



THE 4TH ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE
ODA SEMINAR FOR LEADERS
OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

5 - 14 MARCH, 1989
PATTAYA CITY, THAILAND



FINAL REPORT

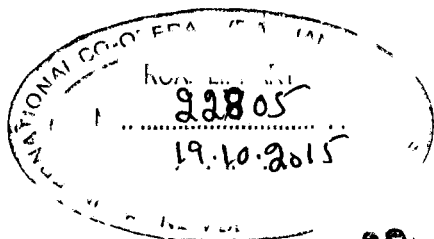
*ICA Fisheries Committee
The Co-operative League of Thailand*



พ.ศ. 03/1989

CONTENTS

	<u>page</u>
1. Summary on the Result of the 4 th ICA Fisheries Committee ODA Seminar for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives in Thailand	1
2. Details of the seminar	11
3. Report of study visit	54
4. Appendices	63
4.1 Seminar schedule	64
4.2 Opening address	70
- Mr. Apai Chantanachulaka	71
- Mr. Narong Marukatut	73
- Mr. Songyos Narkchamnan	75
- Mr. Jirozaemon Saito	77
- Mr. Kazuo Hirashima	82
4.3 Closing address	84
- Dr. Antal Csoma	85
- Mr. Surapong Wankeo	88
- Mr. Apai Chantanachulaka	90
4.4 List of participants	93



334:639

ICA

ICA Library



ICA 00606

SUMMARY ON THE RESULT

OF

THE 4th ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE ODA SEMINAR
FOR LEADERS OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN THAILAND,

5 - 14 MARCH, 1989

The above titled seminar was held at Seaview Resorts Hotel, Pattaya. The total number of participants including lecturers etc. was 59 from various provinces of Thailand. (see the list)

The seminar was organized by the Cooperative League of Thailand with financial contribution from the ICA Fisheries Committee.

The seminar was conducted in Thai language.

Lectures were held on five subjects by 4 Japanese lecturers and one Hungarian lecturer.

After the lectures, the participants and lecturers took part in study visit to local fish markets etc. for two days from 11th to 12th of March.

After returning from the study visit, comprehensive and group discussions were held on the 13th of March, 1989.

The following is a summary of recommendations agreed among the participants after the discussions.

Topics	Recommendations
1. The role development of fishery cooperatives in Hungary	(1) Technical cooperation between the fisheries cooperatives of Thailand and Hungary in the field

Topics	Recommendations
	of aquaculture and research should be actively promoted.
	(2) Thailand should emphasize on research of fresh water aquaculture.
	(3) The fisheries cooperatives in Thailand should be engaged in supply business such as of fishing gear for the benefit of the members.
	(4) The fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in Thailand engaged in fresh water aquaculture should endeavour to increase their production as much as possible and start exporting of their products.
	(5) The fisheries cooperatives in Thailand should promote joint production among the members and engage in business activities such as marketing of the members' produce like in Hungary.

Topics	Recommendations
2. Welfare and insurance for fishermen	<p>(6) The government should give fishing right over the natural ponds, cannal and water reservoirs to fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups for allocation to their members.</p>
	<p>An empirical catastrophe of shouth-ern region flood in Thailand was taken in the discussions as an typical case in which, if the insurance system as that of practiced in Japan is introduced; it is expected to benefit a lot to the fishermen in Thailand.</p>
	<p>In the discussions, focus was given to the following two items.</p>
	<p>1) Economic status of the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups.</p>
	<p>2) Reliability of insurance system</p>
	<p>The recommendations were as follows.</p>
	<p>(1) CLT should try to approach the government for enactment of new</p>

Topics	Recommendations
	<p>law or amendment of the existing laws to allow fisheries cooperatives to engage in insurance business.</p> <p>(2) Mutual insurance business, particularly that of crew welfare, should be introduced to fisheries cooperatives in Thailand as the first priority.</p> <p>(3) The mutual insurance system like that of KYOSUIREN in Japan should be started in Thailand. In India, this system was successfully introduced and implemented. As a result, the livelihood of member fishermen of fisheries cooperatives who are insured has increasingly improved.</p> <p>(4) The insurance system to be started in Thailand should cover fresh water capture fishery and aquaculture.</p>
3. Credit business of fisheries cooperatives	In the discussions, focus was given to the following two items.

Topics	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Savings by current deposit and fixed term deposit.2) Loans from the standpoint of conditions of loans such as demand, criteria, period, source of funds and collaterals etc..
	<p>The recommendations were as follows.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) A kind of "Loan Guarantee Fund" for the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups should be established.(2) The government should secure financial sources for fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups at low interest rate.(3) Saving should be promoted among the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups.(4) The fisheries cooperatives should mobilize funds within the fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups by using various methods such as follows:

Topics	Recommendations
4. Marketing business of fisheries cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- by retaining the dividends to be paid to the members for certain period of time.- by retaining the patronage rebate to be paid to the members for certain period of time.- by setting up a special saving programme (Satja saving) in which the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups save one Baht a day and deposit this money to their organizations once a week and/or a month constantly. <p>(5) A cooperative bank should be established by all the cooperatives in Thailand.</p>
	<p>The following two items were considered in the discussions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Necessity of marketing business by the fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in Thai-

Topics	Recommendations
	<p>land for price stabilization of and quality development of their products.</p> <p>2) Possible strategies which can be implemented such as the construction of wholesale fish markets, marketing facilities and processing facilities.</p>
	<p>The recommendations were as follows.</p> <p>(1) The fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups should mobilize funds from the members for marketing purposes.</p> <p>(2) The government should give financial support to fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups by providing low interest rate loans for marketing business.</p> <p>(3) The marketing business method of fisheries cooperatives in Japan and that of Paknam Fishermen's Group should be applied to fisheries coopera-</p>

Topics	Recommendations
	tives and fishermen's groups in Thailand.
	(4) Information network for marketing business of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in Thailand should be established so as to facilitate quick information service such as about changes and fluctuations of fishery products.
5. Development strategies of cooperative movement in Thai fisheries	Focus of discussions was concentrated into the following three items: 1) Understanding of cooperative philosophy 2) Lack of capital 3) Insufficient services to the members of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups towards their needs.
	The recommendations were as follows.
	(1) Educational and training activities should be organized for active members and leaders

Topics	Recommendations
	<p>of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups in the local primary level.</p>
	<p>(2) The government should provide low interest loans and/or establish a "Loan Guarantee Fund" for fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups.</p>
	<p>(3) The fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups should be engaged in multi-purpose activities in order to best serve the interest of the members.</p>
	<p>(4) The fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups should collaborate each other and try to establish their provincial level federations in order to serve their members.</p>
	<p>(5) There should be representatives from both fresh water and marine fisheries cooperatives</p>

Topics	Recommendations
	in the board of directors of CLT (the Cooperative League of Thailand).
	(6) A working group composed of the representatives from both fishermen's groups who attend the present seminar should be established in order to further discuss development measures after the seminar as a practical follow-up action.

It should be noted here that the first meeting of the working group as recommended by the discussions on development strategies of cooperative movement in Thai fisheries was held on the 13th of March, 1989 during the seminar period.

The purpose of this working group is to take a follow-up action for further steps to improve the organizations of fishermen into cooperatives with a view to setting up of provincial level as well as national level federations.

2. Details of the seminar

The ICA Fisheries Committee Seminar for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives in Thailand was held from the 5th of March, 1989 to the 14th of March, 1989 at the conference room 3 on the 4th floor of Seaview Resorts Hotel, Pattaya city, Thailand.

The Seminar was conducted according to the programme.

We ICA Fisheries Committee take this opportunity to thank the government of Japan for providing its ODA funds to our committee with which this seminar was held.

The seminar was attended by 34 participants including observers. In addition to this, 10 staff of the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) worked as secretariat staff for the seminar.

On the 5th of March, 1989, registration of participants was done at the seminar site, Seaview Resorts Hotel from 13:00 to 17:00. Following this, orientation was given to the participants by CLT from 17:00 to 18:00.

On the 6th of March, 1989, opening ceremony was held in the morning as follows.

<Opening ceremony>

1. Welcome address

by Mr. Apai Chantanachulaka

Deputy governor of Choburi Province.

2. Brief report

by Mr. Narong Marukatut

Director of CLT

In his brief report, Mr. Narong Marukatut requested

Mr. Songyos Narkchamnan, director general of Cooperative Promotion Department to formerly open the seminar.

3. Address and opening of seminar

(including lighting of candles and paying respect to the King of Thailand, Buddha and the nation)

by Mr. Songyos Narkchamnan

Director general of Cooperative Promotion Department

4. Address

by Mr. Kazuo Hirashima

First secretary of the Embassy of Japan

The address by Mr. Hirashima was delivered in the name of Mr. Hisahiko Okazaki, ambassador of Japan.

5. Address

by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito

Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee

In his address, Mr. Saito stressed the need to develop fishermen's life happier.

The lecture started from 11:00 o'clock in the morning of March 6th, 1989.

Lectures were given by using textbooks translated into Thai and English. Audio-visual aids such as OHP (overhead projector), video tapes and slides were also used.

After each lecture, discussions were held among the participants together with the lecturers and observers which led to making proposals such as in the form of recommendations and suggestions for possible improvement of fisheries cooperatives in Thailand.

The following gives a brief summary of the results of discussions on each subject of the seminar.

1. Discussions

on "The Development Activity and Role of Fisheries Cooperatives in Hungary"

by Dr. Antal Csoma

Vice-chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee
and member of the board, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives

This discussion session was held in the following manner.

Namely, first, video tapes on fresh water aquaculture and research in Hungary was used.

Then, questions were raised and answers were given.

It is noted here that in summarising the results of discussions, the following secretariat staff of CLT and ICA Fisheries Committee worked together with the lecturer Dr. Antal Csoma etc. from 19:30 to 21:30 on March 6, 1989.

1. Mr. Narong Marukatut, director of CLT
2. Dr. Antal Csoma, director of TOT and vice chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee
3. Ms. Gabriella Sozanski, international secretary of TOT

4. Mr. Masaaki Sato, assistant secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee
5. Mr. Surapong Wankeo, chief of Technical and Planning Division, CLT
6. Mr. Surasit Impol, Assistant chief of Technical and Planning Division, CLT
7. Mr. Soonthon Lupkitaro, interpreter of Thai/English/Japanese

The major questions raised and answers responded were as follows.

<Question 1.> The role of the government in the development of fisheries cooperatives in Hungary

<Answer>

In Hungary, fisheries cooperatives were set up by fishermen on a voluntary basis. At this initial stage as well as between 1950 - 1970, the role of the government was essential in strengthening the cooperatives. In addition to theoretical and moral support, financial aid was provided for the cooperatives with regard to the following items:

- Investments by 50 - 70%
- Improvement of fish production by 15%
- Fish consumption - in order to make fish competitive in the market with others such as meat products - by 15%
- Export - to make cooperatives interested in exporting their fish products - by 28%

- Advantageous interest rate (3 %) for loans realising new investments
- Interest rate of 8 % for loans to current assets

Nowadays cooperative development has enabled fisheries cooperatives to work successfully. That's why the government has decreased or stopped subsidies. Only exports are promoted financially and loans at a low rate of interest are provided for development purposes.

