

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT

ORDERS
(under sections 2 and 20)

*First
Schedule
to Act*

ORDERS
(under section 8)

(Omitted)

ORDERS
(under section 16)

(Omitted)

ORDERS
(under section 19)

The Sugar Industry Control (Maximum Retail Prices) Order, 1994

L.N. 15B/94

REGULATIONS
(under sections 22 and 40)

The Sugar Industry (Quota and Export) (Licence Conditions) Regulations,
1974

L.N. 394/74

ORDERS
(under section 32)

The Cane Farmers' Licence Order, 1939

G.N. 137/39

ORDERS
(under section 33)

The Sugar Industry Control (United Estates Factory) Order, 1953

L.N. 89/53

ORDERS
(under section 35)

The Sugar Cane (Minimum Price) Order, 1943

L.N. 72/42
22/43
3/44
279/69

2

SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL

REGULATIONS
(under sections 36, 37, 38 and 40)

L.N. 117/66 The Sugar Industry Control (Determination of Disputes) Regulations, 1966

REGULATIONS
(under section 40)

L.N. 21/43
195/56
105H/2016 The Sugar Industry Control Regulations, 1943

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS
(under section 40)

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL REGULATIONS, 1943.
(Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 22nd day of
February, 1943)

L.N. 21/43
Amdts: 195/56
105H/2016

Preliminary

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Sugar Industry Control Regulations, 1943.

2. In these Regulations—

“a ton” means a long ton of 2,240 lb avoirdupois less in respect of bundled canes, such customary deductions as have been approved by the Authority;

“Association” means the All Island Jamaica Cane Farmers Association;

“cane supplier” means—

(a) a person who cultivates sugar cane for sale or delivery to a manufacturer at a factory; or

(b) a manufacturer who cultivates cane for supply to a factory;

“cane testing system” means the system set out in the Third Schedule;

“cane quality report” means the report required under regulation 9;

“central laboratory” means any analytical laboratory designated by the Authority to carry out analyses on samples of sugar and any related product;

“extraneous matter” means—

(a) any material other than clean, fresh sugar cane;

(b) that part of the top end of a sugar cane stalk which can easily be broken off by hand;

(c) dry, diseased and decayed sugar cane;

(d) sugar cane with a brix of less than 12 degrees, as determined by a refractometer;

(e) sugar cane trash; and

(f) all classes of mineral matter extracted from sugar cane;

“quality control officer” means a person appointed under regulation 9 and exercising the functions specified under regulation 9A;

“sugar cane” means cane which is—

(a) mature;

(b) free from extraneous matter;

(c) marketable; and

(d) fit for the manufacture of sugar;

“supplier” includes a group of suppliers;

“tonne” means one metric ton;

“way bill” includes quota slip.

Forms

3. The Authority may, by an endorsement—

First Schedule;
Form 1.

(a) in the form specified as Form 1 in the First Schedule, vary or amend any quota licence; or

Form 2.

(b) in the form specified as Form 2 in such Schedule, transfer any quota licence.

Form 3.

4. The Authority may, by an endorsement in the form specified as Form 3 in the First Schedule, vary or amend any export licence.

5. The Authority may amalgamate any quota licences or any export licences by withdrawing and cancelling such separate quota licences or export licences (as the case may be) and issuing in their stead a single quota licence or export licence (as the case may be), which shall contain the names of the factory owners or their representatives and of the factories in respect of which the licences are amalgamated, and the total quantity of vacuum pan sugar which may be disposed of or exported (as the case may be) during the quota period.

Form 4.

6. A certificate of registration of a cane farmer shall be in the form specified as Form 4 in the First Schedule.

Form 5.

7.—(1) A cane farmer's licence shall be in the Form specified as Form 5 in the First Schedule.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY (QUOTA AND EXPORT) (LICENCE CONDITIONS) REGULATIONS, 1974

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 2)

1. Subject to the other conditions hereof, manufacturers to whom any licence is issued shall accept all canes delivered during customary delivery hours pursuant to orders for delivery given by manufacturers at agreed delivery points by a cane farmer registered at the factory named in the licence if the canes are fresh, mature and of the usual varieties, standard and quality of Jamaican cane farmers' canes, free from tops, dirt and trash.

2. Subject to paragraph 5, delivery and acceptance of canes, shall be complete only after the canes have been lifted out of the delivery vehicle by the factory's crane at the factory or at some other agreed hoist.

3. Manufacturers shall not be liable to accept and pay for canes which cannot be ground or processed owing to mechanical breakdown, strikes, labour disturbances, fire, hurricane, windstorm, earthquake, *force majeure* or acts of God or the Queen's enemies:

Provided that manufacturers shall accept and pay for canes which on written instructions of manufacturers (not cancelled before the canes have been cut or burnt for cutting) have been delivered by cane farmers at agreed delivery points—

- (i) in the case of farmers who have been allocated an individual daily quota, up to the amount of one and one-half times of the particular farmer's daily quota allocated by the factory commencing from the receipt of notice by the farmer to cease delivery; so, however, that in any case mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) such cane is delivered within seventy-two hours of the receipt of the said notice; and
- (ii) in the case of farmers who have no individual daily quota but who are members of a group who are treated as one harvesting entity and are given a daily quota as a group, up to a total for the group of three times the daily quota of the said group commencing from the receipt of the notice to cease delivery,

on condition that—

- (a) such canes shall have been delivered within seventy-two hours of the receipt of the said notice to cease delivery of canes;
- (b) canes which are delivered under sub-paragraph (ii) shall be accepted on the basis of canes which are delivered first in time;
- (c) in case of dispute as to the amount which any of the farmers comprising the group shall be paid amongst themselves in respect of canes delivered under sub-paragraph (ii) the decision of the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association shall be final and conclusive;
- (d) for the purposes of sub-paragraph (ii) notice to cease delivery of cane shall be deemed to have been properly given and received immediately a public announcement to that effect is made by a manufacturer if such manufacturer shall within twenty-four hours thereafter have taken the usual reasonable steps to inform the farmers of such notice.

4. If prior to delivery of cane, notice is given to a farmer by a manufacturer who is unable to accept and process the cane that the cane should be delivered where practicable to another stated manufacturer and that other manufacturer accepts the cane there shall be no liability by the first named manufacturer beyond the additional cost of transportation.

5. Where during the aforesaid period of seventy-two hours mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 3 a manufacturer fails so to off load cane as to permit the farmer to complete delivery and the manufacturer to complete acceptance of the normal daily quota of cane pursuant to orders for delivering cane by such manufacturer, then if the farmer shall have taken all reasonable steps and used his best endeavours in the circumstances to unload such cane in accordance with the reasonable instructions of such manufacturer, such

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY (QUOTA AND EXPORT) (LICENCE CONDITIONS) REGULATIONS, 1974

7

SCHEDULE, contd.

manufacturer shall still be liable to pay for the cane offered by the farmer up to the limit set out in sub-paragraph 3, together with the reasonable cost of unloading such cane and any additional transportation costs involved in carrying out the said instructions by such manufacturer.

