modifying cooperative purposes, there must be at least one half of the total membership present.

## CHAPTER II

### *Board of Directors — Manager*

**ARTICLE 12.** — The Board of Directors is elected through membership meeting to manage the cooperative. It consists of at least three and at most 15 members. The cooperative rules fix voting formalities, responsibilities, powers, term and operation procedures of the Board of Directors. Upon the request of each cooperative, the Commissioner General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit will appoint a specialist to its Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 13. — The Board may assign a permanent committee selected among board members to solve cooperative current affairs.

ARTICLE 14. — Board members have no right to receive salary, but will be reimbursed for the expenses they will pay while carrying out their duties. And they may receive certain allowances for the hours he will have worked for the cooperative. This allowance will be fixed by the general membership meeting.

ARTICLE 15. — In conformity with the regulations of common law, according to each case, board members are individually or jointly responsible to the cooperative and third persons for the faults they might commit while operating the cooperative.

ARTICLE 16. — The Board of Directors may employ a manager, member, or non-member of the cooperative. Salary for the managers will be decided by the Board of Directors.

Concerning the cooperatives financed by Government credit offices, the recruiting and fixing of salary for the manager must be approved by that office.

The manager carries out his duties under the control of the Board and within the limit of powers given to him.

ARTICLE 17. — Board members and the manager must:

1. — Be of Vietnamese nationality, except special case authorized by the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit and agreed upon by the Department of Interior.

2. — a) Not have been convicted of a common law crime, of robbery, of abuse of confidence, of fraud, or of offenses punishable by the penal laws of fraud or of bankruptcy, for misappropriation of public funds, extortion of funds or securities, for issue of checks against insufficient funds, for a breach of state credit, for receiving things obtained with aid of these infractions.

b) Have obtained their discharge if they have been in bankruptcy.

3. — Not operate any handicraft, industrial or commercial activity in competition with that of the cooperative.

### CHAPTER III

#### Control Committee

ARTICLE 18. — The yearly general membership meeting will elect a Control Committee consisting of from 2 to 8 members responsible for following up and controlling all the activities of the cooperative.

The Control Committee may control the cooperative at any time it needs, and at least once every two months.

The control committee may receive allowances like the Board of Directors.

### CHAPTER IV

#### Financial Provisions

ARTICLE 19. — Cooperatives' books of accounts must be kept in conformity with in force regulations applied to commercial firms. Besides, those cooperatives financed by government credit offices must respect such offices' instructions.

ARTICLE 20. — 15 days prior to the date of the general membership meeting, every member has the right to come to his cooperative headquarters to look at the Inventory, the Balance Sheet and reports made by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 21. — The cooperative must deduct 10% from the yearly net surplus to set up a legal reserve account. This deduction will be no more compulsory as soon as the reserve amount is equal to the cooperative capital.

Furthermore, the cooperative may set up other non-compulsory reserve accounts and deduct a certain amount from the yearly surplus to credit to those reserve accounts.

In no case may reserve amounts be divided among the members.

**ARTICLE 22.**— The yearly surplus after deduction of overheads, interest payable on loans, reserve for depreciation, legal reserve, other non-compulsory reserves and interest payable on members' paid-in shares if any, will be refunded to the members according to the volume of business or services realized between each member and the cooperative.

This refund will be decided by the general membership meeting upon the proposal of the Board of Directors.

Any increase in capital and payments for shares by using those reserves is prohibited.

**ARTICLE 23.**— Those cooperatives financed by government credit offices have to set up a reserve for repayment to the said offices. The minimum amount to be credited to this account will be fixed by government credit offices.

**ARTICLE 24.**— In the case the total yearly income of the cooperative won't be sufficient to cover general expenses (overheads), at first such loss will be charged to the reserve for loss account, then to non-compulsory reserve accounts, and at last, in case of insufficiency, to the legal reserve.

**ARTICLE 25.**— Members must be jointly responsible for the reimbursement loans, according to conditions bilaterally agreed with the lending institutions.

**ARTICLE 26.**— The State has a preferential claim on the capital shares of the cooperatives for all the loans they obtained from the government credit offices.

CHAPTER V

**Disputes, Liquidation, Dissolution**

ARTICLE 27. — Disputes that may occur among the members or between the members and the cooperative will be settled amicably by the Board of Directors prior to taking any judicial process.

ARTICLE 28. — In the event of the loss of three fourth of the capital, the extraordinary general meeting convoked by the Board of Directors must declare the dissolution of the cooperative. Resolution for dissolution taken by the general membership meeting within 30 days must be published on papers authorized to publish legal notices. The cooperative rules will fix the liquidation procedures.

ARTICLE 29. — In case of dissolution of the cooperative, the remaining assets of the cooperative will be given to the cooperative movement development funds. A presidential decree will set up regulations for the organization and operation of these funds.

TITLE IV

**Protection of Cooperatives**

ARTICLE 30. — The cooperatives must be under the control of the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit. Besides, those cooperatives receiving loans from government credit offices, will also be under the control of such offices. Control procedures will be set up by the above offices.

ARTICLE 31. — In case of inaptitude of the Board of Directors, or of breaking of legal provisions or cooperative rules that may be detrimental to the members' interest, the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit will convene an extraordinary general membership meeting to settle the problems and elect a new Board of Directors. In case of impossibility in electing a new Board, the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and

Agricultural Credit will appoint a temporary Board whose members may be members or non-members of the cooperative.

ARTICLE 32. — The cooperative rules must not be altered to deviate the cooperative's spirit.

ARTICLE 33. — Those organizations having the names as cooperatives but not in conformity with the provisions of this Decree, must either apply necessary provisions for their organization and rules, or cease using the term « cooperative » within 6 months counting from the date of this decree.

General membership meetings convened to alter rules not in conformity with this decree mentioned above, have the right to take resolutions validly, if, counting from the day notices of such meetings are made up, there is at least  $1/6$  of the total membership present at those meetings.

Alterations of the above said cooperative rules must be submitted to the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit for approval.

In case of overlooking this condition within the delay as fixed, the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit will compel the cooperatives in question to give up the term *Cooperative* being used at their headquarter and in their documents.

After being compelled, if the said organization still use the term *Cooperative*, the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit may order them to dissolve.

## TITLE V

### Final Provisions

ARTICLE 34. — Previous provisions contrary to this Decree are all abrogated.

**ARTICLE 35.** — Secretaries of State, the Commissioner General for Land Development, the Commissioner General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit and the Special Appointee in charge of Civic Action Headquarters, each one in his duties, executes this Decree.

This Decree will be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Saigon, March 11, 1959

Signed: **NGO-DINH-DIEM.**



## REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

## THE PRESIDENCY

No. 41-TTP

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

WHEREAS Decree 4-TTP dated October 29, 1959 as amended by subsequent texts, fixing the composition of the Government;

WHEREAS Decree 67-DT/CCDD dated April 1, 1957 establishing the National Agricultural Credit Office;

WHEREAS Decree 33-KT/TTK/ND dated June 7, 1955, as amended by subsequent texts, defining the organization of the Department of Economy;

WHEREAS the needs of public function;

## ORDERS:

ARTICLE 1. — It is hereby established a « Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit », placed under the direct authority of the Presidency.

ARTICLE 2. — The Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit is empowered to formulate and submit to the President's approval an overall policy on Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives, with a view:

1. to promote rural economy and improve rural livelihood, through loans at low interest to help individuals or legal entities expand agriculture, stock-raising, fishery, forestry and rural handicraft.

2. — to implement the most efficient cooperative systems and reconcile modern cooperative techniques with the present living condition of workers and farmers.

**ARTICLE 3.** — The Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit is placed under the authority of a Commissioner General.

The Commissioner General is appointed by Decree and enjoys the rank and prerogatives of a Secretary of State.

**ARTICLE 4.** — The Commissioner General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit is empowered to issue organizational orders within the jurisdiction of the Commissariat General.

**ARTICLE 5.** — The National Agricultural Credit Office and all responsibilities relating to cooperatives, for the time being under various Ministries, will be integrated into the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit.

**ARTICLE 6.** — An Arrêté to be issued later will define the internal organization of the Commissariat General for Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit.

**ARTICLE 7.** — The Secretaries of State are entrusted, according to their several functions, with the execution of the present Decree.

This Decree will be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Vietnam.

SAIGON, February 27, 1959

Signed : NGO-DINH-DIEM

THE PRESIDENCY

No 560-TTP

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

In view of the Decree No 4-TTP of October 29, 1955 modified and completed by subsequent texts, fixing the composition of the Government,

In view of the regulations in force with regard to cooperatives,

In view of the farmers' needs,

DECREE

Objectives

ARTICLE 1. — The present decree fixes the status of the Farmers' Associations with a view to :

- 1) — develop the spirit of mutual aid between farmers ;
- 2) — improve their technical knowledge ;
- 3) — increase agricultural production ;
- 4) — raise the standard of living of farmers and improve economic conditions in the rural districts.

TITLE I

General Dispositions

ARTICLE 2. — The Farmers' Associations having legal status shall be organized as follows :

- 1) — The units (foundation units)
- 2) — Village Farmers' Associations

- 3) — District Farmers' Associations
- 4) — Province Farmers' Associations
- 5) — Farmers' Association at National level.

ARTICLE 3. — A farmers' Association at a even level is ipso facto a member of a higher Farmers' Association and shall come under the supervision of the latter. In addition, the Secretary of State for National Economy, the Chiefs of Provinces and the Chiefs of districts exercise their overall control and bring their assistance to the Association at their respective level.

ARTICLE 4.— The Farmers' Association has to :

- assist the individual farmer in cultivating his privately owned or leased rice-fields, and especially in rehabilitating rice-fields, in selecting seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements, in disseminating new farming methods and giving farmers technical training, in protecting crops against disasters (flood, drought, insects, plant diseases, etc...);
- provide warehousing and marketing facilities for agricultural products;
- purchase for and sell to its members the tools and products required in their profession and for their subsistence;
- establish pilot hamlets;
- encourage savings;
- grant loans from its own funds or serve as intermediary for loans to farmers and see to the end use of these loans;
- assist in organizing supplementary agricultural training courses and exhibitions of agricultural products;
- assist in implementing the Land Reform program;
- give its assistance to all sectors of handicraft in any way connected with agriculture.

— carry out the Community Development Program (social welfare, sanitation, etc.);

— assist the competent authorities in drawing up statistics on all activities in the rural districts;

— in short, to make every effort to realize the objectives mentioned in article 1.

ARTICLE 5.— In addition to the stipulations of the present decree, the Farmers' Association has to comply with regulations in force relating to its activities and more particularly with Cooperative's regulations.

**TITLE III**  
**Formation — Organization — Administration**

**CHAPTER I**  
**Formation — Membership**

ARTICLE 6.— All methods of drafting, approval, submission and publication of necessary documents and standard regulations shall be fixed by another Decree.

