

TENTH ICA/JAPAN TRAINING COURSE FOR STRENGTHENING  
MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN ASIA  
INDIA, MALAYSIA, JAPAN

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**COUNTRY PAPER**

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TENTH ICA/ JAPAN <sup>TRAINING</sup> TRADING COURSE FOR STRENGTHENING MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN ASIA.

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CHAPTER ONE

General information on Myanmar

Location and Area

Union of Myanmar is situated in South East Asia and Geographically is the largest in land mass. It shares common borders with Bangladesh, India, China, Laos and Thailand . The Total area of the Country is about 261228 square miles and stretches for about 1275 miles from North to South and 582 miles from East to West. More than half of the country is bounded by mountains and mountain ranges and which are mostly covered with ever green forests.

Population

The population of the Union of Myanmar in 1994/95 was estimated at 43.92 million, an increase of 0.80 million over the 1993/94 population of 43.12 million, registering a growth rate of 1.87 percent.

Of the total estimated population of 43.92 million the male population was 21.83 million or 49.70 percent and the female population was 22.09 million or 50.30 percent. A review of the age distribution show that 14.85 million or 33.81 percent are in the age group of under 15 years, 25.81 million or 58.77 percent are in the working age group of the 15 and 59 years and 3.26 million or 7.42 percent are in the age group of 60 years and above.

Agricultural products

In order to enhance the production of paddy, cultivation of summer paddy , double cropping of paddy during monsoon, triple cropping paddy in irrigated areas, rice gardening, paddy rationing and integrated paddy fish farming were carried out. As a result the production not only meets domestic requirements but also give surplus for export. According to the 1994/95 provisional data, paddy is cultivated on 15.2 million acres, producing 201.6 million baskets, an increase of 1.1 million acres and 98.4 million baskets over the previous years level. According to the 1994/95 provisional data , the sown acreage of monsoon paddy was 12.0 million acres, producing 697.2

million baskets, an increase of 0.1 million acres and 32.2 million baskets compared with the previous year. The cultivation of summer paddy was estimated at 3.2 million acres with the production of 204.5 million baskets, exceeding the previous years level by 1.0 million acres and 66.2 million baskets.

#### General physical features

##### Climate

Myanmar enjoys a tropical climate with three seasons. The raining season from mid May to mid-October, the dry cool season from mid-October to mid-February and the warm hot season from mid-February to mid- Myanmar agriculture is highly dependent on the south-west monsoon for its annual share of water resources and moisture.

##### People

The population of the Union of Myanmar in 1994/95 was estimated to be 43.92 million Myanmar is a Union of many nationalities with as many as 135 ethnic group, speaking different languages and dialects. Bamar who make up to 68 percent of the Myanmar population is the largest of the nationalities.

##### Religion

About 85 percent of the population mainly Bamars, Shan and Kayins are Buddhists, while the rest are Christians, Muslims and Hindu.

#### CHAPTER TWO

##### Status of Agriculture in the country

Land holding and farm population and its feature.

Agriculture being the mainstay of the national economy, all out efforts have been made in order to step up agricultural production. Reform measures focusing on five factors namely extension of cultivated area, provision of sufficient water supply, encouragement of agricultural mechanization, increased use of improved agro - practices and increased production and use of quality seeds, have been emphasised the farmers themselves made efforts to increase the agricultural production depending on the type of land, weather conditions and market demand. According to the statistic, concerning to the farm household and land holdings, it is estimated that about (4) million farm households are residing in rural areas. According to the 1994/95 (provisional data) the detail structure of land holding and farm households are shown in appendix(A).

In 1994-95 115628 acres have been allocated to 747 organization and private entrepreneurs and 3649 acres leased to 112 organizations and private entrepreneurs for undertaking integrated paddy and fish farming.

Agricultural production has accordingly increased substantially in 1994/95 due to various efforts. According to the provisional data, the total gross sown acreage increased to 30.5 millions acres, exceeding the previous years figure by 2.33 million acres. The gross sown area of 30.5 million acres comprised of 22.2 million acres of net sown area and 8.2 million acres of mixed and multiple cropping areas. Thus the net sown and mixed multiple cropping areas increased by 0.64 million acres and 1.6 million acres respectively.

