



*The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library*

**This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.**

**Help ensure our sustainability.**

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

[aesearch@umn.edu](mailto:aesearch@umn.edu)

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

*No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.*



28th Congress of the International Association of Agricultural Economists, 18-24 Aug 2012, Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil

Starting situation: collective farming predominant; “bad memories”

- ❖ re-introduction of family farming: China: late 1970s, early 1980s; production “boom”  
Vietnam: early 1980s, late 1980s; production “boom”
- ❖ model for other transition economies in 1990 (! or ?)

Development of agricultural cooperatives since de-collectivization:

China: three phases

Phases	Main characteristics
early 1980s-mid 1990s: bottom-up self-help organisations (informal): “professional technical associations“	extension, training, market information
mid 1990s-2006: registration by various departments; not accepted as business organisations: ”farmer professional organisations”	extension, training, coordination, joint marketing (contract farming); members invest and control; government promotion
since 2007: Cooperative Law effective; FPCs accepted as business organisations	extension, training, input supply, marketing; members invest and control; government promotion

Vietnam: two phases

Phases	Main characteristics
1988-1996: collective farms operational, but not in production; informal groups established	extension, input supply, irrigation, electricity, but no marketing; almost no support from government
since 1997: Coop Law effective; transformation (“old-style“ into “new style”); set up of new cooperatives; informal groups	extension, training, irrigation, input supply, electricity, marketing; limited support from government

Governance structure: Initiators and stakeholders

Stakeholder	Main role	Embedded resources	Main reason
bureaucratic entrepreneurs	initiators& controllers	political resources, organizational skills	political, develop local economy
business entrepreneurs	initiators, owners & controllers	capital & human resources, management skills	income, stabilize & improve production , marketing
agricultural entrepreneurs	initiators, owners & controllers	natural & capital resources, organizational & production skills	income, production & marketing
ordinary farmers	beneficiaries & participants	natural resources, production skills	income, access to markets

- ❖ initiators: members of the boards; high degree of decision-making power
- ❖ cooperatives initiated by officials and farmers: larger membership, broader scope

Conclusions: Specific features of transition in comparison to CEE and CIS

- ❖ re-introduction of family farming: rapid expansion of agricultural production
- ❖ starting point: malnutrition and hunger
- ❖ gradual approach: start with agricultural sector
- ❖ no change of the political regime (“socialist market economy”): on going support for agricultural cooperatives (politically and financially), although same bad memories on collective farming