ARTICLE 7.— Any citizen, male or female, who is 18 years of age may join the Farmers' Association if he

- a) is a farmer cultivating his privately owned land;
- b) is a farmer cultivating his leased land;
- c) is a farmer working for another person;
- d) is graduated from a school of Agriculture, has performed useful work in the field of agriculture or initiated anything particularly useful to agriculture;
- e) owns land and derives his income from such land.

CHAPTER II

Organization, General Meeting

ARTICLE 8. — Each unit shall comprise at least 20 members and at most 40 members.

These members shall meet to vote the chief and the deputy chief of the unit who shall represent the unit at meetings at village level.

ARTICLE 9. — The chief and deputy chief of various units of a village shall meet to appoint :

1. — A President
- One Secretary
- One Treasurer
- Two to four members.

2. — Representatives to the meetings at district level.

The number of representatives shall be fixed at the rate of three for a village of 1,000 members, and an additional one for each 500 members for village of over 1,000 members.

However, the number of representatives for each village shall not exceed seven.

ARTICLE 10. — The representatives of various village Farmers' Associations shall meet to appoint :

1. — An administrative committee for the District Farmers' Association. The said committee shall be composed of:
  - A President
  - A Vice-President
  - One Secretary

4 to 6 members

2. — Representatives of the meetings at provincial level,

Every District Farmers' Association may appoint 3 Representatives.

ARTICLE 11. — Representatives of various District Farmers' Associations shall meet to appoint:

An Administrative Committee for the Provincial Farmers' Association. The said Committee shall be composed of:

- 1) — a President
- a Vice-President
- one Secretary
- 6 to 10 members.

2) Representatives to the General Meetings.

Each Provincial Farmers' Association may appoint 3 representatives.

ARTICLE 12. — The Representatives of the Provincial Farmers' Associations shall meet to appoint an Administrative Committee for the Farmers' Association at National level. The said Committee shall be composed of:

- 1) — a President
- a Vice-President
- one Secretary

An administrative committee for the District Farmers' Association. The said committee shall be composed of:

(a) Representatives to the General Meetings

Each Provincial Farmers' Association may appoint 3 representatives.

ARTICLE 13. — Some members of the Farmers' Associations

at various levels, may be appointed by the Government to participate in the organization and management of their respective association.

**ARTICLE 14.** — Candidates to the post of representative, of member of the Administrative Committee, of section chief and deputy-chief must be :

— either a full fledged or a charter member of the Farmers' Association.

If the elected member has served in any capacity at a lower level, he must resign to allow for the appointment of a replacement.

Unit chiefs and deputy chiefs, representatives and members of the Administrative Committee at village level shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

The term of office for the association's representatives and for the members of district, provincial, national Administrative Committees shall be of two years. All shall be eligible for re-appointment.

**ARTICLE 15.** — The time and good will of the representatives, the members of the Administrative Committee, the Chief of the Administrative Committee, the Chiefs and deputy chiefs of units are gratuitous.

However, when attending meetings or when carrying out special missions for the association, the above-mentioned may in consideration of their services, be entitled to receive allowances and to the reimbursement of any expenditures incurred on behalf of the association.

**ARTICLE 16.** — Members of a unit or representatives or Farmers' Association at higher level must convene every year to :

(1) hear the report of the chief of the unit or of the President of the administrative committee on the activities of the unit of association during the past fiscal year.



at various levels, may be appointed by the Government to participate in the organization and management of their respective association,

**ARTICLE 14. —** Candidates to the post of representative, of member of the Administrative Committee, of section chief and deputy-chief must be :

— either a full fledged or a charter member of the Farmers' Association.

If the elected member has served in any capacity at a lower level, he must resign to allow for the appointment of a replacement.

Unit chiefs and deputy chiefs, representatives and members of the Administrative Committee at village level shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

The term of office for the association's representatives and for the members of district, provincial, national Administrative Committees shall be of two years. All shall be eligible for re-appointment.

**ARTICLE 15. —** The time and good will of the representatives, the members of the Administrative Committee, the Chief of the Administrative Committee, the Chiefs and deputy chiefs of units, are statutory.

However, when attending meetings or when carrying out special missions for the association, the above-mentioned may in consideration of their services, be entitled to receive allowances and to the reimbursement of any expenditures incurred on behalf of the association.

**ARTICLE 16. —** Members of a unit or representatives or Farmers' Association at higher level meet once every year to :

- 1) hear the report of the chief of the unit or of the President of the administrative committee on the activities of such unit of association during the past fiscal year.

2) vote on the results obtained: reconciliation, balance sheet, profit and loss statement, etc..

3) vote the plan of operation and budget for the next fiscal year (if loans are granted to the association by governmental credit agencies, the accounts will be approved first by these agencies).

4) In short, vote on all matters concerning the Farmers' Association.

In addition, upon request of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the members of a unit or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the representatives of the Association at various levels, special meetings may be convened by the chief of a unit or by the President of the administrative committee respectively.

**ARTICLE 17.** — To deliberate validly, the annual meeting shall consist, at unit level, of at least  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the members of the unit or at higher levels, of all representatives.

However, to deliberate on matters mentioned in hereinafter article 18 (paragraph 2), the meeting shall consist of at least one half of the members or representatives.

**ARTICLE 18.** — Each representative participating in the meeting shall have one vote for himself and only one vote by proxy. The decisions of the meeting shall be by a majority of votes of the attending members.

However, decisions on the following matters shall be by two-thirds votes of the attending members :

- Reorganization or dissolution of the Association ;
- Approval or amendment of the Association's by-laws ;
- Utilization of real estate ;
- Determination of the amount of the loans to be requested and the use of these loans ;
- Budget of the Association.

CHAPTER III  
DISTRICT FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Administration

A. — Farmers Association at National level

ARTICLE 19. — The Administrative Committee meets once every six months to:

— Direct the organization and management of the Farmers' Association;

— Establish a common plan of operation;

— Assign, guide and coordinate the activities of the Provincial Farmers' association;

— Approve important decisions of the Provincial Farmers' Association;

— Supervise the Farmers' Associations at various levels.

ARTICLE 20. — To carry out the duties referred to above, the Administrative Committee shall appoint a general manager and recruit the required number of technicians, advisers and supervisors.

ARTICLE 21. — The Farmers' Association at National level organizes and manages Training Center for cadres to be sent to various posts in different farmers' associations.

B. — Provincial Farmers' Association

ARTICLE 22. — The Administrative Committee convenes at least one quarterly and, insofar as the District Farmers' Association is concerned, carries out the duties provided for in hereinabove article 19.

ARTICLE 23. — The Administrative Committee shall appoint a manager and recruit the required number of supervisors.

### C.— District Farmers' Association

ARTICLE 24.— The District Farmers' Association carries out the duties provided for in hereinabove article 4.

ARTICLE 25.— The Administrative Committee shall convene at least once quarterly and appoint a manager and shall be assisted by 4 technical sections :

1) *Administrative and Accounting Section :*

Charged with establishing records, establishing and keeping accounting books, archives.

2) *Marketing Section :*

Charged with :

— Purchasing, storing, selling agricultural products, agricultural equipment, fertilizers, etc...

— Organizing warehousing and processing facilities for agricultural products.

— Carrying out any business transactions with respect to matters concerning agriculture and related handicrafts.

3) *Saving and Agricultural Credit Section :*

Charged with :

— encouraging savings among association members and with receiving the savings deposited.

— opening credit for the members,

— granting loans,

— collecting and safekeeping money for the association.

4) *Section for the Improvement of Rural Living :*

Charged with :

teaching and popularizing production improvement methods, providing general education and professional training for the members.

carrying out all activities in relation with social welfare, home economics, home demonstration, etc.

**D. — Village Farmers' Association**

**ARTICLE 26.** — Through the instrumentality of the chief of unit, the village Farmers' Association Administrative Committee is charged with assigning the work to the members and supervising the execution of work by the members.

**ARTICLE 27.** — The village Farmers' Association Administrative Committee shall follow up the work assigned to its members and convene at least once monthly, to examine the work and report to the administrative committee at higher level on the difficulties and obstacles it may have met in the carrying out of its duties.

**ARTICLE 28.** — With regard to the Association and third parties, the members of the administrative committee are personally and jointly responsible, depending on existing circumstances, for mistakes made in the management of the association, without prejudice to prosecution in compliance with the penal code should any violation of the laws in force occur.

**CHAPTER IV**

**Personnel**  
**Articles concerning Finance**

**ARTICLE 29.** — At all levels, the general manager and the manager can be selected among the members or persons outside the Association.

This selection must be approved by the Administrative Committee of the next higher farmers' association. The appointment of a General Manager at national level must be approved by the Secretary of State for National Economy.

The appointment of a general manager or a manager at any level, must be approved by the government credit agency from which the association has borrowed money if such is the case.

ARTICLE 30. — The general manager and the manager are answerable to the Administrative Committee for the management of the association as well as the deeds of members working under their direction.

In addition, the general manager and manager are liable to prosecution in compliance with the penal code should any violation of the laws in force occur.

ARTICLE 31. — Technicians, advisors, supervisors and numbers of various technical sections are recruited by the responsible administrative committee on the proposal of the general manager.

In selecting such personnel, priority shall be given to cadres having their course in the Training center.

These employees work under direction and supervision of both the general manager.

ARTICLE 32. — The salaries to be paid to the general manager, manager, technicians, advisors, supervisors and members of the technical sections, shall be fixed by the Farmers' Association's General Meeting.

## CHAPTER V

### *Article concerning Finance*

ARTICLE 33. — The main receipts of the Farmers' Association include :

1. — Entrance fee : fixed at 10\$
2. — Annual fee : fixed at 20\$
3. — Shares to be issued by the District Farmers' Association.

The nominal value of each share is fixed at one hundred piasters. No member shall be allowed to purchase over 5% out of the total number of shares issued.

These shall be registered shares which cannot be owned jointly, they may be transferred with the Administrative Committee's approval;

4. — Interests accruing from enterprises exploited by the association;

5. — Deposits;

6. — Loans to be made;

7. — Subsidies from the National Budget and other government agencies.

ARTICLE 34. — The main expenditures of the Farmers' Association include:

- 1) expenditures for general management;
- 2) expenditures for activities in relation to its program;
- 3) withdrawals of deposits;
- 4) payment of debts (especially debts to the government credit agencies) etc...

ARTICLE 35. — To cover expenditures for the management of various farmers' associations, receipts accruing from the collection of entrance fees shall be divided as follows:

- 30% for Village Farmers' Associations
- 40% for District Farmers' Associations
- 10% for Provincial Farmers' Associations
- 20% for National Farmers' Associations.

ARTICLE 36. — Each year, after deducting the liabilities

overhead expenses, interest on loans, contingency fund, instalments, etc... the district Farmers' Associations shall take 10% out of the balance (net profit) and deposit it in the reserve fund prescribed by the law.

In addition, other excess reserve funds may be established by the Association in accordance with its statutes.

The distribution of the amounts as mentioned above shall be determined by members and representatives at the general meeting, based upon the Administrative Committee's proposal.

