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**POLICY  
AND  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS  
OF THE  
LAND DEVELOPMENT  
AND  
UTILIZATION ACT 1966  
IN JAMAICA**

IICA/JAMAICA

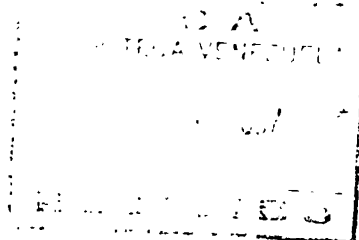
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JAMAICA



**POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS**

**OF THE**

**LAND DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION ACT 1966**

**IN JAMAICA**

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## P R E F A C E

Jamaica has limited land resources in relation to its population and its scope for economic development. All considerations of development for the agricultural sector have to face this reality.

One of the most important considerations in Jamaica at present relates to the efficient utilization of its land resources. Indeed such a concern has been existing from the period of Emancipation in 1838, which was emphasized in the findings of the Royal Commission for 1865. Several attempts have been made to come to grips with the skewed and extremely unequal distribution of land according to size groups of farms. The fact that over the years there have been observed sizeable quantities of idle or under-used land has prompted different Governments to pursue various strategies to correct this situation of "idleness" of Agricultural land. One such strategy was the enactment of the Land Development and Utilization Act in 1966 and the creation of the Land Development Utilization Commission to ensure its implementation.

Dr. Irving Johnson, Ph.D. in agricultural economics has served as chief technical officer at the Ministry of Agriculture and has been related to the agricultural sector for many years.

Mr. Samuel Thompson has headed the Land Development and Utilization Commission for a long time. His many years experience in this area of the Ministry's activities qualifies him as a suitable person for preparing this presentation on the legal aspects of "Land Development and Utilization of Agricultural Land in Jamaica.

The object of this publication is to gather under one cover information on the "Land Development and Utilization of Agricultural Land". Information on this subject has been very scattered and not always easy to find.

Our thanks to Dr. Irving Johnson and Mr. Samuel Thompson, the Office of the Land Development and Utilization Commission and D. Daniel Henry from the Ministry of Agriculture for their assistance in collecting the

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The analysis focuses on identifying trends and patterns that can inform future decision-making.

The third part of the document details the results of the data analysis. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered by the study. This growth is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and a focus on customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in research and development to stay ahead of the competition. Additionally, it recommends regular communication with stakeholders to ensure everyone is aligned with the company's goals.

information.

We are happy to add this valuable information to the collection of papers "Agriculture in Jamaica".

Dr. Percy Aitken-Soux  
Director  
IICA/JAMAICA

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a system. The study is divided into several sections, each focusing on a different aspect of the system's performance. The first section discusses the overall system architecture and the various components that make up the system. The second section focuses on the performance of the system under different conditions, and the third section discusses the results of the study and the implications for future research.

The study is organized as follows: Section 1: Introduction; Section 2: System Architecture; Section 3: Performance Analysis; Section 4: Results and Discussion; Section 5: Conclusion.

**Introduction to the Land  
Development & Utilization Act**

**by**

**Dr. Irving Johnson\***

**\*IICA Economist**

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that data management practices remain effective and up-to-date.

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POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF THE LAND  
UTILIZATION ACT, 1966 IN JAMAICA

INTRODUCTION

Jamaica has a land area of 4,400 square miles and a population of approximately 2.2 million people. This population has increased relatively rapidly from 1,246,2400 in 1943, 1,624,000 in 1960 and 1,848,508 in 1970.

This land area and population (using data from 1980) result in a population density of approximately 500 persons per square mile, which when viewed in terms of land in farms and arable acreage indicates that there is only 0.68 acre per head of population on the basis of land in farms, and 0.41 acre per head of population on the basis of arable land.

Such a situation has been developing over the years. The 1954/55 Sample Census of Agriculture provided the following statistics:

area of land in farms.....1,914,000  
number of farms..... 199,000  
number of farms less than  
5 acres in size..... 138,700

Percentage distribution of land in farms by size groups was:

	<u>% of numbers</u>	<u>% of area</u>
Farms less than 5 acres	70	13
Farms 5 to under 25 acres	26	27
Farms 25 to under 100 acres	3	12
Farms 100 and over acres	<u>1</u>	<u>48</u>
	100	100

(Farms 500 acres and over numbered 400, acreage 716,000 = 37% land in farms).