6. For the purposes of these conditions "daily quota" is the daily quantity of canes allocated by a manufacturer to a farmer or group of farmers to be delivered to a manufacturer.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT

ORDER
(under section 32)

THE CANE FARMERS' LICENCE ORDER, 1939

(Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 14th day of February, 1939) G.N. 137/39

[14th February, 1939.]

1. This Order may be cited as the Cane Farmers' Licence Order, 1939.
2. No cane farmer's canes shall be delivered at a factory except under a licence.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT

ORDER
(under section 33)

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL (UNITED ESTATES FACTORY) ORDER,
1953

(Made by the Governor in Executive Council on the 29th day of June, 1953) L.N. 89/53

[1st January, 1955.]

1. This Order may be cited as the Sugar Industry Control (United Estates Factory) Order, 1953.

2. No cane farmers' sugar canes shall be delivered at the United Estates Factory except under a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of the Act.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT

ORDER
(under section 35)

THE SUGAR CANE (MINIMUM PRICE) ORDER, 1943

(Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 22nd day of May, 1943 and amalgamated with the Order made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 16th day of November, 1942)

L.N. 72/42
L.N. 22/43
Amd:
L.N. 3/44
L.N. 279/69

1. This Order may be cited as the Sugar Cane (Minimum Price) Order, 1943.

2. In this Order—

“by-products value” means the amount received under the Spirits Pool Agreement referred to in the Spirits Control Act in respect of each ton of sugar cane ground multiplied by the number of tons of sugar cane required to make a ton of sugar;

L.N. 72/42

“depreciation” shall be reckoned at \$2.00 per ton of sugar manufactured;

“manufacturing cost” means such cost as may be fixed by the Sugar Industry Authority, either generally or in respect of any particular factory, as the manufacturing cost for each year;

“maximum gross profit” shall be reckoned at \$4.00 per ton of sugar manufactured:

Provided that where the resultant figure arrived at by deducting the aggregate of the manufacturing cost, depreciation and maximum gross profit from the aggregate of the net sugar value and the by-products value is less than \$12.00, the amount of maximum gross profit shall be reduced by such sum as would enable that resultant figure to be not less than \$12.00;

“net sugar value” means the figure arrived at after deducting from the gross receipts for the sale of sugar the cost of bags and of transport from the factory to the ship, including the cost of wharf storage and of ship loading. For the purpose

of this definition the gross receipts for the sale of sugar shall comprise the value of sugar sold for Island consumption, the value of sugar exported, and the amounts derived from any preference certificates, the Canadian Benefit Pool and other similar benefits arising directly from the sale of sugar;

“tons of sugar cane per ton of sugar” means the number of tons of sugar cane required to make a ton of commercial sugar, that number being ascertained by dividing the number of tons of sugar cane ground by the number of tons of sugar manufactured in a year by the factory, unless the Sugar Industry Authority, in the case of any particular cane farmer or group of cane farmers, requires a different method of calculation. For the purpose of this definition commercial sugar means finally processed raw sugar.

3. The minimum price to be paid by manufacturers to cane farmers for one ton of sugar cane, delivered by the cane farmer to the factory, shall be the figure arrived at by deducting the aggregate of the manufacturing cost, depreciation and maximum gross profit from the aggregate of the net sugar value and the by-products value, and dividing the result of such deduction by the tons of sugar cane per ton of sugar, that is to say, in accordance with the following formula—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The net sugar value +} \\ \text{by-products value} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{manufacturing cost +} \\ \text{depreciation + maximum} \\ \text{gross profit} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{The value of a ton} \\ \text{of sugar cane deli-} \\ \text{vered at the factory} \end{array} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Tons of sugar cane per ton of sugar.}}$$

L.N. 22/43

4. Unless the Sugar Industry Authority is of the opinion that conditions in any particular factory do not permit of the adoption of the procedure set out in this paragraph, where the estimated deliveries of any cane farmer, or group of cane farmers, to any manufacturer in respect of any one factory in any one crop season is not less than one thousand tons of sugar cane, such cane farmer, group of cane farmers, or manufacturer, may, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5, require that, in order to ascertain the tons of sugar cane per ton of sugar for the purposes of this Order, the number of tons of sugar cane required to make a ton of commercial sugar shall be ascertained by dividing the number of tons of sugar cane actually delivered by the number of tons of sugar which such tons of sugar cane delivered would produce when

calculated in accordance with such method of calculation as may be approved by the Sugar Industry Authority; and for the purposes of such method of calculation the procedure set out in the Schedule shall be followed. Schedule.

5.—(1) The method of ascertaining the number of tons of sugar cane per ton of sugar contained in paragraph 4 shall not be applicable unless the cane farmer, or group of cane farmers, serves notice on the manufacturer, or the manufacturer serves notice on the cane farmer, or group of cane farmers (as the case may be), in accordance with this Order :

Provided that the requirement of this paragraph as to the service of notice may be waived by agreement in writing between the parties.

(2) Where in this Order a notice is required to be served, such notice may be effectively served in any one of the following ways—

- (i) by a manufacturer by service on the local cane farmers association, where such an association exists: provided that the manufacturer supplies such association with a list of the cane farmers to be affected by such notice and in such list groups the cane farmers who, for the purposes of this Order, form a group of cane farmers;
- (ii) by a manufacturer, where no local cane farmers association exists, by posting the notice to each cane farmer, provided that the manufacturer supplies the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers Association with a list of the cane farmers served with such notice and in such list groups the cane farmers who, for the purposes of this Order, form a group of cane farmers, and provided also that the manufacturer causes to be inserted in a local newspaper a notice to the cane farmers registered at the manufacturer's factory notifying them that certain groupings have been made for the purposes of this Order and that such group lists have been sent to the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers Association in Kingston;
- (iii) by a cane farmer by service on the manufacturer;
- (iv) by a group of cane farmers by service on the manufacturer of the notice signed by each cane farmer and by posting to the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers Association a copy of such notice.

(3) Every notice required by this Order shall be served at least fourteen days prior to the commencement of the crop in respect of which such notice shall relate.

6. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as preventing the method of ascertainment specified in paragraph 4 to be applied in respect of deliveries of sugar cane of under one thousand tons if the cane farmer or group of cane farmers (as the case may be) and the manufacturer enter into any written agreement to this effect.

