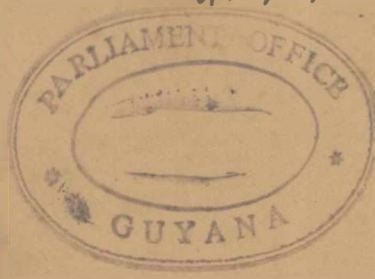


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# Annual Report

## 1971-72



*Guyana*

RICE MARKETING BOARD



# Annual Report 1971-72

**Guyana Rice Marketing Board**

For the Year Ending September 30, 1972

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Hon. L. F. S. Burnham **S.C., O.E., M.P.**,  
Prime Minister and President of the Guyana State Corporation,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Georgetown.

7th January, 1974

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

We have the honour to submit this Annual Report of the transactions of the Guyana Rice Marketing Board for the period 1st October, 1971 to 30th September, 1972 in pursuance of Section 21 (2) of the Rice Marketing Ordinance, Chapter 249 as amended by order in the Official Gazette of July 31, 1971. The Auditors Report, Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 1972 and the Income and Expenditure Statement for the period are appended to the report.

Yours Sincerely,

Gavin B. Kennard, **C.C.H., O.I.C.T.A., A.I.C.T.A.**  
**Executive Chairman**

Neville E. Sutherland, **M.B.A., B.Sc Hons.**  
**General Manager.**

## **FRAMEWORK OF THE REPORT**

The Thirty-Eighth Report of the Guyana Rice Marketing Board is presented in accordance with Section 21 (2) of the Rice Marketing Ordinance, Chapter 249 of the laws of Guyana.

As in the report of the previous year, Part 1 is the Statement by the Executive Chairman, in which the main highlights of the year's operations are summarised. Following on this, the General Manager outlines in Part II, the salient features from the Marketing, Administration & Accounting operations including a short summary on world market conditions. Part III shows the report of the Auditors Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year under review. Part IV comprises the Statistical Section in which comparative data are supplied. The Annex is made up of two (2) parts:—

- (a) The Rice Marketing Ordinance, Chapter 249 and
- (b) supplying the amendments to the Rice Marketing Ordinance dated July 1971.

## **PART I**

### **EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

The rice industry made once again an important contribution to the life of the nation. The calendar year 1972 was historic for the industry because the value of exports amounted to some \$25 million – the highest figure ever. But statistics do not tell the whole story of the progress of the industry. Thus, the crop provides employment for the large majority of our rural people, food for the ever growing population of the nation and is the basis of our livestock and poultry industries on the coast, which are expanding.

#### **General Conditions**

The crop year, under review, 1971/72 saw a continuation of our programme to make the most up-to-date technology available to rice farmers. A number of stable adaptable hybrids, bred locally, was distributed in addition to the introduced variety – Starbonnet. Of course, high yielding varieties require a higher level of nutrition, care (cultivation) and protection from pests and diseases. Accordingly, the Board imported more chemical fertilisers and pesticides than ever before for sale on credit to farmers along with the new seed. The general standard of production improved and crops reaped were of high quality and yield.

#### **Rice Action Committees**

Again, at the farm level, the work of District Rice Action Committees was of special significance. These Committees concentrated their attention on improving the conditions under which the farmer labours. Thus drainage and irrigation systems and access roads in many villages were rehabilitated and improved by these Committees, utilising financial grants from the Board and the central Government. The Committees rendered valuable service also in co-ordinating emergency work to irrigate land in times of drought and to drain them in times of excessive rainfall. General oversight was maintained by the Committees over the disbursement and collection of loans and in ensuring that services available to the farmer e.g. ploughing, harvesting and pest control were administered efficiently to all.

#### **Research**

Research proceeded apace in the breeding of new high-yielding varieties with desirable marketable characteristics and in evolving better agronomic and pest control techniques. The work of the Research Division, which is wholly financed by the Board, will be expanded greatly on completion about mid year (1974) of the Research Station presently under construction at Mards. The capital cost of this station is being financed jointly by USAID and Government of Guyana loans. The Research Division expanded its production of pure seed of improved varieties at its farms at Mards, Black Bush Polder and Mc Nabb (Essequibo). Most of the pure seed requirements of the country is being supplied from these farms.

The work of the Research Division and, indeed of the Board, is brought to the attention of farmers through the publication of bulletins and posters, the holding of seminars, training courses, field days, "farm walks" and lectures. The response from farmers has been most encouraging and these "extension" projects have played a vital part in the current widespread adoption of better technology in the industry.

#### **Production**

But the production in the field is only part of the chain of process which stretches from the farmer to the consumer. Consequently, the Board in collaboration with its sister

organisation – the Guyana Rice Corporation continued programmes to improve the efficiency of milling and to provide better cleaning, drying and storage facilities for both padi and rice. The mills owned by GRMB/GRC were improved by the addition of new and improved processing units while the remilling and packaging plant in Georgetown was further expanded. At the same time, the construction of six padi drying and storage centres under a USAID/Guyana Government financed scheme proceeded, though lamentably, with disappointing slowness.

The co-ordination and integration of our work in the rice industry with that of the Ministry of National Development and Agriculture and other official agencies is ensured by the Agricultural Executive Committee of which the Executive Chairman is a member and the Minister himself Chairman. Many meetings of this body were held with beneficial results to all concerned. In addition, the frequent presence of the Minister in rice growing areas on farm visits, at field days and to chair seminars and meetings have had a striking effect in infusing farmers with confidence and in mobilising them actively to participate in the campaign for bigger and better production.

#### **Marketing**

In the area of export marketing, the Board continued to maintain its traditional friendly ties with the Caricom countries. The ability of the Board to supply the quality of rice desired by consumers at reasonable prices has long placed the Board in an unassailable position in these markets. However, if this is to be maintained, production will have to be increased because the *per capita* demand of the growing population in these countries is rising steeply – particularly in Jamaica. Further, shipping opportunities will have to be more readily available and of greater reliability.

#### **Subsidies**

In summary, the rice industry was in good shape at the end of the 1972 crop year. Production though affected somewhat quantitatively because of adverse weather was satisfactory in the circumstances; the quality was good and helped to earn Guyana more dollars for export for the calendar year than ever before. The Board maintained its financial viability notwithstanding having taken on increased commitments such as paying for Research, providing loans, subsidising inputs, etc. The rice farmers were earning good incomes through the adoption of better technology and increased prices for their products.

#### **Conclusion**

I wish to thank our farmers, our members of the Board and of Rice Action Committees and our employees at all levels for the efforts they made and the dedication with which they worked. To the President and Vice President of Guystac – Hon. L. F. S. Burnham and Hon. Kenneth King and our Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture – Dr. Ptolemy Reid, I wish to extend the gratitude of all those just mentioned and of myself for their guidance and constant encouragement and support.



**PART II**  
**GENERAL MANAGER'S ANALYSIS**  
**A – MARKETING**

**World Situation in 1971 – 72**

During the year under review, world rice production touched its highest level ever. Stated in terms of paddy, the 1971/72 Crop amounted to 310 million tons of paddy. With the impact of the new improved varieties (IR strains) and additional inputs (mainly fertilisers), production in both the importing and the surplus – producing nations continues to increase. Many countries which formerly imported rice now had large export surpluses, the most notable being Japan, which at the start of the year had an export surplus of some 7.3 million tons or more than enough rice to supply the entire import needs of the remainder of the world. Fortunately for world market transactions, Japanese rice is of the round, short grain variety with a low amylose content and as such is not particularly liked by consumers outside of the Far East. More important, however, is the fact that the Japanese costs of production are so high that the high Government subsidies may not longer be maintained if present indications are a true guide. In any event, the size of non-Japanese surpluses continues to have a dampening effect on world prices generally, although some prices have shown a slight increase over the previous year, notably in the better quality grades.

There is still widespread pessimism in world market sources, that despite continued uncertain weather conditions which continue to plague the development of the rice industry in certain former importing countries, that production and stocks will continue to raise even higher resulting in continued low prices. We do not subscribe to this view. The "Green Revolution" in rice has just begun and has not yet been achieved.

It is important to identify the reasons for any recent increases in production very carefully in order not to be misled by this apparent upsurge in production. Much of the increase in production (1965 - 1969) occurred before the new, high-yielding varieties were planted in large volume. Between 1969 - 1972 when the high-yielding types were greatly expanded, total world production increased only slightly. However, the new varieties will be important for the future when they have been completely tested and stabilised. The real reason for the increase in production lies in the weather. At least one-half of the expansion during 1965-1969 is due to improved weather and the remainder to a combination of a higher level of inputs – fertilisers, weedicides, insecticides, fungicides as well as the introduction of the new varieties. The miracle rices will not fulfill the expectations of the headline promoters according to Dr. J. Norman Efferon in an article presented on October 10 to 14, 1971 to Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical. His projection has since been seen to be true.

**Crop Results**

The following are the Crop results for the year 1971/72 and the previous crop year 1970/71:—

Crop Year	Tons	Crop Year	Tons	Increase (Decrease) Tons
1971/72		1971/72		
1971 Autumn	92,773	1970 Autumn	106,980	(14,207)
1972 Spring	25,667	1971 Spring	27,170	( 1,503)
Total:	<u>118,440</u>	Total:	134,150	(15,710)

The drop of 15,710 tons in the current year over the corresponding period of 1970/71 is a result of extremely adverse weather conditions which plagued Guyana during the greater part of the year and especially in the very crucial periods of ploughing and harvesting.

Through the efforts of the Rice Action Committees and the operations of the Board's machinery hire pool services in executing Government's overall policy of assisting farmers with ploughing and harvesting services, the effects of the inclement weather were reduced to such an extent that the decline in production was a mere .01 ton per acre. In consequence, the Board satisfied its contractual commitments to the overseas customers without interrupting home supplies.

The total amount available for the year including the carry-over stocks of 12,713 tons from the previous Crop Year 1970/71 amounted to 130,784 tons of rice which were disposed as follows:—

<b>TOTAL STOCK FOR DISPOSAL</b>			
<b>Tons of Rice</b>			
	<b>Tons</b>	<b>Tons</b>	<b>Tons</b>
Total yield of 1971 Autumn and 1972 Spring Crops		118,440	
<b>Less:</b>			
Portion of 1971 Autumn Crop harvested early and delivered to Mills in September 1971	1,014		
Processing Loss	209	1,223	117,217
Plus portion of 1972 Autumn Crop delivered to Mills in September 1972.	854		
Carry over for Previous years	12,713		<u>13,567</u>
			<u>130,784</u>
Export Rice			69,550
<b>Local Consumption</b>			
(i) Sales by Board:			
Rice	12,497		
Damaged	49		
Bran	334	12,880	
(ii) Retained by farmers domestic consumption		25,000	
(iii) Equivalent of paddy used for animal feed & Seed planting (Estimated)		15,060	<u>52,940</u>
			<u>122,490</u>
Carry over stocks at year end			
Old crop rice in Board's possession		3,294	
New crop rice in Mills	854		
Paddy in Mills	6,646	5,000	8,294

*Note: In this report: 1 Bag of Paddy 140 lb. net  
1 Bag of Rice 177 3/4 lb. net/180 lb. gross  
1 ton of Paddy or Rice 2,240 lb. gross.*

#### **Prospects**

The Board continues its dual policy of improving the rice industry whilst simultaneously seeking to maximize consumer satisfaction. To achieve this policy, the Board takes cognisance of the following factors:—

- (i) to ensure direct contact with rice producers (rice farmers and rice millers) and assist in resolving their problems by means of loans, subsidies and grants.
- (ii) to undertake research and train rice producers in new techniques and efficient farming methods.
- (iii) to supply the variety and quality of rice required by the overseas consumer.
- (iv) to fulfil consumer need in the required packaging form.
- (v) to advertise its rice products — locally and overseas.