#### Main crops and irrigation potentials

The provisional data for 1994/95 shows that the total crop area of the country is 30.5 million acres, with mixed and multiple cropping area 8.2 million acres included. Main agricultural products of Myanmar are as follows:

(a) Cereal crops

Paddy

Wheat

Maize

(b) Oil crops

Groundnut

Sesamum

(c) Beans and pulses

(d) Industrial crops

Sugar cane

Jute

Cotton

Virginia tobacco

Crop production in Myanmar is mainly depending on monsoon rains. The availability of adequate water for agriculture is a critical factor. Provision irrigation facilities, main ingredient for the development of agriculture sector was undertaken by five methods. In order to expedite the provision of irrigation and flood protection facilities, the State has been incurring a large amount of expenditure annually by implementing irrigation and embankment project while making special efforts to expand in the completion of these networks to facilitate early provision of water supply. The State has also been giving special emphasis on systematic maintenance of existing irrigation and

embankment systems while the construction of medium and small scale irrigation networks requiring small investment with quick return were carried out the active cooperation of the public. In order to enhance the cropping intensity in the short run, measures such as storing water by blocking streams and creeks, building small scale embankment works, drilling tube wells, extensive use of pump irrigation and other means were resorted to. This was achieved by the mobilising the people and with effective support and assistance given by the State. According to the 1994/95 provisional data, the total irrigable area undertaken by the Irrigation Department increased by 11659 acres. Consequently, the irrigated land area according to the 1994/95 provisional data increased to 4.1 million acres, which shows an increase of 0.8 million acres over the preceding year. There has been a marked increase in irrigated area by water pumps. The irrigated crops area has also increased significantly to 5.0 million acres according to the 1994/95 provisional data, which shows significant increase of 1.0 million acres over the preceding year, this was mainly due to marked expansion in the irrigated areas of double cropping paddy and summer paddy, Hence, the ratio of irrigated land area in the net area sown has increased significantly to 18.3 per cent according to the 1994/95 provisional data, compared with the previous year's level of 15.3 percent.

- Cropping irrigated area and position of crops under irrigation are shown in appendix B and C.

#### Agriculture as an industry:

Myanmar has agro-ecological zones, it has been growing cereal crops, oil seed crops, pulses, industrial crops, vegetable, fruits and flowers under different system.

In Myanmar agricultural, cereal crop forms the most important crop with an area constituting more than 50% of the total crop sown area of 25 million acres (10 million hectares). Among the cereal crops, rice is being grown widely through out the country and its share is more than 50% of the total crop sown area, Oil seed crops occupy the second most important position next to cereal, followed by pulses in the third place and industrial crops in the fourth.

#### Animal Husbandary:

According to the 1994/95 provisional data artificial insemination works totalling 93882 dosages on cattle and 5007 dosages on pigs were carried out to promote livestock breeding. To enhance animal health, 12.1 million cattle, 1.0 million pigs, and 14.9 million fowls were vaccinated while 0.6 million cattle, 0.5 million pigs and 1.4 million fowls were treated. A pilot scheme for the establishment of free zone area of cattle foot and mouth disease at Yanbye Island in Rakhine State

was being introduced beginning from 1994/95. In addition, nasal spray vaccine for hemorrhagic septicaemia has been produced on an experimental scale to replace the conventional intermuscular vaccine.

With a view to promote sufficiency of animal feed supply, acres of Land were developed in Kayah and Mon state and Sagaing, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyarwady Division in 1994/95.

According to the 1994/95 provisional data, the number of draught cattle increased to 6.7 million heads, cattle other than draught cattle to 5.5 million heads, sheep and goats to 1.5 million heads, pigs to 2.9 million fowls to 29.4 million and duck to 4.7 million. More effective measures are being taken against illicit trafficking of cattle across the border.

#### Fertilizer production and distribution:

According to the 1994/95 provisional data, the production of chemical fertilizer is 235 metric tons.

