membership, democratic control,, continuous education and cooperation among co-operatives, deficit, honoraria, Ais a group of people who got together to meet their economic, social and cultural needs. A co-operative is owned and controlled by its The different types of co-operative societies can be divided betweenco-operatives andcooperatives. There are six (6) principles of co-operatives-1). membership should be open to all those who wish to join and use the service provided as long as they are prepared to accept the responsibilities of membership. voluntarily by a group of people are controlled by its members and democratically operated by them. 3)...... This process is designed to make members better able to guide their co-operatives in a dynamic business environment. As a result, co-operatives offer training to their members, directors and staff informing the public of what they are and what they do.

statutory reserve, Cooperative, members, patronage refund, surplus, limited interest on capital service, production or worker, open



4) The focus of investing in a co-operative
society is not on the return on investment, but on the use of services
provided.
5)
can best serve the interests of their members and communities if they
work together at local, national and international levels.
6) The returns from the operations of a co-
operative society belong to the members, and therefore should be
distributed to them in such a manner that no member gains at the
expense of the others.
The excess of income over expenditure is called a,
while the excess of expenditure over income is referred to as a
(voluntary payments as an appreciation for
services performed) paid to members of the committee of management
are treated as an appropriation of profit, not an expense.
A is created based on legal requirements.
Special reserves may be created for a specific named purpose eg. Fixed
Asset Reserve and Building Reserve.