Guyana by custom, is a country which produces rice that is long grained but thick in girth when compared with its length. These varieties which are commonly known as D110, BG79, Ledger etc., are acceptable to Guyana and to many of her traditional buyers in the Caribbean but owing to the trend in world marketing, Guyana's varieties now have to compete with slim, long-grained varieties, mainly of U.S. origin. This disadvantage was fully appreciated and in the autumn of 1969, experiments began with a U.S. variety called "Starbonnet." This variety responded well to local conditions and during this year (the third year since the experiments began) the Board was able to obtain about 20% of its purchases as Starbonnet rice from an overall purchase of 80,880 tons. We expect this trend to be increased and together with research now being done on local varieties with characteristics similar to Starbonnet, we are confident that the rice industry of Guyana has a bright future not only in the Caribbean but also will be able to compete on the world market.

#### **Rice Action Committees**

Government in its drive to boost the rice industry had set up in 1969 various "Action Committees" to deal with farmers' problems on the spot and to advise the Board on these problems for desired action. The impact of these committees could be seen from the increases recorded in 1970 as well as being successful in saving the major part of this year's crop which was threatened with complete destruction by the adverse weather conditions. These committees have also been effective in increasing the yield per acre through organising farmers on field day seminars to make the best use of new methods and information propagated by the Research Division.

#### **Purchases, Sales & Domestic Consumption**

The quantity of rice purchased by the Board during the period under review was 1,006,511 bags equivalent to 80,880 tons.

Sales of rice by the Board amounted to 1,025,792 bags/82,430 tons. Of this amount, 160,281 bags/12,880 tons were sold for local consumption and 865,511 bags/69,550 tons were exported. Although a contract with Connell Rice & Sugar Company of the U.S.A. for the marketing of bulk rice outside the Caribbean is in existence, no sales to Connell were made by the Board during the period under review.

Contractual and non-contractual exports of rice for the year are set out in Tables 'A' and 'B' at Appendix 'F'.

In addition to 12,880 tons of rice sold by the Board for local consumption, it was estimated that 25,000 tons were retained by producers for their own consumption. The

total domestic consumption of rice therefore amounted to 37,880 tons. It was also estimated that a further 30,120 tons of paddy equivalent to 15,060 tons of rice were used for animal and seed planting.

**Purchases & Local Sales**

At the commencement of the year, the purchase and local sales prices for rice and paddy were as follows:—

**Purchase Prices — Parboiled Rice**

Extra Super	\$22.50
Super	21.00
Extra No. 1	18.75
No. 1	17.00
Extra No. 2	15.00
No. 2	13.80
No. 3	10.00
Super Broken	10.00
Broken	8.20
Unclassified	4.30

— per bag of 180 lb. gross delivered at the Board's Georgetown Warehouse.

**White Rice (Traditional Varieties)**

White (A)	\$19.00
White (B)	17.00
" (C)	14.00
" Broken	8.20

— per bag of 180 lb. gross delivered at the Board's Georgetown Warehouse.

**White Rice (Approved varieties with a minimum of 90% Purity)**

Extra White (A)	\$23.50
White (A)	22.00
White (B)	19.50

— per bag of 180 lb. gross delivered at the Board's Georgetown Warehouse.

**Note:** *Approved Varieties of paddy or rice are Blue Belle and Starbonnet.*

**Paddy Price W.E.F : 26/6/72**

Minimum Paddy Price — \$6.75 per bag of 140 lb. net delivered at a rice factory.

**Approved Variety**

(Blue Belle or Starbonnet) — \$7.30 per bag of 140 lb. net delivered at a rice factory.

**Local Sales Prices**

Super	.....	\$23.95 per bag of 180 lbs. gross
Brown 'A'	.....	\$19.70 " " " " " "

**Local Sales Prices (Cont'd)**

Brown 'B'	.....	\$14.45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
White 'A'	.....	\$22.20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
White 'B'	.....	\$19.70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brewers Broken	.....	\$15.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mixed Broken	.....	\$12.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stock Feed	.....	\$10.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pearl Brand	.....	\$10.60	per sack of 60 lbs. net weight						
Indian Maid	.....	\$ 9.88	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Guyana White	.....	\$10.60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

There was a change in the Purchase Prices effective as from 26th June, 1972

**Parboiled Rice**

Extra Super	.....	\$22.50
Super	.....	\$21.00
Ex. No. 1	.....	\$19.25
No. 1	.....	\$18.00
Ex. No. 2	.....	\$16.00
No. 2	.....	\$14.50
No. 3	.....	\$10.00
Super Broken	.....	\$12.00
Broken	.....	\$ 9.00
Unclassified	.....	\$ 4.30

**White Rice (Approved Varieties with a minimum of 90% Purity)**

Extra White 'A'	.....	\$23.50
White 'A'	.....	\$22.00
White 'B'	.....	\$19.50
White 'C'	.....	\$17.00
White Broken	.....	\$ 9.00

— Per bag of 180 lb. gross delivered at the Board's Georgetown Warehouse.

**Note:** *Approved Varieties — Blue Belle or Starbonnet.*

**Grades**

The grade — White 'C' (of the approved varieties with a minimum of 90% Purity) was re-introduced at a purchase price of \$17.00.

This was necessary to narrow the gap between the prices paid for White B and White Broken grades which are \$19.50 and \$9.00 respectively.

Specimen samples of all grades were distributed to the majority of mills throughout the country in order to keep millers and farmers informed of the standards required by the Board during the year. The levels of these semi-official guide samples were unchanged from the previous year and the intention was merely to replace old samples which had become faded and distorted over the year.

**B— ADMINISTRATION****The Board and its Committees**

At the commencement of the Crop Year, the Board was constituted as follows:—

**Full Board**

Mr. G. B. Kennard	Executive Chairman
Mr. S. N. Yearwood, J.P.	Vice-Chairman
Mr. W. G. Clarke, J.P.	Member

**Full Board (Cont'd)**

Mr. Dindyal	—	''
Mr. R. Jaipaul	—	''
Mr. B. Mahadeo	—	''
Mr. D. Ramlakhan	—	''
Mr. M. Saffee, M.P.	—	'
Mr. A. Whyte	—	''
Mr. W. D. Wyatt	—	''

**Executive and Finance Committees**

Mr. G. B. Kennard	—	Chairman
Mr. S. N. Yearwood, J.P.	—	Vice-Chairman
Mr. W. G. Clarke, J.P.	—	Member
Mr. D. Ramlakhan	—	''
Mr. W. D. Wyatt	—	''

**Appeals Committee**

Same as Full Board.

**Problems Committee**

Mr. W. G. Clarke	—	Member
Mr. D. Ramlakhan	—	''
Mr. A. Whyte	—	''
with the Management Team		
(i) General Manager		Convenor
(ii) Assistant Manager		
(iii) Secretary		
(iv) Chief Accountant		
(v) Superintendent — Purchases Department		
(vi) Wharfinger		
(vii) Chief Grading & Stocks Utilisation Officer.		

The following meetings were held during the Crop Year—:

Meetings	Number
Full Board (Statutory)	11
Executive Committee	4
Appeals Committee	11
Problems Committee	4
Total:—	<u>30</u>

**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers**

Messrs: Neville E. Sutherland	M.B.A. (York U.), B.Sc., (Econ.) Hons. (London U.)	General Manager.
N. M. Khan	—	Assistant Manager
C. F. Lashley	—	Secretary

**Other Senior Officers**

Messrs: N. Saywack	A.C.C.S.	—	Chief Accountant
E. E. Brooks	—	—	Chief Grading and Utilisation Officer
L. N. Dundas	—	—	Superintendent — Corriverton W/House
J. Marks	—	—	Superintendent — Processing Plant
N. Gittens	H.N.C.	—	Administrative Assistant to General Manager.

Appointed to the senior staff during the year, was Mr. M. A. Butler – Internal Auditor while Mr. K. H. Akeung – Technical Officer, resigned.

#### **Industrial Relations**

The industrial relations at the Board showed clear signs of improvement. There were no 'strikes' or 'lock outs' during the year and only three (3) 'Go slows' which were expeditiously resolved.

#### **Staff Benefits**

A number of staff anomalies was amicably settled and all the workers were accorded a 4% increase on basic salaries and wages effective from 1/10/71.

#### **Bargaining Agreement**

In an effort to further improve the employer/employee relationship at the Board, discussions continued to be made between the Management of the Board and the General Workers Union to negotiate a new Collective Bargaining Agreement for the workers.

#### **Staff Training**

Management continued its policy of further staff training and several courses were undertaken during the year. In fact, such emphasis was placed on staff training that for the year 1972, Management selected as its theme the subject – "Towards Greater Efficiency."

#### **Courses at Government Institutions**

During the year, several employees were encouraged to pursue Evening Courses at the Government Technical Institute, Guyana Industrial Training Centre and the Critchlow Labour College. The Board assisted the employees by providing them with text books and paying their registration fees.

The courses undertaken were:—

- Electronics
- Electrical Work
- Welding
- Mechanics
- Business Management
- Industrial Relations and Labour Economics
- Upgrading Courses in Electrical Installation

#### **Training courses conducted at the Board**

Apart from the above, the Board also conducted its own training courses. These courses were considered as an aid to better management and covered those employees below the senior management level.

The following were the courses conducted:—

Two (2) Senior Supervisors' Staff Courses

One (1) Female Staff – One Day Seminar

(1) Junior Supervisor and Female Staff seminar held at the Board's Corriverton Warehouse. Supervisors' Courses sponsored by Guystac and the Public Service Ministry. Courses for Germination Procedure for Rural Bond Clerks and Field Assistants.

The above courses were all attended by the Executive Chairman – Mr. G. B. Kennard. Lecturers included Messrs: N. E. Sutherland – General Manager, N. M. Khan – Assistant Manager, C. F. Lashley – Secretary, N. Saywack – Chief Accountant, certain Officers from Guystac and Mrs. Elaine Petrie of Government Technical Institute.

#### **Overseas Courses**

The following were the courses undertaken overseas and the Officers who attended them:—

Seminar on Rice Policies sponsored by AID and held in Latin America – Mr. N. E. Sutherland.

Rice Processing Seminar sponsored by FAD and held in India – Mr. K. Akeung.  
A two (2) week course in Grading of paddy and rice organised by the USAID and held in the U.S.A. – Messrs: E. E. Brooks, F. Farnum, E. N. Fraser and G. Hussain.

#### **Extension of Board Management**

During the year, the Board considered it necessary to absorb the loan programme and its related activities from the Guyana Rice Corporation in order to regularise and reduce bottlenecks in the granting of loans to farmers.

In consequence, the Board took control as follows:—

- (i) The Rice Production Programme was handed over to the Board in February 1972 while the accounts were taken over from October 1971.
- (ii) The Loans Programme to small farmers was taken over in February 1972.
- (iii) The importation and distribution of inputs for the rice industry also became the responsibility of the Board during the early part of the year.

#### **Other Industrial Projects**

The Board continued its broad policy to increase its investment programme and to support the Government in its drive to feed, clothe and house the nation by 1976. To make, therefore, this plan a success, the Board earmarked a number of small industrial projects for its early implementation viz:—

Stock Feed Manufacture  
Rice Wine  
Rice Flour  
Puffed Rice  
Laboratory Installation.

#### **Stock Feed and Rice Mill**

During the year, the Board purchased a Stock Feed Mill and a Rice Mill at Belmonte, E. C. Demerara at a cost of \$0.28M. It is anticipated that the rice mill will be of tremendous help to our existing milling and storage facilities and also to service a larger rice crop.

The Stock Feed Mill was rehabilitated and at the close of the Board year at September 30, 1972 the Mill was on stream, manufacturing Stock Feeds for the country.

#### **Rice Wa**

Another usage of our by-products from rice is our rice-wa or rice wine. This is a totally local product as it is brewed from our rice, our own fruits and sugar and supervised by our local personnel. Rice Wa sales for a few months at September 30, 1973 reflected a new profit of \$737.00. Though, the profitability is negligible, it is significant that the venture was successful and that given greater scope and attention, it will achieve national prominence.