In order to enhance production of crops not only Myanmar Agriculture Service but also other State Organization, Cooperative Societies and private entrepreneurs have been procuring fertilizer locally and from abroad for distribution to the farmers. According to the 1994/95 provisional data, a total of 370 thousand metric tons of chemical fertilizers was procured, an increase of 4 thousand metric tons over the previous year. Procurement by organizations comprised 340 thousand metric tons by Myanmar Agriculture Service, 100 thousand metric tons by other state organization, 200 thousand metric tons by Cooperative Societies and 200 metric tons by private entrepreneurs. The total distribution of chemical fertilizers was 390 thousand metric tons, an increase of about 100 thousand metric tons over the previous year. The distribution of fertilizer by Myanmar Agriculture Service comprised 360 thousand metric tons of fertilizers for paddy cultivation representing 95.2 per cent of the total distribution and an increase of 110 thousand metric tons over the preceding year. The second largest portion of the fertilizers were distributed for the cultivation of cotton and jute. A part from chemical fertilizers, efforts were also being made for systematic mobilization and utilization of natural fertilizers.

Procurement and Distribution of chemical fertilizers are shown in appendix (D- 1 & D-2 )

#### Agro-processing sector and Marketing of Agricultural produce:

In 1994-95 beginning April 1994, The Ministry of Agriculture has formed a separate Myanmar Jute Enterprise with a view to overseeing Jute production in all its processes from planting to purchasing, production and exporting. Similarly Myanmar Sugarcane Enterprise is practising the processes from planting to purchasing, production and exporting. Similarly Myanmar Sugarcane

enterprise is practising the processes from planting to purchasing, production and marketing, Myanmar cotton and Sericulture Enterprise is also undertaking as above mentioned. Myanmar Agricultural Service distributed seeds, agricultural inputs and disseminated agro- techniques to the farmers and procured back, maize, beans and pulses and sesamum for export and domestic consumption. Likewise, Myanmar Farm Enterprise supplied agricultural inputs and propagated agro - practices to the farmers for cultivation of paddy, maize sesamum and niger in return for farmers to sell back specified quotas. Myanmar Farm Enterprise has propagated new forming techniques and distributed quality rubber saplings and permitted the establishment of nursery farms. Furthermore, the purchase price of rubber was increased and marketing and distribution activities at local and foreign levels were undertaken.

Management of Agriculture; technological development in agriculture; research, and farm education and extension activities.

In order to step up agricultural production, research works were extensively carried out and prospective findings were disseminated to the farmers. Demonstrations and cultivation practices were extended by establishing model farms while crops and agro-practices suitable to the ecological conditions were disseminated. Moreover various measures have been taken to educate the farmers on agro-techniques and to increase production by effective utilization of fertilizers. In order to boost agricultural production by mixed and multiple cropping, arrangements were being made for extensive use of agro-machinery and implements in various stages of cultivation through demonstration on effectiveness of the use of machinery. An applied research was established at Mudon Township in 1991/92. Experimental and research work for perennial crops such as rubber, oil palm and cashew nut have been carried out. The Institute of Agriculture was integrated with the Ministry of Agriculture to be more effective with realities. According to the 1994/95 provisional data, extension workers totalled 6182, an increase of 50 over the previous year. Thus an extension worker supervised an average of 4927 acres which was 184 acres more than that of 1993/94.

The agricultural education division of Myanmar Agricultural Service (MAS) is also responsible for the transfer of agricultural technologies, including plant protection service to the whole peasantry. The transfer of technology is transmitted effectively at divisional, district, Township and village tract levels. Currently there are 13711 village tracts and about 4 million farm households in Myanmar. And at present, strength about 7000 village extension staff, the ratio works out to an average of 500 farmers per technician. MAS has Central Agricultural Development Training Centre. It serves as the nucleus for pre-service training, in-service training and



refresher courses.

The basic responsibilities of the (MAS) are as mentioned below:

- (a) The breeding and development of improved crops, formulation of suitable technological packages for different crops, organic, inorganic and bio-fertilizer research, the use of pesticides and pest management research, cropping pattern soil fertility studies, classification of soil and prevention of soil degradation.
- (b) The distribution of quality seeds undertaking necessary measures for the increased introduction of recommended crops, provision of assistance for higher crop yields and the transfer of modern agricultural practices as a means towards higher agricultural production.
- (c) The establishment of appropriate agricultural development programmes to ensure domestic self sufficiency, adequate provision of raw materials for local industries and generate increased exports.
- (d) The procurement and distribution of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, quality seeds and ploughing material, small farm implements and implementing foreign assisted programmes and
- (e) The establishment and management of State farms and plantation farms in strengthening public sector investment.

