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**UNION OF SOCIETIST COMMUNES OF ENTANTHA**  
**Commons Coordination Board**

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**REGULATION**

**On the Establishment and Operation of Interest Cooperatives**

**The Labor Organization and Productive Collectives Act of 1923**

**Last Revised: January 17, 2007**

**Approved by:**

Commons Coordination Board of the Union of Societist Communes of Entantha

**Date of Enactment:**

March 15, 1923

**Confidentiality Level:**

Public Document

**Responsible Department:**

USCE Department of Labor and Productive Organization

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**Section 1: Purpose and Scope**

This regulation governs the formation and operation of interest cooperatives within the USCE, which function as autonomous productive units. Cooperatives generate communal discretionary point pools through the sale of goods/services to communal stores. These point pools are collectively managed and accessed by members in accordance with contribution, participation, and need.

This system supplements the unconditional personal resource points allocated under the Resource Allocation and Equity Act, enabling access to higher-cost discretionary goods beyond baseline allocations.

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**Section 2: Definition and Recognition**

An **interest cooperative** is defined as:

- A voluntary association of workers engaged in production or service.
- Collectively self-managed, with internally distributed discretionary points derived from demand-responsive output.
- Operating without external ownership (state or private).

**Formal recognition requires:**

1. Registration with the local labor council.

2. Minimum of three (3) participating workers.
  3. Adoption of a standardized cooperative charter approved by the Commons Coordination Board.
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### **Section 3: Formation and Membership**

#### **A. Establishment Process**

1. Founding members shall submit a work plan and proposed charter to the local labor council.
2. The council shall allocate initial resources based on demonstrated production needs and communal equity considerations.
3. The cooperative shall be entered into the regional registry upon approval, granting access to communal infrastructure.

#### **B. Membership Rules**

- **Admission:** By majority vote of current members, with no exclusion based on immutable characteristics.
  - **Resignation:** Notice must be submitted to the cooperative records-keeper; no punitive measures permitted.
  - **Exclusion:** Only permissible for material harm to the cooperative (as defined in Section 4 of the Resource Allocation and Equity Act).
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### **Section 4: Governance Structure**

Each cooperative shall implement:

1. **Weekly assemblies** for major decisions (production targets, resource requests, disciplinary actions).
2. **Rotating management committees** elected for 3-month terms to oversee daily operations.
3. **Public production ledgers** to ensure transparency and alignment with communal planning.

## Section 4.1: Discretionary Pool Management

Recognized cooperatives shall maintain a **communal discretionary point pool**.

Points within this pool are:

- **Collectively owned** by the cooperative.
- **Accessed by members** based on a system of internal allocation reflecting individual contribution, labor effort, and social or material need.
- **Non-transferable** to personal accounts and cannot be exchanged outside the cooperative framework.

Each cooperative shall establish an internal method for:

- Determining access thresholds for high-cost discretionary items (e.g. vehicles, advanced equipment).
- Holding periodic votes to review and adjust draw limits.
- Preventing point hoarding or exclusionary practices.

The cooperative's drawdown decisions are subject to review by the local labor council in cases of dispute, fraud, or inequity.

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## Section 5: Resource Rights and Obligations

### A. Entitlements

Recognized cooperatives may:

- Request materials from communal stores based on approved production quotas.
- Petition for equipment upgrades, subject to local council review.
- Access shared transportation pools for work-related purposes.

### B. Internal Access to Cooperative Pool

Members may access goods from the cooperative's discretionary point pool, **not as direct earnings**, but through approved drawdowns reflecting labor, responsibility, and solidarity principles.

Access procedures shall:

- Respect member privacy regarding the specific nature of discretionary items.
- Maintain collective visibility on **point totals** and **general categories of spending**, without disclosing personal purchases.
- Require only justification when requests exceed predefined thresholds or involve shared-use resources (e.g. vehicles, large equipment).

Discretionary access may not be conditioned on ideological alignment, personal preferences, or non-material judgments.

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## Section 6: Reorganization and Dissolution

### A. Mergers

1. May be proposed by any member during a weekly assembly.

2. Require a two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) majority vote of all members.
3. Must be approved by the local labor council to ensure resource continuity.

#### **B. Dissolution**

1. **Voluntary:** Requires unanimous member agreement and justification submitted to the labor council.
2. **Assets:** All tools, materials, and facilities revert to communal stores.
3. **Membership:** Former members retain employment priority in related cooperatives.

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### **Section 7: Integration with Resource Allocation System**

1. Cooperative employment qualifies as a **positive discretionary factor** (Resource Allocation and Equity Act, Section 4).
2. Workplace infractions (e.g., sabotage, coercion) count as **anti-social behavior** (Resource Allocation and Equity Act, Section 7).
3. Cooperative production quotas shall be incorporated into **communal planning equations** reviewed monthly by the Commons Coordination Board.

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#### **Issued and Enacted by**

The Commons Coordination Board of the Union of Societist Communes of Entantha

**Date:** January 17, 2007

#### **Notes**

This act operates in conjunction with the **Resource Allocation and Equity Act**. Cross-referenced provisions shall be interpreted harmoniously, with precedence given to communal equity principles. Historical revisions have expanded protections for marginalized workers, removing exclusionary language from early 20th-century drafts.