The full independence of cooperative activities is guaranteed by the law.

In the structural setup, on the role of decision making bodies and on the functioning of cooperative democracy, an additional information will be prepared and sent to the ICA Fisheries Committee. This will be, when received, sent to CLT for distribution to the participants in the present ODA seminar.

<Question 2.> Ownership of fishing right

<Answer>

Natural waters and fishing right on them are in the ownership of the State. The State may lease the waters to:

- Fisheries cooperatives
- ~~State~~-owned fishing enterprises
- Federations of anglers, or
- Individuals.

Fish ponds are in the ownership of those who had constructed them on their own territory. Fishing rights in this area remains with the proprietors.

Considering the fact that members of fisheries cooperatives are working in the cooperatives as coproprietor, the cooperative society as an organization makes the proprietor rights of the cooperatives members prevailing.

<Question 3.> Marketing activity .

<Answer>

Fisheries cooperatives in Hungary are basically production-type cooperatives. This is the reason why supply and marketing are of special importance within the cooperative activities.

The fish caught by the cooperative members is taken over by the cooperative. The cooperative society is obliged to see the marketing of the whole fish production. Marketing possibilities are the following.

- Own sales unit of the cooperative
- Free market through fish marketing societies
- State-owned fish trading company
- First process fish in the own cooperative plant then sell it

The cooperative fishermen receive 60% of the selling price as remuneration and covering of their cost of production. In the 40% left, the following items are included.

- Trade margin

- Joint production cost of the cooperative (fries, water rents and so on)
- Benefit for the cooperative out of which the cooperative provides for the members services free of charge

The profit which is made by the overall cooperative activities is partly used for development purposes. The major part, however, is divided among members at the end of the year according to the work accomplished.

On this proportion, the decision is made by all the members at the General Assembly.

Incidentally, the questions raised during the discussion session on Dr. Csoma's lecture were as follows.

- 1) If I am a member of f/c in Hungary, what can the f/c help me ?
- 2) If fishermen in Thailand visit Hungary and fishermen of Hungary come to Thailand, it would make a good experience for both of us. = Proposal of exchange.
- 3) In Hungary, how fisheries cooperatives work for fixing or supporting the price of fishes ?
- 4) How many species of fishes are there in Hungary ?
- 5) How much is the income of fishermen in the recent 5 years in Hungary ?
- 6) What is the structure of Hungarian fisheries cooperatives system ?
- 7) In Hungary, is membership of fisheries cooperatives based on voluntary system ?

8) In Hungary, how fishermen are organized ?

It is done by fishermen's initiatives or government ?

9) If ownership right of fish pond belongs to fisheries cooperative (and not to individual fisherman members), it seems that they (fisherman) are something like employees. Is this right ?

10) How do you select a chairman of fisheries cooperative in Hungary ?

11) Is it possible to transfer aquaculture technology of Hungary to Thailand ?

It was agreed that Dr. Csoma would provide detailed information about each of these questions in English later to ICA Fisheries Committee. The ICA Fisheries Committee, when received, will then send such information to the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT). CLT will then translate them into Thai and distribute it to the participants in the present seminar.

<Recommendations>

1. Since the aquaculture technology in Hungary has been developed to a certain level especially in the field of fish aquaculture. It is recommended that a technical cooperation between fisheries cooperatives movement in Thailand and Hungary should be established. The possible cooperation may be the field of expert in fish aquaculture, shrimp aquaculture, the technology transfer, and research work.

2. The participants are very much impressed by the cooperation among the members of fisheries cooperative in their joint production activities which should be applied to fisheries cooperatives in Thailand.

3. The participants felt that the fisheries cooperative in Hungary put more emphasis on research works related to aquaculture in order to increase the production as well as the quality. The fisheries cooperatives in Thailand should put more emphasis in this field.

4. The supply of fishing gears to the members in order to facilitate the production is one of the most important aspect that should be taken into the consideration of fishery cooperative in Thailand for the benefit of the members.

5. The fisheries cooperatives in Hungary are developed to export of aquaculture products, the Thai fisheries cooperative especially, fresh water aquaculture should try to increase their production as much as possible and start exporting of their products.

2. Discussions

on "Welfare and Mutual Insurance for Fishermen"

by Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto

Director of National Mutual Insurance Federation of Fishery
Cooperatives

The discussion session on this theme was chaired by Mr. Chamnong Sookpooti, chairman of Samutsongkram Fishery Association. Mr. Veerasak Rahman, district fishery officer of Klongkon Fishery Association acted as a rapporteur.

Major questions and answers were as follows.

<Question 1.> At the time of starting insurance business in fisheries cooperatives in Japan, what kind of problems were there ?
What were the most difficult things ?

<Answer>

There were very strong resistance from private insurance companies against the idea of fisheries cooperatives' starting of insurance business. Accordingly, it was not possible for fisheries cooperatives to start it until the end of World War II.

There was the "Insurance Business Act" which was the only law governing insurance business in Japan. In the articles of that Act, it was clearly described that those who were qualified to start insurance business must be either such mutual insurance companies or companies or companies limited having insurance business licence permitted by the minister of Finance.

This meant that insurance business was in a state of almost a monopoly of private companies.

The difficulties were that fishermen did not want to subscribe to the insurance policies because they could not pay their premium.

However, Japan's economy rapidly grew from about latter part of 1950s. Geared by this "high economic growth", insurance business began to sharply develop from about mid 1960s. This indicates that as a state's economy develops, insurance business will also develop.

Nowadays Japan ranks second in the world in terms of insurance business proceeds.

Question 2. > Did you have any influential people in the political, sector or in fisheries cooperatives in Japan who strongly supported introduction of insurance business into fisheries cooperatives ?

Answer>

There were no influential political figures who strongly supported introduction/starting of insurance business by fisheries cooperatives.

Neither were there any heroes in this sense.

Important thing was that all the efforts necessary for introducing and starting insurance business in fisheries cooperative sector were made voluntarily under the initiative of none other than the fishermen themselves. Namely, it was promoted by them as their own cooperative movement.

It should be noted, however, that we had a theoretical leader of cooperative movement in Japan. He was Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa. He was a social movement promoter, particularly in the field of cooperatives.

After he had returned from his study trip to Europe in Taisho era (in 1910s), he published a book in which he strongly emphasised that cooperatives (at that time known as "Sangyokumiai" = "Guild-type cooperative" in Japanese) should start insurance business for the benefit of the members.

In Europe, he was highly impressed by insurance business activities in cooperative sector during his trip and this motivated him to write the book. In the same book, he stated clearly that in order

to strengthen economic basis of cooperatives, the cooperatives should do life insurance business.

<Question 3.> Is it possible for a Thai to establish an insurance company in Japan without having Japanese nationality ?
In Japan, is it allowed that insurance companies go Bankrupt,?

<Answer>

In Japan, various insurance companies of foreign countries have come to operate their insurance business. For example, AIU (American Insurance Underwriters) and other companies have their offices in Tokyo.

As a matter of fact, insurance businesses in Japan have been liberalized and access to insurance market in Japan is free to any foreign companies.

Insurance companies of foreign countries such as AIU operating in Japan are permitted from the government as juridical person. Accordingly, it is possible for an Thai to establish an insurance company in Japan.

It must be noted, however, that the government makes detailed studies on any application for establishment of insurance companies before issuing licence. The criteria for this is based primarily upon the idea of "whether it can really contribute to the welfare of people or not". In other words, licence is not permitted to those companies which may cause damage to the people.

It is noted here that thousands of insurance companies were spawned in Meiji era (about a little more than 80 years ago) in Japan.

However, in often cases it turned out that those who subscribed to such insurance companies' insurance policies, when they visited the companies office asking for payment of insurance coverage, they found nobody in the office or sometimes even such companies did not exist: they deceived the customers and stole away the premia.

In order to prevent this from happening, the "Insurance Business Law" was enacted in 1900. This law is still now effective.

In the provisions of this law, conditions for permitting insurance business licence are set out as follows.

Namely, unless the applicants (in this case, applicants were limited to limited companies or mutual help companies) possess certain amount of capital or funds, they should not be given licence.

<Question 4.> In Thailand, use of insurance premia collected (or assets) is restricted by the order of Commerce Ministry issued on the 3rd of February, 1967.

Its use is limited to the following.

- (1) 25% to purchase of national bonds
- (2) 25% to investment
- (3) 25% to management expenses
- (4) 25% to cover payment of insurance money

How about in Japan ? Any restrictions to the use of assets ?

<Answer>

In Japan, we have MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) order concerning use of assets accumulated fisheries cooperatives. This order defines its possible usage quite in detail. According to this, 50% of funds (or assets) thus accumulated must be used in principle within the fisheries cooperatives system. This usage is limited to purchase of bonds issued by the Norinchukin Bank (the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) and to depositing the money to Prefectural Credit Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives as savings.

It is noted that as of the end of March, 1988, the total assets reached as much as 137,700 million Yen (=27,540 million Bt). In contrast to this, its use for investment into real estate (land etc) and company shares is limited to less than 10%.

Commercial companies do not, however, have such restrictions. This means that they can operate their insurance business with "high risk, high return" basis. Insurance business of fisheries cooperatives are operated, in contrast, under "low risk, high return" concept.

<Comment> by Mr. Jirozaemon Saito

Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee

Mr. Saito commented as follows concerning insurance business of fisheries cooperatives.

In 1981, Mr. Subash Chandra, general manager of National Federation, of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. of India visited South Korea and Japan to attend a seminar on fisheries cooperatives.

He learned insurance business activities practiced in both of these two countries and worked for introducing insurance system to fisheries cooperatives in India.

In doing so, he sought for government help and succeeded in obtaining subsidies from the government to cover premia of life insurance of fishermen. This went so well. He published this experience as a report and distributed it at the time of ICA Fisheries Committee meeting held in Stockholm, Sweden on the 5th of July, 1989.

This life insurance introduced and practiced in India corresponds to the "Crews Welfare Insurance" described in Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto's lecture text.

There are several conditions set for subscribing to this insurance policy in India. The most important of which is that you have to be a member of fisheries cooperative.

The government of India subsidises half of the premia and another half is covered by state government or other municipalities etc.

The fishermen themselves do not pay much premium. In India, there was an insurance system but it was far less insufficient and did not practically cover that of fishermen.

By this introduction of insurance business, membership of fisheries cooperatives has increased.

The premium that is paid for life insurance under the India's system per year is about 90 Yen (18 Bt). If the insured fisherman dies of accident, 150,000 Yen (30,000 Bt) is paid to his wife (recipient). Though this amount may seem very small, this is roughly equivalent to as much as 5 times that of average annual income of fishermen in India.