#### **Rice Flour**

A small rice flour mill machinery was purchased at a cost of \$56,384.00 from Schule in Germany and installed during the year. A limited quantity of rice flour is being produced but used only for experimental purposes by Government and the Board. It is hoped that this machinery when fully used, will fulfil a long felt dream to produce our own flour from our own rice and to provide if not a substitute, at least another variety for baby flour and bread flour etc.

#### **Laboratory Equipment**

The equipment for a small scale laboratory has been acquired and installed in the Processing Plant. The Board envisaged that with the swing to diversification of its activities to ancillary projects based mainly on the by-products of rice, the laboratory would expedite and simplify all experiments for such works.



## C — ACCOUNTS

### Finance

The accounts disclosed that the operations of the Board for the Crop Year 1971/72 resulted in a net operating income of \$4,181,582. The Board continued to review the grades of rice received from the Guyana Rice Corporation and paid a premium of \$333,386. — on F. O. rice transferred directly for Export. The sum of \$1,019,093 — was expended on Grants & Aids to the Industry. The net surplus after charging all operating and non-operating expenses, was \$3,162,489. — The Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account and other financial information are set out in Part iii of this Report. The main features of the Accounts are summarised hereunder:—

Income & Expenditure		\$	%
Gross Proceeds on sale — Rice		27,355,776.	(100)
“ “ “ “ — Rice Wa		5,050.	—
		<u>\$27,360,826.</u>	(100)
Less Cost of Rice sold	\$18,300,292.		
“ “ “ Rice Wa sold	3,455.		
		<u>18,303,747</u>	(66.9)
Gross Profit before charging sales)			
Premium to G.R.C. )		9,057,079	(33.1)
Less sales premium G.R.C.		<u>333,386</u>	( 1.2)
	\$	<u>8,723,693</u>	
Less: Processing & Packaging Expenses	2,634,498.(9.6)	4,631,365	(16.9)
General Expenses	1,996,867.(7.3)	<u>4,092,328</u>	(15.0)
Add: Other Income		89,254	( .3)
Net Operating Income		<u>4,182,582</u>	(15.3)
Less: Grants & Aids to Industry		<u>1,019,093</u>	( 3.7)
Excess of Income Over Expenditure		<u><u>3,162,489</u></u>	(11.6)
<b>Assets &amp; Liabilities</b>			
FIXED:— Land, buildings, plant & equipment etc.		6,278,654	
(Less Depreciation)			
CURRENT — Stocks, Prepaid expenses, debtors &		6,984,661	
Cash on hand		<u>13,263,315</u>	
<b>Liabilities</b>			
CREDITORS		2,128,734	
General Reserve:		<u>\$ 11,134,581</u>	

### Operating Costs

The operating expenses for the year totalled \$4,875,497. — as against \$3,694,825 in the previous year. The total number of bags handled was 1,022,108 as against 974,360 in the crop year 1970/71. (The total operating cost worked out at 477.0c per bag compared with 379.2c in the previous year.)

### Grants & Aids-Rice Production Programme & The Research Division

The Expenditure on Grants & Aids, the Rice Production Programme and the Research Division totalled \$1,771,081. — compared with \$1,751,314. — in the previous year. It should be noted that after setting off the credits for the hire of Agricultural Machinery which are utilised in the Rice Expansion Programme, the net charge/cost of the total subsidies amounted to \$1,019,093. — only. This result is rather

heartening since it clearly manifests the favourable overall impact of the soundness and the wisdom of the initial policy and the efficiency of those directly concerned with the Programme.

In consequence of the returns (credits) now being received from the Programme, the average expenditure on Grants and Aids including the Rice Expansion Programme and the Research Division worked out at 99.7c per bag when compared with 179.9c per bag in the previous year.

The Board also subsidised the selling price of jute bags to farmers to the sum of \$275,516. — whereas the amount in the previous year was \$159,301. — The average cost per bag of this subsidy was 27.0c compared with 16.4c in the Crop Year 1970/71.

The Rice Production Programme which was initiated by Government in 1969 and executed by the Rice Action Committees and the Guyana Rice Corporation, was financed by the Board and took the major slice of our subsidies totalling \$1,111,811. — (before adjustment credits) as against \$1,341,854. — in the previous year.

The main items of expenditure are as follows:—

	1970/71	1971/72
	\$	\$
Rice Expansion Programme	1,341,854.	1,111,811.
Less credit/adjustments — Hire of Agricultural Machinery		(751,988)
Research Division	227,324.	354,099.
	<u>\$1,569,178.</u>	<u>\$713,922.</u>

#### D — CONCLUSION

The Board certainly is viable and remains efficient. In spite of the lowest World Market prices in recent years and surplus rice production in most rice producing countries, the Board not only maintains but achieves an enviable record of profitability. Further, farmers were accorded an increase in prices for their products while the Board granted substantial subsidies on jute bags, chemicals, inputs the research programme and in the low charges for its hire pool machinery services.

The indications that the Board and the entire industry will remain vibrant are ample enough. When the Rice Modernisation Programmes now far advanced and costing approximately \$30.0M. is completed there will be no doubt that a solid foundation would have been built to ensure a bright future for the Board and the Guyana Rice Industry.

The consequence of low and fluctuating prices are fully appreciated. With the sustained viability of the Board, however, there is every hope that a Price Stabilisation Fund will be implemented in the near future to cushion any impact of such market depression. In addition, the Board has undertaken certain ancillary projects based on rice to further ensure the kind of stability now desired. In all of this, tribute must be paid to the effort of Dr. Hon. P. A. Reid — Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Hon. K. F. S. King — Vice President of Guystac and Mr. G. B. Kennard — Executive Chairman as well as to our conscientious Board of Directors, Management and staff all of whom contributed immensely to the year's success.

NEVILLE E. SUTHERLAND  
General Manager.

**REPORTS OF THE AUDITORS  
ON THE ACCOUNTS OF  
GUYANA RICE MARKETING BOARD  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1972.**

We have examined the Accounts of Guyana Rice Marketing Board which are in agreement with the books of the Board and report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, the Balance Sheet at 30th September, 1972 and the Statement of Income for the year ended on that date, give respectively a true and correct view of the state of the Board's affairs at 30th September, 1972 and of the net income for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

PANNELL FITZPATRICK & CO.)

AUDITORS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**GUYANA RICE MARKETING BOARD**

**BALANCE SHEET 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1972**

30.9.71	Notes		30.9.71	Notes			
<u>\$ 7,972,092</u>	General reserve fund	1	\$11,134,581	\$ <u>6,265,830</u>	Fixed assets	3	\$ 6,278,654
	Current liabilities				Current assets		
\$ 630,534	Creditors and accruals	\$ 995,819	\$ 2,208,539	Stocks and stores	4	\$ 2,037,218	
25,000	Guyana Credit Corporation	145,593	1,374,205	Debtors and prepayments	5	2,285,346	
126,681	Guyana Rice Corporation	744,349	<u>191,555</u>	Cash at bank and in hand	6	<u>419,617</u>	
<u>2,716,452</u>	Bank overdrafts	2	242,973				
<u>\$ 3,498,667</u>			2,128,734	\$ 3,774,299			4,742,181
				\$ 1,430,630	Deferred receivables	7	2,242,480
<u>\$ 11,470,759</u>			\$13,263,315	\$11,470,759			<u>\$13,263,315</u>

**GUYANA RICE MARKETING BOARD**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1972**

	NOTES	1972	1971
Sales		\$27,360,826	\$23,222,177
Local	\$ 3,129,515		\$ 3,015,324
Export	24,226,261		20,206,849
Rice Wine	<u>5,050</u>		
Cost of sales	9	21,802,615	\$19,088,376
Rice	\$21,799,160		[ \$19,088,376
Rice Wine	3,455		—
Gross profit on trading		\$5,558,211	\$ 4,133,801
Other income	10	89,254	126,996
		<u>\$ 5,647,465</u>	<u>\$ 4,260,797</u>
Administration and other expenses	11	\$1,223,177	\$ 1,087,924
Interest payable		242,706	297,977
		1,465,883	1,385,901
Net income		<u>\$ 4,181,582</u>	<u>\$ 2,874,896</u>
Appropriations:			
Grants and aids to industry —			
Expansion aid programme	\$ 1,111,811		[ \$ 1,341,854
Expansion aid programme — prior year adjustment	440,309)		
Research and development	354,099		227,324
Hire service	12 ( 311,679)		
Others	305,171		182,136
		<u>1,019,093</u>	1,751,314
		<u>\$3,162,489</u>	<u>\$ 1,123,582</u>

**GUYANA RICE**  
**NOTES TO**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

1.	General reserve fund		1972	1971
	Balance at commencement	\$	7,972,092	\$ 6,848,510
	Surplus of income over expenditure (per statement of income)		3,162,489	1,123,582
			<u>\$ 11,134,581</u>	<u>\$ 7,972,092</u>
2.	Bank overdrafts are guaranteed by the Government of Guyana up to an amount of \$2,500,000.			
3.	Fixed assets (a)		Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery
	Cost:			
	At 30th September, 1971	\$	3,548,277	\$ 6,033,369
	Additions		101,472	653,417
	Disposals		—	( 15,782)
	At 30th September, 1972		<u>\$ 3,649,749</u>	<u>\$ 6,671,004</u>
	Depreciation:			
	At 30th September, 1971	\$	1,410,890	\$ 2,129,119
	Accrued year to 30th September, 1972		150,922	594,145
	Retired on disposals		—	( 7,031)
	At 30th September, 1972		<u>\$ 1,561,812</u>	<u>\$ 2,716,233</u>
	Net book value			\$ 6,042,708
	Capital expenditure in progress			235,946
	Per balance sheet 30th September, 1972			<u>\$ 6,278,654</u>
	(b) Commitments for capital expenditure at 30th September, 1972 amounted to \$661,000 (1971 — \$1,450,000).			
4.	Stocks and stores		1972	1971
	At the lower of cost and net realisable value viz:			
	Rice	\$	676,140	\$ 1,188,145
	Bags and packaging material		394,390	427,213
	Agriculture and wine stock		265,661	—
			<u>\$ 1,336,191</u>	<u>\$ 1,615,358</u>
	Sundry stores, spares, loose tools, stationery and goods in transit		701,027	593,181
			<u>\$ 2,037,218</u>	<u>\$ 2,208,539</u>

**MARKETING BOARD**

**THE ACCOUNTS**

**30TH SEPTEMBER, 1972**

5.	Sundry debtors and prepayments	1972	1971
	Staff and employees	\$ 106,665	\$ 102,229
	Millers — bags supplied	265,514	245,988
	Rice sales — local	\$ 186,356	\$ 212,692
	— overseas	1,809,019	735,657
		1,995,375	\$ 948,349
	Others	48,575	104,741
		<u>\$2,416,129</u>	<u>\$1,401,307</u>
	Less:		
	Provision for bad and doubtful debts	141,740	145,004
		<u>\$2,274,389</u>	<u>\$1,256,303</u>
	Prepayments	10,957	117,902
		<u>\$2,285,346</u>	<u>\$1,374,205</u>
6.	Cash at bank and in hand		
	At bank	\$ 329,289	\$ 122,516
	G.P.O. savings bank	62,638	38,566
	G.P.O. deposit account	50	50
	Georgetown and depots	27,640	30,423
		<u>\$ 419,617</u>	<u>\$ 191,555</u>
7.	Deferred receivables— loans to rice producers (a) Production loans:		
	Balances at 30th September, 1971	\$1,760,492	\$1,212,882
	Less:		
	Amounts written off — prior years	350,498	350,498
		<u>\$1,409,994</u>	<u>\$ 862,384</u>
	Advances during year	1,009,635	648,433
	Amounts taken over from corporations in year	617,311	—
		<u>\$3,036,940</u>	<u>\$1,510,817</u>
	Repayments during year	637,943	100,823
		<u>\$2,398,997</u>	<u>\$1,409,994</u>
	Less :		
	Provision for doubtful loans	324,933	137,059
	Balances at 30th September, 1972	<u>\$2,074,064</u>	<u>\$1,272,935</u>