7. The provisions in the Schedule may be varied from time to time by the Sugar Industry Authority by notice published in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

(Paragraph 4)

DELIVERIES

1. Deliveries of sugar cane shall be of approximately equal daily quantities for the crop season unless otherwise agreed upon between the parties or their representatives.

METHOD OF SAMPLING AND TESTING

2. (a) Arrangements shall be made at receiving points to segregate and identify for testing purposes as large a proportion as possible of deliveries by each cane farmer or group of cane farmers and such proportion shall be not less than ten per cent of each week's deliveries.
- (b) The method of selecting loads for testing shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the parties or their representatives.
- (c) All sugar canes selected shall be tested at the factory in accordance with the following provisions—
 - either—
 - (i) during the passage of the consignment of sugar cane through the crusher, a representative sample of crushed juice shall be taken for the purpose of determining the brix value, percentage of polarization, and purity, and such sample shall not include juice taken from the first and last twelve foot lengths of the consignment on the carrier, but so, however, that the portion of sugar cane from which the juice is actually taken shall be not less than twelve feet of sugar cane carrier length;

or
 - (ii) where such method is impracticable or would result in serious disruption of factory operations—

samples shall be taken in accordance with the method specified in regulations 11 to 13 of the Sugar Industry Control Regulations, 1943 and in the Second Schedule to those Regulations. Where such method is adopted the hand mill used for extracting the juice from the sample shall be so adjusted that the amount of juice extracted per cent of sugar cane is within 2.5 per cent of the corresponding extraction of the factory crusher, or, where there is no crusher extraction, of the first mill, and the juice so extracted shall be considered as crusher juice for the purpose of calculating its quality.

SCHEDULE, contd.

COMPOSITE SAMPLES

3. The juice extracted from a sample, taken in any one day may be composited and one test of determination made on the composite sample, but so that the amount of juice from each sample used in forming the composite sample shall be approximately in the same ratio as the weights of the respective consignments of cane from which such samples were taken.

CALCULATION OF PRICE

4. The weighted average of the juice analyses for each cane farmer or group of cane farmers shall be determined at the end of the crop season, and from these figures the tons of sugar cane per ton of sugar for each cane farmer or group of cane farmers shall be calculated in such manner as may be approved by the Authority.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS

(under sections 36, 37, 38 and 40)

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY (DETERMINATION OF DISPUTES) REGULATIONS,
1966

(Made by the Minister on the 4th day of April, 1966)

L.N. 117/66

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Sugar Industry (Determination of Disputes) Regulations, 1966.

2. For the purposes of section 36 of the Act, a reference to the Authority shall be made, in accordance with these Regulations, within thirty days after the date upon which the dispute arose, or within such extended period as the Authority may, upon special request, allow.

3. Every reference shall be in the form of a written statement which shall set out the dispute in clear and concise terms, and three copies of such written statement shall be sent to the chairman of the Authority, and one copy shall be sent to each of the other members.

4. Three copies of any written answer within the meaning of subsection (2) of section 37 of the Act shall be sent to the chairman of the Authority and one copy shall be sent to each of the other members.

5. For the purposes of sections 36 and 37 of the Act and of these Regulations, a reference or a written answer shall be made, served, lodged or sent, as the case may be, either by delivering the same to, or by sending the same by registered mail addressed to, the chairman or other member of the Authority or the respondent, as the case may be.

6. For the purposes of subsection (5) of section 38 of the Act, an application to the Resident Magistrates Court shall be in whichever of the forms set out in the Schedule is appropriate.

Schedule.

7. [Omitted]

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY (DETERMINATION OF DISPUTES) REGULATIONS, 1966

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 6)

FORM 1

In the Court of the Resident Magistrate for the parish of

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT

Application under section 38 (5) for leave to enforce an order of the Authority

WHEREAS in the matter of a dispute between (name and address of party by whom dispute was referred)

and (name and address of respondent)

the Authority. did on the day of., 19, make an order in the terms set out in Annexure A hereto:

*AND WHEREAS no appeal to a Judge in Chambers against the said order has at the date hereof been entered:

*AND WHEREAS an appeal to a Judge in Chambers against the said order was entered and the Judge in Chambers did on the day of, 19, make an order in the terms set out in Annexure B hereto:

**AND WHEREAS the said order has not been carried out:

**AND WHEREAS the said order has been carried out in part only, that is to say (specify part of order complied with)

Now, THEREFORE, application is hereby made by (name and address of person applying for leave)

for the granting of leave to enable the said order */that part of the order specified above as not having been carried out * to be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of this honourable court.

Signed this.day of., 19, by(signature of applicant).

*Delete whichever is inapplicable.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY (DETERMINATION OF DISPUTES) REGULATIONS, 1966

SCHEDULE, contd.

FORM 2

In the Court of the Resident Magistrate for the parish of

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT
Application under section 38 (5) for leave to enforce order of a Judge in Chambers

WHEREAS in the matter of an appeal under section 38 of the abovementioned Act between

(name and address of appellant)

and

(name and address of respondent)

the Judge in Chambers did on the ... day of 19 ... , make an order in the terms set out in Annexure A hereto, which order affected an order made by the Authority

on the ... day of ... , 19 ... the terms of which are set out in Annexure B hereto:

*AND WHEREAS the said order of the Judge in Chambers has not been carried out:

*AND WHEREAS the said order of the Judge in Chambers has been carried out in part only, that is to say

(specify part of order complied with)

and has not been carried out as respects the following

(specify part of order not complied with)

NOW, THEREFORE, application is hereby made by.....

(name and address of person applying for leave)

for the granting of leave to enable the said order */that part of the order specified above as not having been carried out * to be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of this honourable court.

Signed this... day of ... , 19 ...

by (signature of applicant).

* Delete whichever is inapplicable.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS
(under section 40)

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL REGULATIONS, 1943.
(Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 22nd day of
February, 1943)

L.N. 21/43
Amdts: 195/56
105H/2016

Preliminary

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Sugar Industry Control Regulations, 1943.

2. In these Regulations—

“a ton” means a long ton of 2,240 lb avoirdupois less in respect of bundled canes, such customary deductions as have been approved by the Authority;

“Association” means the All Island Jamaica Cane Farmers Association;

“cane supplier” means—

(a) a person who cultivates sugar cane for sale or delivery to a manufacturer at a factory; or

(b) a manufacturer who cultivates cane for supply to a factory;

“cane testing system” means the system set out in the Third Schedule;

“cane quality report” means the report required under regulation 9;

“central laboratory” means any analytical laboratory designated by the Authority to carry out analyses on samples of sugar and any related product;

“extraneous matter” means—

(a) any material other than clean, fresh sugar cane;

(b) that part of the top end of a sugar cane stalk which can easily be broken off by hand;

(c) dry, diseased and decayed sugar cane;

(d) sugar cane with a brix of less than 12 degrees, as determined by a refractometer;

(e) sugar cane trash; and

(f) all classes of mineral matter extracted from sugar cane;

“quality control officer” means a person appointed under regulation 9 and exercising the functions specified under regulation 9A;

“sugar cane” means cane which is—

(a) mature;

(b) free from extraneous matter;

(c) marketable; and

(d) fit for the manufacture of sugar;

“supplier” includes a group of suppliers;

“tonne” means one metric ton;

“way bill” includes quota slip.