National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. became rich because of this business.

The sense of safety that your life is insured gives you an incentive to work in earnest. From this standpoint, insurance business is though to be very important in fisheries cooperatives.

<Question 5.> What percentage of fishermen in Japan is covered by the insurance system of fisheries cooperatives ?

<Answer>

There are about 400,000 fishermen in Japan. All fishermen are members of fisheries cooperatives.

The number of insurance policies subscribed to by fishermen in the case of ordinary welfare insurance, for example, is about 240,000 as seen in the text. This means it is about 60% of the total number of fishermen. However, it must be noted that in the figure of 240,000, family members are also included. (Children are insured also, for example.)

In Japan, member fishermen of fisheries cooperatives nowadays pay, on average, approximately 1 million Yen (= 200,000 Bt) of insurance

premium per year per capita. Of this 1 million Yen, one fourth is paid to insurance scheme of fisheries cooperatives and the other three fourths is paid to private insurance companies.

This situation is of course different from one fisheries cooperative to another. But, if we look at these facts, it may be safe to say that, on the whole, about one fourth fishermen, namely 100,000 in number, are covered by this ordinary welfare insurance of fisheries cooperatives.

Accordingly, you can say that roughly 25 % of fishermen are covered by insurance scheme of fisheries cooperatives.

<Question 6.> It seems that there are mainly two important factors for insurance business in fisheries cooperatives to succeed. They are :

- 1) Economic growth of the country
- 2) Trust and reliability towards insurance business of fisheries cooperatives

Of these two factors, the second factor seems to be essentially important.

From this standpoint, please tell us how in Japan you get trust and sense of security from the member fishermen ?

<Answer>

In order for fisheries cooperatives to get trust and sense of security, the following points are important.

- 1) Trust nurtured through constant and honest activities of fisheries cooperatives

This trust from member fishermen can be gained through constant and honest daily activities and services of fisheries cooperatives.

- 2) Sense of security given through reinsurance

Kyosui ren (National Mutual Insurance Federation of Fishery Cooperatives) takes 100% responsibility in the payment of insured money. This means that the insurance subscribed to by the fishermen is reinsured by Kyosui ren to various companies in foreign countries. Without this insurance, it is not possible for fisheries cooperatives alone to carry out insurance business.

<Question 7.) What are the roles of "Central Fund" and Zengyoren
(National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative
Associations) in insurance business activities ?

<Answer>

The Central Fund is an organization which provides money when the Mutual Insurance Associations (prefectural level organization of which members are primary fisheries cooperatives) are in short of funds. Namely, MIA borrows money from this CF.

Zengyoren is the national level organization representing the interest of fishermen in Japan. Major functions of Zengyoren in relation to insurance activities are to help Kyosui ren's PR (public relations) activities.

Incidentally, the total number of members of Kyosuiren as of the end of March, 1989 was 2,226. These members are fisheries cooperatives, fish processors cooperatives, prefectural federations of fisheries cooperatives, prefectural credit federations of fisheries cooperatives, fish processors cooperative federations and Zengyoren.

<Question 8.) Does the government of Japan provide subsidies to insurance business of fisheries cooperatives ?

<Answer>

The government does not give any premium subsidies, in principle, to insurance activities carried out by Kyosuiren. This means that since Kyosuiren is engaged primarily in life insurance, the government thought it was not necessary to subsidize it. In contrast to this, approximately 40% of the premium of fishery management insurance (such as of catch insurance and aquaculture insurance), is subsidized by the government.

As regards fishing vessel insurance, 20% of the premium is subsidized by the government.

In addition to this, it must be mentioned that the government has established a firm support system for guaranteeing payment of insurance money of fishing vessel insurance and fishery management insurance in cases of big accidents. This means to say that if the accidents are big enough and require payment of insured money far beyond the ability of Gyosairen (National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations), the government subsidizes payment of part of insured amount of money.

It is noted here also that there are many cases wherein financially rich fisheries cooperatives pay 100% premium of crew welfare insurance of the members.

<Question 9.> Are there any private insurance companies in Japan which deal with fishing vessel insurance ?

<Answer>

Yes, there are some private insurance companies which deal with fishing vessel insurance in Japan. However, most fishing vessels in Japan are covered by the fishing vessel insurance scheme supported by the government. Namely, under this scheme, government premium subsidies are made available to fishing vessels of less than 100 gross tons (GT) in size.

<Question 10.> What is the relationship between Mutual Insurance Associations and Zengyoren ?

<Answer>

The members of Mutual Insurance Associations are primary level fisheries cooperatives. Therefore, MIA is a prefectural level organization dealing specifically with the business of insurance. Zengyoren is national level organization of fisheries cooperatives.

<Question 11.> In Thailand, all types of cooperatives are covered by only one law, that is, the Cooperative Act. In contrast to this, in Japan, there are four cooperative laws. Why is this so ?

<Answer>

The reason is that in Japan there is no Cooperative Ministry. Cooperatives in Japan are governed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI) and Ministry of Welfare etc..

If the government administration system on cooperatives in Japan is like that of Thailand, there is no necessity for Japan to have four laws.

Incidentally, the four cooperative laws in Japan are as follows.

1) Agriculture Cooperative Act

The responsible government authority concerning agriculture cooperatives is MAFF.

2) Fisheries Cooperative Act

The responsible government authority concerning agriculture cooperatives is MAFF.

3) Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Cooperative Act

The responsible government authority concerning this type of cooperatives is MITI.

4) Consumer Cooperative Act

The responsible government authority concerning consumer cooperatives is the Ministry of Welfare.

Discussions and Recommendations

The Group discussion started at 15.00 hrs. Mr. Chamnong Sookpooti was elected as chairman and Mr. Weerasak Rahman was elected as secretary.

Based upon the lecture on "Welfare and Mutual Insurance for Fishermen" given by Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto and the questions and answers session, they agreed that the welfare and mutual insurance should be introduced to Fisheries Cooperatives in Thailand.

The participants cited an example on the sudden flood in the southern part of Thailand in 1988. The fishing vessels were under the water, the shrimp farm were damaged by the flood. The government assisted the people in the south with some compensation fund. However the assistance just to relieve them from starving. The compensation was very little compare to what the farmers and fishermen lost. If the fishery cooperative carried out insurance business, the fishermen would be able to claim for compensation from the cooperative to cover the lost and thus it would cause no burden on the government.

The group felt that the establishment of mutual insurance system for Fisheries Cooperatives in Thailand may be againsted by private insurance companies. Besides, the small fishermen may not be able to afford to pay the premium to the cooperatives. The government should support this activity.

The group had identified that there may be 2 major problems in establishing mutual insurance in Fisheries cooperatives i.e.

1. The economic status of the members
2. The reliability of insurance system of the fisheries the fisheries cooperatives.

Recommendations

1. The CLT should try to approach the government for enactment of new law or amendment of the existing laws to allow fisheries cooperatives to engage in insurance business.
2. The fisheries cooperatives which are in the position to take up mutual insurance business should start this business with crew's welfare insurance as the first priority.
3. The mutual insurance system like that of KYOSUIREN in Japan should be started in Thailand. In India, this system was successfully introduced and implemented. As a result, the livelihood of member fishermen of fisheries cooperatives who are insured has increasingly improved.
4. The mutual insurance system in fisheries cooperatives should cover fresh water and aquaculture cooperatives like in Japan when the water polluted or diseases accured, the government will compensate the lost to the members.

3. Discussions

on "Credit Business of Fisheries Cooperatives"

by Mr. Susumu Yamamoto

Senior managing director of Shizuoka Prefectural Credit
Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations

The discussion session on this theme was chaired by Mr. Montree Komolvilas, chairman of Paknam Fishermen Group.

Mr. Potpong Wangkittikarn, secretary of Paknam Fishermen Group and Mr. Surapong Wankeo, chief of technical and planning division, CLT, acted as rapporteurs.

Major questions and answers were as follows.

<Question 1.> Do you have national level fresh water aquaculture cooperative organizations in Japan ?

If yes, how many members do they have ?

How often do they hold meetings ?

In Japan; how big is the size of a city in general (how big is the average area of operation of a fisheries cooperative in Japan) ?

<Answer>

There is National Federation of Inland Water Fisheries cooperative Associations (NFIWFCA) in Japan. This is a national level organization representing the interest of both fresh water fishermen in capture fisheries and aquaculture. There are also Prefectural level (which corresponds to provincial level in Thailand) federations of fresh water fisheries cooperatives. As regards number of members of NFIWFCA and major activities thereof, details will be sent to CLT later.

As regards frequency of meetings, it is as follows.

- General meeting: once a year in national level, prefectural level as well as primary level cooperatives.
- Board of directors meeting: almost every month at primary level cooperatives.

In prefectural as well as national level federations, the frequency of meetings decreases to several times a year on average

- Representative's meeting : In large primary level fisheries cooperatives having large number of members, it is difficult to have all the members attend the general meeting. Accordingly, in the Fisheries Cooperative Act, there are provisions that general meeting of fisheries cooperative held by representatives of members is effective. The number of representatives is different from one fisheries cooperative to another but it is decided by general meeting and printed in their articles of association. In other words, representatives meeting is a synonym of general meeting.

The representatives are elected in general meeting by the members.

Board of directors members are also elected at general meeting.

The representatives meeting has a decision making function whereas the board of directors meeting has a function of implementing such decisions.

It is not permitted that same man/woman serves as a representative of a fisheries cooperative and at the same time as a member of the board of directors.

As regards the size of a city from the administrative classification unit in Japan, its average population is 30,000. If the population

is less than 30,000, it is classified as a town. The population in a capital city of prefectures is on average about 500,000.

In contrast to this, fisheries cooperatives are located in sparse population areas along the coast and in inland water areas. There are about 2,100 area fisheries cooperatives along the coast in Japan.

The area of operation of fisheries cooperatives in Japan is generally not so large: in other words, small in scale.

For example, in some towns, there are more than three fisheries cooperatives. This means the scale of business of such fisheries cooperatives is small. Therefore, it is not possible for such small scale fisheries cooperatives to provide sufficient services to the members and satisfy the needs of the members. Under the circumstances, the fisheries cooperative merger (= amalgamation) movement is being promoted in Japan under the slogan of "One Fisheries Cooperative in one Municipality Area".

Incidentally, in Japan, minimum number of 20 fishermen is enough for establishing a fisheries cooperative.

<Question 2.> What is the difference between fisheries cooperatives with share capital and those of without share capital in Japan's fisheries cooperatives ?

<Answer>

The biggest difference is that the Fisheries Cooperative Act stipulates that fisheries cooperatives without share capital are

not allowed to engage in credit business. Since credit business often forms economic basis of fisheries cooperatives, those cooperatives without share capital are not engaged in economic business activities such as marketing and supply etc..

<Information>

Mr. Susumu Yamamoto, the lecturer on credit business of fisheries cooperatives informed the participants about fresh water aquaculture in Japan as follows.

