



Farmers lacked representation on the national political scene, had no formal Access inaccessible goods and services organization, and could not effectively Open downstream markets negotiate terms of Create infrastructure and shared operations trade with agribusinesses. Address systemic risks Maintain market power They needed a "better" way to do business.

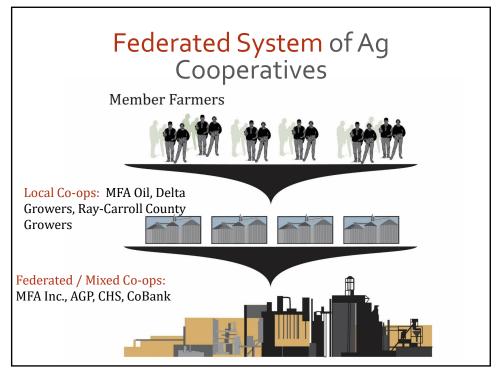
A Solution:

Collective Action through Cooperatives

- User-owned members provide equity to the cooperative; the principles of capitalization and economic participation by members.
- User-controlled members control and oversee the cooperative's operation by voting on important matters and electing the board of directors from among the membership.
- User-benefitting members have residual claim to profits and assets; they share in the profitability and tax benefits and derive benefits through increased efficiency at the co-op.

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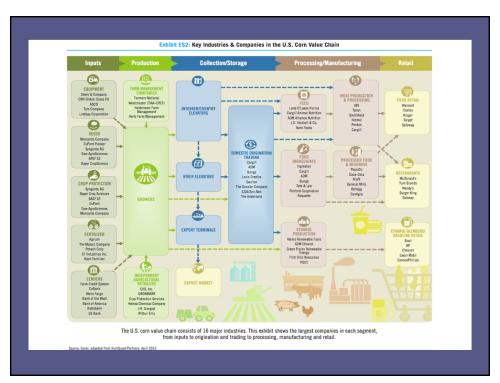
Through cooperatives, producers can more fully participate in and benefit from the value-generating activities in their supply chains.

Fundamentally, a cooperative is the members' collective **investment** in up- or down-stream activities in their supply chains.

What is the "now" context for the value of cooperatives?

Do we still have that same "need" for producer-owned cooperatives like we did in the late 1800s and early 1900s? Haven't things changed?

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Competitive Yardstick Role of Co-ops in a Capitalistic Economy

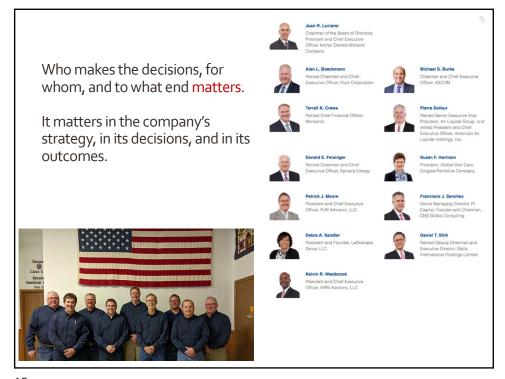
- In competitive economic systems, firms are forced by competition to use methods and to operate at sizes that minimize per-unit costs.
- Competitive prices allow a normal rate of return to capital and managerial skills (economic return).
- Co-ops are seen as pricing products and services "at cost" because they allocate profitability back to their members (those from whom the profits were derived).



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Why We Need Ag Cooperatives Today

- Existence value producers benefit by having options in the marketplace and a company that protects producer market power.
- Risk pooling input inventory management, storage options, marketing alternatives; collective acquisition and marketing lowers individual risks in these areas.
- Rural community vitality local investments, local charitable giving, local employment, local income
- Patronage and tax benefits
- Control by producers knowing decisions are made by those who use the co-op and share in its successes and failures



Internal
Challenges
Facing
Cooperatives
Today

Today

Free riding

Member heterogeneity
defining "success" and growth
protecting members' interests
ldentifying a core member value
Apathy
Lack of participation
SHARED GOVERNANCE