Forms

3. The Authority may, by an endorsement—

First Schedule;
Form 1.

(a) in the form specified as Form 1 in the First Schedule, vary or amend any quota licence; or

Form 2.

(b) in the form specified as Form 2 in such Schedule, transfer any quota licence.

Form 3.

4. The Authority may, by an endorsement in the form specified as Form 3 in the First Schedule, vary or amend any export licence.

5. The Authority may amalgamate any quota licences or any export licences by withdrawing and cancelling such separate quota licences or export licences (as the case may be) and issuing in their stead a single quota licence or export licence (as the case may be), which shall contain the names of the factory owners or their representatives and of the factories in respect of which the licences are amalgamated, and the total quantity of vacuum pan sugar which may be disposed of or exported (as the case may be) during the quota period.

Form 4.

6. A certificate of registration of a cane farmer shall be in the form specified as Form 4 in the First Schedule.

Form 5.

7.—(1) A cane farmer's licence shall be in the Form specified as Form 5 in the First Schedule.

(2) Every application by a cane farmer for the cancellation or the transfer wholly or in part of his licence pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 32 of the Act shall—

- (a) be made to the Authority (and in the case of a cane farmer registered at a factory, a copy sent by him to the manufacturer in respect of whose factory he is registered) not less than one month prior to the commencement of the next quota period;
- (b) state the reason for such application;
- (c) be accompanied by the licence held by him unless the Authority waives the requirement.

(3) No application by a registered cane farmer for the transfer of his cane farmer's licence, wholly or in part, shall be granted unless the transferee is a cane farmer registered at the same factory as the applicant.

(4) Where the Authority transfers, wholly or in part, a cane farmer's licence, the Authority shall endorse such licence in the form specified as Form 6 in the First Schedule. If the licence is wholly transferred the Authority shall deliver the endorsed licence to the person to whom it is transferred, and if only partially transferred the Authority shall deliver to the person to whom such licence is partially transferred a copy of the endorsement on the licence signed by the Chairman of the Authority.

Form 6.

(5) Where a manufacturer who cultivates sugar canes on his own land applies to the Authority to transfer wholly or in part the cane farmer's licence issued to him, the Authority may grant the application subject to the following—

- (a) such portion (if any) of the relevant basic quantity or part thereof which is transferred, as the Authority may consider just having regard to the best interests of the area concerned and the economic needs of the factory of the manufacturer to whom the transfer is made, shall be distributed or apportioned to cane farmers registered at that factory;
- (b) the portion to be distributed or apportioned shall be allotted amongst the registered cane farmers named by the Authority and to such amount in each case as the Authority shall determine;
- (c) the application is in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2).

(6) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "cane farmer" includes a manufacturer who cultivates sugar canes on his own land.

8. A special cane farmer's licence shall be in the Form specified as Form 7 in the First Schedule.

Form 7.

Inspection of Cultivations

9. The Authority may appoint such number of quality control officers as may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting any sugar cane cultivation of any manufacturer or of any cane farmer registered under the Act, or any person seeking to be registered under the Act as a cane farmer.

Functions of Quality Control Officers

Functions of
Quality
Control Officers.

9A. The functions of a quality control officer shall be to—

- (a) represent the Authority in the areas so designated by the Authority;
- (b) ensure that manufacturers and farmers comply with the quality control provisions of these Regulations;
- (c) inspect, whenever necessary, the sugar cane cultivation of—
 - (i) any cane supplier; or
 - (ii) any person seeking to be registered under the Act as a cane farmer;
- (d) monitor the operations of the cane testing system to ensure that—
 - (i) there are adequate levels for testing;
 - (ii) there is no bias in selecting sugar cane for testing or acceptance for processing;
 - (iii) the correct procedures for analyzing sugar cane are maintained at all times; and
 - (iv) there is proper recording of sugar cane testing data;
- (e) ensure that sugar and cane scales are accurate and are so certified;
- (f) reconcile the weight of all sugar cane, sugar and molasses at the end of each crop;
- (g) ensure that sugar quality specifications are met;
- (h) ensure that all required reports are sent to the Authority;
- (i) attend the Harvesting Committee meetings and other related farmers' and manufacturers' meetings;
- (j) make field trips, as necessary, regarding cane quality and sugar storage; and
- (k) ensure that sugar samples are properly collected and transported to the Central Laboratory.

Cane Quality Reports

9B.—(1) Every manufacturer shall keep, in respect of each weekly run, a cane quality report in the form set out as Form 8 in the First Schedule.

Weekly
cane
quality
reports.
Form 8,
First
Schedule.

(2) A quality control officer shall, within seven days of the end of each weekly run, forward to the Authority, a copy of the said cane quality report prepared and kept pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) Where any sugar cane intended for milling is rejected by a factory, a quality control officer shall issue to the supplier thereof a rejection slip in the form specified in Form 9 of the First Schedule.

Form 9.

Notice of Closure

9C.—(1) Every operator of a factory to which a farmer supplies sugar cane, shall—

Duties of
operators
of factories.

- (a) under normal circumstances, give at least four weeks' notice of the scheduled closing date of that factory to the farmer;
- (b) place a copy of the notice at the scale house of the factory; and
- (c) forward a copy of the notice to the Association.

(2) The operator of a factory—

- (a) shall inform the Association and all farmers supplying the factory of the date of closing down of the factory, as soon as the date is known by the operator;
- (b) may vary the date of closing, after due consultation with the local cane farmers association.

Presence of Extraneous Matter in Cane

9D.—(1) Where mineral matter is found in any sugar cane supplied to a factory, the supplier of that sugar cane shall be liable to pay the penalty set out in paragraph (2).

Mineral matter
in sugar cane
supplied to a
factory.

(2) Where the mineral matter mentioned in paragraph (1) consists of stone or metal, the penalty payable by the cane supplier shall be 0.5 times the average price of a tonne of sugar cane, paid at that factory and delivered during the previous crop, for each 500 grams of the stone and metal which individually weigh more than 1000 grams; so, however, that the penalty shall not exceed twice the average price of a tonne of the sugar cane.

Deduction of Penalty

9E. Manufacturer shall, in making payment to a cane supplier, deduct from that payment the total of any penalty incurred under regulation 9D.