As mentioned above, research activities are mainly conducted by the Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI) of (MAS). CARI has several functions which include plant breeding and development of improved crop varieties, formulation of suitable technological packages for different crops, soil fertility studies and bio-fertilizer application, experiments on cropping systems.

### CHAPTER THREE

#### Cooperatives in Myanmar:

Myanmar Cooperative movement with the enactment of the new cooperative law more than thousand registered cooperative societies have been reconstructed in accordance with the provision of the new cooperative law. New societies were also formed under the new law. The overall number of registered societies as of 30 June 1995 is 22268 societies and with 3.9 million members in the grass-root primary societies. The breakdown of societies is shown in appendix (E). A primary cooperative society can be formed with at least five persons in order to promote collectively the interests of its members. A cooperative syndicate of the second tier can be formed with at least three primary cooperative societies. A Union of cooperative syndicate at the national level can be formed by amalgamating cooperative syndicate. The Central Cooperative society, the apex body of the movement can be formed by the cooperative syndicates and Union of cooperative department. The organizational structure of the

cooperative movement is shown in appendix (F)

#### Status of agriculture cooperatives

In Myanmar (2622) Agricultural producers cooperative societies and (152) agricultural producers cooperative syndicates have been formed. The total amount of acreage is 165919.30 acres is shown in appendix(G). In some societies the acreage is owned by the society in some they are wholly owned by the members. In the agricultural cooperatives, individual production is more common, but in some cases it is collective farming. The long term policy of agricultural cooperatives is collective farming. Mechanization of agriculture in Myanmar is taking momentum and so the cooperatives have adopted to using machineries such as tractors, seeders and power tillers. In some cases these machines are owned by the society and are leased to the members according to their needs. The products from the farm cooperative are then sold to other cooperatives or to private dealers. In some cases the products are sold collectively where the society handles the same. The society in turn purchases fertilizer and household goods which are used by the farmers. The societies farming is not restricted to one crop but it applies multiple cropping of different crops.

Some of the agricultural cooperative societies for the benefit of their members have opened health-care clinics and child care centres in the villages. Most of the cooperative also encourage in cattle breedings and fish ponds. The functions of agricultural cooperatives are distinguished as follows:

- (1) Means of production are owned by the individual members and practiced individual farming, collective purchase and distribution of farm requirements and sale of produce through cooperative goodwill.
- (2) Means of production are owned by the members but the production is mostly done on hiring basis. Tools and implements are hired by the society. Farm produce are owned by the society and the sale of produce is done by the society.
- (3) Means of production are owned by the society and adhere to collective production. Produce are sold by the societies. Members are entitled to dividend on shares and bonus.

## General description of their activities

Now Myanmar Government is organining and motivating the farmers to form the cropwise agricultural producers cooperatives and marketing cooperatives on the basis of cooperative principles.

In near future agricultural loans would disbursed to the agricultural producers cooperative, Myanmar Agricultural and Rural Development Bank and Myanmar Economic Bank.

At present, most of the agricultural producers cooperatives Ltd and its Syndicates mostly receive loans from township cooperative societies and and state/divisional cooperative syndicates. The cooperatives in line with the mechanization programme is adopting in using machineris such as tractors, seeders, and power tillers. These machines are owned by the society and are leased to the members for using in their field. Most of these cooperatives are also encouraged for cattle breeding and fish ponds by the State, where necessary assistance are rendered by the respective departments. The Mechanization Department also helps the farmers for cultivation; drilling tube wells at a low price. Myanma Agriculture service (MAS) also assists the farmers, member farmers to transfer the applied technology of crop production. The Mechanization Department is also selling the tractors and other farm implements to the needed farmers and member farmers by instalment basis.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Status of Hinthada Township Cooperative Society.

Hinthada Township cooperative was formed in 1972. It is situated in the Ayeyarwady division which is in the southern part of the country.

Hinthada Township cooperative society organizational structure consists of an executive committee with five members. A chairman, secretary and three executive members. These Five executive members have been administrating the organization in accordance with the rules and regulation for the prosperity of the organization. Our organization consist of planning, budget and research, production and servicing section. The production section is sub - divided into too sections which consists of agricultural and husbandary. Buying and selling of agricultural products are undertaken by the agricultural brokerage house. These sections are managed by pice managers and with an overall number of eighty staff in the organization.