Any increase of capital by issuing of new shares or incorporation of reserve funds are forbidden.

In no case are the reserve funds to be distributed to the members.

ARTICLE 37. — The accounts of the Farmers' Association shall be kept in accordance with the practice of commercial double-entry bookkeeping.

The accounts books must be submitted for audit by the controller of the government or of the Farmers' Association at the next higher level.

## CHAPTER VI

### *General Control*

ARTICLE 38. — The Secretary of State for National Economy the Chief of Province and the Chief of District can put the blame on the Farmers' Association Administrative Committee of relative level, for shortcomings in the execution of duties, misuse of authority or activities detrimental to public interest.

ARTICLE 39. — The above mentioned officials can :

— compel the Administrative Committee to withdraw



resolutions contrary to the regulations in force or detrimental to public interest;

— dissolve the Administrative Committee if the violations were of an important character ; to be enforced this decision must first be ratified by upper administrative levels.

In case of dissolution, the re-election of the relative administrative committee should be done within a month from the date of dissolution.

ARTICLE 40. — The above mentioned cases, if there is violation of the existing penal code, the transgressor can still be prosecuted according to this code.

### Section 8

#### *Dissolution — liquidation*

ARTICLE 41. — In the event of loss of three fourths ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) of the District Farmers' Association's capital, the administrative committee is obliged to convene a special meeting to decide whether the Association should be dissolved or continued.

If there is resolution of dissolution, it should be publicly announced within thirty days, in an accepted newspaper, publishing legal notices.

The method of liquidation shall be stipulated by the Association's regulations.

The remaining assets shall be entered into the National Budget.

If there exists the loss exceeding the remaining capital, the difference shall be made up by the shareholders in proportion to their number of shares.

ARTICLE 42. — The method of enforcement of this Decree shall be fixed by the Subsequent Arrêté.

ARTICLE 43. — The Secretary of State for National Economy and all other Secretaries of State are charged, each as he may be concerned, with the responsibility for carrying out this Decree.

This Decree shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Saigon, December 17, 1958

Signed: NGO DINH-DIEM

Section 3

Dissolution — liquidation

ARTICLE 41. — In the event of loss of three fourths (3/4) of the District Farmer's Association's capital, the administrative committee is obliged to convene a special meeting to decide whether the Association should be dissolved or continued.

If there is resolution of dissolution, it should be publicly announced within thirty days in an accepted newspaper, publishing legal notices.

The method of liquidation shall be stipulated by the Association's regulations.



The remaining assets shall be entered into the National Budget.

If there exists the loss exceeding the remaining capital,

Table 1

**EXISTING COOPERATIVES**  
(By type)

Serial number	Type of coop.	Number of Coops	Membership	Paid up shares	Remark
1	Rice coops	40	34,162	10,478,963\$	
2	Agricultural coops	104	31,754	7,999,600	
3	Forestry coops	7	523	634,800	
4	Stock raising coops	4	530	252,799	
5	Fishery coops	80	15,066	4,695,445	
6	Handicraft coops	111	11,131	13,704,485	
7	Consumers' coops	13	20,591	2,829,473	
8	Other coops	2	313	1,461,000	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>114,070</b>	<b>42,056,466\$00</b>	

Field

Table 2

**EXISTING COOPERATIVES,  
WITH BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE**

Serial number	Provinces	TYPE OF COOP							Other	TO-TAL
		Rice	Agri-culture	Rec-stry	Breeding	Fish-ery	Handi-craft	Con-sump-tion		
1	Quảng-Trị	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	88
2	Thừa-Thiên	1	10	—	—	7	3	1	—	23
3	Quảng-Nam	1	21	—	—	2	7	—	—	30
4	Quảng-Ngãi	1	7	—	—	5	2	—	—	15
5	Bình-Định	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
6	Phủ-Yên	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	9
7	Khánh-Hòa	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	7
8	Ninh-Phước	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
9	Bình-Thuận	—	1	—	—	14	1	—	—	16
10	Tuyên-Đức	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11	Lâm-Đông	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	6
12	Bình-Tây	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
13	Phước-Tuy	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	11
14	Long-Khánh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15	Biên-Hòa	—	2	—	—	—	32	1	—	33
16	Bình-Dương	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17	Tây-Ninh	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	5
18	Gia-Định	—	4	—	2	—	47	—	—	56
19	Long-An	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
20	Định-Tướng	4	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	21
21	Kiến-Hòa	2	3	—	—	4	4	—	—	14
22	Kiến-Phong	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23	Vĩnh-Lông	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
24	Vĩnh-Bình	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
25	An-Giang	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	14
26	Phong-Đình	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
27	Kiến-Giang	2	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	9
28	Ba-Xuyên	7	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	16
29	An-Xuyên	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
30	Côn-Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		40	104	7	4	80	111	13	2	361

Table 3

## RICE COOPERATIVES

Serial number	Year	Provinces	Names of Coops	Creation		Members	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
1	1953	Phong Dinh	Cái-Răng	5-18-53	9-11-53	1,690	293,430\$
2	—	Kiên-Hòa	Rạch-Vông		4-24-53	2,012	215,500
				<b>Total (1953)...</b>			508,930\$
3	1955	Long-An	Tân-Bửu	10-12-55	11-10-55	565	147,640
4	—	—	Tân-Phủ Thượng	10-14-55	11-10-55	914	195,390
5	—	—	Mỹ-An-Phủ	9-26-55	10-20-55	722	258,066
6	—	Định-Tướng	Cái-Bè	9-30-55	10-24-55	1,109	445,280
7	—	—	Chợ-Cáo	9-26-55	11-22-55	1,025	243,830
8	—	—	Gò-Công	9-27-55	11-10-55	1,211	636,445
9	—	Vinh-Long	Long-Châu	10-6-55	10-25-55	1,455	402,775
10	—	An-Giang	Kiên-An	7-23-55	10-24-55	744	358,550
11	—	—	Mỹ-Hội-Đông	7-30-55	10-24-55	860	101,900
12	—	Kiên-Giang	Kiên-Tân	11-22-55	11-25-55	656	165,960
13	—	Ba-Xuyên	Vinh-Lợi	9-23-55	10-11-55	638	324,940
14	—	—	Vinh-Châu	23-9-55	10-25-55	873	290,250
15	—	—	Già-Rai	9-20-55	10-24-55	712	444,450
16	—	—	Thanh-Phủ	9-24-55	10-14-55	641	413,345
17	—	Vinh-Binh	Hòa-Hiệp	10-11-55	10-25-55	1,098	201,600
18	—	—	Hùng-Hòa	9-27-55	11-22-55	844	267,470
19	—	Khánh-Hòa	Vạn-Ninh	9-25-55	10-10-55	541	215,375
20	—	Quảng-Ngãi	Quảng-Ngãi	10-5-55	12-1-55	761	189,935
				<b>Total (1955)...</b>		15,369	5,303,196\$
21	—	Quảng-Nam	Thanh-Quít	9-29-55	1-14-56	565	168,100
22	1956	Thừa-Thiên	Sịa	1-14-56	1-17-56	622	471,750
				<b>Total (1956)...</b>		1,187	639,850\$
23	—	Long-An	Chợ-Trạm	9-14-57	12-2-57	1,003	230,830
24	1957	An-Giang	Mỹ-Thới	10-11-57	11-22-57	835	251,055
25	—	Kiên-Giang	Vinh-Hiệp Hòa	9-3-57	9-25-57	207	33,750
26	—	Ba-Xuyên	Thanh-Trị	9-20-57	11-11-57	524	273,470
				<b>Total (1957)...</b>		2,569	789,105\$
27	—	Phong-Dinh	Long-Mỹ	10-12-58	12-3-58	921	175,220
28	1958	—	Ô-Môn	3-28-58	6-15-58	1,073	215,725
29	—	—	Phụng-Hiệp	7-10-58	7-28-58	645	125,615
30	—	An-Giang	Thanh-Quới	9-19-58	7-28-58	307	54,154
31	1958	—	Thốt-Nốt	12-20-57	2-27-58	1,997	844,503
32	—	Ba-Xuyên	Mỹ-Xuyên	4-8-58	5-9-58	207	91,050
33	—	—	Đại-Ngãi	5-24-58	6-7-58	656	236,835
34	—	An-Xuyên	Tắc-Vân	12-2-57	3-7-58	737	237,915
35	—	Định-Tướng	Hòa-Đông	1-28-58	3-31-58	948	307,640
36	—	Kiên-Hòa	Thanh-Phủ	5-15-58	7-2-58	445	165,540
37	—	Vinh-Long	Cảng-Long	9-12-58	12-25-58	1,173	304,590
38	—	—	Ba-Lộc	8-26-58	12-29-58	525	114,080
39	—	—	Cầu-Kè	7-4-58	12-29-58	776	109,800
40	—	Long-An	Quê-Mỹ-Thanh	7-10-57	9-15-58	981	228,215
				<b>Total (1958)...</b>		11,391	3,237,882\$
				<b>Grand total...</b>		34,162	10,478,963

**Table 4**

## AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Serial Numbers	Year	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Member ship	Paid up shares	Remarks
				Creation date	Approval date			
1 2 3	1952	Thừa - Thiên Khánh - Hòa Ninh - Thuận	Hà-Vinh	2.17.1952		42	2,100	
			Khánh-Hòa (tobacco)	1952		1,006	89,550	
			Tháp-Chàm (tobacco)	11.11.1952		887	276,700	
<b>TOTAL (1952)</b>						<b>1,935</b>	<b>318,350</b>	
4 5	1953	Thừa - Thiên Thừa - Thiên	Vegetables	4.2.1953		54	1,620	
			Bai-Dậu		12.12.1953			
<b>TOTAL (1953)</b>						<b>54</b>	<b>1,620</b>	
6 7 8 9 10	1954	Quảng - Nam — nt — Khánh - Hòa Lâm - Đồng	Vinh-Điện	11.26.1954	7.17.1956	162	44,200	
			My-Linh	8.27.1954	12.22.1956	329	171,000	
			Đại-Điện	2.20.1954	4.26.1954	118	6,800	
			Thanh-Minh	—	—	88	—	
			Bạch-Mao (tea)	5.27.1954	9.25.1955	250	66,400	
<b>TOTAL (1954)</b>						<b>941</b>	<b>288,400</b>	

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	Creation date	Approval date	Members	Paid up shares	Remarks
				Creation date	Approval date			
45		BPR-AM	Hoa-Mai	15.12.1955	1.32.1956	502	21,400	
41		"	Hoa-Hiep	2.4.1956	11.30.1956	55	—	
40		"	Hoa-Hiep	2.14.1956	2.10.1956	122	—	
36		"	Hoa-Hiep	—	2.12.1956	325	83,310	
38		"	Hoa-Hiep	2.14.1956	2.12.1956	286	150,832	
37		"	Hoa-Hiep	2.10.1956	2.12.1956	228	313,282	
39		"	Hoa-Hiep	2.10.1956	2.12.1956	131	553,000	
11	1955	Thua-Thien	Tay-Loc	2.12.1955	15.3.1956	321	18,800	
12	"	"	Vinh-Da	4.18.1955	11.3.1956	541	4,600	
13	"	"	Lap-An	12.15.1955	7.20.1956	143	—	
14	"	Quang-Nam	Dang-Nguyen	12.12.1955	7.2.1956	229	40,000	
15	"	"	Ky-Tan	3.27.1955	2.6.1957	228	250,300	
16	"	"	Hoa-Vinh	1.23.1955	9.12.1957	181	30,000	
17	"	"	Nongraon	2.2.1955	11.3.1956	184	63,000	
18	1956	Quang-Ngai	Mai-Duc	5.25.1955	7.16.1956	465	140,200	
19	"	Ninh-Thuan	Binh-An	8.22.1955	7.20.1956	20	1,700	
20	"	An-Giang	Tan-Chau (Silk production and mulberry growing)	11.30.1955	5.5.1957	139	40,000	
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	Biên-Hoa	Tran-Luc	11.26.1955	7.16.1956	—	—	
22	"	Gia-Dinh	Thu-Duc (sugar-cane)	5.25.1955	10.12.1955	89	10,700	
23	"	Long-An	Vam-Co-Dong (sugar-cane)	8.6.1955	1.31.1956	—	—	
24	"	Kien-Hoa	An-Hiep	7.14.1955	5.18.1956	157	47,400	
25	"	An-Giang	Chợ-Moi (silk)	11.29.1955	5.14.1956	169	—	
TOTAL (1955) . . . . .						1,866	536,660	

Table 4 (cont.)