Deduction of
penalty from
payment to
cane supplier.

Conditions for Acceptance of Sugar Cane

Report by
cane
supplier.

9F.—(1) Every cane supplier shall, at the time of making delivery of sugar cane to a factory or such other place as may be designated by a manufacturer for the purpose, record on the way-bill or quota-slip, as the case may be—

- (a) in the case of burnt cane, the date and time of the burning of the sugar cane; or
- (b) in the case of green sugar cane, the date and time of the commencement of the cutting of the sugar cane.

(2) The manufacturer shall be entitled to refuse to accept or test any sugar cane, which is delivered without the information specified in paragraph (1).

(3) A cane supplier shall not record false information on any way bill; and all information recorded on a way bill pursuant to paragraph (1), shall be subject to verification by a quality control officer.

(4) Where a cane supplier delivers sugar cane to a factory or other designated place—

- (a) in the case of burnt cane, after more than seventy-two hours has elapsed; or
- (b) in the case of green cane, after the cutting of the cane,

the manufacturer may reject the sugar cane.

(5) Where a cane supplier delivers to a factory sugar cane which is suspected of being stale or, the date of burning or cutting, as the case may be, cannot be verified, the manufacturer may reject that sugar cane, if the press juice purity is four points below the average press juice purity of sugar cane supplied in the previous week to that factory.

Delays in
delivery of
sugar cane.

9G.—(1) Where any delay in the delivery of sugar cane to a factory or other designated place is due to problems at the factory, the period of delay attributable to those problems shall not be taken into account in the computation of lapsed time under regulation 9F(4).

(2) Where sugar cane is delivered late due to problems at a factory, the sugar cane shall not be tested, but shall instead be given the appropriate analyses prescribed in Appendix 1 of the Third Schedule:

Third
Schedule.

Provided that in the event that the manufacturer gives notice to the cane supplier that he will not accept delivery of the sugar cane then the manufacturer shall not be liable to pay the cane supplier for sugar cane delivered after seventy-two hours have elapsed from the time of the giving of the notice.

- (3) The notice under paragraph (2) shall be considered to be given—

- (a) when posted in writing at the factory's scale house; and
- (b) after a copy has been delivered to the offices of the respective local cane farmers' associations.

(4) Where there is a delay in the delivery of sugar cane to a factory or other designated place due to factors not within the control of the cane supplier or the manufacturer, the period of delay attributable to those factors shall be taken into account in the computation of lapsed time under regulation 9F(4); so, however, that the manufacturer shall have the option of accepting such sugar cane, at a price agreed to with the supplier.

Penalties

9H. Where penalties are incurred under regulation 9D(2), the amount deducted under regulation 9E shall be retained by the manufacturer.

Penalties to be retained by manufacturer.

10.—(1) Any quality control officer appointed under regulation 9 may, at all reasonable times and in the course of his duties, enter upon and inspect any cultivation referred to in such regulation.

(2) No person shall prevent or in any way obstruct any such quality control officer from entering and inspecting any cultivation in accordance with paragraph (1).

Method of Testing Sugar Canes for Quality

11. Sugar cane shall be tested for quality using the methods specified in the Third schedule.

Testing sugar cane for quality. Third Schedule.

Standard Factory Recovery Index

12. In computing payment to a cane supplier, a standard level of factory efficiency (hereinafter referred to as the "standard factory recovery index"), shall be utilized in respect of all factories.

Computation of payment to a cane supplier.

13.—(1) The standard factory recovery index shall be at least 0.91 and shall be applied in all payments for sugar cane; so, however, that the standard factory recovery index may be varied by the Authority by order made with the approval of the Minister.

Authority may vary standard factory recovery index, by order.

(2) The factory recovery index for each factory shall be determined by applying the following formula—

FRI

Tonnes 96 sugar produced at a factory (including sugar equivalent sent to distillery)

$$= \frac{\text{Tonnes 96 sugar produced at a factory (including sugar equivalent sent to distillery)}}{\text{Tonnes Jamaica Recoverable Cane Sugar}}$$

The Jamaican Recoverable cane Sugar (JCRS) shall be determined from an expression of the form—

$$\text{JRCS} = 1.03P (1.02 - 1.73F)(1.45 - 45/Q),$$

Where—

P = Pol % Press Juice;

F = Fibre % cane 100; and

Q = Purity of press juice.

Payment to Cane Suppliers

Formulae to determine prices.

14.—(1) The average price *per tonne* of cane at a factory shall be determined as follows—

Price per tonne of cane = Px [FRI/100*(Avg. JRCS-FF)] +\$BYP

Where—

FRI = Standard Factory Recovery Index

P = the price *per tonne* of sugar

Avg. JR = the Factory Average Jamaica Recoverable Cane Sugar

FF = that fixed number of units of recoverable sugar in cane which is retained by the factory (Fraction Factory)

BYP = value of by-products *per tonne* of cane.

Payments to be made to cane suppliers.

15.—(1) Weekly payments to cane suppliers shall be made on the basis of net sugar cane received at the relevant factory.

(2) In calculating the final payment due to a cane supplier at the end of a crop, account shall be taken of the relative factor of each supplier.

(3) The relative factor of a cane supplier shall be determined on a weekly basis, as follows—

$$\text{Relative Factor} = \frac{\text{Suppliers JRCS}}{\text{Average All Suppliers JRCS}}$$

(4) The relative tonnes of sugar cane delivered weekly by each supplier shall be determined, as follows—

Relative Tonnes of Cane delivered = Tonnes of Cane delivered x Relative Factor.

(5) The average relative factor for a supplier shall be determined at the end of a crop, as follows—

$$\text{Average Relative Factor} = \frac{\text{Relative Tonnes of Cane}}{\text{Tonnes Cane Delivered}}$$

(6) The price *per tonne* of sugar cane to a supplier shall be determined as follows—

Price per tonne cane =

$$Px (FRI/100 \times \{(Avg.JRCS \times Avg.RF) - F\}) + \$BYP$$

RF=individual to date Relative Factor.

Method of Weighing Canes

16. Every manufacturer when purchasing sugar canes shall purchase them by the ton, or proportionate part thereof, and such canes shall be weighed upon a scale approved and registered in the manner hereinafter provided.

17.—(1) Every manufacturer shall, not less than thirty days before the date upon which any scale is intended to be used for the purpose of weighing sugar canes, apply in writing to the Authority to approve and register such scale.

(2) Every application pursuant to paragraph (1) shall contain particulars of the type, capacity and site, or intended site, and such other particulars as the Authority may require of every scale sought to be registered.

18.—(1) The Authority shall, upon receipt of an application pursuant to regulation 17, consider and, in its discretion, grant or refuse such application.