## Relationship with other cooperatives

Our organizations formed by members societies, agricultural products cooperatives. Our Township cooperative society has duty promote inter-trade between cooperatives which are members of our society.

## Principal activities

Hinthada Township cooperative society objectives are:

- (1) To participate in concerted efforts for the development of market oriented economy.
- (2) To work jointly for capital needs and to solve financial problems and.
- (3) To Jointly invest in business which involves huge capital and which are in line with members needs and for the benefit for the economy.

The organization owned (200) acres of farm land has been used for agricultural production. Paddy and fish farming are the main stay of the agricultural production. Breeding of pigs and chicken are also source of income for the member farmers. Purchase of agricultural products produced by the farmers are sold to the divisional cooperative syndicate and to the Central cooperative society. Purchase were made on cash down payment.

In the Service section it is divided into road and water transport section in the road transport the society own three trucks and three tractors which are utilised in transportation of agricultural products to the respective markets. The water transport section also owned one ship and three motor boats which are also used in passengers and goods transportation. Hinthada township has to depend solely on the water transport for its livelihood.

Since cooperative are driven by non-business consideration, it becomes much more crucial to obtain and sharpen managerial capabilities in cooperative societies. Therefore this programme can enhance the skills and capabilities of the participant which will contribute to the sustain development of my cooperative.

#### Possible solution

To obtain sensitivity to emerging challenge and opportunities for agri-business cooperatives.

To update knowledge of various management tools and techniques for better decision making.

#### CHAPTER FIVE

#### Conclusion

The Cooperatives of Myanmar with the new Cooperative Society Law are under going many changes. And on the other hand in the make of new economic policies and structural adjustment programmes initiated in our country has attracted attention from local and foreign business. The new environment has also necessitated a drive for competitiveness among these organization which are increasingly faced with competition from the large domestic and foreign business organization. So far the cooperatives have stood by all challenges and have moved into the future. But like other cooperative in the region, Myanmar cooperatives need genuing approach, so as to organize ourselves collectively and build our own protective strategies to avoid exploitation. Agricultural is the most important sector of our economy. The Government is encouraging the farmers to form into agricultural cooperatives and our society it self is in the midst of development and structural changes and wish my experience gained from this training .I will be in letter position to assist for the development of my society.

## APPENDIX (A)

## Position of Land Area Cultivated by the Peasant Families and Agricultural Societies

1994-95

(Provisional)

No.	Size of holding	Number		Percentage	
		Peasant families and Societies (thousand)	Acres (thousand)	Peasant families and Societies	Acres
1	Under 5 acres	2775.6	6575.6	61.7	26.5
2	5 to 10 acres	1120.2	7961.1	24.9	32.0
3	10 to 20 acres	499.3	6914.2	11.1	27.8
4	20 to 50 acres	100.6	2734.6	22.2	11.0
5	50 to 1000 acres	1.4	94.8	0.04	0.4
6	100 to acres and above	0.8	578.8	0.02	2.3
Total		4497.9	4859.1	100.00	100.0

Notes:- Cultivated Land area includes agricultural Land and fallow Land.

Irrigated Area and Multiple Cropping Irrigated Area.

The position of irrigated area and multiple cropping irrigated area is shown in the table below.

irrigated Area and Multiple Cropping Irrigated Area

Sr No	Year	Net area	Irrigated sown (thousand acres )	cropping area (thousand acres)	Percentage of irrigated area	Percentage of Multiple cropping irrigated area
1	2	3	4	5	6 =4/3	7= 5/4
1	1940/41	17560	1562	81	8.9	5.2
2	1961/62	17698	1324	83	7.5	6.3
3	1969/70	19219	2020	270	10.5	13.4
4	1971/72	19674	2199	300	11.2	13.4
5	1973/74	19928	2700	313	12.0	13.0
6	1977/78	20041	2422	336	12.1	13.9
7	1981/82	20789	2579	347	12.4	13.5
8	1982/83	20337	2497	361	12.3	14.5
9	1983/84	20435	2630	355	12.9	13.5
10	1984/85	20656	2682	480	13.0	17.9
11	1985/86	20687	2616	432	12.6	16.5
12	1986/87	20338	2665	408	13.1	15.3
13	1987/88	19731	2463	379	12.5	15.4
14	1988/89	19903	2516	372	12.6	14.8
15	1989/90	20285	2483	388	12.2	15.6
16	1990/91	20568	2479	392	12.1	15.8
17	1991/92	20605	2467	407	12.0	16.5
18	1992/93	21533	2743	488	12.7	17.8
19	1993/94	21592	3303	703	15.3	21.3
20	(Provisional actual) 1994/95 (Provisional)	22225	4065	970	18.3	23.9