Serial Numbers	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares	Remarks
				Creation date	Approval date			
25	1956	Quảng-Trị	Đông-Vũ	11.30.1956	11.14.1956	193	—	
26			Bản-Hải	5.27.1956	11.20.1956	920	143,600	
27			Án-Giàu	7.31.1956	11.21.1956	178	21,300	
28			Huế (supplying)	6.3.1956	2.6.1956	131	18,000	
29			Xuân-Bỉa	—	7.20.1956	209	30,300	
30			Kỳ-Tây (tea)	12.16.1956	5.6.1956	512	30,000	
31			Hàng-Trình	11.29.1956	7.20.1956	664	61,500	
32			Thái-La	4.18.1956	11.2.1956	255	4,000	
33			Xuân-Phú	5.15.1956	12.3.1956	305	120,000	
34			Lâm-Thái	10.6.1956	12.6.1956	171	194,500	
35			Phú-Trạch	4.3.1956	3.5.1956	542	227,000	
36			Tây-Tư-Nghĩa	5.16.1956	7.17.1956	461	122,310	
37			Trung-Tư-Nghĩa	5.23.1956	17.17.1956	758	313,585	
38			Nghĩa-Hành	5.14.1956	7.17.1956	580	129,825	
39	Sơn-Tĩnh	—	7.17.1956	372	87,710			
40	Đông-Tư-Nghĩa	5.14.1956	7.16.1956	755	190,975			
41	Nghĩa-Hành	5.4.1956	11.29.1956	77	—			
42	Phú-Yên	Hoa-Mỹ	12.12.1956	1.27.1958	205	31,400		

Table 4 (cont.)



Table 4 (cont.)

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Member-ship	Paid up shares	Remarks
				Creation date	Approval date			
43		Phù-Yên	Hòa-Thăng	8.29.1956	12.30.1957	85	44,550	
44		Lâm-Đồng	Đran (vegetables)	—	1.14.1956	—	—	
45		Ninh-Thuận	Vĩnh-Trường	11.3.1956	8.10.1956	12	—	
46		Biên-Hòa	Mai-Trung	9.19.1956	11.2.1956	34	55,600	
47		Gia-Định	Việt-Gia-Hương	5.6.1956	7.16.1956	252	—	
48		"	Hưng-Thịnh	7.19.1956	8.30.1956	52	23,200	
49		Long-An	Khánh-Hậu	3.23.1956	5.7.1959	56	18,000	
50		"	Vinh-Công	2.8.1956	7.20.1956	110	20,300	
51		Vĩnh-bình	Tam-Bình	9.9.1956	11.27.1956	84	117,200	
				TOTAL	1956)	7691	1,940,555	
52	1957	Quảng-Nam	Quế-Sơn	6.24.1957	12.21.1957	100	9,450	
53		"	Xuyên-Mỹ	5.2.1957	9.12.1957	544	344,900	
54		"	Phú-Lãnh	3.1.1957	9.12.1957	553	274,600	
55		"	Chương-Phố	2.14.1957	9.12.1957	68	16,200	
56		"	Xuyên-Phong	5.13.1957	1.21.1958	369	190,600	
57		"	Dục-An	6.19.1957	2.26.1958	141	77,400	

Table 4 (cont.)

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares	Remarks
				Creation date	Approval date			
58		Quảng-Nam	Xuyên-Tân	5.22.1957	3.22.1958	264	120,000	
59			Phủ-Thành	2.16.1957	3.22.1958	495	190,700	
60		Long-Khánh	(Bến-Đinh) Xuân-Lộc	10.8.1957	1.20.1958	5	—	
61		Gia-Định	Community development	4.24.1957	8.23.1957	15	229,000	
62		Long-An	Vạn-Thành	10.10.1957	1.15.1958	180	—	
63		Bình-Định	An-Túc (Agriculture)	4.10.1957	3.10.1958	202	68,220	
64		Kiến-Hòa	Kiến-Hòa (coconut)	7.12.1957	9.9.1957	2023	461,000	
65		Kiến-Phong	Mỹ-Quy	9.27.1957	12.30.1957	13	200,000	
66		Vĩnh-Long	Lập-Vò	12.17.1957	1.13.1958	596	59,550	
67		An-Giang	Long-Kyên (Keenaf)	12.5.1957	12.25.1957	265	38,300	
68			Cái-Dầu	12.6.1957	12.20.1957	1677	125,815	
69		Kiên-Giang	Thanh-Đông	8.11.1957	1.9.1959	169	20,500	
				TOTAL (1957) . . . . .		7679	2,426,215	
70	1958	Tuyên-Đức	Lâm-Đồng	23. 1.1958	11. 2.1958	3281	471,750	
71		Lâm-Đồng	Highland (tea)	4. 6.1958	—	250	180,800	

Table 2 (cont.)

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares	Remarks
				Creation date	Approval date			
72	1958	Binh-Thuan Phuoc-Tuy	Chợ-Lưu	3.4.1958	5.6.1958	248	64,400	
73			Diêm-Nghiệp An-Ngũ (salt)	8.11.1958	1.28.1959	268	26,250	
74		Binh-Truong	Tân-Hung	10.19.1958	12.4.1958	311	69,000	
75			Phú-Mỹ	11.3.1958	—	467	90,000	
76		Long-An	Sugar cane and pineapple	6.19.1958	11.3.1958	60	—	
77		"	Lợi-Bình-Nhon	3.29.1958	6.5.1958	450	83,400	
78		"	An-Nhứt-Tân	6.9.1958	8.16.1958	297	—	
79		Kiên-Hòa	Giao-Thạnh (tobacco)	4.4.1958	—	82	40,000	
80		Vinh-Long	Tam-Binh	3.11.1958	6.6.1958	215	34,300	
81		An-Giang	Community development	2.27.1958	9.25.1958	330	189,900	
82		"	Lương-An-Trà	8.24.1958	—	215	535,000	
83		Ba-Xuyen	Thuận-Hòa	5.31.1958	—	101	8,000	
TOTAL (1958) . . . . .						6825	1,792,800	

Table 4 (cont.)

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares	Remarks		
				Creation date	Approval date					
84	1959	An-Giang	Cù-Lao-Giêng	1.7.1959	1.30.1959	621	87,100			
85			Định-Tường	Long-Định	3.5.1959	7.20.1959	267	16,850		
86			»	Vinh-Kim	3.9.1959	6.19.1959	111	8,000		
87			»	Tam-hiệp	3.11.1959	7.20.1959	107	5,725		
88			»	Mỹ-phong	3.12.1959	—	140	7,415		
89			»	Thân-Cửu-Nghĩa	3.16. 959	—	114	7,600		
90			»	Lương-Hòa-Lạc	3.18.1959	—	108	8,000		
91			»	Tân-Thành	3.19.1959	—	168	13,250		
92			»	Kiến-Phước	3.21.1959	—	193	10,600		
93			»	Phước-Trung	3.26.1959	—	140	6,325		
94			»	Long-An	4.3.1959	—	137	12,180		
95			Ba-Xuyên	Thuận-Hòa	3.20.1959	7.11.1959	101	9,250		
96				»	Vinh-Mỹ	3.26.1959	—	465	36,530	
97				»	Phong-Thạnh	3.27.1959	—	336	29,510	
98				»	Long-Điền	3.28.1959	6.15.1959	185	20,150	
99		»		An-Trạch	3.31.1959	7.11.1959	254	23,750		

**Table 4 (cont.)**

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Members-hip	Paid up shares	Remarks
				Creation date	Approval date			
100 101		Ba-Xuyen	Lieu-Tu Chan-Hung	4.3.1959	—	152	15,600	
				4.9.1959	—	161	15,125	
				TOTAL (1959) . . . . .		3,760	333,060	
102 103 104	1960	Quang-Nam Khánh-Hòa	Nong-Hoa Xuyen-Quang Muc-Hon-Khoi	1.20.1960	7.4.1960	167	21,000	
				3.10.1960	5.31.1960	331	330,900	
				4.20.1960	7.4.1960	505	50,000	
				TOTAL (1960) . . . . .		1,003	401,900	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .						31,754	7,999,600	

Table No 5

### FORESTRY COOPERATIVES.

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Coops	Creation		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
1	1942	Saigon (Gia-dinh)	Socofor		5-18-42	Nil	Nil
2	1955	Ninh-Thuan Binh-Duong —	Phan-Thiet (Charcoal)	9-13-55	1958	68	34,000\$
3			Bao-Long	9-26-55	1-11-56	18	10,000
4			My-Phuoc-Lai	6-16-55	6-30-55	23	2,000
TOTAL (1955) . . . .						109	46,000\$
5	1956	Thua-Thien	Hung-Loc (woodcutters)	4-7-56	7-20-56	41	10,000\$
TOTAL (1956) . . . .						41	10,600\$
6	1957	Phu-Yen An-Xuyen	Water and Forestry	3-8-57	12-14-57	24	100,000\$
7			Forestry	12-31-57	1-27-58	349	478,200\$
TOTAL (1957) . . . .						373	578,200\$
GRAND TOTAL . . .						523	634,800\$

N.B. — The present table does not include the Household charcoal producers cooperative listed under table 8, # 95 (Handicraft cooperatives).