Major fresh water species cultured in Japan are eel (*Anguilla japonica*), trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), sweet smelt (*Plecoglossus altivelis*), and carp (*Ciprinus carpio*) etc..

Fresh water fish farmers (= those who are engaged in fresh water aquaculture) have their own fresh water fisheries cooperatives. They are most of all specified types of fisheries cooperatives comprising members of specific types of aquaculture such as eel farmers, trout farmers etc..

The area of operation of these specified types of fresh water fisheries cooperatives is in general wide: it covers in often cases more than one municipalities.

Basically, the businesses of fresh water fisheries cooperatives are similar to those of coastal area fisheries cooperatives.

Discussions and Recommendations

The group discussion started at 15.00 hr's. The group elected Mr. Montree Komolvilas as chairman of the group and Mr. Potpong Wangkittikarn as secretary.

Based upon the lecture given by Mr. Susumu Yamamoto and questions and answers session, the participants felt that the discussion on credit business of fisheries cooperative should focus on saving and credit.

1. Saving :

- Current deposit
- Fixed term deposit

2. Credit :

- credit need and conditions of loan
- the term of credit, short-term credit or long-term credit
- collateral

The group identified the problems faced by them in each area which effected to the development of credit business of fisheries cooperative in Thailand. They felt that in order to enable the fisheries cooperatives to be able to operate credit business for the benefit of their members. They should promote saving among the members to deposit the money with the cooperative in the form of current deposit or fixed term deposit. Besides, the government should give some financial support to cooperative or they should establish a loan guarantee fund. However, the members of fisheries cooperatives should support their own cooperative by saving the money with the cooperative even on a one Baht a day basis. The cooperative should also facilitate the saving of the members especially when the members get the money from the sale of their products, the cooperative should persuade them to deposit the money with the cooperative.

By doing so, the members will not only benefit from the interest on their saving but also help the cooperatives and the members who need credit from the cooperatives as well.

Regarding the credit, most of the members of fisheries cooperative need credit but they have to face many problems such as the lack of financial sources, high rate of interest, lack of personnel to guarantee or collateral, etc. Besides, there are many conditions that the members of fisheries cooperative have to fulfill. Sometimes, they can not get the credit at the right time that they want.

Recommendations

1. Fisheries cooperatives in Thailand should establish a loan guarantee fund.
2. The government should support fisheries cooperatives by securing financial sources at the low interest rate.
3. The fisheries cooperatives should promote saving among the member.
4. The fisheries cooperatives should mobilize funds within the cooperatives by using various methods as follows:
 - To retain the dividend to be paid to the members for a certain period of time.
 - To retain the patronage rebate to be paid to the members for a certain period of time.
 - To set up a Saving Scheme (Satja Saving) by asking the members to save the money in the money saver at least one Baht a day and deposit the amount saved with the cooperative once a week/a month etc.

4. Discussions

on "Marketing Business of Fisheries Cooperatives"

by Mr. Tetsujiro Nagamachi

Senior managing director of Kagawa Prefectural Federation
of Fisheries Cooperative Associations

The discussion session on this theme was chaired by Mr. Chamnong Sookpooti, chairman of Samutsongkram Fishery Association. Mr. Veerasak Rahman, district fishery officer of Klongkon Fishery Association acted as rapporteur.

Major questions and answers were as follows.

<Question 1.> What is BHA in Thai language ?

For what purpose is BHA used in aquaculture in Japan ?

What kind of harm does it have to man when it is used ?

<Answer>

BHA is an abbreviation of English word Butyl-Hydroxy-Anisol. In Thai, it is the same.

The material fish of niboshi are anchovies and sardines. These species contain relatively high percentage of fat. This means that they are liable to be easily oxidized. Oxidization means degradation in product quality. BHA is used for preventing oxidization in processing anchovies into niboshi. It is said that BHA may cause cancer. This is the reason why Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations prohibited its use.

<Question 2.> What benefit did the establishment of Mitoyo branch of Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations bring to the members of

Fisheries Cooperative and to the middlemen ? In what way was this effective ?

<Answer>

Before answering this question, one thing need to be informed. That is, the necessity of establishment of branch. The reason why the business branch office was established was that bankruptcies of niboshi buyers (= wholesalers) occurred one after another. Because of this, Ibuki Fisheries Cooperative was thrown into economic difficulties: collecting of sales money from such buyers was impossible.

Seeing the difficulties of Ibuki F/C, a member of Kagawa-Ken Gyoren (Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives), Kagawa-Ken Gyoren decided to establish a branch together with Kagawa-Ken Shingyoren (Kagawa Prefectural Credit Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) to take over the responsibility of collecting money from buyers. In addition to this, the bad credit held by Ibuki F/C was cleared and taken over by Kagawa-Ken Gyoren.

From the middlemen's side, the opening of Mitoyo branch was beneficial from the following two reasons:

- 1) Before the establishment of this branch, the middlemen (= buyers) had to visit one fisheries cooperative to another to buy niboshi which was a very hard work for them. By the establishment of the branch, such tedious work became no more necessary because niboshi and other products of Mitoyo area (Ibuki, kannonji Nio, Oohama etc.) were shipped in to this branch.

2) In addition to this, fishery products were increasingly brought to this branch from areas other than Mitoyo. Accordingly, it became very easy for the busyers to obtain fishery products without much efforts.

<Question 3.> When establishing Mitoyo branch, did Ibuki fisheries cooperative consult it with buyers ?

What kind of services did Kagawa-Ken Gyoren provide to other fisheries cooperatives in Mitoyo area ?

<Answer>

No consultation was held with the buyers.

It was mainly planned and established by close cooperation between Kagawa-Ken Gyoren and Ibuki F/C.

However, this does not mean in any way that it is not necessary to have talks with buyers.

As a matter of fact, the function of marketing business of fisheries cooperatives is to collect fishery products from member fishermen and sell them to middlemen (= buyers) for them. It is therefore necessary for fisheries cooperatives to decide to whom (to what buyers) the products be sold. In this sense, cooperation from buyers and their understanding of the importance of marketing business of fisheries cooperatives are important as much as that of member fishermen.

Because of this reason, it is usually necessary for fisheries cooperatives/federations to have talks with buyers before starting marketing business.

To have the buyers feel that they are essential partners in marketing business is important. If we in fisheries cooperatives succeed in having them as our close cooperators, the business of fisheries cooperatives will proceed smoothly.

In the case of Ibuki fisheries cooperative, there was already an established system for joint marketing of niboshi. Accordingly, from the standpoint of buyers, the establishment of Mitoyo branch meant start of joint marketing of niboshi which they had done with Ibuki fisheries cooperative: It was not a significant change for them. Therefore, not much resistance was there from buyers and not much necessity was there either to have talks specially with them.

As regards services of Kagawa-Ken Gyoren to other fisheries cooperatives in Mitoyo area, technological guidance on aquaculture such as of laver was extended. In addition to this, supply of fishing materials was also done.

<Question 4.> Do fishermen in Japan send all their products to the
Tokyo Central Wholesale Market ?

<Answer>

No Ninety seven to ninety nine % of fishery products produced by the fishermen in Japan are shipped to local fish markets in landing areas.

The fishery products shipped in to the Tokyo Central wholesale Market are mostly sent from middlemen in landing areas who have bought the products from the fishermen in the local fish markets.

<Question 5.> What are the functions of fish markets operated by fisheries cooperatives in Japan ?

Also please tell us major marketing channels of fishery products from landing places to markets in Tokyo.

<Answer>

The functions of wholesale fish markets operated by fisheries cooperatives are to realize optimum price of fishery products produced by the members.

It is important to note that the Wholesale Market Act prohibits wholesalers to act as buyers in Japan. This means that those who sell the products can not become buyers.

This means further that as long as fisheries cooperative has its own fish market, it can not have the products.

This is the different point from Thai system because in Thailand wholesalers can also buy fishery products.

As a matter of fact, however, this "wholesalers must not buy fishes" is a principle: actually there are cooperatives which directly ship products to wholesale fish markets of urbanized consumption areas (big cities) like Osaka and Tokyo etc. without channeling through wholesale fish markets in landing areas. This is because they think that is much better and beneficial for the members.

In recent years, such fisheries cooperatives and their federations directly shipping fishermen's products to consumption area markets have increased in number.

Also, increasing number of fisheries cooperatives have started marketing their products (in the form of processed or frozen products) directly to consumption area markets.

Aquacultured fishes such as yellowtail (*Seriola quinqueradiata*) in Kagawa prefecture, for example, are directly shipped to the markets in Tokyo from fisheries cooperatives or Kagawa-Ken Gyoren.

There are about 1,000 wholesale fish markets in landing areas of which about 80% are operated by fisheries cooperatives. Incidentally, the total fisheries production in Japan was 2,900,000 million Yen (= 580,000 million Bt) in 1988. Of this, 2,000,000 million Yen (= 400,000 million Bt), or 80% are produced by the members of fisheries cooperatives.

It is noted that imported products also find their way to markets in Tokyo and other big cities direct from abroad through trading companies and big fishing companies.

<Question 6.> What are the roles of prefectural federation of fisheries cooperatives in Japan ?

<Answer>

It is impossible for prefectural federations alone to stabilize fish prices. However, one of the roles may be that by taking part in bidding and tendering, the federations can somehow contribute to preventing of fish prices from being sharply falling.

Basically, however, marketing business of prefectural federations of

fisheries cooperatives is carried out in close association with free market mechanism.

As one of the examples of how Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (Kagawa PFFCA) could benefit member fisheries cooperatives, the following may be of interest.

1) About 10 years ago, marketing of "Kaeri-Koba" the second smallest size group of steamed and dried anchovies was in difficulty.

Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations thought that this situation must be overcome. It approached school meal section of the prefectural government and related industries and succeeded in persuading them to use "Kaeri-Koba" as one of the materials in school lunch menus by seasoning it.

At that time the price of "Kaeri-Koba" was about 200 Yen (40 Bt)/Kg. Efforts were also made to promote consumption of Kaeri-Koba as snacks like nuts.

As a result, difficulties to sell Kaeri-Koba was overcome and as a result, difficulties to sell Kaeri-Koba was overcome and encouragingly enough, the price has increased to 1,000 Yen (400 Bt)/Kg level.

This effort by Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations may be cited as one of the best examples of the roles of prefectural level federations.

2) Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations deals with 35,000 metric tons of yellowtail cultured in Japan. This is equivalent to about 20% of Japan's total production.

Since Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations deals with that much quantity, it has power to negotiate

with buyers in both landing area as well as consumption area wholesale fish markets.

Approximately a little less than 50% of cultured yellowtail shipped to Tsukiji Fish Market (= Tokyo Central Wholesale Market) are those of shipped from Kagawa PFFCA. In order to secure optimum price level, Kagawa PFFCA sometimes controls its shipment quantity. In doing so, understanding of buyers is secured.

3) Fish consumption campaign and related movement are actively done by Kagawa PFFCA together with Zengyoren, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations. This may be one of the roles that is played by prefectural level federations.