In the 1968/69 Agricultural Census carried out by the Department of Statistics relevant data were as follows:



area of land in farms .....	1,507,397
number of farms .....	190,582
farms under 5 acres in size numbered .....	149,703 (78.6% of total)
farms under 5 acres in size occupied .....	223,818 acres (14.8% of total)
farms 100 acres and larger numbered .....	994 (0.5% of total)
farms 100 acres and larger occupied .....	821,927 acres (54.5% of total)
farms 500 acres and larger numbered .....	295 and
occupied 676,426 acres (approximately 45% of land in farms)	

Land ownership by the masses of small farmers who relied mainly on agriculture for a livelihood, has been regarded as more than a means for achieving undisturbed possession of land for earning a living from agriculture and for siting a house. Many of these people feel that land-ownership has provided ex-slaves and their descendants with proof that they were no longer slaves in legal terms. However, it is somewhat of a paradox that in spite of the stigma which is attached to agriculture, many small land-owners still regarded themselves as being rather privileged in obtaining even small plots for undertaking agricultural pursuits of their own.

The intervening explorations into the area of land settlement for agricultural purposes has led to an increase in the number of land owners although there were many problems associated with the quality of the land which was made available for settlement, the area of land allocated to any one settler and factors related to these two main problems.

Simultaneously with the development of land settlement projects has been the matter of "idleness" as it relates to agricultural land, and this was made all the more difficult due to various definitions and interpretations which were applied. Much land held by Government itself was found to be idle and under-developed and paradoxically enough idle land "existed on both large and on small farms".





The main objective, however, was to make land available to the land-hungry, which for the purposes of this presentation includes those persons who are willing and able to use agricultural land for agricultural purposes, as well as those who wish to obtain additional land to complement the small parcels which they controlled.

Further considerations related to the strategies which should be used in obtaining land from large land-owners for redistribution to the land-hungry. The main targets were the large land-owners. The views of the two political parties tended to be polarized, one favouring acquisition (but with compensation) by the state for lease to farmers, the other favouring sale by large land-owners who would determine how much and what quality of land they would make available for land settlement purposes on a freehold basis.

It is against such a background that the Land Utilization Act of 1966 and its objectives must be viewed. At the same time, it is relevant to examine the contents and objectives in relation to other enactments.

DR. IRVING JOHNSON  
Agricultural Economist



COMMENTS

on

THE LAND DEVELOPMENT & UTILIZATION ACT 1966

by

Samuel Thompson \*

\* Former Director of the Land Development and Utilization  
Commission. Retired in March 1981.



## EXECUTION AND COMMENTS

The existing LAND DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION Act has at various times been referred to as the "Idle Land Act", a term which does not adequately represent the full scope of the Act.

The Act makes provisions in respect of two categories of land namely:-

- (a) agricultural land (which is land used for agriculture or land designated by the Land Development and Utilization Commission as agricultural land); and
- (b) unused land, which is land, other than agricultural land, that is not developed and used.

When the Commission considers that, owing to the situation, character, and circumstances which affect the farming, use, or development of land, such land ought to be brought into use for agriculture, the Commission may with the approval of the Minister designate that land as agricultural land. The Commission cannot, however, designate land as agricultural land, if it has been approved under the Town and Country Planning Act for development other than agricultural development, or if the land is in the possession of bauxite or alumina producers and has been exempted by the Minister.

The Act lays down as a general principle that it is the responsibility of the occupier of an agricultural unit to farm the agricultural land as far as is practicable, and in determining whether the occupier is carrying out that responsibility certain factors are taken into account, namely the extent and manner in which pasture is being maintained, arable land is cropped and where the system of farming requires the keeping of livestock the extent of such stocking. Arable land which has not been cropped or used for agricultural purposes over a period of 2 years or more is presumed not to be farmed.