Note - net area sown includes area other than demarcated agricultural land.

## Irrigated Area by Crops.

The position of crops under irrigation is shown in the table below.

## Irrigated Area by Crops.

(Thousand acres)

Sr No	Crops	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 (Provisional actual)	1994/95 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Paddy	2063	2365	3307	4305
2	Wheat	64	53	48	48
3	Maize	14	12	9	13
4	Matpe (Black Gram)	1	8	4	9
5	Soya bean	2	2	2	3
6	Gram (Chick Pea)	94	81	64	71
7	Sadawpe (Garden pea)	2	2	2	2
8	Ground nut	8	10	10	8
9	Sesamum	186	185	146	136
10	Sunflower	11	11	8	6
11	Cotton	37	53	37	39
12	Jute	62	102	57	74
13	Sugarcane	20	18	17	16
14	Chillies	58	71	50	49
15	Onions	43	42	44	42
16	Garlic	25	29	23	27
17	Other Crops	184	187	178	187
Total		2874	3231	4006	5035



## Procurement and Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers.

Procurement and distribution of chemical fertilizers are shown in the table below

## Procurement and Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer

(Thousand Metric Ton)

Sr No	Particulars	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 (Provisional actual)	1994/95 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Domestic Procurement of Urea Fertilizer	105.0	117.4	173.5	170.5
1	Myanma Agricultural Service	101.2	110.1	170.6	154.2
2	other State Organizations	1.8	0.3	2.9	0.3
	Co-operative Societies	2.0	7.0		16.0
	Imports	44.2	81.7	195.2	202.0
1	Myanmar Agriculture Service	23.1	66.8	153.2	192.0
1	Urea	23.1	9.2	119.6	66.4
2	T.Super		46.7	33.6	115.6
3	Potash		10.9		10.0
2	Myanma Agricultural Produce Trading	4.4	10.2	20.0	10.0
1	Urea	4.4	10.2	20.0	10.0
3	Co-operative Societies	4.0		20.0	
1	Urea	4.0		20.0	
4	Private	12.7	4.7	2.0	
1	Urea	12.7	4.7	2.0	
	Total (1+2)	149.2	199.1	368.7	372.5
1	Urea	149.2	141.5	335.1	246.9
	T.Super		46.7	33.6	115.6
	Potash		10.9		10.0

## Procurement and Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers

(Thousand Metric Ton)

Sr No	Particulars	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 (Provisional actual)	1994/95 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Distribution				
1	Myanmar Agruculture Service	142.7	178.5	261.4	376.6
1	Urea	108.4	144.9	205.4	286.8
2	T.Super	15.4	24.0	49.4	84.2
3	Potash	2.1	4.4	6.6	5.6
4	Ammonium Phosphate/ sulphate	16.8	5.2		
2	Myanma Agricultural Produce Trading	4.3			10.0
	Urea	4.3			10.0
3	Other State Organizations	1.9	0.3	2.9	0.3
1	Urea	1.9	0.3	2.9	0.3
4	Co-operative Societies	6.0	7.0	20.0	16.0
	Urea	6.0	7.0	20.0	16.0
	- Imports	4.0		20.0	
	- Domestic Procurement*	2.0	7.0		16.0
5	Private	12.7	7.2	2.2	0.2
	Urea	12.7	7.2	2.2	0.2
6	Total Distribution	165.6	186.0	286.5	387.1
1	Urea	131.3	152.4	230.5	297.3
2	T.Super	15.4	24.0	49.4	84.2
3	Potash	2.1	4.4	6.6	5.6
4	Ammonium Phosphate/ sulphate	16.8	5.2		

\* Include in the distribution of Myanmar Agriculture Service.