Such expressions as "Fishes have a lot of nutrients" "Fishes are good for your health" "Let's eat fish" etc. are frequently used in fish consumption campaign booklets and other PR materials.

TV, radio, newspapers are used. Various events are also held to promote fish consumption among the public.

Fish cooking classes are also held sponsored by prefectural federations.

Discussion and Recommendations

The group discussion started at 15.00 hrs. The group elected Mr. Chamnong Sookpooti as chairman of the group and Mr. Veerasak Rahman as secretary. Based upon the lecture on "Marketing Business of Fisheries Cooperatives" by Mr. Tetsujiro nagamachi and questions and answers session, The group agreed that it is necessary for fisheries cooperatives to carry out marketing business of the members' products in order to :-

1. To solve the problems of getting low price and unfair price for the products
2. To develop the quality of the products

In order to enable fisheries cooperatives to perform marketing business, the following guidelines should be implemented.

1. The fisheries cooperatives should establish and operate fish market.
2. The fisheries cooperatives should engage in marketing business of members' products.
3. The fisheries cooperatives should take measures to maintain the quality of the products.

Recommendations:

In order to enable the fisheries cooperatives to perform marketing business, they should have enough working capital. Thus, it is recommended that the following measures should be taken up by fisheries cooperatives :-

1. To mobilize funds from the members for marketing purpose

2. The government should give financial support to fisheries cooperatives by providing low interest rate loans for marketing business.

3. The marketing business method of fisheries cooperatives in Japan and that of Paknam Fishermen's Group should be applied to marketing business of fisheries cooperatives in Thailand.

4. Information network for marketing business of fisheries cooperatives should be established so as to facilitate quick information service such as about changes and fluctuations of fishery products.

5. Discussions

on "Development Strategy of Cooperative Movement in Thai Fisheries"

by Dr. Masahiro Yamao

Lecturer

Department of Asian Studies,

Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences,

Hiroshima University, Japan

Comments

After the lecture on "Development Strategies of cooperative movement in Thai fisheries" by Dr. Yamao. The participants are requested to make comments and suggestions on the topic. Major comments and suggestions can be summarized as follows:

1. The lecture by Dr. Yamao had pointed out the problems faced by fisheries cooperatives in Thailand, in relation to the problems of small fishermen. The participants really appreciated that within a short period of studying in fisheries cooperatives in Thailand, Dr. Yamao was able to come out with all these problems which they have never been informed in any seminar before.

2. The participants felt that in order to enable the fishermen to overcome all those problems, the fisheries cooperatives and the fishermen's groups should provide more services and facilities for the members in such efficient way so that the members can participate in various business activities of the cooperatives/groups such as the landing and marketing place, marketing services and credit facilities.

3. Participants discussed, in a number of aspects, the short-and long-term directions of cooperative movement in Thai fisheries. The discussion not only focussed on the current problems that the cooperatives movement has faced, but also concluded a number of suggestive points as follows:

- The structure of fisheries cooperatives/groups should be improved so as to enable the fisheries cooperatives/group to carry out multi-purpose business activities. The administration of the fisheries cooperatives/groups should be clearly defined between the Board of directors and management staff.

- Training and education activities should be improved by fisheries cooperatives/groups in order for the members to participate more aggressively in the facilities of the cooperatives/groups as a whole.

- The fisheries cooperatives/groups will try to establish their own central organization to provide a wide variety where by serve as a center of the fisheries primary cooperatives/groups can improve their members' producing and living conditions: The activity of the organization would be based on the equal participation of both fisheries cooperatives/groups.

(Discussion and recommendations)

The group discussion started at 15.00 hrs. The group elected Mr. Chamnong Sookpooti as chairman of the group and Mr. Rattana Joymark as secretary.

Based upon the lecture on "Development Strategy of Cooperative Movement in Thai Fisheries" by Dr. Masahiro Yamao followed by questions and answers session, The group agreed that fisheries cooperatives/groups have been set up for along time but they are not much developed as it should be. Thus, the group tried to identify the problems that hindered the development of fisheries cooperatives/groups in Thailand as follows:-

1. Some leaders and members of fisheries cooperatives/groups do not understand the principles and practices of a cooperatives
2. Lack of working capital
3. The fisheries cooperatives do not provide sufficient services to cope with the need of the members.

According to that above problems, the group recommended that the fisheries cooperatives and concerned organizations should try to develop the fisheries cooperatives in Thailand as follows:

1. To provide cooperative education and training for leaders and board members of fisheries cooperatives at the local level.
2. The government should provide low interest rate loan for working capital of fisheries cooperatives.
3. The fisheries cooperatives should be engaged in multi purpose activities in order to best serve the interest of the members.

4. The fisheries cooperative should collaborate each other and try to establish their provincial level federation.

5. There should be representatives from both fresh water and marine fisheries cooperatives to represent in the Board of Directors of the Cooperative League of Thailand.

After the lectures, study visit was arranged. The details of this study visit are as in the next chapter.

After returning from the study visit, compressive discussion were held on the 13th of March 1989.

In the morning of the 14th of March 1989 the result of discussion was reported by Mr. Surapong Wankeo of CLT together with the recommendation. After this the closing ceremony was held and certificate was given by the deputy governor of Chonburi province to each participant. The closing ceremony was held in the following manner.

(closing ceremony)

1. Address

by Dr. Antal Csoma
Vice Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee
and Director of TOT

2. Brief Report

by Mr. Surapong Wankeo
Chief Technical and Planning Division, CLT
In his brief report, Mr. Surapong Wankeo requested the deputy governor of Cholburi province to present a certificate to each participant

3. Closing Address

(Including the presentation of a certificate to each participant)
Mr. Apai Chantanachulaka
Deputy Governor of Cholburi province.

As a part of the seminar, a two days study visit was arranged for the participants according to the programme as follows:

Saturday, 11 March 1989

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 05:00 - 07.00 | - Travel from Seaview Resorts Hotel by bus for Samutprakarn Province |
| 07.00 - 07.40 | - Visit Prawn and Artemia culture Farm |
| 08.00 - 09.00 | - Study visit at Samutprakarn Fish Market |
| 10.00 - 12.00 | - Study visit at Siam Brothers Company Ltd. |
| 12.00 - 13.30 | - Lunch. |
| 13.30 - 15.00 | - Study visit at South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) |
| 15.00 | - Travel to Nakorn Pathom Province overnight at Whale Hotel |
| 18.00 - 19.00 | - Dinner |

Sunday, 12 March 1989

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 06.00 - 07.30 | - Travel to Samutsakorn Province |
| 08.30 - 09.30 | - Study visit at samutsakorn Fish Market |
| 10.00 - 12.00 | - Study visit at Samutsakorn Land Settlement Cooperative Ltd. |
| 12.00 - 13.30 | - Lunch |
| 13.30 | - Travel to Seaview Resorts Hotel |
| 18.00 - 19.00 | - Dinner |

8. Artemia production economy at his farm is as follows:

[I] Cost

(1) Brine shrimp (Artemia) eggs 21,600 ₪ month

6 package of brine shrimp eggs are used per 2 rai of land.

One package is 300 ₪ in price.

(This brine shrimp egg package in tin is the product of Ocean Star International Inc. of USA.)

Since he has 8 rai of land, it costs 21,600 ₪ per month

(6 packages \times $\frac{8}{2}$ \times 300 ₪ package \times 3 times per month).

(2) Labour 3,750 ₪ / month

(25 ₪ / worker/day \times 5 workers \times 30 days)

(3) Lease charge 416 ₪ / month

(5,000 ₪/year \div 12 = 416 ₪/month)

(4) Total cost 25,766 ₪/month ((1) + (2) + (3))

[II] Proceeds 180,000 ₪ month

Two rai of farm land produces 100 kg of Artemia within 13 days.

Therefore, 1,200 kg of Artemia are produced per month

$(100 \text{ kg} \times \frac{8}{2} \times [\frac{30}{13} \approx 31])$.

One kg of Artemia is sold at 60 ₪/kg. Thus, the proceeds is

72,000 ₪ (60 ₪/kg \times 1,200 kg).

This does not amount to 180,000 ₪. According to the explanation of Mr. Rattna, the sales of Artemia is 10,000 ₪ per day. of this, 3,000 ₪/day is the expenses and 7,000 ₪ is the profit. Because

of the fact that fisherman do not keep records, it is said that this income figure is much more reliable.

9. From 08:20 to 09:10 the participants visited Samut Prakarn Fish Market owned and operated by the Fish Marketing Organization. The manager of this fish market is Mr. Ekchai Sukahoto. Mr. Titipong Chottadilok, an administrative officer of the market, briefly explained the business of this fish market. Details are as in the brochure.

There are 7 fish agents (= consignors) who have a licence approved by FMO. They sell fish on behalf of fishermen at the fish market on consignment basis. High value fish is auctioned. Trash fish is directly sold to buyers without passing through any auction. However in both cases, 5% commission is charged by the fish agents.

10. It was felt that sanitary condition of the fish market need to be improved.

11. From 10:10 to 11:57, the participants visited Siam Brothers Co.Ltd.

Mr. Nikorn Kaensaree and Mr. Sung Laokajorn explained the outline of this company. Details are as in the brochure.

This company was established in 1957, and now produces 2,500 tons of rope and fishing nets. This production corresponds to about 40% of total rope and fishing net production in Thailand. The company exports 50% of its products mainly to Scandinavian countries.

The number of employees is 1,200. They work 6 days a week (Sunday is off work) and in three shift system. They have annual holidays of 19 days. A worker's salary is 100 ฿ per day. Overtime work

gives 50% surplus salary. In addition to this, the company subsidises to lunch, medical care, rent of house etc.

12. The participants were shown to net-making, rope-making factory of this company).

13. Mr. J. Saito presented a souvenir to Mr. Nikorn Kaensaree of Siam Brothers Corporation Ltd.

14. Mr. Nikorn Kaensaree in return presented a gift from the company to Mr. J. Saito, Dr. A Csoma and Mr. Surapong Wankeo.

15. From 12:30 to 13:05, the participants took lunch at Samoson Pomprajun Restaurant in Phra Pradaeng district.

16. From 13:15 to 14:35, the participants visited SEAFDEC (Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center).

EC

17. Mr. Somyos Soodhom, head of the Training Division of SEAFDEC made a welcome speech.

18. The participants were shown a video tape about the activities of SEAFDEC.

19. The participants took a look at net-repairing machinery, repair and maintenance training workshops of SEAFDEC.

20. The participants took a look at the training vessel, the PLATCO.

21. From 16:00 to 16:20, the participants visited a fruit market of Sampran, Nakhon Pathom Province (Phetkasem Rd.).

22. From 17:00 to 17:40, the participants visited prime pagoda, famous pagoda in Nakhon Pathom Province.

23. At 17:50, the participants arrived at the Whale Hotel.

24. From 18:30 to 20:30 the participants took dinner at the hotel.

II. March 12, 1989

1. The participant took breakfast from 06:10 to 06:45 at the restaurant on the ground floor of the Whale Hotel.

2. Left the Whale Hotel at 06:50.

3. Passed tiger prawn culture farms and salt paddy fields along the road.

4. From 08:48 to 09:50, the participants observed Samut Sakorn Fish Market.

5. Mr. Samarn Kaewklar, manager at Samut Sakorn Fish Market, explained the activities of Samut Sakorn Fish Market. Details of the market are as follows.