(2) Where the Authority grants any such application it shall cause the particulars contained in such application to be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose and shall cause a certificate of registration to be issued to the applicant in respect of every scale registered.

(3) Every certificate of registration, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed to be revoked by the removal of the scale in respect of which such certificate was issued from the site specified in the application to any other site.

(4) Every manufacturer who desires to remove any scale, registered under this regulation, from the site specified in the application to any other site shall return the certificate of registration issued in respect of such scale together with an application for such certificate to be amended and shall specify in such application the site to which it is intended to remove such scale.

(5) Upon the receipt of an application pursuant to paragraph (4) the Authority shall amend the register kept pursuant to paragraph (2) and the certificate of registration so as to conform to the particulars contained in the application for amendment and shall return the amended certificate of registration to the manufacturer.

(6) Every manufacturer shall, upon receipt of any certificate or amended certificate of registration, cause a notice to be affixed to or erected at the site of every scale in respect of which such certificate or amended certificate is issued to the effect that such scale has been approved and registered by the Authority.

19.—(1) Every manufacturer shall, once in every week during which he purchases sugar canes, cause every registered scale used by him to be tested with standard weights, as defined in the Weights and Measures Act, aggregating four tons.

(2) Every such test shall be made by checking at loads of one ton, two tons, three tons and four tons, the indicator of the scale or other device purporting to show the actual load on the platform or other portion of the scale bearing the load, against the aggregate weight of the standard weights used for loading the scale in each test.

(3) Every manufacturer shall cause the results of every such test to be entered in a book kept for the purpose and such book shall be open for inspection by an officer appointed by the Authority.

(4) The standard weights used for the test required to be made pursuant to this regulation shall, prior to the first occasion upon which they are so used, be approved by an officer appointed by the Authority for the purpose and shall be subject to inspection and check by such officer at all times.

(5) No scale which shall, at any weekly test, be found to be inaccurate to the extent of one *per centum*, or more, shall be used for the purchase of any canes until such inaccuracy shall have been rectified.

(6) Every manufacturer shall permit any officer appointed for the purpose by the Authority to examine any scale registered pursuant to these Regulations, and the manufacturer shall, at his own expense, provide such assistance as may be required by the officer to carry out any such examination.

Appeals

20. Every appeal shall be commenced by a notice of appeal which shall—

- (a) in the case of an appeal to the Minister, be addressed to and served upon the Permanent Secretary;
- (b) in the case of an appeal to the Authority, be addressed to and served upon the Chairman of the Authority.

21.—(1) In the case of an appeal under subsection (1) of section 25, section 34 or 38 of the Act the notice of appeal shall be served within ten days of the act or default complained of.

(2) In the case of an appeal under subsection (6) of section 28 of the Act the notice of appeal shall be served within two months of the act or default complained of.

22. The notice of appeal may be in the form of a letter and shall set forth clearly the grounds of the appeal, and the date upon which the subject matter of the appeal arose, and there shall be attached to such notice copies of any correspondence or other documents or statements verified by statutory declaration of facts relating to the subject matter of the appeal.

23. A copy of the notice of appeal, together with copies of any documents attached thereto, shall be served by the appellant upon the respondent within the same time as a notice of appeal is required by these Regulations to be served, and an affidavit verifying such service shall be delivered—

- (a) in the case of an appeal to the Minister, to the Permanent Secretary; and
- (b) in the case of an appeal to the Authority, to the Chairman of the Authority.

24. Within seven days of the receipt of such notice of appeal the respondent, if the Authority, may, or, if a manufacturer, shall, serve a statement in writing setting out the reasons for the act or default complained of—

- (a) in the case of an appeal to the Minister, upon the Permanent Secretary; and
- (b) in the case of the Authority, upon the Chairman of the Authority.

25. The Minister or the Authority, as the case may be, may order that any books, papers, or other documents, relating to the subject matter of the appeal which are in the possession of either party shall be produced by the party in possession thereof.

26. Where any of the provisions of regulation 20, 21, 22, or 23 have not been complied with, the Minister or the Authority, as the case may be, may refuse to consider the appeal.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3)

FORM 1.

This licence is hereby varied/amended to license.....

 to dispose of.....
 tons of..... sugar during
 the quota period.....
 and subject to the provisions of the Sugar Industry Control Act, and the conditions set out
 in the licence—

(a) to export.....
 tons of vacuum pan sugar

(b) to make available for local consumption.....
 tons of..... sugar

(c) to hold in reserve..... tons of
 vacuum pan sugar.

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

(Signed).....
 Chairman, Sugar Industry Authority.

FORM 2

(Regulation 3)

This licence is hereby transferred to.....

Dated the.....day of.....

(Signed).....
 Chairman, Sugar Industry Authority.

FORM 3

(Regulation 4)

This Export licence is hereby varied/amended to license.....

 to export..... tons of vacuum pan
 sugar during the quota period.....
 subject to the provisions of the Sugar Industry Control Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*

FORM 4

(Regulation 6)

Certificate of Registration

Name..... Reg. No.....

Address.....

The above is duly registered under the Sugar Industry Control Act as a supplier of cane to..... factory, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed for cane farmers' licences if and when issued.

Factory.....

Address.....

.....
(Signature of Secretary, Sugar Industry Authority)

Date.....

.....
(Signature of manufacturer or his agent)

Reverse Side of Form

The Certificate of Registration entitles the registered cane farmer to deliver canes to..... factory under the provisions of the Sugar Industry Control Act or the regulations under the Act, provided that such canes are of the usual varieties accepted by the factory, mature, free from tops, dirt and trash, and in all other respects marketable and fit for the manufacture of sugar, as customary.

FORM 5

(Regulation 7)

CANE FARMER'S LICENCE

Name..... Reg. No.....

Address..... Licence No.....

*a { manufacturer growing sugar cane on his land;
or
cane farmer duly registered at factory

under the provisions of the Sugar Industry Control Act, is hereby licensed under section 32 of the Sugar Industry Control Act to deliver as his basic quantitytons.....cwt.qrs. of canes to

factory during the quota period to :

SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL REGULATIONS, 1943

FIRST SCHEDULE, cont'd.

Provided that—

(1) in the case of a registered cane farmer—

(i) such canes are of the usual varieties, standard and quality of Jamaica cane farmers' canes, free from tops, dirt and trash, and in all other respects marketable and suitable for the manufacture of sugar as customary; and

(ii) such canes are to be delivered by the cane farmer at such times and place as are mutually agreed upon;

(2) the relevant particulars shall be entered in the Schedule to this licence upon each delivery of canes at the factory.

This licence shall remain in force from the date hereof until the expiration of the quota period to fixed under section 16 of the Sugar Industry Control Act.

Signed.....
Secretary of the Sugar Industry Authority.