Table 6

## STOCK RAISING COOPERATIVES

Serial Number	Year	Provinces	Names of Coops	Creation		Membership	Paid up shares	
				Creation date	Approval date			
1	1956	Định-Tường	Duong-Diem	6.28.56	6.28.56	212	42,400\$	
2	1956	Gia-Định	Saigon - Cholon	3.15.56	9.4.56	157	150,000	
3	—	—	Giadinh (production)	12.23.56	6.5.57	46	46,000	
4	—	Kiên-Hòa	Cô-Huu COOP	5.11.56	28.10.56	115	14,300	
						Total...	530	252,700

Table 7

## FISHERY COOPERATIVES

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares	
				Creation date	Approval date			
1	1955	Khánh-Hòa	Đông-Đô (Ba-Làng)	8-17-55	5-12-56	198	85,500	
2			Bình-Thuận	Phan-Thiết	10-1-55	2-2-56	117	40,600
3			Phước-Tuy	Vũng-Tàu	12-7-55	2-2-56	185	66,000
4		Kiên-Giang	Tân-Phước	Phước-Hải	12-6-55	12-25-56	325	48,900
5				Phước-Tinh	12-6-55	3-19-56	230	67,000
6				Phước-Quốc (Dương-Đông)	12-6-55	3-22-56	544	97,000
7				Phước-Tinh	12-6-55	3-22-56	544	97,000
8				Phước-Quốc (Dương-Đông)	12-6-55	3-22-56	544	97,000
	Tây-Ninh	Lục-Đĩa Hồ Đền (Ninh-Phát)	10-23-55	12-27-55	458	63,700		
				4-14-55	2-12-57	19	16,000	
				TOTAL (1955) . . . .		2.076	484,700\$	
9	1956	Thừa-Thiên	Luân-Lý	1-9-56	2-4-56	145	19,200	
10			Thành-Bô	12-30-56	8-26-57	110	17,200	
11			Đông-Dương	5-15-56	9-6-56	123	31,500	
12			Phú-Mỹ	11-8-56	12-6-56	83	116,000	



Table 7 (cont.)

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares	
				Creation date	Approval date			
13		Quảng-Ngãi	Tân-Thủy	2-22-56	6-4-56	45	9,100	
14		Quảng-Nam	Thanh-Bồ (Đà-Nẵng)	5-17-56	6-12-56	51	41,900	
15		Phú-Yên	Tiên-Châu	4-21-56	6-2-56	136	48,750	
16		Khánh-Hòa	Cam-Linh	11-7-56	1-10-57	165	80,850	
17		Bình-Thuận	Xuân-Ninh	8-15-56	10-29-56	50	375,500	
18			Phú-Hải	7-18-56	11-26-56	143	71,100	
17			Thanh-Hải	3-18-56	5-26-6	513	122,500	
20			Sao-Biển	9-28-56	1-10-57	167	71,300	
21			Đông-Hải	7-25-56	10-5-56	63	31,700	
22			Mũi-Né	5-21-56	10-5-56	336	165,900	
23			Nước-Mặn Phan-Thiết	9-4-56	5-20-58	29	101,500	
24			Bình-Tuy	Tân-Mỹ	9-17-56	3-14-57	219	30,700
25			Phước-Tuy	Vinh-Tân	7-20-56	11-26-56	367	81,800
26				Cần-Giờ	1-20-56	3-19-56	128	27,900
27		Thanh-Thới		1-25-56	3-19-56	193	71,800	
28		Bình-Chân (Cù-My)		3-8-56	4-13-56	140	18,200	
29			Thủy-Giang (Rạch-Dừa 3)	10-31-56	1-18-57	100	32,400	
30			Đông-Hòa	5-10-56	6-6-56	47	6,350	

Table 7 (cont.)

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	REGISTRATION		Membership	Paid up shares	
				Creation date	Approval date			
31	1957	Ba-Xuyen	Gia-Rai Ganh-Hào	10-18-56	2-14-57	378	198,900	
32		An-Xuyen	Cà-Mầu	8-8-56	11-3-56	565	251,375	
33		Kiên-Hòa	Khâu-Đàng	4-4-56	8-25-56	67	12,000	
34		Kiên-Giang	Rạch-Gia	8-17-56	11-15-56	474	47,550	
35		Định-Trương	Hà-Tiên	2-3-56	5-1-56	133	24,300	
36		Chợ-Lớn (Đô- Thành Saigon)	Vàm-Làng	10-3-56	12-1-56	239	97,950	
37			Lục-Đĩa Binh-an-Hạ		6-11-56	1-3-57	46	15,600
<b>TOTAL (1956) . . . . .</b>						<b>5,245</b>	<b>2,220,825\$</b>	
38		1957	Quảng-Trị	An-Khê	10-3-57	1-16-58	204	27,350
39				Giang-Hải	10-20-57	8-26-58	208	42,150
40			Mỹ-Hà	10-22-57	4-22-58	191	20,600	
41			Xuân-Lợi	8-21-57	4-22-58	132	44,350	
42			Gia-Hội	9-5-57	6-6-58	409	36,900	
43			Tân-Thuận-Mỹ	20-2-57	6-6-58	349	23,700	

Table 7 (cont.)

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
44		Quảng-Trị Thừa-Thiên	Cửa-Việt	8-9-57	6-16-58	258	21,600
45			Thuận-mỹ	10-16-57	4-22-58	175	29,650
46			Thuận-Hải	8-23-57	4-22-58	226	65,350
47			Lộc-Thiên	10-18-57	6-16-58	155	48,400
48		Quảng-Ngãi	Sa-Huỳnh	7-12-57	10-15-57	215	50,490
49			Đức-Thắng	7-16-57	10-15-57	168	33,500
50			An-Lũy	7-23-57	11-11-57	91	22,050
51		Phú-Yên	Tự-Nham	9-10-57	10-15-57	176	205,000
52			Hòa-Hiệp	2-12-57	5-20-57	398	94,100
53		Bình-Thuận	Đông-Xuyên	12-4-57	6-30-58	150	81,500
54			Hương-Long	11-21-57	9-17-58	216	41,000
55		Bình-tuy Kiến-Hòa	Hàm-Tân	9-6-57	10-15-57	362	39,500
56			Côn-Hựu (Resettlement Center)	4-8-57	8-26-57	207	29,000
57		Vinh-Bình	Bền-Đài	3-3-57	11-11-57	183	29,900
				TOTAL (1957) . . . . .		4,780	986,090\$

Table 7 (cont.)

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
58	1958	Quảng-Ngãi	Thạch-Hải	1-16-58	1-27-59	107	26,000
59			Quảng-Nam	Cửa-Đại	4-28-58	1-9-59	114
60		Phú-Yên	Châu-Thành (Tuy-Hòa)	6-4-58	8-20-58	133	83,800
61			Xuân-Cánh	6-15-58	1-7-59	167	79,000
62		Ninh-Thuận	Hải-CHư	5-29-58	10-3-58	36	17,900
63			Sơn-Hải	6-13-58	10-3-58	77	15,000
64			Diêm Hải	6-10-58	10-6-58	28	10,000
65			Dư-Khánh	6-12-58	10-6-58	23	8,000
66			Ninh-Chư	5-28-58	10-6-58	36	10,700
67			Tân-An	6-7-58	10-9-58	42	12,000
68		Bình-Thuận	Vinh-Hy	5-17-58	10-9-58	130	30,000
69			Đức-Bình-Lạc	2-8-58	6-24-58	310	104,300
70			Sấm-Sơn	8-18-58	10-20-58	219	47,000
71			Tiên-Lãng	8-16-58	10-20-58	91	20,700
72	Nước Mắm Phan-Rí (P.R. sauce)		3-26-58	12-31-58	64	59,500	

**Table 7 (cont.)**

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
73		Bình-Thuận	Vinh-Thủy	11-16-58	2-21-59	110	83,100
74		Phước-Tuy	Lộc-An	9-30-58	2-2-59	105	8,500
75		Kiên-Hòa	Tân-Thủy	12-17-58	1-31-59	350	45,500
76			Bình-Đại	11-11-58	12-31-58	96	19,400
77		Vinh-Bình	Ba-Động	5-29-58	8-4-58	317	79,300
78		Kiên-Giang	Cây Dừa Phú-Quốc	6-16-58	7-9-58	125	27,100
79			Nước Mắm Phú-Quốc (P.Q. Vietnamese sauce)	6-17-58	7-9-58	43	159,000
80			Lục-địa Kiên-Giang (Kiên-Giang Mainland.)	6-16-58	8-8-58	242	33,700
			TOTAL (1958) . . . .			2,965	1,003,830\$
			GRAND TOTAL . . .			15,066	4,695,445\$

Table No 8

## HANDICRAFT COOPERATIVES

Serial number	Years	Provinces	NAMES OF COOPS	CREATION		Member-ship	Paid-up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
1	1954	Biên-Hòa	Tân-Mai (Weaving)	10.18.54	12.17.54	394	133,700\$
2		—	Tân-Mai (embroidery)	10.18.54	12.17.54	23	4,300
3		—	Tân-Mai (Brick and lime)	10.18.54	12.17.54	36	5,600
4		—	Tân-Mai (tailors)	10.18.54	22.17.54	19	3,200
5		—	Tân-Mai (charcoal)	10.18.54	12.17.54	31	5,500
6		—	Hồ-Nai Bùi-Chu (sand)	11.24.54	1.6.55	12	56,000
7		—	Hồ-Nai Bùi-Chu (Tailors)	11.26.54	1.6.55	13	78,000
8		—	Hồ-Nai Bùi-Chu (lace)	11.28.54	1.6.55	36	8,800
9		—	Hồ-Nai Bùi-Chu (Mats)	11.27.54	1.6.55	48	18,400
10		—	Hồ-Nai Bùi-Chu (carpenters)	11.29.54	1.6.55	12	14,100
11	1954	—	Hồ-Nai Bùi-Chu (Charcoal)	11.25.54	1.6.55	15	11,100
12		Sài-gon	Vietnamese Handicraft	11.23.54	1.6.55	15	100,000
13		Biên-Hòa	Bàn gỗ Biên-Hòa (Mats)	12.10.54	1.21.55	30	70,000
14		Sài-gon	Lợi-Hòa (Weavers)	5.25.54	3.18.55	200	73,200
				TOTAL (1954)...		884	581,900
15	1955	Biên-Hòa	Thanh-Hóa Hồ-Nai (cone shaped hats)	1.9.55	3.18.55	99	40,000
16	—	Sài-gon	Chợ-Đũi (printing)	4.1.55	5.3.55	50	100,000
17	—	—	Công-Thành (Weaving)	3.18.55	5.18.55	116	36,800
18	—	Biên-Hòa	Liên-Minh (dyeing) and Weaving)	10.15.55	1.5.56	39	114,000
19	—	—	Mộc-Lâm (carpenters)	12.15.55	1.27.56	24	25,500
20	—	Gia-Định	Bắc-Hà (Weaving)	10.19.55	2.5.56	59	5,600

Table No 8 (cont)