The number of Co-operative Societies formed according to the 1970 Co-operative Law up to 22nd December 1992 are as follows:

(a) Central Co-operative Societies	1
(b) State/Divisional Township Co-operative Societies	15
(c) Township Co-operative Societies	302
(d) Consumers Co-operative Societies	2537
(e) Village Co-operative Societies	12541
(f) Saving and Credit Co-operative Societies	2192
(g) Industrial Co-operative Societies	2354
(h) Other types of Services Co-operative Societies	218
	<hr/>
Total(A)	20160
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Formation of Co-operative Societies up to 31st July 1995 in accordance with the new Law is as follow:

**1. Primary Co-operative Societies**

(a) Government Employees Co-operative Ltd	62
(b) Co-operative Store Ltd	47
(c) Agricultural Producers Co-operative Ltd	2822
(d) Wholesale Co-operative Ltd	164
(e) Industrial Co-operative Ltd	794
(f) Services Co-operative Ltd	175
(g) Crop Purchasing Processing and Marketing Co-operative Ltd	45
(h) Market Co-operative Ltd(Market place)	86
(i) Higher Education Employees Co-operative Ltd	33
(j) Township Education Employees Co-operative Ltd	332
(k) Other types of Co-operative Ltd	565
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Total(1)	5125
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## 2. Co-operative Syndicates

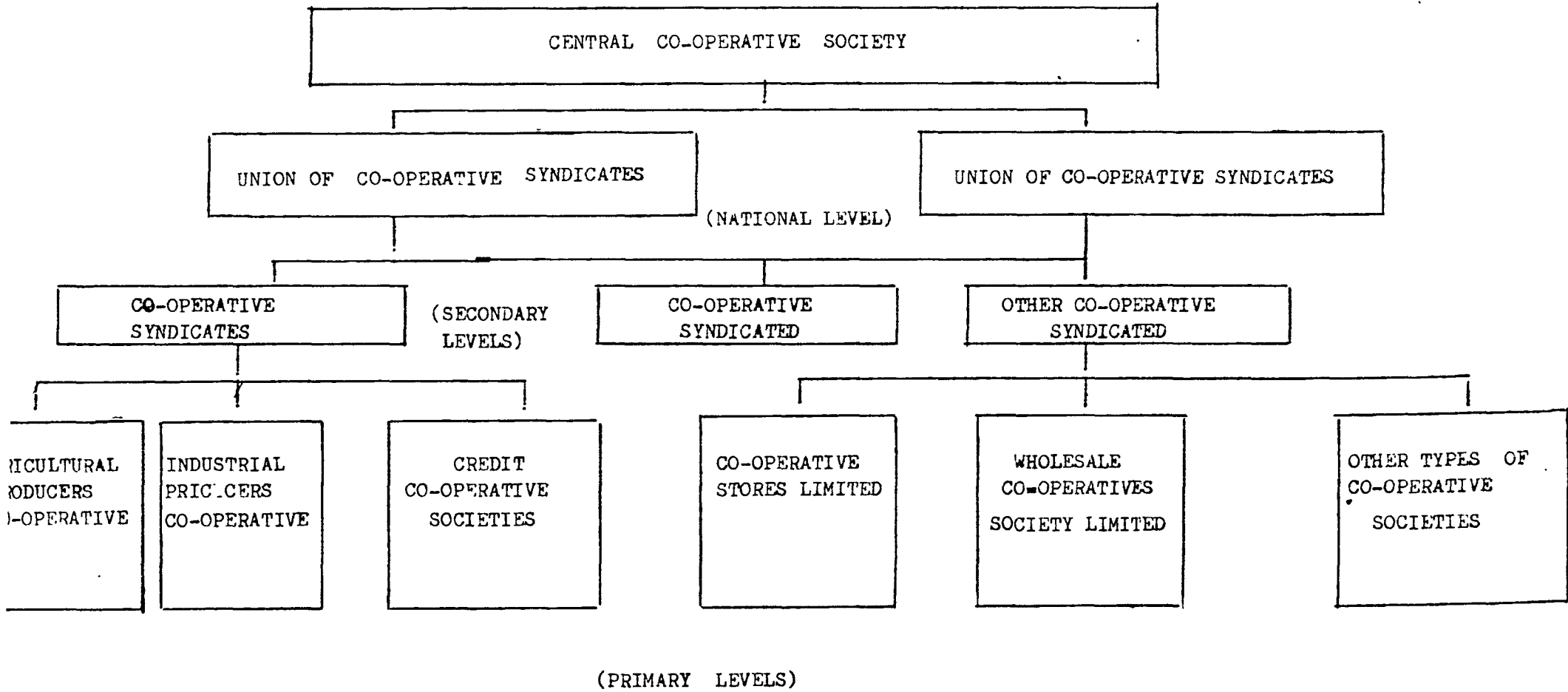
(a) Government Employees Co-operative Syndicate Ltd	15
(b) Co-operative Stores Syndicate Ltd	2
(c) Emporium Co-operative Syndicate Ltd	12
(d) Industrial Producers Co-operative Syndicate Ltd	17
(e) Agricultural Producers Co-operative Syndicate Ltd	152
(f) Monetary Co-operative Syndicate Ltd	60
(g) Wholesales Syndicates	2
(h) Construction Co-operative Syndicate Ltd	3
(i) Seving Co-operative Syndicate Ltd	1
(j) Higher Education Employees Co-operative Syndicate Ltd	2
(k) Others	42
	<hr/>
	308
	<hr/>
	Total(2)
	Total(b)(Total 1+2) = 5433