Office
(Date)
Stamp

SCHEDULE

Date of Delivery	Quantity Delivered			Total Delivered to date			Initials of scale clerk
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	

CAUTION:

The licensee who delivers canes, and the manufacturer who accepts delivery of canes, in contravention of any of the terms of this licence shall be guilty of an offence under section 32(7) of the Sugar Industry Control Act, and shall, on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate be liable to penalties.

*Strike out words not applicable.

FIRST SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*

FORM 6

(Regulation 7 (4))

FORM OF ENDORSEMENT ON TRANSFER OF CANE FARMER'S LICENCE

- * { 1. This licence is hereby transferred to
2. The licence to deliver tons cwts qrs.
of sugar canes under licence† is hereby transferred to
.....

Signed.....
Chairman of the Sugar Industry Authority.

*Strike out words not applicable

†State the No. of the licence and the owner thereof.

Form 7

(Regulation 8)

Special Cane Farmer's Licence

Name..... Reg. No.....

Address.....

a cane farmer duly registered at.....
factory under the provisions of the Sugar Industry Control Act, is hereby
licensed under section 33 of the Sugar Industry Control Act to deliver as his
licensed quantity..... tons of canes to such
factory during the quota period , to , :

Provided that—

- (1) such canes are of the usual varieties, standard and quality of Jamaica cane farmers' canes, free from tops, dirt and trash, and in all other respects marketable and suitable for the manufacture of sugar as customary; and
- (2) such canes are to be delivered by the cane farmer at such times and place as are mutually agreed upon as customary; and
- (3) the holder of this licence may supply canes in excess of the sum of the licensed quantity fixed by this licence where the manufacturer is willing to accept such excess but so that such excess so accepted shall not entitle the manufacturer to any increase of the quantity fixed by his quota licence.

This licence shall remain in force from the date thereof until the expiration of the quota period , to , fixed under section 16 of the Sugar Industry Control Act.

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

Signed.....
Secretary of the Sugar Industry Authority.

SUGAR INDUSTRY CONTROL REGULATIONS, 1943

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 9B)

FORM 8

Weekly Cane Quality Report

FACTORY NAME

DATE WEEK: RUN: CROPDAY PAGE:
 *****TUNNECA **CORESAMPLEANA *****CANE***** ***RELATIVE**
 NE***** LYSIS**

FARM

JUICE	JUICE	JUICE	YUJ	BRIX	POL	FIBRE	JRCS	TCTS	FACT	TONNES
BRIX	POL	PURITY	VOL	CANE	CANE	CANE				CANE

RECDTESTED

TESTED

TOTALS

FARMERS

ESTATE

TOTAL

AV

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 9B(3))

FORM 9

Cane Rejection Slip

No:

Supplier _____

Date Cane Delivery _____ / _____ / _____
Day Month Year

Carrier _____

The abovementioned cane is below the required standard with respect to—

Tops	
Trash	
Suckers	
Maturity	
Staleness	
Dirt	
Bad Cones	

It is therefore not accepted for milling.

.....
Sugar Industry Authority

.....
Quality Control Officer

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulation 11)

Methods for Testing Quality of Sugar Cane

1. A minimum of fifty *per cent* of the canes delivered by a supplier for a week shall be tested at random by the person responsible for the testing of sugar cane.
2. Where canes are delivered in carts the following shall apply—

Number Carts

No. of Carts sampled (Min.)	
1 to 3	All
4 to 6	3
7 to 8	4

3. The conditions which may prevail and the actions to be taken are as follows—
 1. Farmers getting fifty *per cent* and more tested, shall use current analyses.
 2. Farmers getting no test and who did not have a previous week's test or did not get fifty *per cent* tested the previous week, shall use the average of all farmers core tests for the current week.
 3. Any farmer getting no test and achieving fifty *per cent* or more in the previous week, shall use his previous week's average.
 4. Farmers getting less than fifty *per cent* and getting fifty *per cent* or more in the previous week, shall make up the difference from the previous week's results.
 5. Farmers getting less than fifty *per cent* and not achieving the fifty *per cent* minimum in the previous week shall make up the difference with the average of all farmers core tests for the current week.
 6. Where the core and shredder are non-functional for a protracted period, the factory shall resort to crusher juice testing, and to these results a factor (namely the relationship between the core results and crusher juice results) that has been developed on an on-going basis, shall be applied.

Cane Payment System

1. The quality of sugar cane shall be determined by the Jamaica Recoverable Cane Sugar JRCS) formula; and the quality of cane delivered to a factory shall be measured at the time of delivery, by way of core sampling and analysis.
2. The number of loads to be tested shall be as set out in Appendix I to this Schedule.

THIRD SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*

3. The vehicle conveying the load to be tested shall be directed to the overhead diagonal core sampler, which shall remove a representative sample of cane from the load.
4. The sample of sugar cane removed weighing six to seven kilograms shall then be shredded to a minimum preparation index of 80%.
5. After proper homogenization, a sub-sample of approximately two thousand grams shall be placed in a sample bag and ticketed with a sample number, date and time of sample removal. A similar ticket with the same sample number, date and time of sample removal shall be attached to the supplier's way bill.
6. One thousand grams of the shredded sugar cane shall then be weighed out on an electronic precision scale, within one hour of sample removal.
7. The one thousand grams of shredded sugar cane sample shall then be pressed on a hydraulic press for two minutes to 3000 psi.
8. The Press Juice shall be analysed for "Brix" and "Pol" and such measurement of the brix shall be done with a digital refractometer with automatic temperature compensation. The brix shall be corrected to 20°C. The pol shall be determined after the clarification of the juice with dry subacetate of lead or any other recommended clarifying agent in an automatic polarimeter, calibrated in International Sugar Units (Z^o) with standard quartz plates at 20°C, using a two hundred milliliter polarimeter tube.

*Appendix I**Loads to be Tested*

1. The fibre content of sugar cane shall be determined by weighing fifty grams of the homogenized press residue (cake) on an electric precision scale and drying the sample in a forced draft oven at 105°C for four hours to constant weight.

The fibre percent cane shall be calculated using the following relationship—

*Fibre % Cane = Press Residue % Cane * Fibre % Press Residue/100* Detailed calculations for Fibre % Cane are as specified in Appendix II of this Schedule.

2. In order to determine the mud volume in juice, fifteen milliliters of the unfiltered juice shall be centrifuged at 3400 rpm for 10 minutes. The mud volume shall then be read off the graduated scale of the centrifuge tube. The mud in juice shall be accounted for as fibre incane (the detailed calculations for which are set out in Appendix IV to this Schedule).