Serial number	Years	Provinces	NAMES OF COOPS	CREATION		Mem-Ber-ship	Paid up shares		
				Creation date	Approval date				
21	1955	Cho-Lon	Buildings (ool)	11.10.55	3.1.56	7	6,900\$00		
22			Biên-Hòa	Hà-Tiêu (weaving)	12.6.55	4.25.56	52	69,000	
23			Định-Lương	Án-Đức (mats)	7.26.55	5.2.56	101	7,600	
24			Sài-gon	Hưng-Yết (rice mill)	3.29.55	5.18.55	87	19,500	
25			Biên-Hòa	Liên-Hòa-Hà-Nai (weaving)	2.14.55	5.30.55	43	29,000	
26			Cholon	Hammock	4.21.55	6.3.55	375	57,145	
27			Biên-Hòa	Firewood production and consumption	4.15.55	6.3.55	25	200,000	
28			Gia-Định	Trung-Chánh (carpenters)	4.15.55	6.13.55	244	233,200	
29			Biên-Hòa	Thạnh-Son-Gia-Kiến (cone shaped hats)	4.21.55	6.20.55	21	16,200	
30					Thạnh-Son (mats)	4.21.55	6.20.55	59	26,400
31			Thạnh-Son-Gia-Kiến (carpenters)	4.21.55	6.20.55	20	14,700		
32		Định-Lương	Mô-Dông (mats)	4.21.55	6.20.55	212	82,200		
33		Tây-Ninh	Building houses	4.21.55	7.9.55	27	16,000		
34	1956	Sài-gon	Bread making	4.21.55	6.20.55	24	10,000		
35			Gia-Định	Weaving industry development	4.21.55	6.12.55	29	85,600	
36			Tây-Ninh	Dyeing and weaving	6.15.55	9.29.55	29	180,000	
37			Tây-Ninh	Tressing	6.15.55	9.19.55	61	10,000	
38			Sài-gon	Nha-Xá (weaving)	8.8.55	10.28.55	125	146,000	
39			Gia-Định	Silk production	7.28.55	11.22.55	143	163,100	
40			Cholon	Soap production	8.26.55	12.7.55	121	150,000	
75				Định-Tuyên		3.28.56			

Table No 8 (Cont.)

Serial number	Years	Provinces	NAMES OF COOPS	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
41		Định-Tường	Thới-Lai (mast)	6.17.55	12.29.55	77	9,700\$
42		Lâm-Đông	Đa-Minh Lâm-Lạc (mast)	9.28.55	12.29.56	39	50,000
43		Quảng-Nam	Phan-Rí (weaving)	9.8.55	1.25.57	48	49,500
44		Biên-Hòa	Võ-Đông (carpenters)	4.12.55	6.30.55	232	88,200
				TOTAL (1955) . . . . .		2,228	2,023,845
45	1956	Saigon	Hợp-Hòa (coton thread)	2.9.56	1.25.55	76	28,700
46		Bình-Định	Tam-quan (coconut)	2.20.56	4.1.57	229	200,000
47	1956	Kiên-Hoà	An Hòa (coconut)	3.8.56	1.14.57	89	22,800
48		Tây-Ninh	Tây-Ninh (woodcutters)	4.2.56	12.24.56	179	121,000
49		Biên-Hòa	Hồ-Nại Bùi-Chu (weaving)	6.3.56	10.29.56	45	67,500
50		Phú-Yên	Lộc-Thành (weaving)	6.18.56	4.1.57	64	45,000
51		Cholon	Tư-Phát (weaving)	7.12.56	1.21.57	30	90,000
52		Saigon	Việt-Long (weaving)	7.20.56	11.23.56	32	95,200
53		Gia-Định	Tiền-Ích (weaving)	8.4.56	12.13.56	73	48,500
54		Gia-Định	Hoà-Lạc (weaving)	8.20.56	10.29.56	248	145,000
55		Chợ-lớn	Ninh-Phát (weaving)	8.26.56	4.9.57	174	17,400
56		Kiên-Hoà	Bền-tre (copra cake)	9.4.56	2.20.57	1,793	415,400
57		Gia-Định	Chân-Hưng (weaving)	9.13.56	3.5.57	44	1,007,000
58		Saigon	Metal handicraft and industry	9.19.56	1.2.57	18	1,730,000



Table No 8 (cont.)

Serial numbers	Years	Provinces	NAMES OF COOPS	CREATION		Members	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
58		Saigon	Metal and wood handicraft and embroidery	9-27-56	11-23-56	15	100,000\$
59		Saigon	Handicraft	3-1-56	9-15-56	35	20,000
60		Gia-Dinh	Textile (weaving and dyeing)	7-23-56	7-7-56	35	112,000
61		Hue	Bread ovens	2-16-56	9-17-56	35	53,000
62		Biên-Hoa	Tiền-Châu (weaving)	10-19-56	9-25-56	80	29,200
63		Biên-Hung	Forestry handicraft	9-25-56	10-25-56	216	201,500
64		Hoà-Binh	Weaving	11-24-56	3-5-56	51	33,500
65		Nam-Viet	Railroad	1-22-56	3-12-56	45	239,500
66		An-Lac	Weaving	1-10-56	4-19-56	80	100,000
67		Ngoc-Huong	Tea	2-24-56	5-3-56	13	62,000
68		Cholon	Aluminum	2-7-56	5-13-56	158	1,335,000
69		Chau-Doc	Rope	2-8-56	6-29-56	40	5,500
70		Gia-Dinh	Tiền-Châu (weaving)	4-25-56	6-10-56	581	16,000
71			Metal handicraft	4-2-56	6-19-56	100	50,000
72		Saigon	Artificial flowers	4-7-56	6-13-56	10	100,000
73		Gia-Dinh	Handicraft	5-17-56	7-18-56	180	26,200
74		Biên-Hoa	Textile (weaving)	5-6-56	7-26-57	69	7,200
75		Dinh-Tuong	Handicraft	5-28-56	8-7-56	15	100,000

Table No 8 (cont.)

Serial numbers	Years	Provinces	NAMES OF COOPS	CREATION		Members per ship	Paid up shares	
				Creation date	Approval date			
77		Gia-Định	Công-Hòa (Embroidery)	5.27.56	8.7.56	113	342,000\$	
78		Vinh-long	Hiệp-Thành (weaving)	10.19.56	1.25.57	9	62,500	
79		Gia-Định	Phù-Hòa (embroidery)	10.29.56	3.14.57	200	20,000	
80		Qui-Nhon	Hợp-Tin (weaving and dyeing)	11.3.56	2.23.57	30	320,000	
81		An-Giang	Châu-Phú (weaving)	11.6.56	2.20.57	193	32,200	
				<b>TOTAL (1956) . . . . .</b>		<b>4,960</b>	<b>7,203,800</b>	
82		1957	Saigon	Hà-Đông (weaving)	3.4.57	9.11.57	12	12,000
83			Cholon	Nguyễn-Trí-Phuong (weaving)	3.17.57	9.30.57	38	8,200
84	Quảng-Nam		Đại-lộc (weaving)	3.19.57	3.29.57	136	33,500	
85	—		Điện-Bàn (weaving)	4.1.57	9.25.57	65	17,100	
86	Thừa-Thiên		Vinh-Cán (tile and brick)	4.1.57	1.9.58	228	121,500	
87	Quảng-Nam		Duy-Xuyên (weaving)	4.2.57	11.21.57	382	42,400	
88	—		Quảng-Nam (weaving)	5.28.57	11.14.57	468	827,000	
89	Saigon		Bình-Đông (weaving)	6.23.56	8.31.58	54	245,000	
90	Thừa-Thiên		Phu-Cam (conical hats)	8.12.57	12.30.57	84	3,400	
91	Quảng-Ngai		Nghĩa-Hà (mats)	9.2.57	2.15.58	130	2,490	
92	Quảng-Nam		Nghĩa-Hòa (mats)	9.22.57	2.15.58	194	3,500	
93	Gia-Định		Công-Bình (mats)	11.2.57	12.2.7	50	24,700	
94	Kiên-Hòa		Thanh-Phú (mats)	12.23.57	2.3.58	10	30,000	
95	Bình-Định		Nam-Bình	9.26.56	7.23.57	71	399,000	
				<b>TOTAL (1956) . . . . .</b>		<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,776,690</b>	

Table No 8 (cont.)

Serial numbers	Years	Provinces	NAMES OF COOPS	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
96	1958	Long-An	Châu-Hiệp (weaving)	1.1.58	1.15.58	180	500,000
97		Quảng-Nam	Duy-Xuyên (weaving)	3.5.58	4.21.58	128	112,900
98		"	Sơn-Khánh (pottery)	3.20.58	5.17.58	21	74,000
99		Kiên-Hòa	Côn-Hưu (tailors)	3.25.58	10.31.58	13	30,000
100		Biên-Hòa	Biên-Hòa (fine arts)	10.14.58	4.18.58	81	99,000
101		Cholon	Việt-Hòa (weaving)	6.18.58	7.31.58	76	62,000
102		Gia-Định	Đức-Thành (weaving)	6.20.57	8.12.58	159	37,200
103		Quảng-Ngai	Tư-Nghĩa (weaving)	9.12.58	2.6.59	194	3,500
104		"	Phổ-Hưng (weaving)	11.7.58	4.16.59	169	68,350
				<b>TOTAL (1958)</b>			<b>1,021</b>
105	1959	Đà-Nẵng	Bảo-Đáp	10.24.59	2.3.60	65	17,100
106		Gia-Định	Canh-Cử	11.22.59	5.2.60	29	18,400
107		"	Hải-Đương	11.5.59	5.2.60	69	823,500
			<b>TOTAL (1959)</b>			<b>163</b>	<b>859,000</b>
108	1960	"	Đông-Hải	1.10.60	5.30.60	53	30,000
109		Bình-Dương	Đông-Thành	1.10.60	5.2.60	40	25,300
110		Gia-Định	Minh-Đức	4.18.60	5.30.60	94	14,400
111		"	Tin-Mỹ	4.1.60	5.30.60	150	2,500
			<b>TOTAL (1960)</b>			<b>223</b>	<b>72,200</b>
			<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>11,131</b>	<b>13,704,485</b>

Table 9

## CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
1	1946	An-Giang	Châu-Độc	10-23-46	—	2,909	25,000\$
				TOTAL (1955) . . .		2,909	25,000\$
2	1955	Gia-Định	Chihoa (for workmen)	8-16-55	10-7-55	62	10,000\$
3	—	Dalat	Dalat (for civil servants)	11-6-55	2-1-56	114	13,000
				TOTAL (1955) . . .		176	23,000\$
4	1956	Saigon	Popular cons. Coop.	9-22-56	12-18-56	649	700,000\$
5	—	Tây-Ninh	Tayninh (food Coop.)	4-8-56	1-25-57	225	145,450
6	—	Cholon	Protestant coop.	7-10-56	1-24-57	21	30,000
7	—	Saigon	Labor coop.	4-1-56	5-30-56	1,500	300,000
8	—	Cholon	Vietnamese workers coop.	10-18-56	5-21-57	325	266,400
				TOTAL (1956) . . .		5,720	1,441,850\$