Similarly, in respect of unused land, a responsibility is placed on the occupier of land to develop and use it as far as may be practicable and in determining whether that responsibility is being fulfilled, the following factors are taken into account.

- (a) the extent and manner in which industrial, commercial, residential or other activity is carried out on the land; and
- (b) the nature and complexity of plans being considered for the development of the land.

If the occupier is not fulfilling his responsibility to farm agricultural land or develop and use the land the Land Development and Utilization Commission may declare (by an order) that the land is idle land, or (in the case of land other than agricultural land) declare it or a portion of it, to be unused land.

The Idle Land Order (ILO) in either case becomes effective at the end of a thirty (30) day period commencing from the date when it is published in the Gazette. An "idle land order" can only be made in respect of land of which the idleness is in excess of 10 acres, while the "unused land order" can only be made in respect of a portion of land if the entire land is more than 10 acres in size.

During the 30 day period, the occupier may appeal to the Minister against the Idle Land Order (ILO), in which case the order will not take effect until it is confirmed by the Minister. Immediately after the order is made the Commission must serve a copy of it on the occupier, and if the occupier is not the owner, then the owner must also be served with a copy and be given an opportunity to make representations to the Commission prior to the serving of the ILO. In respect of the "unused land order", the owner also has a right of appeal.





### EFFECT OF ORDER

During the continuance of an order, the Commission has the power to review the farming or the development and use of the land at 12-month periods beginning initially with the expiration of the first 12-months after the order becomes effective. If while an order is in force, the land is disposed of so that some other person becomes the occupier, the continuation of the order is not affected by the disposition.

In the case of a utilization plan, rejection or approval is subject to the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act and the Local Improvements Act.

At the time when the order becomes effective the Commission must serve a notice to the occupier of the land to which the order relates requesting him to submit a development plan in respect of agricultural land or a utilization plan for the development and utilization of unused lands. The notice must specify the time within which the plan must be submitted and in either case that time must not be less than 2 months from the date the notice is served.

When a plan is submitted the Commission has the option to:

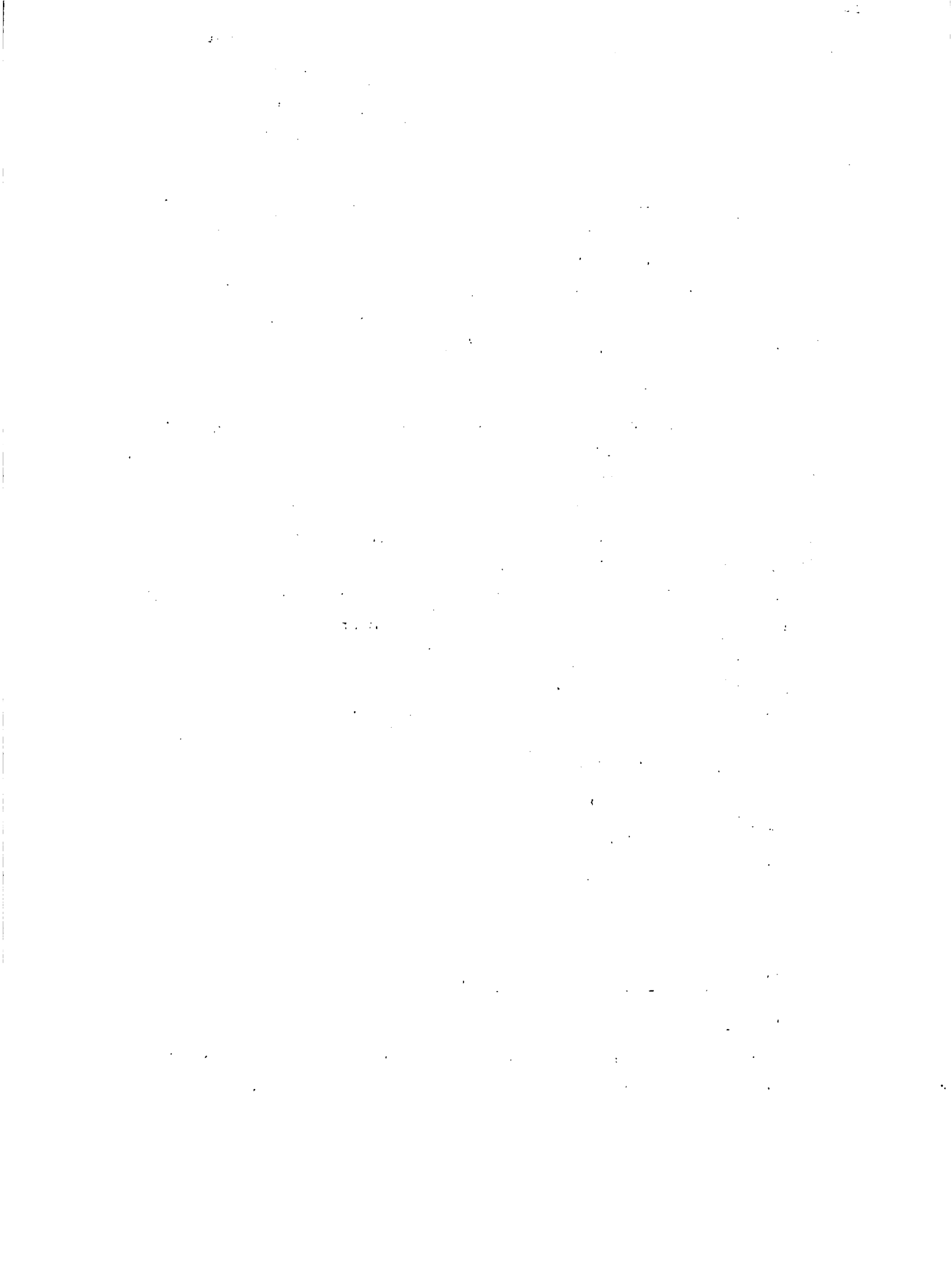
- (a) reject the plan, giving reasons for the rejection;
- (b) require that the plan be modified; or
- (c) accept the plan.