**GUYANA RICE**  
**NOTES TO**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

7.	Deferred receivables – loans to rice producers (cont'd)	1972	1971
	(b) Capital loans:		
	Balances at 30th September, 1971	\$ 175,425	\$ 162,196
	Advances less repayments in year	<u>10,721</u>	<u>13,229</u>
	Less:	\$ 186,146	\$ 175,425
	Provision for doubtful loans	<u>17,730</u>	<u>17,730</u>
	Balances at 30th September, 1972	<u>\$ 168,416</u>	<u>\$ 157,695</u>
	Total	<u>\$2,242,480</u>	<u>\$1,430,630</u>
8.	Contingent liabilities under unpaid letters of credit etc. amounting to \$799,484 were outstanding at 30th September, 1972 (1971 – \$507,547)		
9.	Cost of Sales		
	Purchase cost	\$18,238,883	\$16,632,866
	Purchase regrades	64,864	19,590
	Export sales – commissions etc.	<u>530,984</u>	<u>110,909</u>
		\$18,834,731	\$16,763,365
	Processing and packaging	1,011,558	603,582
	Warehousing and blending	1,254,524	1,159,158
	Grading	58,981	60,567
	Fumigating	8,477	18,516
	Bags and twine	300,958	348,342
	Sales premium – Guyana Rice Corporation	<u>333,386</u>	<u>134,846</u>
		<u>\$21,802,615</u>	<u>\$19,088,376</u>
10.	Other income		
	Interest earned	\$ 53,591	\$ 6,886
	Miscellaneous	<u>35,663</u>	<u>120,110</u>
		<u>\$ 89,254</u>	<u>\$ 126,996</u>



**MARKETING BOARD**  
**THE ACCOUNTS**  
**30TH SEPTEMBER, 1972**

11.	<b>Administration and other expenses</b>		
	Administration expenses	\$ 574,002	\$ 502,112
	Purchasing expenses	54,636	56,788
	District supervision	—	36,971
	Property expenses — Georgetown	167,849	185,837
	Plan and group life insurance	50,593	39,616
	Severance and ex gratia payments	55,683	35,644
	Board and committee expenses	34,371	28,588
	Provision for bad debts	27,818	158,821
	Bad debts (trade) written off	77,403	9,126
	Stores obsolescence	1,997	738
	Miscellaneous	66,483	56,426
	Employees contribution to National Insurance Scheme	68,637	58,819
	Depreciation of fixed assets overprovided in prior years	—	( 81,562)
	Contribution to Guystac	99,341	—
		<u>\$ 1,223,177</u>	<u>\$ 1,087,924</u>
12.	<b>Grants and aids to the rice industry (other)</b>		
	Salaries to Rice Producers Association representatives	\$ 1,500	\$ —
	Loss on sale of bags to producers	275,516	159,301
	Loss on wet rice claims	3,117	43
	Marine insurance on farmers' rice	23,369	21,149
	Grant of acetic acid to millers	960	37
	Rice Marketing Board scholarships	371	355
	Expenses — building occupied by Rice Producers Association	388	1,251
		<u>\$ 305,171</u>	<u>\$ 182,136</u>

**PART IV**  
**STATISTICAL SECTION**

Appendices –

- A – Average Yield per Acre 1959/60 – 1971/72.
- B – Analysis of Purchases and Sales for the Period October 1, 1971 to September 30, 1972.
- C – Analysis of Exports during period October 1, 1971 to September 30, 1972 showing the percentage that each grade formed of the total exports to each market.
- D – Detailed Statement of Rice Stocks on hand at September 30, 1972.
- E – Supply and Utilisation of Rice.
- F – Contractual exports during crop year ended September 30, 1972.
- G – Reconciliation of Stocks September 30, 1972
- H – Crop Yields.
- I – Quality Trends – Parboiled Rice.

**APPENDIX A**

**GUYANA RICE MARKETING BOARD  
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE 1959/60 – 1971/72**

1959/60	–	15.3 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1960/61	–	12.7 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1961/62	–	14.1 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1962/63	–	13.6 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1963/64	–	13.4 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1964/65	–	13.0 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1965/66	–	12.7 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1966/67	–	12.3 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1967/68	–	10.7 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1968/69	–	9.6 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1969/70	–	10.7 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1970/71	–	13.1 bags/140 lb. of paddy
1971/72	–	11.6 bags/140 lb. of paddy

APPENDIX 'B'

ANALYSIS OF PURCHASES AND SALES FOR PERIOD

PURCHASES			ANALYSIS OF PURCHASES AND SALES FOR PERIOD		
GRADES	BAGS OF 180 lb.	% OF TOTAL PURCHASES	GRADES		
Extra Super	1,487	.1	Packaged Parboiled		
Super	121,858	12.1	Packaged White		
Super Blue Belle	202	—	Super & Pearl Brand		
Super Star Bonnet	1,697	.2	Brown 'A' & First Quality		
Extra No. 1	142,269	14.1	Brown 'B' & Second Quality		
Extra No. 1 Blue Belle	159	—	Mixed Broken		
" Star Bonnet	2,390	.3	Stock Feed		
No. 1	255,799	25.4	White 'A'		
" Blue Belle	25	—	White 'A' Star Bonnet		
" Star Bonnet	2,167	.3	White 'B'		
Extra No. 2	118,705	11.8	Brewers Broken		
" Blue Belle	52	—	Bran		
" Star Bonnet	3,312	.3	Guyana Parboiled		
No. 2	79,149	7.9	First Quality White		
" Star Bonnet	11,858	1.2	Damaged Rice		
No. 3	35,517	3.5			
" Star Bonnet	9	—	TOTAL		
Super Broken	281	—	EQUIVALENT IN GROSS TONS:		
Broken	34,725	3.4			
Unclassified	4,060	.4			
Star Bonnet	9	—			
" Extra White 'A'	1	—	GRADES		
" Star Bonnet	6,186	.6	Packaged Parboiled		
White 'A'	3,580	.4	Packaged White		
" Blue Belle	2,157	.2	Super & Pearl Brand		
" Star Bonnet	98,227	9.8	Brown 'A' & First Quality		
White 'B'	2,459	.3	Brown 'B' & Second Quality		
" Blue Belle	751	—	Mixed Broken		
" Star Bonnet	58,907	5.9	Stock Feed		
White 'C'	3,294	.3	White 'A'		
" Blue Belle	—	—	White 'A' Star Bonnet		
" Star Bonnet	10,896	1.1	White 'B'		
" White Broken	3,011	.3	Brewers Broken		
" Star Bonnet	1,312	.1	Bran		
TOTAL	1,006,511	100	Guyana Parboiled		
EQUIVALENT IN			First Quality White		
GROSS TONS	80,880		Damaged Rice		
			TOTAL:		

SEPTEMBER 30, 1971 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

**SALES**  
**QUANTITY AND PROPORTION OF EACH GRADE SOLD LOCALLY AND EXPORTED**

TOTAL SALES	% OF TOTAL SALES	SOLD LOCALLY BAGS OF 180 lb.	%	EXPORTED BAGS OF 180 lb.	%
82,815	8.2	8,928	5.6	73,887	8.5
105,098	10.2	962	.6	104,136	12.0
80,821	7.9	3,604	2.2	77,217	8.9
655,522	63.9	129,270	80.7	526,252	60.8
304	—	4	—	300	—
12	—	12	—	—	—
5,124	.5	5,124	3.2	—	—
1,093	.1	1,093	.7	—	—
211	—	211	.1	—	—
39,352	3.8	301	.2	39,051	4.5
4,813	.5	4,813	3.0	—	—
5,344	.5	5,344	3.3	—	—
868	—	—	—	868	.1
43,800	4.4	—	—	43,800	5.2
615	—	615	.4	—	—
1,025,792	100	160,281	100	865,511	100
		12,880		69,550	

**COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GRADE SOLD LOCALLY AND EXPORTED**

SOLD LOCALLY	%	EXPORTED	%	TOTAL	%
8,928	10.8	73,887	89.2	82,815	100
962	.9	104,136	99.1	105,098	100
3,604	4.5	77,217	95.5	80,821	100
129,270	19.7	526,252	80.3	655,522	100
4	1.3	300	98.7	304	100
12	100.	—	—	12	100
5,124	100.	—	—	5,124	100
1,093	100.	—	—	1,093	100
211	100.	—	—	211	100
301	.8	39,051	99.2	39,352	100
4,813	100.	—	—	4,813	100
5,344	100.	—	—	5,344	100
—	—	868	100.	868	100
—	—	43,800	100.	43,800	100
615	100.	—	—	615	100
160,281	—	865,511	—	1,025,792	—

APPENDIX 'C'

ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS DURING PERIOD  
SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE THAT EACH GRADE

(i)

GRADES	TRINIDAD		BARBADOS		L/W ISLANDS		W/W ISLANDS		JAMAICA	
	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %
Packaged Parboiled Super	29,030	7.2	4,961	5.9	2,860	10.7	6,920	11.5	26,790	11.
First Quality	—	—	52,597	62.2	14,525	54.4	8,865	14.8	—	—
Second Quality	329,987	81.7	22,800	27.	9,225	34.5	44,130	73.6	116,750	48.
Guyana Parboiled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pearl Brand	—	—	—	—	112	.4	—	—	—	—
Packaged White	—	—	1,222	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
First Quality White	4,246	1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	99,889	41.
White 'B'	40,800	10.1	3,000	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
White 'B'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>404,063</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>84,580</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>26,722</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>59,915</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>243,429</b>	<b>100.</b>
<b>EQUIVALENT IN GROSS TONS</b>	<b>32,469</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19,561</b>	<b>—</b>

ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS DURING PERIOD  
SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE

(ii)

COUNTRY	PKGD. PARBOILED		SUPER		FIRST QUALITY		SECOND QUALITY		GUYANA PARBOILED	
	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %
Trinidad	29,030	39.3	—	—	329,987	62.7	—	—	—	—
Barbados	4,961	6.7	52,597	69.2	22,800	4.3	—	—	—	—
Leeward Islands	2,860	3.9	14,525	19.1	9,225	1.8	—	—	112	12.9
Windward Islands	6,920	9.3	8,865	11.7	44,130	8.4	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	26,790	36.3	—	—	116,750	22.2	—	—	—	—
Guadeloupe	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	100	—	—
Martinique	3,063	4.1	—	—	3,210	.6	—	—	—	—
London	135	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	756	87.1
Canada	68	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ship's Stores	60	.1	8	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>73,887</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>75,995</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>526,252</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>100.</b>
<b>EQUIVALENT IN GROSS TONS</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,107</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>42,288</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>—</b>

All quantities detailed in the above statement have been converted to the equivalent

OCTOBER 1, 1971 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

FORMED OF THE TOTAL EXPORTS TO EACH MARKET

GUADELOUPE		MARTINIQUE		LONDON		CANADA		INDIA		SHIP'S STORES		TOTAL Bags
Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	
-	-	3,063	10.3	135	15.1	68	100.	-	-	60	27.4	75,887
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3.7	75,995
-	-	3,210	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	68.5	526,252
300	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
-	-	-	-	756	84.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	868
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.4	104,136
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,800
15,216	98.	23,605	79.	-	-	-	-	230	100.	-	-	39,051
15,516	100.	29,878	100.	891	100.	68	100.	230	100.	219	100.	865,511
1,247	-	2,401	-	72	-	5	-	19	-	18	-	69,550

OCTOBER 1, 1971 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

SHIPPED BY EACH MARKET

PEARL BRAND		PAKGD. WHITE		FIRST QUALITY/ W. E.		WHITE B		NO. OF BAGS Of 180 lb. Each Exported	PERCENTAGE Of Total Exports
Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %	Bags of 180 lb.	Total %		
-	-	4,246	4.1	40,800	93.2	-	-	404,063	46.7
1,222	100.	-	-	3,000	6.8	-	-	84,580	9.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,722	3.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,915	6.9
-	-	99,889	95.9	-	-	-	-	243,429	28.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,216	39.	15,516	1.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	23,605	60.4	29,878	3.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	891	.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	230	.6	230	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	-
1,222	100.	104,136	100.	43,800	100.	39,051	100.	865,511	100.
98	-	8,368	-	3,520	-	3,132	-	69,550	100.

of bags of 180 lbs. gross weights - irrespective of the actual size of shipping containers.