The Fish Market is the biggest wholesale Fish Market in Thailand, dealing with approximately 130,000 of fish worth 2,200 million ฿ per year.

6. Visited the prawn culture of Mr. Sup Samerpark who was a member of Samut Sakorn Land Settlement Co-op at 10:12.

7. Mr. Sup Samerpark is entitled to cultivate 50 rai by the government (50 rai is the maximum land area allocated by the government). In this case, 50 ฿ per rai is charged as permanent use fee by the government. The Samut Sakorn Land Settlement Co-op is a multi-purpose type, one share being 100 ฿. He and his wife own 83 rai of land which

are used for prawn culture. Altogether, six prawn culture ponds are constructed from this 83 rai of land. The total production from the six ponds is 18 tons per year, the average price being 150 ¢ per kg. (In addition, 17 rai of land is used for his house area making the total area 100 rai). It costs 300,000 ¢ for one cycle of production (4 months), including the labour cost of 12,000 ¢ for 10 workers.

8. The number of members of Samut Sakorn Land Settlement Co-op is 1,350.

9. This Co-op was established in 1963.

10. This co-op has 300,000 rai of land. Out of this, 80,000 rai have already been allocated to the members, 1 rai of land being 200,000 ¢.

11. Arrived at the Samut Sakorn Land Settlement Co-op (SKLSC), at 11:30.

13. Mr. Panya Changcharoen (Chairman at SKLSC), Mr. Manit Nitralomnong (Treasurer), Mr. Boonsong Rodnian (Secretary) and Mr. Narong Marukatut (CLT) explained the historical process and business activities of SKLSC.

13. Mr. Boonsong pointed out two major problems that members have faced. The first problem is that aquaculturists have suffered much from increasingly high feed costs in recent years. In contrast, the market price has been levelling off. The second reason is water pollution which is caused by discharged water from factories, such as of pulp mill etc.. Mr. Boonsong further explained about the administrative policies of SKLSC. The turnover of this co-op amounts to

7.4 million B (F.Y. 1988) and the working capital of the coop is 20 million B.

The meeting of the board of directors is held once a month, and DSA (daily subsistence allowance) of 80 B/day is paid to the directors who take part in it.

14. From 15:35 to 17:00, the participants visited Maeklong Fishery Co-op Ltd., and received explanations from Mr. Jumnonng Sukapooti Chairman of Maeklong Fishery Co-op Ltd..

15. Dinner was held by Mr. Jumnonng Sukapooti, chairman of Maeklong Fishery Co-op Ltd. at Roen Varee Restaurant from 17:10 to 18:25.

16. Left the restaurant at 18:25, and arrived at Seaview Resorts Hotel at 10:00.

Report of the meeting of Working Group

The meeting of the working group was held at Seaview Resort Hotel on 13th March 1989. The meeting was attended by the participants who were elected as follows:

1. Mr. Chamnong Sookpooti
2. Mr. Panya Changcharoen
3. Mr. Rattana Joymark
4. Mr. Nontree Komolvilas
5. Mr. Kanok Wareeratroj

Mr. Chamnong Sookpooti was elected as chairman of the working group and Mr. Kanok Wareeratroj was elected as secretary.

The meeting was also attended by the following persons who were elected as advisors of the working group:-

1. Dr. Chawalit Sala
2. Mr. Ha Suesoontharanon
3. Dr. Masahiro Yamao
4. Dr. Soonthon Lupkitaro
5. Mr. Boontham Sitthichok
6. Mrs. Sudsawat Theerasuthakorn
7. Mr. Pramual Rugchai
8. Mr. Surapong Wankeo

The meeting discussed on the working method of the working group and arrived at the conclusions as follows:

1. The members of the working group and advisors shall collect data and statistics on fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's group in order to identify the areas of development.

2. The area of development to be focused on are as follows:

- The structure of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's group
- The activities of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's group
- Membership development of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's group.

3. The venue for compiling the data and statistics and the venue for the meeting of the working group shall be the Cooperative League of Thailand.

4. The expenditures to be incurred by the meeting of the working group such as documentations etc. shall be met from the contribution as follows:

- Maeklong Fishery Cooperative Ltd. 10,000 B
- Mr. Rattana Joymark 5,000 B

5. The date and venue of the next meeting will be held on 21 April 1989 at 09.00 a.m. at the Cooperative League of Thailand.

The following was the suggested items to be included in the agenda.

1. Progress, problems and obstacles on data and statistics collection
 2. Considerations for the establishment of the national federation of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's group.
 3. Organization development and training for fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's group.
 4. The organizing of the fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's group congress in 1989.
 5. Other matters. (if any)
-

4. Appendices

4.1 Seminar Schedule

ICA Fisheries Committee 's ODA Seminar

5 - 14 March 1989

Seaview Resorts Hotel, Pattaya City, Thailand

Seminar Programme

Sunday, 5 March 1989

13:00 - 17:00	Registration of Participants
17:00 - 18:00	Orientation by CLT
18:00 - 20:00	Dinner

Monday, 6 March 1989

09:00 - 09:20	Welcome Address by Mr. Apai Chantanachulaka Deputy Governor of Choburi Province
09:00 - 09:30	Brief Report by COL. Surin Cholpraserd Chairman of CLT
09:30 - 10:00	Address and Opening of Seminar by Mr. Songyos Narkchamnan Director-General, Cooperatives Promotion Department
10:00 - 10:20	Address by Mr. Kazuo Hiroshima Ambassador of Japan
10:20 - 10:40	Address by Mr. Jirazaemon Saito Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee
10:40 - 11:00	Photograph Session
11:00 - 11:15	Tea/Coffee Break
11:15 - 13:15	Lecture 1

on "The Development Activity and Role
of Fisheries Cooperatives in Hungary"
by Dr. Antal Csoma

Vice-chairman of ICA Fisheries
Committee and Member of the Board,
National Alliance of Fishery
Cooperatives, Hungary

13:15 - 14:30	Lunch
14:30 - 16:30	Discussion on Lecture 1
16:30 - 18:00	Report making on the results of discussions on lecture 1

Tuesday, 7 March 1989

09:00 - 10:30	Lecture 2 on "Welfare and Mutual Insurance for Fishermen" by Mr. Ichiro Yamamoto Director of National Mutual Insurance Federation of Fishery Cooperatives, Japan
10:30 - 10:45	Tea/Coffee Break
10:45 - 12:15	Lecture 2 continued
12:15 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 16:00	Discussion on lecture 2
16:00 - 17:30	Report making on the results of discussions on lecture 2

Wednesday, 8 March 1989

09:00 - 10:30	Lecture 3 on "Credit Business of Fisheries Cooperative" by Mr. Susumu Yamamoto Senior Managing Director of Shizuoka Prefictural Credit Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association, Japan
10:30 - 10:45	Tea/Coffee Break
10:45 - 12:15	Lecture 3 continued
12:15 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 16:00	Discussion on lecture 3
16:00 - 17:30	Report making on the results of discussions on lecture 3

Thursday, 9 March 1989

09:00 - 10:30	Lecture 4 on "Marketing Business of Fisheries Cooperatives" by Mr. Tetsujiro Nagamachi, Senior Managing Director of Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Japan
10:30 - 10:45	Tea/Coffee Break
10:45 - 12:15	Lecture 4 continued
12:15 - 14:00	Lunch

14:00 - 16:00	Discussion on lecture 4
16:00 - 17:30	Report making on the results of discussions on lecture 4

Friday, 10 March 1989

09:00 - 10:30	Lecture 5 on "Development Strategy of Cooperative Movement in Thai Fisheries" by Dr. Masahiro Yamao Lecturer, Department of Asian Studies, Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University, Japan
10:30 - 10:45	Tea/Coffee Break
10:45 - 12:15	Lecture 5 continued
12:15 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 16:00	Discussion on lecture 5
16:00 - 17:30	Report making on the results of discussions on lecture 5

Saturday, 11 March 1989

All Day	Study Visit
---------	-------------

Sunday, 12 March 1989

All Day	Study Visit
---------	-------------

Monday, 13 March 1989

09:00 - 10:30	Presentation of Discussion Report
10:30 - 10:45	Tea/Coffee Break

10:45 - 12:30 Free Discussions for Preparing of
Recommendations from this ODA Seminar
in Thailand

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch

14:00 - 16:00 Free Discussions for Preparing of
Recomendations from this ODA Seminar
in Thailand

16:00 - 17:30 Preparation of Final Recommendations

18:00 - 20:00 Farewell Party

Tuesday, 14 March 1989

09:00 - 10:00 Presentation of Recommendations

10:00 - 10:30 Tea/Coffee Break

10:00 - 11:40 Closing Ceremony

10:30 - 10:50 Closing Address
by Dr. Antal Csoma
Vice-Chairman of ICA Fisheries
Committee

10:50 - 11:20 Presentation of Certificate to
Participants
by Mr. Apai Chantanachulaka
Deputy Governor of Cholburi Prdvince

11:40 - 14:00 Lunch

14:00 - Participants Leave for Home

4.2 Opening address

ICA Fisheries Committee
ODA Seminar for leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives
and Fishermen's groups in Thailand

Welcome Address

by

Mr. Apai Chantanachulaka
Deputy Governor of Choburi Province

Director-General, the Cooperatives Promotion Department
Director, the Cooperative League of Thailand
Distinguished participants,

I have been assigned by the governor of Choburi province to extend our warm welcome to all of you to this province. We feel honoured and really appreciate that you have selected Choburi province as a venue for the seminar of leaders of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups.

Choburi is one of the coastal province with the total coastline of 145 kilometre. Regarding the fishermen in this province, composed of coastal fishermen and frish water fishermen. At present, there are the total 44 cooperatives registered in this province. Unfortunately, none of them is fisheries cooperative. The total membership of the cooperative is about 30,000 individual members. The Administration of this province divided into 9 district and 1 sub-district with the total population of 900,000.

This district, Pattaya City, is the only one district in the country which is a self autonomous governing. The City Mayor is elected by the people in the district.

Most of the population in Cholburi province, like in other provinces, are engaged in Agriculture and fisheries. However, the area for agriculture has been decreased because of the rapidly expansion of the industry. One of the problems that the Provincial Cooperative officer is worrying, is the decreasing number of cooperative members. However, the number of fisheries cooperatives and the membership may increase because there are many areas in Pantheng district and Panatnikom district where fresh water fisheries have been promoted successfully.

Finally, I wish you all have a very pleasant stay in Cholburi province during the period of the seminar. If I can be of any assistance to you, please do not hesitate to let us know.