The total number of Co-operative Societies in Myanmar is:

Total A -	20160
Total B -	5433
	<hr/>
	25593
	<hr/>

From about total A 14742 Societies have been restructured in accordance with the new Co-operative Law and the rest are in the process of restructuring.

ORGANISATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT



Numbers of Agricultural producers cooperative L d members and cultivation area in acre as of 15 July 1995.

NO.	Name of the Division States	Number of societies	Number of members	Cultivation area (in acre)	Number of agricultural producers co-op syndicate
1	Kachin State	32	318	2176.92	-
2	Kayah State	7	68	120.00	-
3	Kayin States	83	1192	1488.00	5
4	Chin States	17	405	-	-
5	Mon States	108	1137	1193.35	1
6	Rakhine State	29	621	810.12	-
7	Shan State	64	1154	1742.00	-
8	Sagaing Division	724	3830	20677.78	3
9	Tanintharyi Division	67	1124	5437.55	1
10	Bago Division	171	1961	34780.50	8
11	Magway Division	238	6441	11259.44	5
12	Mandalay Division	575	11209	51935.69	6
13	Yangon Division	418	4070	16622.50	3
14	Ayeyarwady Division	739	6046	17725.45	17
	Total	2822	39576	165919.30	49

## APPENDIX (H)

## REFERENCES

## 1. UNION OF MYANMAR

- \* REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITION FOR 1994/1995, BY CENTRAL STATISTIC ORGANIZATION, MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

## 2. COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MYANMAR BY COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## 3. COOPERATIVE IN MYANMAR BY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.

01 Total Population of the Country (1994)	43.92 Million
- Male Population	21.83 Million
- Female Population	22.09 Million
02 Total land area (in sq km)	261228 sq Miles
03 Total number of cooperatives (all types and at all levels)	25593
04 Total cooperative membership (all types and at all levels)	3.9 Million
05 Total number of agricultural cooperative (all levels)	2822
06 Total membership of agricultural cooperatives (all levels)	39576
07 Total population (males and females) engaged in agriculture	11.11 Million
08 Share of agriculture in GDP	38.1
<p>09 Main agricultural products of the country. Please List them below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Paddy</li> <li>ii. Groundnut</li> <li>iii. Sesamum</li> <li>iv. Beans and Pulses</li> <li>v. Sunflower</li> </ul>	
<p>10 Main agro-processing activities in the country in the cooperative sector (e.g., dairy cooperatives, sugar cooperatives, rice processing, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Crop Purchasing processing &amp; Marketing Co-operatives.</li> <li>ii. Livestock Breeding producers' Co-operatives.</li> <li>iii. Fish Producers' Co-operatives.</li> <li>iv. Agricultural producers' Co-operatives.</li> <li>v. Forest product producers' Co-operatives.</li> </ul>	