3.—(1) Where a sample taken a load of sugar cane by the core sampler contains excessive levels of extraneous matter (which prevents an adequate sample of juice to be obtained for analysis), the manufacturer has the right to reject that load of sugar cane; so, however, that where the right of rejection is exercised, the cane supplier has the right to remove all extraneous matter from the load of sugar cane and to re-present the load for a second time for testing and acceptance, for purposes of processing.

(2) Where the load of sugar cane referred to in paragraph (1) is off-loaded at the sugar factory before the right of rejection can be exercised, the press cake from the sample of that load shall be analyzed for fibre and the average brix and pol obtained for that supplier in the current week to date shall be employed as the actual brix and pol of the load or, where there is no previous test for that supplier in the current week, the all-supplier average brix and pol for that day shall be employed.

THIRD SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*

4. Where the juice obtained from a sample of sugar cane cannot be filtered for pol determination due to staleness, the manufacturer may reject that load of sugar cane. Where the sugar cane has already been off-loaded at the factory, payment for that sugar cane shall be based on the quantity of molasses produced. (See Appendix V to this Schedule for detailed calculations).
5. The recording of sugar testing results in the laboratory shall be written in ink on binding paper with numbered pages.

Appendix II

*Calculation of Factors for adjusting
Crusher Results to Core Results*

Where factories resort to crusher juice analysis, the following factors are required for juice, brix, pol and fibre % cane—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Brix Factor} &= \frac{\text{Brix of Press Juice}}{\text{Brix Crusher Juice}} \\ \text{Pol Factor} &= \frac{\text{Pol \% Press Juice}}{\text{Pol \% Crusher Juice}} \\ \text{Fibre Factor} &= \frac{\text{Fibre \% Cane (Core) Fibre \% Cane}}{\text{(Factory)}} \end{aligned}$$

The press juice values and fibre % cane (Core) shall be the to-date values at the end of the last preceding week, prior to the week in which the core system stopped working. Crusher juice analysis of each supplier or group of supplier shall be adjusted as follows—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Brix \% Juice} &= \text{Brix \% Crusher Juice} \times \text{Brix Factor} \\ \text{Pol \% Juice} &= \text{Pol \% Crusher Juice} \times \text{Pol Factor} \\ \text{Fibre \% Cane} &= \text{Fibre \% Cane} * \text{Fibre Factor} \end{aligned}$$

The adjusted factory fibre % cane shall be assigned to all suppliers.

Appendix III

Determination of Fibre % Cane

The fibre in sugar cane shall be determined by the moisture % press residue and the brix of press residue (The brix% press residue is assumed to be the same as that of the press juice).

The moisture of press residue shall be determined as follows—

Fifty grams of the thoroughly mixed press cake shall be weighted out in a pre-weighted, dry, clean moisture pan. The sample shall then be dried at 105°C for 4 hours in a forced-draft oven to constant weight, calculated as follows—

CALCULATION:—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Weight of moisture pan} &= S \\ \text{Weight of moisture pan} + \text{fifty grs} &= U \\ \text{press residue} & \\ \text{Weight of pan} + \text{dried press residue} &= T \\ \text{Moisture in press residue} &= (U-T) \\ \text{3/4 Moisture in press residue} &= \frac{(U-T)}{T} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

THIRD SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*

The Fibre $\frac{3}{4}$ Cane is calculated using the following relationship—

$$\text{Fibre \% Cane. (F)} = \frac{\text{Press Residue \% cane} \times \text{Fibre \%}}{\text{Press Residue}/100}$$

$$\text{Fibre \% Press Residue } 1 - [M/100 - B] \times 100$$

Where *M* = moisture % Press Residue

B = brix $\frac{3}{4}$ Press Residue

Appendix IV

Determination of Mud Volume in Juice

A portion of the unfiltered press juice shall be used to measure the level of suspended solids in juice.

1. The juice container shall first be stoppered and shaken, so that any settled particles are again suspended in the juice.

2. The juice shall then be poured up to the mark in a graduated 15 milliliter centrifuge tube, previously rinsed with some of the juice.

3. The tube shall then be placed in a clinical centrifuge and run at 3400 rpm for 10 minutes.

4. The mud volume shall then be read off the graduated scale of the centrifuge tube. The volume can therefore be expressed as a percentage of the 15 milliliters of press juice.

CALCULATION:—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Where Mud Volume (vol. of} & \\ \text{Residue at base of tube)} & = \text{Emls.} \\ \text{Volume of press juice} & = 15 \text{ mls.} \\ \text{\% Mud in Juice} & = \frac{\text{Ex}100}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Appendix V

*Calculations of Weight of Molasses in
Sugar Cane not Suitable for
Sugar Production*

Where sugar cane is not suitable for sugar production but has been off-loaded before the right of rejection could be exercised, payment may be based on the molasses production at the agreed split and shall be calculated using the Brix of the Press Juice, Fibre % Cane and the factory's to-date final molasses brix at the end of the last run, prior to the week in which the cane was delivered.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eg. Weight of Cane (tones)} & = W \\ \text{Brix of Press Juice} & = P \\ \text{Fibre \% Cane} & = F \\ \text{Brix Molasses} & = MB \\ \text{Press Juice/Abs Juice Brix ratio} & = C \end{aligned}$$

THIRD SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*CALCULATION:—

$$\text{Brix Absolute Juice} = P \times C = B$$

$$\text{Reduced Pol Extraction} = (1 - 4F/100) * 100 = RPE$$

$$\text{Absolute Juice \% Cane} = \frac{A - E}{100} = A$$

$$\text{Weight of Juice Extracted} = W * A * \frac{RPE}{100} = Wj$$

$$\text{Weight of Molasses} = Wj \left[\frac{(MB - B)}{MB} \right] = Wm$$

Appendix VI

*Calculation for Value of Sugar Cane
for Molasses Production only*

Where sugar cane has been processed for molasses production only, the price per tonne cane shall be calculated as follows—

$$\text{Price per tonne cane} = \frac{Wm \times Pm \times FP}{W \times 100}$$

Where—

W = the weight of cane

Wm = the weight of molasses

Pm = Price per tonne molasses

FP = Farmers percentage of proceeds

Appendix VII

Payment for Molasses

Where sugar cane has been processed for molasses production only, the revenue for the total molasses production shall be adjusted for the value per tonne of sugar cane for that processed for sugar.

This is done by reducing the total production by that quantity declared under Appendix V as follows—

$$\text{Tonnes cane milled total} = W$$

$$\text{Tonnes molasses produced} = Wm$$

$$\text{Tonnes cane for molasses production only} = TCM$$

$$\text{Tonnes molasses produced from stale cane} = Tm$$

THIRD SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*

Farmers percent = *FP*

Value per tonne = *Vm*

Value of molasses per tonne of cane for suppliers producing sugar

$$Vm = \frac{(Wm - Tm) * Vm * FP}{W - TCM * 100}$$