**APPENDIX 'D'**

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF RICE STOCKS ON HAND AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1972**

	Bags of 180 lb.	TOTAL
<b>Bulk Rice</b>		
<b>Blended Rice</b>		
Super	3,070	
Brown 'A'	853	
Brown 'B'	756	
Mixed Broken	438	
Stock Feed	14	
White 'A'	3,904	
White 'B'	258	
Bran	20	
Brewers Broken	987	
First Quality	1,622	
Packaged 'A'	—	
Packaged 'B'	1,708	
Pearl Brand	—	
Second Quality	—	
Delite	—	
Third Quality	—	
First " (White)	<u>516</u>	14,146
<b>Unblended</b>		
Extra Super	—	
Super	953	
Super Blue Belle	—	
Super Star Bonnet	164	
Extra No. 1	1,044	
Extra No. 1 Blue Belle	—	
Extra No. 1 Star Bonnet	205	
No. 1	1,268	
No. 1 Blue Belle	—	
No. 1 Star Bonnet	18	
Extra No. 2	81	
No. 2 Star Bonnet	2	
No. 2	109	
No. 2 Star Bonnet	—	
No. 3	11,461	
No. 3 Blue Belle	—	
Super Broken	4	
Broken	235	
Unclassified	518	
Extra White 'A'	677	
" " Star Bonnet	1,748	
White 'A'	1,225	
White 'A' Blue Belle	—	
White 'A' Star Bonnet	4,776	
White 'B'	59	
White 'B' Blue Belle	—	
White 'B' Star Bonnet	152	
White 'C'	7	
White 'C' Blue Belle	—	
White 'C' Star Bonnet	162	
White Broken	66	
" " Star Bonnet	<u>679</u>	25,613
<b>Packaged Rice</b>		
Pearl Brand (60 lb. sacks)	1,206	402
Indian Maid (60 lb. sacks)	187	62
Indian Maid (30 lb. sacks)	18	3
Delite (60 lb. sacks)	28	9
Delite (30 lb. sacks)	27	5
Lascalles (60 lb. sacks)	—	—
Lascalles (30 lb. sacks)	9	2
Eve (30 lb. sacks)	7	1
Grace (30 lb. sacks)	200	33
Nu-Pak " "	11	2
Guyana White (60 lb. sacks)	2,072	691
Fag (30 lb. sacks)	52	9
Bel " "	<u>58</u>	<u>10</u>
		1,229
		<u>40,988</u>

Equivalent in Tons:

3,294



APPENDIX 'E'

SUPPLY AND UTILISATION OF RICE

Year (Oct/Sept.)	Production	Retained by Producers	Animal Feed & Seed*	Deliveries To Rice Marketing Board	Local	by Board Export	Year end Mills	stocks With Board	Total
1949/50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,829	7,703	2,532
1950/51	66,420	11,791	17,300	46,570	18,110	28,388	2,588	775	2,363
1951/52	66,667	12,357	7,300	47,426	16,852	31,197	2,172	152	2,324
1952/53	76,038	11,503	5,589	55,981	17,608	36,807	5,137	1,658	6,795
1953/54	79,875	11,471	11,266	57,665	17,725	38,536	4,610	3,062	7,672
1954/55	86,750	11,364	8,958	65,894	18,428	48,494	5,144	2,034	7,178
1955/56	76,454	10,596	9,000	60,194	19,734	41,990	1,808	504	2,312
1956/57	78,309	10,906	8,441	59,560	19,363	40,309	1,210	224	1,434
1957/58	76,822	9,500	8,400	51,963	20,279	21,873	8,169	9,938	18,107
1958/59	75,331	10,419	12,000	56,390	20,148	43,769	4,691	2,446	7,137
1959/60	122,762	10,951	14,000	92,705	19,757	62,713	9,797	12,589	22,386
1960/61	111,721	10,799	14,000	92,358	19,558	72,343	4,361	12,968	17,329
1961/62	129,292	10,353	14,000	99,013	21,142	88,537	10,287	2,304	12,591
1962/63	143,907	11,685	14,000	111,963	18,283	78,090	16,546	17,664	34,210
1963/64	118,349	10,619	14,000	101,984	15,074	84,787	8,292	19,368	27,660
1964/65	163,929	24,919	15,000	108,877	11,254	101,424	17,406	13,170	30,576
1965/66	146,025	27,597	17,000	109,127	13,657	91,266	9,707	15,036	24,743
1966/67	172,988	36,155	17,000	113,332	11,988	103,329	16,208	12,464	28,672
1967/68	131,000	21,526	17,000	100,022	10,357	95,729	4,420	5,706	10,126
1968/69	110,908	27,497	17,000	69,411	11,080	62,219	1,420	1,398	2,818
1969/70	123,745	26,500	12,408	79,976	13,144	62,561	6,332	5,426	11,758
1970/71	134,150	34,500	20,143	78,339	12,412	65,549	7,500	5,213	12,713
1971/72	118,440	25,000	15,220	80,720	12,880	69,550	5,000	3,294	8,294

**APPENDIX 'F'**

**TABLE 'A'**  
**CONTRACTUAL EXPORTS DURING CROP YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1972**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Bags of 180 lb. Gross</b>	<b>Long Tons</b>
Antigua	10,650	856
Montserrat	1,600	129
St. Kitts	11,612	933
Dominica	5,120	412
Grenada	13,120	1,054
St. Lucia	9,500	763
St. Vincent	25,255	2,030
Barbados	79,619	6,398
Trinidad	370,787	29,795
Jamaica	116,750	9,381
	<b>644,013</b>	<b>51,751</b>

**TABLE 'B'**  
**NON CONTRACTUAL EXPORTS DURING CROP YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1972**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Packaged Rice (Long Tons)</b>	<b>Bulk Rice (Long Tons)</b>	<b>Rice Grades</b>
Barbados	399	--	--
Trinidad	2,674	--	--
Jamaica	10,180	--	--
Antigua	153	--	--
Montserrat	1	--	--
St. Kitts	76	--	--
Dominica	57	--	--
Grenada	339	--	--
St. Lucia	146	--	--
St. Vincent	12	--	--
Guadeloupe	--	1,247	Second Quality & White B
Martinique	246	2,155	First Quality & White B
London	11	61	Guyana Parboiled
Canada	5	--	--
India	--	19	White 'B'
Ship's Stores	5	13	Super & First Quality
	<b>14,304</b>	<b>3,495</b>	

**APPENDIX 'G'**

**RECONCILIATION OF STOCKS SEPTEMBER 30, 1972**

	Tons	Tons	Tons
Stocks on Hand 1.10.71			5,213
Add Purchases During Year		80,880	
Less: Spillage Reprocessed & Recorded as Purchases to bring into Stock		160	80,720
			85,933
Less: Local Sales During Year			
Rice	12,497		
Bran	334		
	12,831		
Damaged	49	12,880	
Exports		69,550	82,430
			3,503
Less: Stock on Hand 30.9.72			3,294
Processing Loss			209

**DETAILS OF PROCESSING LOSS**

Defalcations and Thefts		7	
Loss overboard Loading & Discharging		1	
Donations and Displays		53	61
Remilling Loss	237		
Loss in Weight during handling	120	357	
Stock Shortages		nil	
		357	
Less: Spillage recovered & processed	160		
Damaged Rice Sold	49	209	148
Loss			209

**APPENDIX 'H'**

**CROP YIELDS**

Period	Autumn or Spring Crop	Acreage Planted	Acreage Reaped	Estimated Yield in Paddy	Estimated Yield in Rice	Total Estimated Yield for Crop year in Paddy	Total Estimated Yield for Crop Year in Rice	
				TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	
30.9.46	1945 Autumn	79,214	79,214	89,780	53,868	101,127	60,672	1945 Autumn
	1946 Spring	8,953	15,140	11,347	6,804			1946 Spring
30.9.47	1946 Autumn	85,623	85,623	96,113	57,668	100,297	60,179	1946 Autumn
	1947 Spring	4,069	12,016	4,184	2,511			1947 Spring
30.9.48	1947 Autumn	88,886	88,886	89,800	53,880	95,630	57,380	1947 Autumn
	1948 Spring	8,685	17,711	5,830	3,500			1748 Spring
30.9.49	1948 Autumn	67,058	75,478	93,801	56,280	102,441	61,462	1948 Autumn
	1949 Spring	9,000	16,544	8,640	5,182			1949 Spring
30.9.50	1949 Autumn	87,631	86,377	103,865	62,322	107,864	64,722	1949 Autumn
	1950 Spring		9,379	3,999	2,400			1950 Spring
30.9.51	1950 Autumn	83,668	93,637	98,903	59,345	110,694	66,420	1950 Autumn
	1951 Spring		20,009	11,791	7,075			1951 Spring
30.9.52	1951 Autumn	100,249	96,863	101,138	60,685	111,108	66,667	1951 Autumn
	1952 Spring		17,515	9,970	5,982			1952 Spring
30.9.53	1952 Autumn	133,301		113,552	68,138	126,719	76,038	1952 Autumn
	1953 Spring		21,000	13,167	7,900			1953 Spring
30.9.54	1953 Autumn	111,446	111,100	118,977	71,400	133,102	79,875	1953 Autumn
	1954 Spring		19,328	14,125	8,475			1954 Spring
30.9.55	1954 Autumn	130,075		133,479	80,087	144,584	86,750	1954 Autumn
	1955 Spring		17,025	11,105	6,663			1955 Spring
30.9.56	1955 Autumn	125,906		118,304	71,023	127,355	76,454	1955 Autumn
	1956 Spring		17,559	9,051	5,431			1956 Spring
30.9.57	1956 Autumn	118,470		121,732	73,039	130,515	78,309	1956 Autumn
	1957 Spring		15,485	8,783	5,270			1957 Spring
30.9.58	1957 Autumn	136,990		97,940	58,764	113,805	68,289	1957 Autumn
	1958 Spring			15,865	9,519			1958 Spring
30.9.59	1958 Autumn	155,140		146,035	87,621	149,493	89,696	1958 Autumn
	1959 Spring			3,458	2,075			1959 Spring
30.9.60	1959 Autumn	179,180		169,660	101,796	187,282	112,369	1959 Autumn
	1960 Spring		24,932	17,622	10,573			1960 Spring
30.9.61	1960 Autumn	195,275		181,890	109,134	202,598	121,559	1960 Autumn
	1961 Spring			20,708	12,425			1961 Spring
30.9.62	1961 Autumn	226,304		201,291	111,598	229,206	128,347	1961 Autumn
	1962 Spring		35,973	27,915	16,749			1962 Spring
30.9.63	1962 Autumn	230,000	219,856	195,423	121,300	224,742	139,495	1962 Autumn
	1963 Spring		42,000	29,314	18,195			1963 Spring
30.9.64	1963 Autumn	175,000	166,145	140,167	87,000	190,974	118,349	1963 Autumn
	1964 Spring		65,000	32,933	50,807			1964 Spring
30.9.65	1964 Autumn	266,000	240,000	225,000	144,643	255,000	163,927	1964 Autumn
	1965 Spring		50,000	30,000	19,286			1965 Spring

CROP YIELDS (Cont'd)