In any case the owner/occupier must be advised.

### DISPOSSESSION OF OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS

#### Occupiers

In cases where the occupier is not the owner and he fails to submit a development plan or a utilization plan; or fails to submit a



revised plan; or fails to complete the work or any part of it in the time specified in the plan, the Land Development and Utilization Commission has the power to impose a penalty for every day of such failure.

The penalty is recoverable in the Resident Magistrate's Court in a civil action brought by the Commission. The Court is empowered (if requested by the Commission to do so) to order that the occupier's interest be forfeited to the Crown, instead of payment of the penalty. The occupier in those circumstances must leave the land and if he does not, the Minister may make a complaint to the Resident Magistrate who must then issue a warrant of possession to evict the occupier.

#### Owner/Occupiers

If the occupier of land who is also the owner fails to submit a development or a utilization plan; or fails to submit a revised plan; or fails to complete the work to be done or any part of it within the time specified in the plan, the Commission may certify that fact to the Minister. Thereafter the Minister has the power to acquire the land or part of it, compulsorily, as land needed for a public purpose.

The Commission cannot issue a certificate in respect of settled land (a fact which will be indicated in the register of owners or trustees kept by the Commission) until the trustee of the settlement, or an infant who has beneficial interest has been given an opportunity of making representations to the Commission.

The procedure for acquisition of the land is contained in the Land Acquisition Act and is as follows:

1. The Minister must first declare that the land is needed for a public purpose and the declaration must be published in the Gazette. The declaration is evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose.



2. The Minister then directs the Commissioner of Lands to take proceedings to acquire the land.
3. The Commissioner of Lands then surveys the land and makes a plan, if none exists.
4. The Commissioner of Lands values the land and enters into negotiations (by private treaty) for the purchase of the land.
5. If no agreement for purchase can be arrived at in a reasonable time the Commissioner of Lands then posts notices on the land stating that claims for compensation may be made to him. The notice must state the particulars of the land, and require interested persons to appear before the Commissioner at a time specified in the notice, the time to be after 21 days from the date of publication of the notice. The notice must in addition, be served on the occupier of the land as well as other persons interested in it.
6. The Commissioner of Lands has the power to request an interested person to submit a statement in writing containing the name of every other person with an interest in the land by way of mortgage, lease, sub-lease or tenancy and the rents and profits for the preceding three years.
7. At any time after the publication of the Commissioner's notice inviting compensation claims, the Minister may direct the possession of the land be taken, in which event the Commissioner of Lands must offer compensation for the loss of standing crops and fruits.
8. When the Commissioner of Lands takes possession, the land is immediately vested in the Commissioner of Lands in

1. Introduction

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the auditor in this process.