ICA Fisheries Committee
ODA Seminar for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives
and Fishermen's Groups in Thailand

Brief Report

by

Mr. Narong Marukatut

Director Cooperative League of Thailand

6 March 1989

The Director-General, Cooperatives Promotion Department

It is indeed a great honour for the participants of this seminar who are leaders of fisheries cooperatives, fishermen's groups and fishery associations as well as representatives from concerned organizations, for your coming to preside over the opening ceremony of this seminar.

The Cooperative League of Thailand in collaboration with the ICA Fisheries Committee and the ICA Regional Office for Asia has realized the important roles of fisheries in the national economy. Thus, we are trying to assist the fishermen to have a better living conditions and to improve their business activities. There is an urgent need to develop human resources within the fisheries sector in order to enable the fishermen to carry out their business activities effectively. The result of this development, will directly benefit to fishermen and indirectly benefit to the general public to consume fisheries products at the fair price. It is also contribute to the development of National economy as a whole.

This seminar for leaders of fisheries Cooperatives and fishermen's group will provide an opportunity for leaders of fishermen's organizations and concerned authorities to discuss and evolve guidelines for the development of fisheries cooperatives in Thailand.

The preparation of this seminar so far have been successfully arranged through the kind cooperation of the Cooperatives Promotion Department, the Cooperative Auditing Department, the Department of Fisheries, the Fish Market Organization, the South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre and other concerned organizations. I take this opportunity to express our sincere thank to all of them

Now, it's an auspicious time, May I invite the Director-General, Cooperatives Promotion Department to diliver an address and declare open this seminar.

ICA Fisheries Committee

ODA Seminar for leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives
and fishermen's groups in Thailand

Inaugural Address

by

Mr. Songyos Narkchamnan

Director-General, Cooperatives Promotion Department

6 March, 1989

Distinguished Guests

Participants

Ladies and Gentlemen :

I am really appreciate to have an opportunity to preside over the opening ceremony of the seminar for leaders of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups this morning.

According to the report from the director of the Cooperative League of Thailand, I learned that the main objective of this seminar is relevant to the national development that is to increase the income and improve the living conditions of the people. Cooperation is an economic system which cherish social equality and eliminate exploitation. Cooperation is one of the most important means to increase the income of the cooperative members and contribute to the national social and economic development as a whole.

From the past experience, cooperatives in Thailand has not succeeded as it should be since there are many problems. Cooperative development need time and cooperation among cooperatives including the concerned organizations. The government has been trying to promote

cooperative activities for a long time and has a strong intention for further development of cooperative activities in the country. The government is willing to accept proposals and recommendations for the development of fisheries cooperatives from all of you.

I do support the initiation of the Cooperative League of Thailand and the ICA Fisheries Committee for this effort to develop the human resources of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups by providing them with an opportunity to learn new technology from other countries.

May I take this auspicious opportunity to declare open the seminar. I wish the seminar every success and achieve its objectives.

International Cooperative Alliance
Fisheries Committee
ODA Seminar for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives
In Thailand, 6-14 March, 1989.

Inaugural Address

by

Jirozaemon Saito

Chairman

ICA Fisheries Committee

Date ; 6 March, 1989

Venue ; Sea View Resort Hotel

Distinguished guests, our colleagues, ladies and gentlemen !

This is the 7th time for me to visit our very close and friendly country Thailand and let me, first of all, say how I feel so happy to be here with all of you.

My visit this time to this lovely country Thailand is to share with you the experiences and knowledge on various subjects on fisheries cooperatives through taking part in this ODA Seminar.

The purpose of the Seminar is to develop human resources, that is, to say, leaders of fishermen and fisheries cooperatives in Thailand in order to help develop and strengthen the organizations of fisheries cooperatives and/or associations and vitalize their business activities. The Seminar is, according to the theme, entitled,

"Fisheries Cooperative and Association
Leadership Development in Thailand"

The sponsor for this ODA Seminar is the ICA Fisheries Committee and the host is the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT). Taking this opportunity, I would like to thank CLT for its tremendous efforts to host the Seminar. Without this hosting efforts, holding of this Seminar would not have been possible.

I would like to also express my thanks to all participants who came all the way from various place to take part in this Seminar despite busy schedule as leaders in the field of fisheries cooperatives.

At the same time, I have to thank 5 excellent lecturers, who are four from Japan and one from Hungary for their kind cooperation.

I appreciate, in particular, that Dr. Antal Csoma, Vice-president of the ICA Fisheries committee and Director of Fisheries Federation in Hungary has come here from a distant country as a lecturer for this Seminar.

Further, we are honoured by the presence of (1) Mr. Songyos Narkchamnan, Director-General, Cooperative Promotion Department (2) Mr. Apai Chantannachulaka, Deputy-Governor, Cholburi Province (3) Mr. Narong Marukatut, Director, Cooperative League of Thailand. (4) Mr. Kazuo Hirashima, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan. I would like to extend my cordial thanks to each of distinguished guests from the bottom of my heart.

This Seminar in Thailand is one of the so-called ODA Seminar that the ICA Fisheries Committee organizes by using the funds of ODA, namely, Official Development Aid, contributed to the ICA Fisheries Committee from the Government of Japan.

This contribution from the Government of Japan to the ICA Fisheries Committee started from the fiscal year 1987.

By using this ODA budget, we plan to hold seminars on fisheries cooperative movements in two countries each fiscal year in accordance with the lecture course project for leaders of fisheries cooperatives.

The ODA Seminar in Thailand we start from today is the 4th one.

Let me take this opportunity to thank the government of Japan for her understanding of the necessity of development of fisheries and fishermen's organizations in developing countries and deciding on appropriating part of its ODA budget in response to the request of our committee.

It is my belief, as chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, that producing of foods necessary for the population should be made a basic policy in each country of the world.

There may be exceptional cases where certain exports of surplus production is unavoidable and import becomes necessary to cover shortage of supply in domestic production.

In most developing countries, food production does not keep pace with rapid growth of the population.

Under the circumstances, the general condition is that foods are not sufficient to their needs.

Accordingly, it is a matter of vital importance that they increase their domestic food production.

In the sea worldwide, the regime of 200-mile zones has firmly taken roots almost everywhere.

Thus, development of fisheries has become a fairly important issue in developing countries surrounded by sea in order to produce fish protein needed for the population.

For developing fisheries, I think there are some prerequisite conditions, one of which is to develop and strengthen fishermen's organizations such as fishermen's cooperatives.

As we have already amply demonstrated in Japan, for example, fishermen's organizations have played really an important role in the development of fisheries and improvement of fishermen's standard of living so far.

The late Dr. A.F. Laidlaw described in his book "Cooperatives in the year 2000" very much to the point of matter as follows:

"Clearly, as long as it depends on the rich countries for food, the Third World will be poor. In the other words, in the long view, only the Third World can feed the Third World."

Further, he mentioned in the same book:

"In summary, there are good reasons for predicting that, from a global point of view, the most valuable contribution of cooperatives to mankind by the year 2000 will be in food and the conquest of world hunger."

These words of the late Dr. Laidlaw do not leave us without being deeply moved and encouraged for our common cause for cooperative movement.

Furthermore, I recollect ICA's 29th Congress held in Stockholm Sweden in July 1988, of which main theme was "Cooperatives and Basic Values".

Mr. L. Marcus, president of the ICA, proposed major basic values of cooperatives in his key report submitted to the Congress.

They are:

(1) Member Participation (2) Democracy (3) Honesty, Trust and Openess and (4) Caring for Others:

I think "member Participation" is very important to make cooperative movements more and more active. Your participations in this Seminar today truly corresponds to "Member Participation" proposed by Mr. Marcus.

I believe that the Seminar we are going to hold today will add significance and importance in the sense and reasons I just reffered to.

Lastly, let me wish that this seminar will meet the expectta-tions of all participants and be able to serve, even if a little, for the development of fishing industry and fishermen's organizations in Thailand. That is the very thing ICA Fisheries Committee is aiming at.

Now. ladies and gentlemen, may I pray for every success of this ODA Seminar in Thailand and for further prosperity and happiness in the fishing sector of this country.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Address

by

Mr. Kazuo Hirashima

First Secretary, Embassy of Japan

Director-General

Deputy Governor of Cholburi Province

Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee

Distinguished Guests

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure and honour for me to be present here today to say a few words on the occasion of the opening of the ICA Fisheries Committee ODA Seminar on Leadership Development in the field of Fisheries.

Fisheries industry is one of the important area of development to which Japan has always given much attention. Fisheries play a major role in Japan's economy, managed by both public and private agencies. We, Japanese, are big consumers of seafood, therefore, research and development to support and promote our fisheries industry is of paramount importance to meet such a high demand.

Besides this, we also cooperate with and provide assistance to the development of the fishing industry in other countries, including Thailand. For example, we provide technical and grant aid to the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and to the Eastern Marine Fisheries Development Center Project in Rayong Province. Such assistance has been beneficial and useful in expanding the horizons

of the fishing industry in Thailand. I am delighted to learn that achievements in this field have contributed to the rapid growth of the fishing industry and to its increasing importance in the Thai economy as a whole.

I strongly support the principles behind this seminar which we are inaugurating here today. Leadership and training are key elements in any development and I hope that the exchange of views and information among the participants will lead to greater dynamism and prosperity for all concerned.

Lastly, I sincerely hope that this seminar will create a fruitful and positive effect on the ever-growing Thai economy.

Thank you.

4.3 Closing address

International Cooperative Alliance
Fisheries Committee
ODA Seminar for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives
in Thailand, 5 - 14 March, 1989

Closing Address

by

Dr. Antal Csoma

Vice-chairman

ICA Fisheries Committee

and

Board member of the Hungarian

Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives.

Date : 14th March, 1989

Venue : Seaview Resorts Hotel, Pattaya,
Thailand

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The 4th ODA Seminar has come to its end.

We got to work last Monday optimistically because the subject was our common affair to serve the interest of fishermen, to increase fish catches, to improve marketing system, irrespective of the fact in which part of the world we are living.

This, I believe, is a wise saying. We just want to live better. And in order to live better, we have to improve our production, our commercial activity. We have to join together and make our work better organized.

Let me refer to the words of Mr. Saito in his opening address when he underlined an essential part of Dr. Laidlaw's book concerning the increasing contribution cooperatives will make to solving the most

burning problem of mankind, namely food production in sufficient quantity. The product of the fishermen's activity, fish has always been a basic source of nutrition and it will conserve its significance in the future.

At this stage, we are obliged to express our thanks to the Government of Japan for its generous financial help provided to the ICA Fisheries Committee which has enabled us to hold this Seminar.

I wish to thank, on behalf of the ICA Fisheries Committee, to all the lecturers for transferring their technical knowledge in a way that participants could make the best use of it.

The five main subjects have been selected carefully in order to achieve the essential aim of the Seminar, the development of human resources, through the training of leaders coming mainly from fisheries cooperatives.