Period	Autumn or Spring Crop	Acreage Planted	Acreage Reaped	Estimated Yield in Paddy	Estimated Yield in Rice	Total Estimated Yield for Crop in Paddy	Total Estimated Yield for Crop Year in Rice	
(Crop year ending)				TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	
30.9.66	1965 Autumn 1966 Spring	236,514 25,000	234,000 —	208,444 23,333	134,000 15,000	231,777	149,000	1965 Autumn 1966 Spring
30.9.67	1966 Autumn 1967 Spring	266,078 76,288	262,923 75,797	227,077 30,768	147,600 20,000	257,845	167,600	1966 Autumn 1967 Spring
30.9.68	1967 Autumn 1968 Spring	260,000 34,000	— —	153,846 47,692	100,000 31,000	201,538	131,000	1967 Autumn 1968 Spring
30.9.69	1968 Autumn 1969 Spring	216,000 88,000	202,000 82,000	138,445 37,333	89,000 24,000	175,778	113,000	1968 Autumn 1969 Spring
30.9.70	1969 Autumn 1970 Spring	225,248 90,673	197,279 82,290	133,454 54,317	86,745 37,000	187,771	123,745	1969 Autumn 1970 Spring
30.9.71	1970 Autumn 1971 Spring	226,281 77,865	211,992 61,846	164,584 41,800	106,980 27,170	206,384	134,150	1970 Autumn 1971 Spring
30.9.72	1971 Autumn 1972 Spring	175,000 83,800	171,700 79,400	142,730 39,490	92,773 25,667	182,220	118,440	1971 Autumn 1972 Spring

**APPENDIX 'I'**

**QUALITY TRENDS**

**Parboiled Rice**

<b>Crop Year</b>	<b>Extra Super %</b>	<b>Super %</b>	<b>Extra No. 1 %</b>	<b>No. 1 %</b>	<b>Extra No. 2 %</b>	<b>No. 2 %</b>	<b>No. 3 %</b>	<b>Other Grades %</b>	<b>Total %</b>
1961/62	—	14.2	20.7	27.5	15.5	12.8	1.7	7.6	100
1962/63	.1	27.9	36.4	23.1	5.2	2.3	.7	4.3	100
1963/64	—	28.3	37.2	21.5	4.6	3.2	1.7	3.5	100
1964/65	—	15.8	27.1	22.5	15.0	11.1	2.8	5.7	100
1965/66	—	15.6	26.6	24.1	8.6	14.0	6.4	4.7	100
1966/67	—	22.7	—	47.5	—	21.9	3.1	4.8	100
1967/68	—	17.2	32.5	30.6	—	14.4	1.6	3.7	100
1968/69	.2	21.8	35.8	26.8	—	10.7	.8	3.9	100
1969/70	.1	17.5	18.1	42.4	2.1	11.5	3.4	4.9	100
1970/71	.3	22.7	23.0	32.3	11.2	6.0	.8	3.7	100
1971/72	.2	15.4	17.9	32.2	15.0	10.0	4.5	4.8	100

**Blue Belle**

1969/70	—	12.1	37.6	50.3	—	—	—	—	100
1970/71	—	56.7	26.2	16.3	.8	—	—	—	100
1971/72	—	46.1	36.3	5.7	11.9	—	—	—	100

**Star Bonnet**

1970/71	—	56.5	29.8	13.6	—	.1	—	—	100
1971/72	—	7.9	11.1	10.1	15.4	55.5	—	—	100

**White Rice**

<b>Crop Year</b>	<b>White No. 1 %</b>	<b>White No. 2 %</b>	<b>White No. 3 %</b>	<b>White No. 4 %</b>	<b>White No. 5 %</b>	<b>White No. 6 %</b>	<b>Other Grades %</b>	<b>Total %</b>
1961/62	10.1	8.4	7.5	8.2	6.5	2.2	57.1	100
1962/63	45.1	22.0	12.8	5.4	3.2	1.2	10.3	100
1963/64	61.1	19.7	7.4	2.0	2.0	.6	7.2	100
1964/65	24.1	31.0	12.8	6.8	4.1	2.2	19.0	100
1965/66	18.8	20.1	27.7	7.7	6.7	3.7	15.3	100

<b>Crop Year</b>	<b>Extra White 'A' %</b>	<b>White 'A' %</b>	<b>White 'B' %</b>	<b>White 'C' %</b>	<b>White Broken %</b>	<b>White No. 6 %</b>	<b>Total %</b>
1966/67	—	37.4	28.9	23.9	9.6	.2	100
1967/68	—	53.5	31.3	8.9	6.3	—	100
1968/69	.1	61.5	27.8	4.5	6.1	—	100
1969/70	—	43.3	46.9	4.3	5.5	—	100
1970/71	—	49.3	39.1	6.5	5.1	—	100
1971/72	—	29.0	19.9	26.7	24.4	—	100

**Blue Belle**

1970/71	—	62.3	31.5	6.2	—	—	100
1971/72	—	74.2	25.8	—	—	—	100

**Star Bonnet**

1970/71	—	83.7	16.2	.1	—	—	100
1971/72	3.5	56.0	33.6	6.2	.7	—	100

ANNEX

(i) Amendments to the Rice Marketing Ordinance Chapter 249  
Published in the Official Gazette – 31st July, 1971

Rice Marketing Ordinance – The definition of the word "Minister" shall be deleted.  
Chapter 249, Section 2.

Section 4(1)	– The words "assigned general responsibility for public corporations or if no Minister is so assigned, the Prime Minister shall be inserted immediately after the word "Minister" where it first appears.
Section 4A	–Renumber subsection (10) as subsection (11) and insert the following subsection as section (10).
	<b>Amendments</b>
Enactments	–“(10) The Secretary of the Guyana State Corporation shall be entitled to receive notices of all meetings of the Board and to attend thereat without the right to vote and he shall be entitled to be furnished by the Secretary with copies of the records of the proceedings at such meetings showing the matters discussed and the conclusions reached by the Board thereat.”
Section 4B	–(a) Delete the symbol "(1)";  (b) The words "Guyana State Corporation" shall be substituted for the words "Council of Ministers."
Section 6	–The following section shall be substituted for section (6) –
"Appointment of General Manager and officers and employees of the Board	6(1) The Guyana State Corporation shall appoint the General Manager of the Board at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions (including the payment of pension, gratuity or other like benefit by reference to his service) as the Guyana State Corporation think fit.  6(2) The Board, with the approval of the Guyana State Corporation, may employ such other officers and employees as the Board may require."
Section 15	The words "assigned general responsibility for public corporations or if no Minister is so assigned, the Prime Minister shall be inserted immediately after the word "Minister" whenever it appears.
Enactments	<b>Amendments</b>
Section 16	In subsection (1), the words "assigned responsibility for the Board" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Minister."
Section 16A	(a) Substitute the words "Subject to section 2C of the Public Corporations Ordinance 1962, the Minister assigned responsibility for the Board" for the words "The Minister" at the beginning of subsection (1);  (b) The following subsection shall be substituted for subsection (2) –  “(2) The Board shall afford to the Minister assigned responsibility for the Board and to the Guyana State Corporation facilities for obtaining information with respect to the property and activities of the Board, and furnish him and the Corporation with returns, accounts and other information with respect thereto, in such manner and at such times as the Minister or the Corporation may require.”
Sections 21(2) and 38(1)	The words "Guyana State Corporation" shall be substituted for the word "Minister."

**A N N E X**  
**(Chapter 249)**

**(ii) RICE MARKETING**

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment constitution powers duties and functions of the Guyana Rice Marketing Board and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Rice Marketing Ordinance.

2. In this Ordinance –

“the Association” means the Guyana Rice Producers Association being an association of rice producers to be established by the authority of the Governor for the protection of the interests of rice producers under an enabling Ordinance to be hereafter enacted.

“the Corporation” means the Guyana Rice Corporation established by the Guyana Rice Corporation Order, 1969;

“officer in the public service” means any person appointed to an office in the service of the State or employed in any capacity under the Government;

“the Manager” means the Manager appointed under this Ordinance;

“manufacturer” means any person who operates a rice factory;

“Minister” means the Member of the Executive Council for the time being charged with responsibility for the subjects of trade and industry;

“the parent Board” means the Guyana Rice Marketing Board established under the (repealed) Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1935, as modified by the Defence (Rice Control) Regulations, 1940, and the regulations amending the same;

“rice factory” or “factory” means any premises in which padi is manufactured into rice by mechanical power, and includes any place, building, machinery or equipment used in connection with or in relation to such premises for the storage of padi or rice or the manufacture of rice;

“rice producer” means –

(a) any landlord or rice land within the meaning of these terms as defined by section 2 of the Rice Farmers (security of Tenure) Ordinance;

(b) any rice farmer who cultivates his own land or any land let or leased to him or which is otherwise lawfully occupied by him.

(c) any manufacturer;

“the Secretary” means the Secretary appointed under this Ordinance.

“section” means a section of this Ordinance.

**CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION**

3. (1) There shall be established a Board under the name and style of the Guyana Rice Marketing Board (hereinafter in this Ordinance referred to as “the Board”).

(2) The Board shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession, the power to have and use a common seal and the power to hold lands without the licence of the Minister.

(3) The Board may sue and be sued in the name of the Guyana Rice Marketing Board.



4. (1) The Board shall consist of eleven members who shall be appointed by the Minister as follows:—
- (a) Two public officers;
  - (b) one person representing the interests of consumers of rice; and
  - (c) eight other persons appearing to the Minister to be qualified as having had experience in matters relating to the production, manufacture or marketing of rice or to agriculture, industry or commerce generally;
- (2) The members of the Board shall be appointed for one year and they shall be eligible for re-appointment
- (3) A Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be appointed by the Minister from among the members of the Board.
- (4) The Minister may grant leave of absence to any member of the Board.
- (5) Where leave of absence has been granted to a member of the Board, another person may, subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, be appointed to act in his place.
- (6) A member may, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Minister, resign from the Board, and upon the date of the receipt by the Minister of such instrument, such member shall cease to be a member of the Board.
- (7) Where a member without the leave of the Minister absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Board he shall be deemed to have resigned.
- (8) The Minister may at any time revoke any appointment made by him under this Ordinance.
- (9) Where a member of the Board has resigned, or is deemed to have resigned, or where the appointment of a member of the Board is revoked, another person may, subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, be appointed to be a member of the Board during the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor.
- (10) The appointment, removal, death or resignation of any member of the Board shall be notified in the Gazette”.
- 4A. (1) A meeting of the Board shall be held on a convenient date in every month in each year and at such other times as may be necessary.
- (2) The Chairman may at any time summon a meeting of the Board and shall summon a special meeting within seven days of the receipt by him of a requisition for that purpose addressed to him by any three members of the Board.
- (3) The Chairman, or in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board.
- (4) In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman at a meeting of the Board the members present at the meeting shall elect one of their number to act as Chairman at such meeting.
- (5) Five members of the Board present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
- (6) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5) of this section, the Board may act notwithstanding any vacancy among the members thereof.
- (7) The decision of the Board shall be by a majority of votes and, in addition to an original vote, in any case in which the voting is equal, the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or other member presiding at the meeting shall have a casting vote.
- (8) A member of the Board shall not take part in or vote on the decision of any matter with respect to any transaction between the Board and himself or between the Board and any person in whose business he is pecuniarily interested whether directly or indirectly.
- (9) The Board may co-opt any one or more persons to attend any particular meeting of the Board at which they are dealing with a particular matter, for the purpose of assisting or advising the Board, but no such co-opted person shall have any right to vote.

(10) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Board shall have power to regulate their own proceedings.

4B. (1) The Board shall pay to each member of the Board (not being an Officer in the Public Service) in respect of his office as such, such, if any, remuneration and allowances as the Board with the approval of the Council of Ministers may determine, and to the Chairman and to the Vice-Chairman, in respect of his offices as such, such, if any, remuneration and allowances (in addition to any remuneration or allowances to which he may be entitled in respect of his Office as a member) as may be so determined."