**Table 9 (cont.)**

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
9	1957	Biên-Hòa	Citizens' Assembly coop.	2-20-57	3-21-57	31	159,500\$
				TOTAL (1957) . . .		31	159,500
10	1958	Côn-Sơn	National Revolution Movement of Thuathien Province Dilinh Supplying highlanders	3-15-58	4-19-58	34	587,100
11	—	Huế		3-18-58	8-26-59	11,429	120,773
12	—	Dilinh		5-28-58	9-30-58	176	327,900
13	—	Blaø		7-3-58	12-3-58	116	144,350
				TOTAL (1958) . . .		11,755	1,180,123
				GRAND TOTAL . . .		20,591	2,829,473\$

Table No 10

## EXPORTATION OF VEGETABLES TO SINGAPORE

Year	Quantity	Value		
		P. Sterling	St. \$	V N \$
1958	232,660			936,255.00
1959	1,164,275		47,991.12	4,534,015.00
1960 (as of June 30)	330,000	7,894.32	239,054.52	741,225.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,726,935</b>	<b>7,894.32</b>	<b>287,045.64</b>	<b>6,211,495.00</b>

## EXPORTATION OF FISH TO SINGAPORE

Year	Quantity	Value	
		St. \$	VN \$
1957	228,850 kg 500	230,569 st 25	2,605,129\$99
1958	398,787. 000	490,708. 01	9,148,069.306
1959	452,688. 500	556,806. 85	8,754,995.590
1960 (as of June 30)	386,693. 500	370,362. 85	5,218,749.250
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,447,019. 500</b>	<b>1,648,246. 90</b>	<b>25,721,944.136</b>

Table 11

## SUNDRY COOPERATIVES

Serial Number	Years	Provinces	Names of Cooperatives	CREATION		Membership	Paid up shares
				Creation date	Approval date		
1	1958	Giadinh	Credit Stanvac	2-13-58	4-2-58	246	1,104,000\$
2	—	—	Agricultural Credit for construction	10-7-58	1-13-59	67	357,000\$
				TOTAL (1958) . . .		313	1,461,000\$

**THE SEVENTEEN FIRST RAIFFEISEN-TYPE COOPERATIVES**  
(as of June 1960)

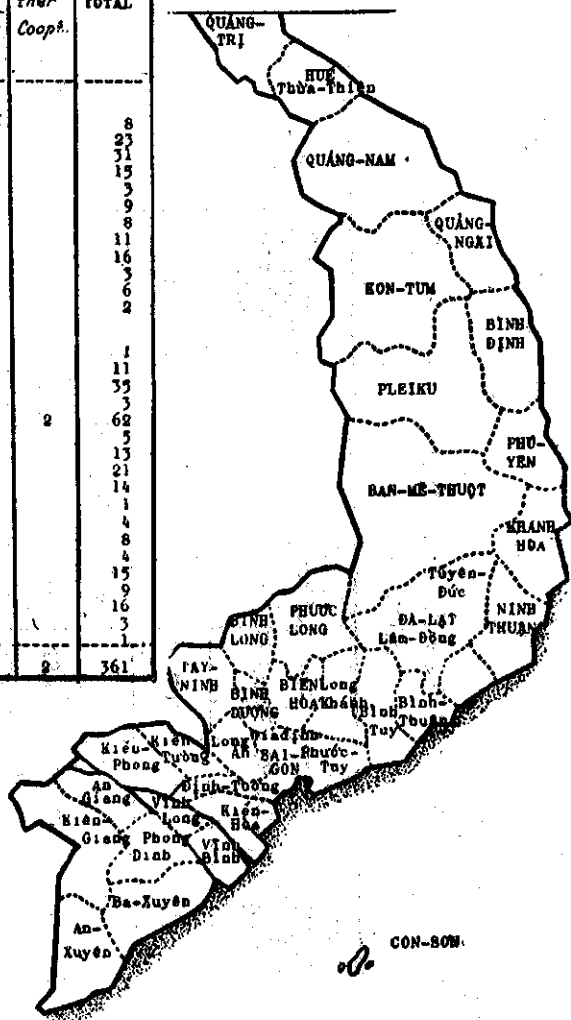
Table No 12

Origin of Cooperatives	Number of Cooperatives		Social Contributions			Surface area cultivated by Cooperatives (Ha)	Agricultural Credit					Fertilizers				
	At Creation date	As of June 30	At Creation date	As of June 30	Capital (VN \$)		Number of loans	Amount of		Amount due (VN \$)	Savings (VN \$)	Tricalcic phosphate		Ammonium sulfate		Total Amount (VN \$)
								Loans (VN \$)	Reimbursement (VN \$)			Quantities (Tons)	Value (VN \$)	Quantities (Tons)	Value (VN \$)	
<i>Định-Tường</i>																
Long-Định	288	267	298	267	16,850	852.02.16	104	209,200	209,200	0	10,460	51,600	115,396.18	29,800	98,125.62	213,921.62
Long-An	106	137	127	157	12,180	326.15.00	21	47,000	47,000	0	2,350	8,150	18,226.34	6,250	19,375.00	37,601.34
Tam-Hiệp	83	107	88	109	5,725	352.00.00	32	72,000	72,000	0	3,600	7,350	16,437.25	13,000	41,480.60	57,845.85
Vinh-Kim	115	111	115	111	8,100	115.91.00	38	44,000	48,400	0	2,420	0,650	1,453.64	2,600	8,561.28	10,014.92
Mỹ-Phong	117	140	124	155	7,415	495.82.00	14	29,800	29,800	0	1,490	12,900	28,849.05	4,000	13,171.20	42,020.25
Lương-bò-lạc	77	108	80	111	8,000	264.91.00	24	57,000	57,000	0	2,850					
Thân-c.-nghĩa	89	114	93	117	7,600	336.50.00	38	80,600	80,600	0	4,030					
Tác-Thủ	72	168	74	170	13,250	615.20.00	65	170,600	170,600	0	8,530	13,600	30,747.70	7,500	23,386.97	54,134.67
Phước-Trung	63	140	63	140	6,325	390.30.00	17	43,000	43,000	0	2,150	8,950	20,234.70	5,350	17,747.56	37,982.26
Kiến-Phước	80	193	81	201	10,600	487.80.00	15	26,500	26,508	0	1,325	5,400	12,208.65	12,100	38,248.47	48,770.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>96,045</b>	<b>4,232.11.96</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>784,100</b>	<b>784,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,205</b>	<b>108,600</b>	<b>243,553.51</b>	<b>80,150</b>	<b>260,024.87</b>	<b>503,578.38</b>
<i>Ba-Xuyên</i>																
An-Trạch	190	254	208	278	23,750	1,215.00.00	104	197,100	108,029.60	10,070.40	9,855					
Châu-Hưng	129	161	135	184	15,125	990.42.00	34	70,500	70,500.00	0	3,525					
Liêu-Tê	150	152	191	196	15,600	939.51.00	134	243,400	10,865.00	232,535.00	12,170					
Phong-Thạnh	182	336	212	367	29,510	1,875.00.00	101	192,200	192,200.00	0	9,610					
Thuận-Hòa	168	101	189	121	9,250	789.00.00	73	133,600	117,704.00	15,896.00	6,680					
Long-Điền	166	185	240	252	20,150	644.51.00	61	97,000	97,000.00	0	4,850					
Vinh-Mỹ	188	465	248	517	36,530	2,406.00.00	238	408,100	381,114.50	26,985.50	20,405					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>149,915</b>	<b>8,879.44.00</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1,341,900</b>	<b>1,056,413.10</b>	<b>285,485.90</b>	<b>67,095</b>					



# CHART OF COOPERATIVES OF VARIOUS TYPES

PROVINCES	C O O P E R A T I V E S							TOTAL
	Ri- ce	A. gri- cul- tu- ral	Fo- res- try	Ani- mal breed- ing	Con- su- mers	Han- di- craft	Fi- she- ry	
<b>CENTER V.N.</b>								
Quảng-Trí		1				7		8
Thừa-Thiên	1	10	1		1	7		23
Quảng-Nam	1	21				2		31
Quảng-Ngãi	1	7				5		15
Bình-Dịnh						3		9
Phủ-Yên		2	1			1		6
Khánh-Hòa	1	4				7		11
Ninh-Thuận		3	1			1		16
Bình-Thuận		1				14		3
Bình-Tuy						3		6
Lâm-Đông		3			2	1		2
Tuyên-Dức		1			1			
<b>SOUTH V.N.</b>								
Long-Khánh		1						1
Phước-Tuy		1				10		11
Biển-Hòa		2			1	32		35
Bình-Dương			2			1		3
Gia-Dịnh		4	1	2	5	47	1	62
Tây-Ninh					1	3		5
Long-An	5	8						13
Định-Tường	4	12		1		3	1	21
Kiến-Hòa	2	3		1		4		14
Kiến-Phong		1				4		1
Vĩnh-Long	1	2				1		4
Vĩnh-Bình	3	1					2	8
Phong-Dinh	4							4
An-Giang	3	7			1	2		15
Kiên-Giang	2	1				6		9
Ba-Xuyên	7	8				1		16
An-Xuyên	1		1					3
Cần-Sơn					1			1
	40	104	7	4	13	111	80	361



## SITUATION OF FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

As of June 30, 1960

PROVINCES	DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS	No. of communal Board of Directors	UNITS	MEMBER SHARE	NO. SHARES	AMOUNT COLLECTED		EXPENDITURES	Remarks
						SHARES	ENTRANCE FEES AND ANNUAL FEES		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>CENTER VIỆT - NAM</b>									
QUẢNG-TRỊ	Triệu-Phong	18	618	15,404	12,412	60,320	54,460	—	
THỪA-THIỆN	(9 districts)	80	1,562	46,613	12,010	—	90,968	21,947	
QUẢNG-NAM	Điện-Biên	30	476	12,126	647	100	45,815	25,805	
	Đại-Lộc	14	186	4,944	464	—	40,020	26,082	
QUẢNG-NGÃI	Mộ-Đức	12	570	16,397	12,645	24,640	18,080	—	
BÌNH-ĐÌNH	Án-Nhơn	15	136	4,875	2,609	—	—	—	
	Tuy-Phước	10	100	3,491	2,357	—	—	—	
PHÚ-YÊN	Tuy-Hòa	10	261	10,551	2,524	—	14,920	—	
NINH-HÒA	Ninh-Hòa	10	136	4,225	4,800	98,650	121,790	—	
	Vạn-Ninh	9	35	833	876	—	—	—	
NINH-THUẬN	Bửu-Son	9	61	1,859	1,350	92,000	16,506	5,695	
BÌNH-THUẬN	Hàm-Thị	10	100	15,274	2,304	—	19,810	2,424	
<b>TOTAL (a) :</b>	20 Districts	257	4,385	126,126	54,775	270,680	417,978	82,053	