The selection has proved to be correct. Evidence for that has been the great number of questions during the discussions and even after the official hours.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity in my capacity of being a lecturer and a representative of the Hungarian cooperative fishery to express my thanks for your attention and repeat our willingness to receive your representatives in Hungary.

On the basis of mutual cooperation, we are at any time prepared to send our experts to Thailand if it contributes to developing the cooperative movement and particularly fishery. At the same time, let me thank you, dear host, for the hospitality we enjoyed during our stay

in your beautiful country. We had the chance to meet a lot of very kind people.

My special thanks are due to CLT for the arrangement of the Seminar, for the excellent facilities you provided during both the theoretic work and the study visit. The two days' study trip has enriched us personally, we have profited much from your experiences and this opportunity provided us new, very interesting and useful information about the life and work of fishermen and of cooperatives.

Based on the lectures and the discussions, recommendations have been prepared. Yesterday all participants had the chance to discuss them thoroughly. Our task is now that everybody in their posts, according to their possibilities should endeavour to realize as much as possible out of the conclusions.

It is with great pleasure that the ICA Fisheries Committee welcomes the establishment of a working group the task of which is - as follow-up of the seminar - to make further steps in order to improve the organization of fishermen in the cooperatives.

Finally, I wish to thank all participants for the attention devoted to the Seminar, for the interesting questions and for the discipline which have contributed to the successful outcome of the 10 days' programme which, I believe, has met all expectations.

I am convinced that we all take leave of each other as friends and we see you again sometime.

Let me pray for the development of the fishermen's cooperative movement in Thailand.

May I wish good fishermen's luck !!!!

ICA Fisheries Committee

QDA Seminar for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives in Thailand

Brief Report

by

Mr. Surapong Wankeo

Chief, Technical and Planning Division, CLT

14 March 1989

The Deputy Governor of Choburi Province,

It is indeed a great honour for the participants of this seminar, composed of 37 leaders of fisheries cooperatives, fishermen's group, fishery associations and observers from concerned organization, to have your presence at the closing ceremony of the seminar today.

The Cooperative League of Thailand in collaboration with the ICA Fisheries Committed has started this seminar since 6th March 1989. During the period of the seminar, lectures were given by the most experienced lecturers from Hungary and Japan, followed by group discussion. A study visit programme was arranged for the participants to visit Fish Market Organization, Siam Brother Company Ltd., South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre and Samutsakorn Band Settlement Cooperative Ltd.

The seminar has been organized in such a way that the participants stayed and took meals together in order to enable them to discuss problems faced by them, to exchange views and experiences on the development of fisheries cooperatives.

On behalf of the Cooperative League of Thailand, I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thank to the lecturers from the two countries i.e. Hungary and Japan, the participants and observers from the concerned organization who actively participate in this seminar through out the period of 10 days and contribute to the success of this seminar.

May I take this opportunity to invite you to present a certificate to each participant and give a closing address.

ICA Fisheries Committee

ODA Seminar for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives in Thailand

Closing Address

by

Mr. Apai Chantanachulaka

Deputy Governor of Cholburi Province

14 March 1989

Director, Cooperative League of Thailand

Distinguished Guests

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am really appreciated to be invited to present certificates and give an address at the closing ceremony of the seminar for leaders of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's group in Thailand.

On behalf of Cholburi people, I feel very honoured to have an opportunity to welcome you who come from all over the country to attend this seminar. I am really happy to hear that this seminar has achieved its objectives and contribute to the development of leaders of fisheries cooperatives and fishermen's groups. Cooperation is an economic system which cherish social equality and eliminate exploitation. Cooperation is one of the most important mean to increase the income of the cooperative members. I do hope that the technical know-how on fisheries development from foreign lectures will lead to the further development of fisheries cooperatives in Thailand

I, myself, and the people of Cholburi province are looking forward to welcome you again in the future.

Now, it's an auspicious time, May I declare the seminar closed. I wish you have a happy trip back home.

4.4 List of participants

List of Participants

NO.	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS
1.	Mr Chairat nampetch	Board Member	Petchaboon Fresh Water Fishery Cooperative Ltd. 27/3 Muang District, Petchaboon Province 67000
2.	Mr. Sa-ngiam Kumkana	Chairman	Kungkaben Fishery Cooperative Ltd 3/1 Thamai District, Chantaburi Province 22110
3.	Mr. Prachuab Wachareebamrung	Manager	Pattani Fishery Cooperative Ltd. 156/26 Muang District, Pattani Province 94000
4.	Mr. Boonthieng Sawaengsilp	Manager	Chantaburi Fishery Cooperative Ltd 11 Moo 11 Laemsing District, Chantaburi Province
5.	Miss Urai Benjarungsipornchai	Manager	Maeklong Fishery Cooperative Ltd. 705 Prasitpattana Road, Muang District, Samutsongkram Province
9.	Mr. Sanguan Rimsamut	Board-Member	Rayong Fishery Cooperative Ltd. 78/3 Muang District, Rayong Province
17.	Mr. Ha Suesoontharanon	Board-Member	Thatako Fresh Water Fishery Cooperative Ltd. Thatako District, Nakornsawan Province

NO.	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS
8.	Mr. Chom Sroinark	Member	Thatako Fresh Water Fishery Cooperative Ltd. Thatako District, Nakornsawan Province
9.	Mr. Sawat Klumsakul	Member	Thatako Fresh Water Fishery Cooperative Ltd. Thatako District, Nakornsawan Province
10.	Mr. Somporn Theparat	Chairman	Pala Ban Chang Fishery Coopera Ltd., Ban Chang District, Rayon Province
11.	Mr. Panya Changcharoen	Chairman	Samutsakorn Land Settlement Cooperative Ltd., Moo 4 Muang District, Samutsakorn Province
12.	Mr. Prayong Klinreun	Board-Member	Samutsakorn Land Settlement Cooperative Ltd. 33 Bangkhunthien Bangkok
13.	Mr. Kittikhun Nakabutra	Chairman	Nongphai Fresh Water Fishery Cooperative Ltd. Nongphai District, Petchaboon Province
14.	Mr. Kraimit Chobsri	Treasurer	Thatako Fresh Water Fishery Cooperative Ltd. Thatako District, Nakornsawan Province 60160

NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS
Mr. Rattna Joymark	Chairman	Samutprakarn Fishery Cooperative Ltd. 198-199 Bangbor District, Samutprakarn Province
Mr. Boonsong Poonphol	Secretary	Paknam Fishermen Group 14 Moo 14 Taiban Rd. Muang District, Samutprakarn Province
Mr. Potpong Wangkittikarn	Secretary	Paknam Fishermen Group 14 Moo 14 Taiban Rd., Muang District, Samutprakarn Province 10270
Mr. Montree Komolvilas	Chairman	Paknam Fishermen Group 14 Moo 14 Taiban Rd., Muang District, Samutprakarn Province 10270
Mr. Winai Suwanchoti	Chairman	Kram Fishermen Group 63/2 Klang District, Rayong Province
Mr. Somsak Phongpheaw	Chairman	Pangrad Fishermen Group 44, Klang District, Rayong Province
Mr. Thongsoak Petra	Manager	Bangpakong Fishermen Group 133, Bangpakong District, Chacherngsao Province

NO.	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS
22.	Mr. Mun Charoensook	Chairman	Thaprik Fishermen Group 105 Muang District, Trad Province 23000
23.	Miss Suwanna Songsri	Manager	Uthaimai Fishermen Group 46 Muang District, Uthaithani Province 61000
24.	Mr. Kanok Wareeratroj	Chairman	Thapradu Fishermen Group 303 Muang District, Rayong Province 21000
25.	Mr. Veerasak Rahman	District Fishery Officer	Klongkon Fishery Association 4/1 Muang District, Samutsongkram Province 75000
26.	Mr. Lui Phaochinda	Board-Member	Samutsongkram Fishery Association 1124 Chaiyaporn Rd., Muang District, Samutsongkram Province 75000
27.	Mr. Chamnong Sookpooti	Chairman	Samutsongkram Fishery Association 1124 Chaiyaporn Rd., Muang District, Samutsongkram Province 75000

NO.	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS
28.	Miss Sawang Yasodorn	Accountant	Samutsakorn Fishery Association 840/5 Muang District, Samutsakorn Province 74000
29.	Mr. Pranom Thammawaranurak	Secretary	Chonburi Fishery Association 67/1 Muang District, Chonburi Province
30.	Miss Uraporn Sarasith	Adviser	Samutsongkram Fishery Association 705 Prasitpattana Road., Muang District, Samutsongkram Province 75000
31.	Mr. Pramuan Rugjai	Fisheries Promotion Chief	Fish Marketing Organization Bangkok 10120
32.	Mrs. Wimol Boonma	District Cooperative Officer	Bangbor District Cooperative Office 329/1 Rattanakaj Road Samutprakarn Province 10560
	Mr. Chaow Cherngchalard	Cooperative Extension Officer	Bangbor District Cooperative Office 329/1 Rattanakaj Road Samutprakarn Province 10560

NO.	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS
34.	Mrs. Sudsawat Teerasuthakorn	Fisheries Cooperative Promotion Division	Cooperatives Promotion Department Krungkasem Road Bangkok 10200
35.	Mr. Sermpan Buranasophon	Provincial Cooperative Officer	Cholburi Provincial Cooperative Office Muang District, Cholburi Province 20000
36.	Mr. Pichaya Sathapirom	Cooperative Technician	Cholburi Provincial Cooperative Office, Cholburi Province
37.	Dr. Chawalit Sala	Associate Professor	Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University Bangkok 10500

INTERPRETER

1. Dr. Soonthorn Lupkitaro
2. Mr. Surapunth Pincharoen

CLT SECRETARIAT STAFF

1. Mr. Narong Marukatut Director
2. Mr. Surapong Wankeo Chief, Technical and Planning Division
3. Mr. Surasit Impol Assistant Chief, Technical and Planning
Division
4. Mr. Boon Piyachan Chief, Printing Centre Section
5. Mrs. Passaporn Sarajuda CLT
6. Mr. Kriangkrai Khamin CLT

7. Miss Chamaiporn	Moolasarn	CLT
8. Miss Benja	Sema	CLT
9. Miss Wilaichit	Pradit	CLT
10. Mr. Pol	Ketbamrung	CLT
11. Mr. Veera	Kitkaew	CLT

Lecturers

1. Dr. Antal	Csoma	Vice-Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee and board member of Hungarian Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives
2. Dr. Masahiro	Yamao	Lecturer, Department of Asian Studies, Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University, Japan
3. Mr. Ichiro	Yamamoto	Director of National Mutual Insurance Federation of fishery Cooperatives, Japan
4. Mr. Susumu	Yamamoto	Senior Managing Director of Shizuoka Prefectural Credit Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association, Japan
5. Mr. Tetsujiro	Nagamachi	Senior Managing Director of Kagawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Japan

ICA Fisheries Committee

1. Mr. Jirozaemon Saito Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee
 2. Mr. Masaaki Sato Assistant Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee
-