5. (1) There shall be established an Executive Committee of the Board (hereinafter in this Ordinance referred to as "the Committee").

(2) The Committee shall consist of five members of the Board who shall be –

(a) the Chairman;  
(b) the Vice-Chairman; and  
(c) Three other members of the Board appointed by the Board to be members of the Committee.

(3) Subject to the directions and general control of the Board the Committee shall manage the business of the Board under this Ordinance and may, in the name and on behalf of the Board, exercise the powers, duties and functions of the Board under this Ordinance other than the powers, duties and functions of the Board under subsection (1) of section 6, section 15, subsection (1) of section 32 and section 38.

(4) The appointed members of the Committee shall be appointed for one year and they shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(5) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee which he attends, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman shall preside.

(6) Three members of the Committee (of whom at least one shall be the Chairman or Vice-Chairman) present at any meeting thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transactions of business; and

(7) Subject to the provisions of subsection (6) of this section the Committee may act notwithstanding any vacancy among the members thereof.

(8) The Chairman, or the Vice-Chairman presiding at a meeting of the Committee shall have an original and a casting vote.

(9) A member of the Committee shall not take part in or vote on the decision of any matter with respect to any transaction between the Board and himself or between the Board and any person in whose business he is pecuniarily interested whether directly or indirectly.

(10) Where leave has been granted to any appointed member of the Committee, the Board, may appoint another person to act in the place of the member who has been granted such leave.

(11) An appointed member of the Committee may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman, resign from the Committee.

(12) Where an appointed member of the Committee has resigned from the Committee or the Board, or is deemed to have resigned from the Board, or where the appointment of a member of the Board who is an appointed member of the Committee is revoked, the Board may appoint another member of the Board to be a member of the Committee during the unexpired period of his predecessor's term of office.

(13) Any two members of the Committee may by a minute in writing under their signatures addressed to the Chairman require the Chairman to submit for the consideration and decision of the Board, any matters relating to the business of the Board under this Ordinance.

6. (1) The Board may, with the approval of the Minister appoint a Manager, an Assistant Manager and a Secretary at such salaries as are approved by the Minister.

(2) The Manager, the Assistant Manager or the Secretary shall not be dismissed by the Board without the approval of the Minister.

(3) The Minister may, after consultation with the Board, direct the Board to suspend or to dismiss the Manager, the Assistant Manager or the Secretary or to terminate his employment on giving due and appropriate notice.

(4) Where leave of absence has been granted to the Manager, the Assistant Manager or the Secretary, or where any of them is for any reason temporarily unable to perform his functions, the Board may appoint another person to act in his place.

(5) The Board may employ such other officers and such servants as the Board may require.

7. The Board and the Committee shall cause to be kept proper minutes of their acts and proceedings.

8 (1) Every member of the Board, every Manager, every Assistant Manager, every Secretary, and every officer of the Board –

(a) Shall regard deal with as secret and confidential all information, documents and matters which or knowledge of which he may obtain as a member or officer of the Board, as the case may be, which relate to any of the proceedings of the Board with respect to the fixing of grades and prices of padi or rice before public notification is made thereof; and

(b) shall not make use of any documents, matter or information which or knowledge of which he may obtain as a member or officer of the Board, as the case may be, for the benefit of himself or any other person, or otherwise than for the purposes of his duties as a member or officer of the Board, and shall make and subscribe before a commissioner of oaths or a justice of the peace a statutory declaration to such effect.

(2) No fee or stamp duty shall be payable or chargeable in respect of any declaration made under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Where any member or officer of the Board contravenes any of the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months.

9. (1) Any transport, mortgage, lease, assignment, transfer, agreement or other document requiring to be executed by the Board, shall be deemed to be duly executed –

(a) if signed by the Chairman, the Manager or the Assistant Manager and the Secretary of the Board; or

(b) if signed, whether within or outside the State, by a person or persons authorised by resolution of the Board so to sign, provided that in such case an extract of such resolution, certified by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary shall be attached to and form part of the document.

(2) Any cheque, bill of exchange or order for the payment of money requiring to be executed by the Board shall be deemed to be duly executed if signed by a person or persons authorised by resolution of the Board so to sign.

#### GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Board to exercise general supervision over the disposal of padi produced in the Country and to control the manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution and export of all rice and all by-products of padi manufactured in the Country and for such purposes the Board may enter into any agreement and make such financial arrangements as the Board may deem necessary.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall effect the Corporation in the exercise of the functions conferred on them under the Public Corporations Ordinance, 1962.

11. (1) The Board –

(a) may purchase any padi, and may sell such padi in the Country, arrange to have it manufactured into rice or any by-product of padi by a manufacturer or export it for sale,

(b) may purchase or sell any by-product of padi in the Country, or export such by-product for sale;

(2) Except with the permission of the Board no person other than the Board shall export or attempt to export any padi or any by-product of padi”:

“Provided that the Corporation shall not require the permission of the Board to export any padi or any by-product of padi”.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months.

12. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 23 and 32 every manufacturer other than the Corporation, and any manufacturer when he manufactures rice for and on behalf of the Corporation shall deliver to the Board, and the Board shall purchase, all rice manufactured by him, whether on his own behalf or otherwise.

(2) If any manufacturer fails to deliver to the Board any rice manufactured by him (other than rice authorised to be delivered under subsection (1) of section 23 for domestic consumption) the Board may serve notice on him requiring him to deliver the same to the Board within the time specified in the notice and if such manufacturer fails so to deliver such rice, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each day or part of a day in respect of which the default continues.

13. Subject to the provisions of section 26, section 28 and subsection (3) of section 33 the Board shall pay the person named as owner in the covering notification prescribed under subsection (1) of section 25 of this Ordinance for all rice delivered to the Board on his behalf by a manufacturer under section 12 the price fixed under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 15.

14. The Board shall sell rice for consumption in the Country in any quantity, being not less than one bag of one hundred and eighty pounds gross, at the price fixed under paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 15, provided that the Board may in its discretion limit the quantity to be sold at any one time to any individual purchaser.

15. (1) The Board may from time to time, with the approval of the Director of Agriculture, fix grades of rice, and different grades may be fixed in respect of rice to be sold for consumption in the Country, and in respect of rice to be exported by the Board.

(2) The Board may from time to time, with the approval of the Minister, determine and fix –

- (a) the minimum price at which padi may be purchased otherwise than by the Corporation from a rice farmer;
- (b) the price at which the Board shall purchase rice; and
- (c) the price at which the Board shall sell rice for consumption in the Country.

(3) The Minister may from time to time fix the price at which rice may be sold by retail for consumption in the Country.

(4) Different prices may be fixed under paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) and under subsection (3) of this section in respect of different grades of rice.

(5) Notification of grades and prices fixed under this section shall be given by publication in the Gazette, and in one or more newspaper and in such other manner as the Board, in the case of grades, and the Minister and the Board, in the case of Prices, may determine.

16. (1) The Minister shall from time to time, after estimating the quantities of rice required for consumption in the Country, determine the quantities which are available for export by the Board and by the Corporation.

(2) The Board may export and sell the quantities of rice available for export by the Board and for his purpose may negotiate and enter into contracts with persons outside the Country, appoint agents and establish depots for the sale of rice at places outside the Country.

(3) Except with the permission of the Board, no person other than the Board, shall export or attempt to export any rice, provided that the Corporation shall not request the permission of the Board to export any rice.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection (3) of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months.

16A. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Board, give to the Board such directions of a general character as to the exercise and performance by the Board of its functions under this Ordinance as appear to the Minister to be requisite in the public interest, and the Board shall give effect to any such directions.

(2) The Board shall afford to the Minister facilities for obtaining information with respect to the property and activities of the Board, and furnish him with returns, accounts and other information with respect thereto, in such manner and at such times as he may require."

#### MATTERS RELATING TO FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

17. (1) The Board shall be the successor of the parent Board, and, on the commencement of this Ordinance, all the assets and liabilities of the parent Board shall vest in and devolve on the Board.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section the Board shall utilise such assets for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(3) Any funds which have been allocated and reserved by the parent Board for specific purposes shall be applied to those purposes and shall not be otherwise expended except with the approval of the Minister.

(4) The reserve fund created and accumulated by the parent Board (hereinafter referred to as "the general reserve fund") augmented by the transfer of other funds as hereinafter in this section provided shall, subject to the provisions of section 20, be retained as such and utilised as working capital shall be transferred to the general reserve fund.

(5) The surplus balance being the excess of income over expenditure of the parent Board shall be transferred to the general reserve fund.

18. (1) The Board may, for the purpose of its business under this Ordinance –

- (a) purchase any property movable or immovable.
- (b) accept mortgages and bills of sale, and assignments or transfers thereof;
- (c) acquire, by Crown grant, transport, execution sale, lease, transfer of lease or otherwise, any property movable or immovable.
- (d) erect, repair and maintain buildings;
- (e) sell, lease, transport, transfer, dispose of, mortgage or otherwise encumber any property of the Board;
- (f) draw and negotiate bills of exchange against shipments of rice or padi or any by-product of padi exported or to be exported by the Board;
- (g) open and operate any current or savings bank account or accounts with any bank or banks within or outside the Country;
- (h) purchase agricultural machinery and equipment and sell or hire such agricultural machinery and equipment to rice producers on such terms as the Board may think fit;

(2) The Board shall have authority, and shall be deemed always to have had authority, to make loans to rice producers from the funds of the Board.

(3) The Board may from its funds make grants to provide for the award of scholarships for the purposes of research and technical training in the production, processing and marketing of rice, padi or any by-product of padi or for any purposes relating thereto.

19. (1) The Board may, by instrument in writing, execute in favour of a bank a floating charge on all or any buildings, structures or other erections, padi, rice, agricultural machinery and equipment, packaging materials, office and warehouse equipment and machinery, bags, thread or twine from time to time in the ownership of the Board, or agricultural machinery and equipment held by anyone under an agreement of hire-purchase with the Board as security for sums advanced to the Board by such bank, and any interest, commission and charges that may be due thereon.

(2) The principal sum secured by a charge may be either a specified amount, or a fluctuating amount advanced by way of overdraft on current account the total outstanding amount of which shall not at any time exceed such amount (if any) as may be specified in the charge, and in the latter case the charge shall not be deemed to be redeemed by reason only of the current account having ceased to be in debit.

(3) The instrument in writing referred to in this section may be in the form set out in the schedule hereto or to the like effect, and shall be deemed to confer in favour of the bank, a first charge on all buildings, structures or other erections, padi, rice, agricultural machinery and equipment, packaging materials, office and warehouse equipment and machinery, bags, thread or twine, then or thereafter in the ownership of the Board, or agricultural machinery and equipment held by anyone under an agreement of hirepurchase with the Board as the case may be at the place or places therein mentioned and shall rank prior to all other claims against the Board not secured by mortgage of any specific property of the Board.

20. (1) The ascertained profits of any accounting period in which there is an excess of income over expenditure shall be transferred to the general reserve fund.

(2) The ascertained loss of any accounting period in which there is an excess of expenditure over income shall be met by an appropriation from the general reserve fund of such amount as may be necessary to cover such loss.

(3) The accounting period shall be the period of twelve months commencing on the 1st October in each year and ending on the 30th September in the year following;

21. (1) The Board shall keep such books and accounts as are necessary for the purpose of its business under this Ordinance.

(2) The Board shall on or before the 31st December in each year transmit to the Minister and to the Association a report of its transactions to the 30th September next preceding, together with a balance sheet and a full statement of income and expenditure audited by an auditor duly qualified under sub-section (8) of section 109 of the Companies Ordinance.

(3) The report shall be laid before the House of Assembly and shall be published in the Gazette.

22. (1) The Guyana Rice Development Company Limited, established by virtue of section 22 of the Principal Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "the company") is hereby dissolved.

(2) The assets of the Company (including rights and interests) shall be transferred to and vested in the Guyana Rice Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation") on the appointed day.