It is essential for the auditor to ensure that all transactions are properly recorded and that the records are kept up to date.

The auditor should also ensure that the records are accessible and that they are protected from unauthorized access.

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trust for the Government of Jamaica, and a notice to this effect must be published in the Gazette.

9. The Commissioner of Lands then supplies the Registrar of Titles with a copy of the vesting notice and the Registrar enters the particulars in a book for the purpose.
10. When a plan of the land has been prepared the Commissioner of Lands then makes application to the Registrar of Titles for the land to be registered.

#### Power to lease instead of purchase

When the Land Development and Utilization Commissioner has issued his certificate the Minister instead of purchasing, may exercise an option and acquire compulsorily a leasehold interest in the land for a period up to 10 years, or he may by agreement acquire such an interest for a longer period.

If the Minister exercises this option and acquires a leasehold interest, the lease must contain terms and conditions which the Minister determines and the lease may be reviewed by agreement with the owner.

In the absence of agreement the Minister may renew the lease for a further 10 years or he may restore the land to the owner, or acquire the freehold compulsorily as land needed for a public purpose. The owner, may however, request the Minister to elect between restoring the land and acquiring it compulsorily, and such a request must be made in writing six (6) months before the expiration of the lease. If the Minister elects to acquire the freehold compulsorily in these circumstances, the compensation payable will be reduced by the value of any improvements to the land done by the Government or person occupying during the lease, and compensation will be determined on the assumption that the land will continue

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2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing data management and analysis. It discusses the benefits of using cloud-based storage solutions and data visualization tools to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the data analysis process.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It provides guidelines for implementing robust security measures to protect sensitive information and ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data quality and the need for regular data audits. It emphasizes that high-quality data is crucial for making accurate and reliable decisions, and that regular audits help identify and correct any data quality issues.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the role of data in strategic decision-making. It highlights how data-driven insights can help organizations identify new opportunities, optimize their operations, and gain a competitive advantage in the market.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and the need for ongoing training and development. It emphasizes that all employees should have a basic understanding of data and be able to interpret and use data effectively in their work.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the role of data in customer relationship management. It highlights how data can be used to understand customer behavior, personalize marketing campaigns, and improve the overall customer experience.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the role of data in supply chain management. It highlights how data can be used to optimize inventory levels, reduce costs, and improve the efficiency of the supply chain.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the role of data in human resources management. It highlights how data can be used to identify talent, improve recruitment processes, and enhance employee performance.



to be used only for agricultural purposes. In respect of unused land, the compensation payable in circumstances where the Minister elects to acquire the freehold compulsorily, will be determined upon consideration of the use to which the land would be put if the determination of compensation had taken place at the commencement of the lease.