## SITUATION OF FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

As of June 30, 1960

PROVINCES	DISTRICT ASSO- CIATIONS	N <sup>o</sup> of communal Board of Directors	UNITS	MEMBER SHIP	N <sup>o</sup> SHARES	AMOUNT COLLECTED		EXPENDI- TURES	Re - marks
						SHARES	ENTRANCE FEES AND ANNUAL FEES		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			<b>SOUTH VIỆT-NAM</b>						
AN-GIANG	Châu-Thành	4	100	2,619	932	23,900	18,870	—	
	Châu-Phú	3	78	2,976	47	—	1,080	370	
	Chợ-Mới	2	61	1,906	1,269	—	13,555	—	
	Thốt-Nốt	2	49	1,475	647	31,500	9,210	5,940	
		1	24	510	—	—	—	—	
BÀ-XUYỀN	8	20	501	15,658	—	—	—	—	
BÌNH-DƯƠNG	Bến-Cái	2	14	387	275	—	—	—	
	Châu-Thành	3	117	412	—	—	400	—	
	Củ-Chi	5	166	5,219	1,801	370	20,890	1,469	
	Dầu-Tiếng	2	25	779	—	—	2,960	—	
	Lát-Thiếu	3	25	708	—	—	5,050	—	
BIÊN-HÒA	Châu-Thành	10	57	1,442	—	—	7,203	2,001	
	Đĩ-An	3	17	398	—	—	4,664	2,310	
	Long-Thành	4	29	808	—	20,200	9,030	4,050	

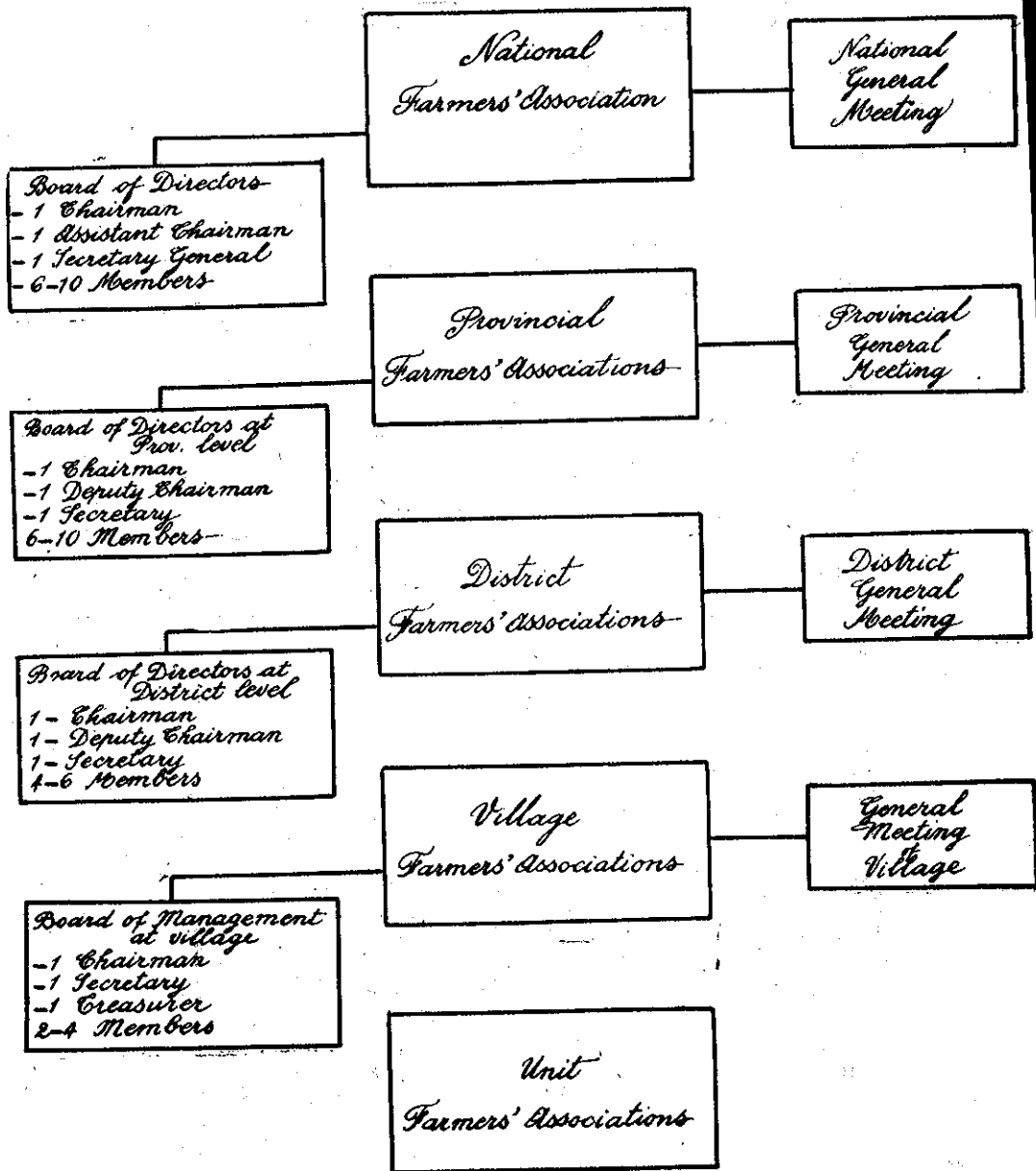
TABLE No 14 (Cont.)

## SITUATION OF FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

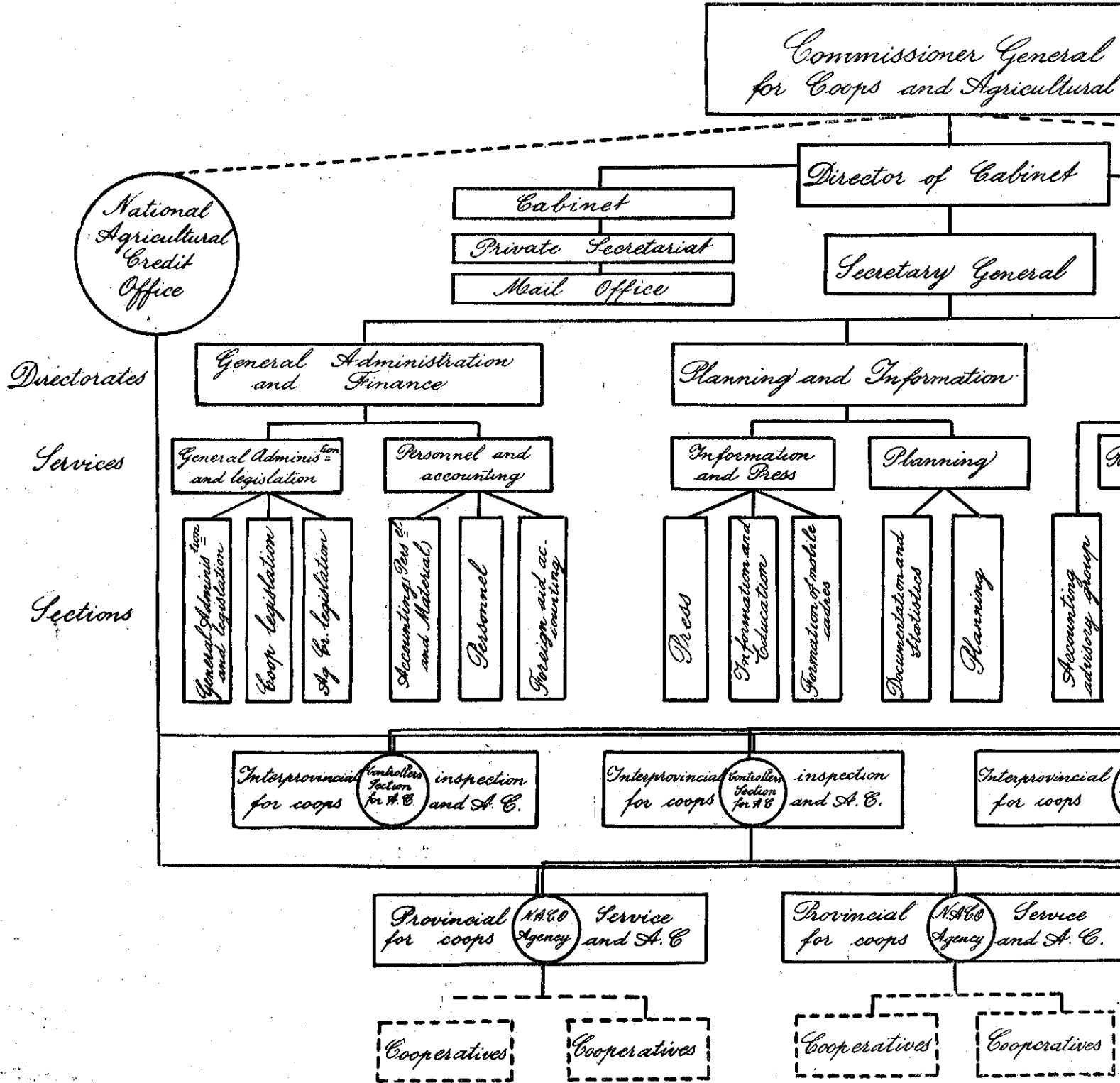
As of June 30, 1960

PROVINCES	DISTRICT ASSO- CIATIONS	No of communal Board of Directors	MEMBER		No SHARES	AMOUNT COLLECT D		EXPENDI- TURES	Re- marks	
			UNITS	SHIP		SHARES	ENTRA CE FEES AND ANNUAL FEES			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
			SOUTH VIET-NAM							
ĐÌNH-TƯỜNG	Bán-Tranh	2	16	691	—	200	4,530	2,345		
	Cái-Bè	2	41	1,432	—	—	6,150	200		
	Chợ-Gạo	2	32	964	—	—	5,850	3,147		
	Châu-Thành	2	17	513	—	—	4,950	—		
	Gò-Công	2	34	1,052	—	—	22,330	480		
	Hòa-Đông	2	15	461	—	—	5,850	262		
		1	2	41	1,372	—	—	3,840	116	
		3 } coops	22	212	6,159	—	—	—	—	
	GIA-ĐÌNH	7	20	107	3,067	—	—	14,600	1,181	
	KIẾN-HÒA	4	20	183	5,394	3,150	32,912	86,059	—	
KIẾN-TƯỜNG		20	225	5,915	5,954	—	660	—		
LONG-AN	Cần-Giועc	5	97	4,024	—	—	—	—		
	Thủ-Thờa	50	123	6,762	—	—	—	—		
	5 coops	50	123	6,762	—	—	—	—		
PHONG-DINH	Châu-Thành	11	148	3,396	660	—	—	—		
	Long-Mỹ	4	33	1,129	1,040	—	—	—		
	Phụng-Hiệp	2	71	1,917	780	69,500	10,917	6,940.40		
	Phong-Phủ	4	53	1,760	1,760	—	—	—		
		1	3	28	959	—	—	—	—	

# Organization Chart - Farmers' Association



# Commissariat General for Co-operatives directly responsible to the President



# Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit

## Presidency of the Republic