(3) Liabilities incurred by the company prior to, and subsisting immediately before, the appointed day shall, be discharged by, and be enforceable against, the Corporation as if the said liabilities had been incurred by the Corporation.

(4) Nothing in subsection (2) or (3) of this section shall apply to rights or liabilities under any contract of service.

(5) All deeds, bonds, instruments or other documents which were subsisting immediately before the appointed day and effected the Company, shall in so far as they relate to the undertaking of the company, be of as full force and effect against or in favour of the Corporation, and enforceable as fully and effectually as if, instead of the company, the Corporation had been named therein or had been a party thereto and where immovable property has, by virtue of this section, vested in the Corporation the Registrar of Deeds shall take due notice thereof and shall make such annotations on the records as may be necessary.

(6) All proceedings commenced prior to the appointed day for the enforcement of any rights or liabilities which are transferred or attached to the Corporation by virtue of this section may be continued by or against the Corporation, and any such proceedings may be amended accordingly.

(7) The Corporation may, as from the appointed day, continue to employ, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the Corporation and him, any person employed with the company immediately before the appointed day, and in respect of any person so employed the Corporation shall be the successor of the company with regard to leave or superannuation rights or benefits whether accrued, earned, inchoate or contingent.

(B) To such extent, if any, as may be required by the provisions of article 8 of the Constitution, provision is hereby made in terms of subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) of that article in relation to any property, including any interest in or right over such property, acquired by the Corporation under this section.

Section 2 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby repealed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

23. (1) The Board may –

- (a) by notice published in the Gazette, fix the quantity of rice which a manufacturer may, without special authority, deliver from his factory during any specified period to a rice farmer and to himself to be used for their own domestic consumption; and
- (b) by notice published in the Gazette, prescribe the conditions under which a rice farmer shall be eligible to receive such rice from a manufacturer and under which such rice shall be delivered from the factory; and
- (c) in any particular case specially authorise any manufacturer to deliver from his factory to a rice farmer a specified quantity of rice to be used for his own domestic consumption in addition to the quantity which may be delivered under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(2) Where a manufacturer delivers any rice under subsection (1) of this section, he shall enter in a book the quantities of rice delivered and the names of the persons to whom the rice has been delivered; and a statement of the total quantity of rice so delivered by him shall be included in the return to be sent under section 29.

(3) Any person who delivers or removes from a factory or is found in possession of any rice for domestic consumption in contravention of any conditions prescribed under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(4) Any person who, knowing that any rice was, in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section, delivered for domestic consumption, exposes for sale, sells, or purchases any such rice or portion thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

23A. The Manager, the Assistant Manager, the Secretary, or any person authorised in writing by the Board to do so, may grant permission in writing to any person to remove or to cause to be removed any padi from a factory; provided that it shall not be necessary for any permission to be granted under this section for the removal of any padi from any factory owned by or under control of the Corporation or from any other factory for delivery to the Corporation.

23B. (1) Every manufacturer shall give to every rice farmer who pays any sum of money for or on account of milling fees, a receipt or acknowledgement for such fees or portion of fees so paid.

(2) Every manufacturer who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance."

24. (1) The Board may establish such depots for the storage of padi or rice as it shall think fit and may require a manufacturer to deliver to the storage depots specified by the Board any rice which is to be delivered by such manufacturer under section 12 or subsection (2) of section 27.

(2) The Board may establish depots at such convenient places as it may think fit for the sale of rice by the Board for consumption in the Country.

25. (1) Every manufacturer shall, on the day on which any rice is forwarded by him for delivery to the Board, notify the Board thereof in the form prescribed by the Board.

(2) No manufacturer shall forward, and no other person shall remove from the factory of a manufacturer, any rice for delivery to the Board unless it is accompanied by a copy of the notification under subsection (1) of this section, together with a statement of expenses set out in the form prescribed by regulations made under this Ordinance.

(3) Any manufacturer who makes a false statement in any notification to the Board under subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

26. Where a person named as owner on the covering notification prescribed under subsection (1) of section 25 of this Ordinance is indebted to the manufacturer, the Board may deduct from the purchase price payable to such owner and pay to the manufacturer the amount of such indebtedness or such other amount, if so authorised in writing by such owner.

27. (1) If the Board is of the opinion that any person is wilfully hoarding padi in such quantities as to interfere with the effective operation of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Board may serve notice on such person requiring him to deliver the same to a manufacturer within the time specified in the notice.

(2) If the Board at any time, after due inquiry, considers that a manufacturer is wilfully and without reasonable cause refraining from manufacturing into rice the padi in his factory, the Board may serve a notice on a manufacturer requiring him to manufacture into rice all or any portion of the padi in his factory (whether the padi is or is not owned by him) and to deliver to the Board the rice manufactured there from within the time specified in the notice.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with the terms of a notice under subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(4) Any manufacturer who, after the service on him of a notice under this section fails, without reasonable cause or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) to comply with the terms of the notice within the time specified therein, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each day or part of a day in respect of which the default continues.

(5) This section shall not apply to the Corporation, or to any other manufacturer in respect of padi in his factory to be manufactured into rice for sale or delivery to the Corporation.

28. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13, where rice delivered under section 12 or subsection (2) of section 27 is found upon inspection by the Board to be infested with insect, pests or fungi in any stage of development or to possess an objectionable odour or to contain foreign matter or impurities of any description it shall be lawful for the Board to make such deduction from the purchase price thereof as may be determined by the Board.

29. (1) Every manufacturer (other than the Corporation) shall, within seven days after the expiration of each month, make and send to the Board a true and correct return of the quantities of padi received into his factory (other than padi received from the Corporation) and the quantities of rice manufactured for, and delivered by him to, the Board during the preceding month.

(2) Any manufacturer who –

- (a) fails to make any such return within the time specified in subsection (1) of this section; or
- (b) in any such return makes a false statement of any of the matters required by subsection (1) of this section to be stated in the return; shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

30. The Manager, the Assistant Manager, the Secretary, or any person authorised in writing by the Board for the purpose of this section, may, at all reasonable times –

- (1) enter any premises (other than the premises of the Corporation) in which padi is stored and examined and ascertain the quantity therein; or
- (b) enter the factory of any manufacturer (other than the Corporation) examine and ascertain the quantities of padi and rice therein, and for such purpose inspect his books, and any other documents relating to the business of the Manufacturer found in the factory and make copies of any entries in such books or documents.

31. The Manager, the Assistant Manager, the Secretary, or any person authorised in writing by the Board so to do, may seize and detain any padi, rice or bags which will afford evidence of the commission of an offence against this Ordinance or of any regulations made hereunder.

32. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 12 where the Board has reason to believe that the quantities of any grade of rice which are in or which may come into the possession of the Board exceed or will exceed for the time being the quantities which will be required for consumption in the Country and for export by the Board the Board may, with the approval of the Minister, and upon giving notice as hereinafter in this section provided, suspend, subject to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, during the period specified in the notice, purchases of any grade of rice by the Board under this Ordinance.

(2) Notice under subsection (1) of this section shall be published in the Gazette not less than seven days before the date on which the suspension of purchases will commence.

(3) Where purchases of any grade of rice by the Board are suspended under this section, the Board may, by notice published in the Gazette, direct, subject to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, that no such grade of rice shall be manufactured for sale to the Board either generally, or in any area specified in the notice, during the period specified in the notice aforesaid.

(4) The period specified in a notice under subsection (1) or (3) of this section shall not exceed thirty days, and where there is more than one such notice in relation to any calendar year the aggregate of the periods specified in the notices under subsection (1) or (3) as the case may be, of this section shall not exceed ninety days in such year.

(5) Any manufacturer who contravenes any of the provisions of any notice under subsection (3) of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.



- 33.(1) The Board may purchase and sell bags for the purposes of this section.
- (2) The Board shall sell such bags to rice producers for the purpose of bagging rice or padi. Any such sale shall be on such terms and conditions and on such security as the Board deems fit.
- (3) Where the Board has sold any such bags to a manufacturer, the Board may deduct from any amount payable to the manufacturer in respect of the purchase by the Board of rice delivered by him to the Board under section 12 or subsection (2) of section 27, any sums due to the Board in respect of bags sold to him under this section.
- (4) Any person who is for the time being in possession of any bags which have been sold by the Board under this section and who, without the permission of the Board, and knowing that the bags were so sold –
- (a) sells or delivers out of possession such bags, or any of them to any other person not being a rice producer, or the Board; or
- (b) uses such bags, or any of them, for bagging any substance or produce other than rice or padi, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.
- (5) Any person who effects, under this section, a purchase from the Board of any bags by falsely pretending that the bags are to be used for the bagging of rice, or the bagging of padi, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.
34. (1) (a) Any person who removes or causes to be removed any padi from a factory without obtaining permission under section 23A shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.
- (b) It shall be prima facie evidence of the commission of an offence by a manufacturer under this subsection if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the quantity of padi in the factory on the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed is less than the quantity which, according to any return, account or stock-taking, ought to be therein.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided by this Ordinance, any manufacturer who sells or in any way transfers or disposes of any rice manufactured by him (other than rice delivered under subsection (1) of section 23 for domestic consumption) to any person other than the Board shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.
- (3) Any person not being the Board or the Corporation who purchases any rice from a manufacturer, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.
- (4) Any person who --
- (1) delivers or removes any rice from a factory otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance; or
- (b) being entrusted by a manufacturer with any rice for the purpose of delivery of the same to the Board, fails, without reasonable cause or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on him) to deliver the same to the Board; or
- (c) obstructs any officer or servant of the Board, or any other person, in the execution of any duty under this Ordinance; or
- (d) contravenes, or fails to comply with, any of the Provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.
- (5) Any person not being the Corporation, who purchases any padi from the grower thereof at a price which is less than the minimum price fixed under paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 15 shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.
- (6) Except where otherwise expressly provided, a person guilty of an offence against this Ordinance shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term of six months.
35. All prosecution and proceedings for offences against this Ordinance shall be instituted under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances, and may be instituted by any person authorised in that behalf in writing by the Board.
36. Any person acting under the provisions of this Ordinance or of any regulations made hereunder shall be entitled to the protection afforded by the Justices Protection Ordinance.
37. The Board shall be exempt from the payment of –
- (a) licence fees under section 16 of the Tax Ordinance;
- (b) income tax under the Income Tax Ordinance;
- (c) excess profits tax under the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance, 1941.
38. The Board may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations –
- (a) (1) prescribing the records and accounts which are to be kept by a manufacturer,
- (2) Regulations made under subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to the Corporation.
- (b) fixing grades of padi and prescribing the fees which may be charged by a manufacturer for the milling of padi into rice, where in the opinion of the Board it is considered desirable and practicable so to do, and
- (c) generally for the purpose of this Ordinance.

**SCHEDULE**

(As amended by 39 of 1952.)

**FLOATING CHARGE IN FAVOUR OF A BANK**

In consideration of advances to be made from time to time by ..... (hereinafter called "the Bank") to the Guyana Rice Marketing Board (hereinafter called "the Board") to an amount not exceeding \$..... or (by way of overdraft on current account with the Bank in such amounts as the Board may require provided that the total outstanding amount of such overdrafts shall not at any time exceed \$.....) the Board, under and by virtue of the provisions of section 19 of the Rice Marketing Ordinance, hereby assigns to and in favour of the Bank all buildings, structures or other erections, padi, rice, agricultural machinery and equipment, packaging materials, office and warehouse equipment and machinery, bags, thread, or twine now or which may hereafter be in the ownership of the Board, or agricultural machinery and equipment held by anyone under an agreement of hirepurchase with the Board at ..... in the County of ..... in the State of Guyana.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19 .....

**GUYANA RICE MARKETING BOARD**

**P. O. BOX 123**

**1 & 2 Water Street,  
Georgetown,  
Guyana.**

**Cable Address: RICEBOARD**

**Tel: 62486**