#### Procedure for acquiring Leasehold interest

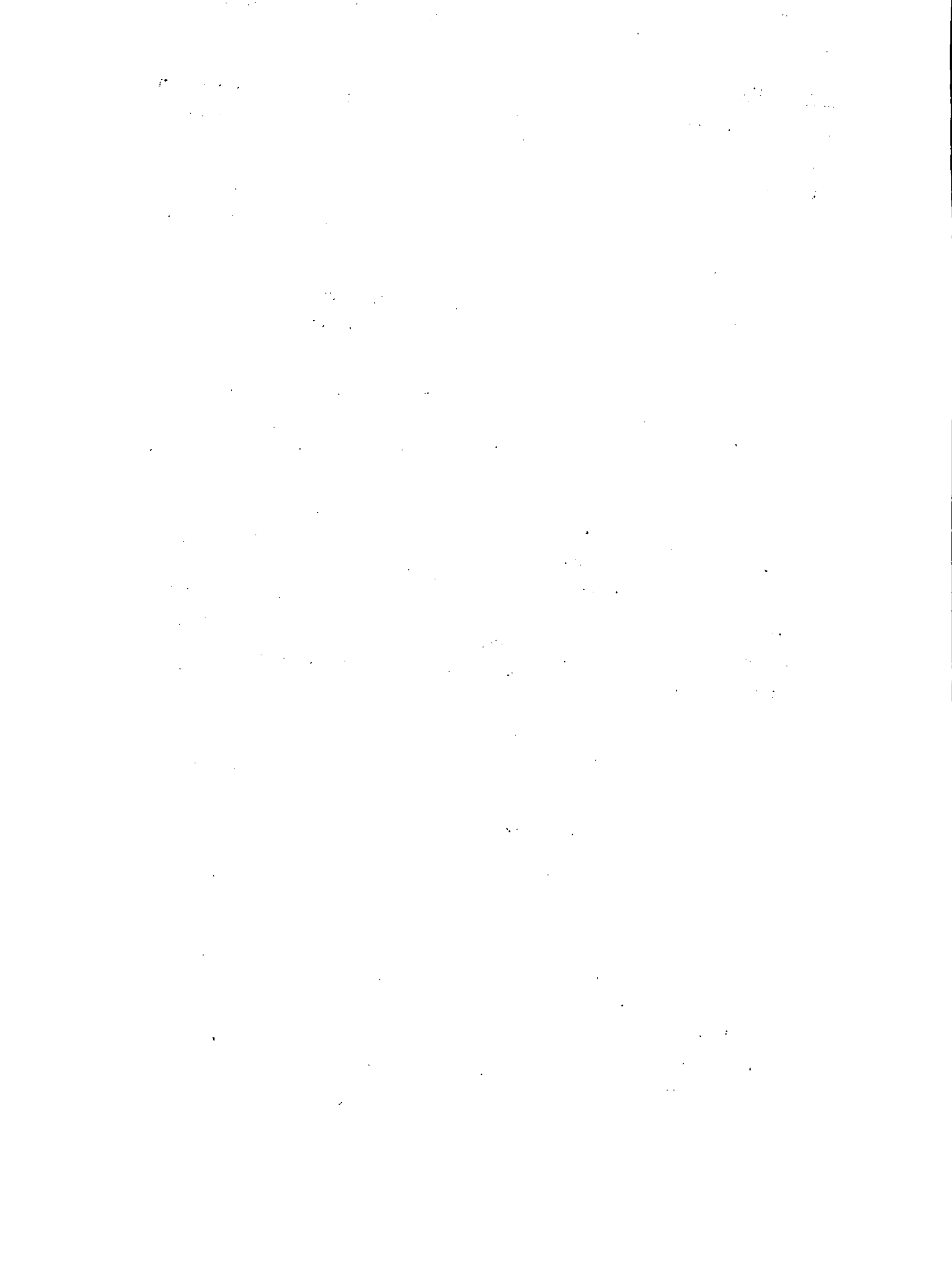
The procedure to be adopted for acquiring a leasehold interest is the same procedure as for acquiring the freehold compulsorily as set out above, except that there would be no negotiations for purchase.

#### Compensation

Where a leasehold interest is acquired compulsorily, the compensation payable in respect of the land leased is determined on the following principles:

- (a) the annual rental is to be equivalent to 1% of the unimproved value at the beginning or renewal of the lease; and
- (b) a condition of the lease must be that during the continuance of the lease the Commissioner of Lands will pay -
  - (i) all land tax, and
  - (ii) interest and capital on an "approved mortgage" of the land.

An "approved mortgage" is one which was not entered into for the purpose of benefiting under the Act by virtue of the Government paying the interest and principal, and must be one in which the proceeds received from the mortgagee form a part of the expenditure for purchase, development or improvement of the land. If only a part of the mortgage money is so expended, the mortgage will be



treated as "approved" only with respect to that part.

If compensation is to be paid in respect of only a part of the land to which the "approved mortgage" relates, the Land Development and Utilization Commission can apportion the interest and capital to that part.

The unimproved value of the land must be related to the value of the land at the beginning or renewal of the lease and be determined by the Land Valuation office.

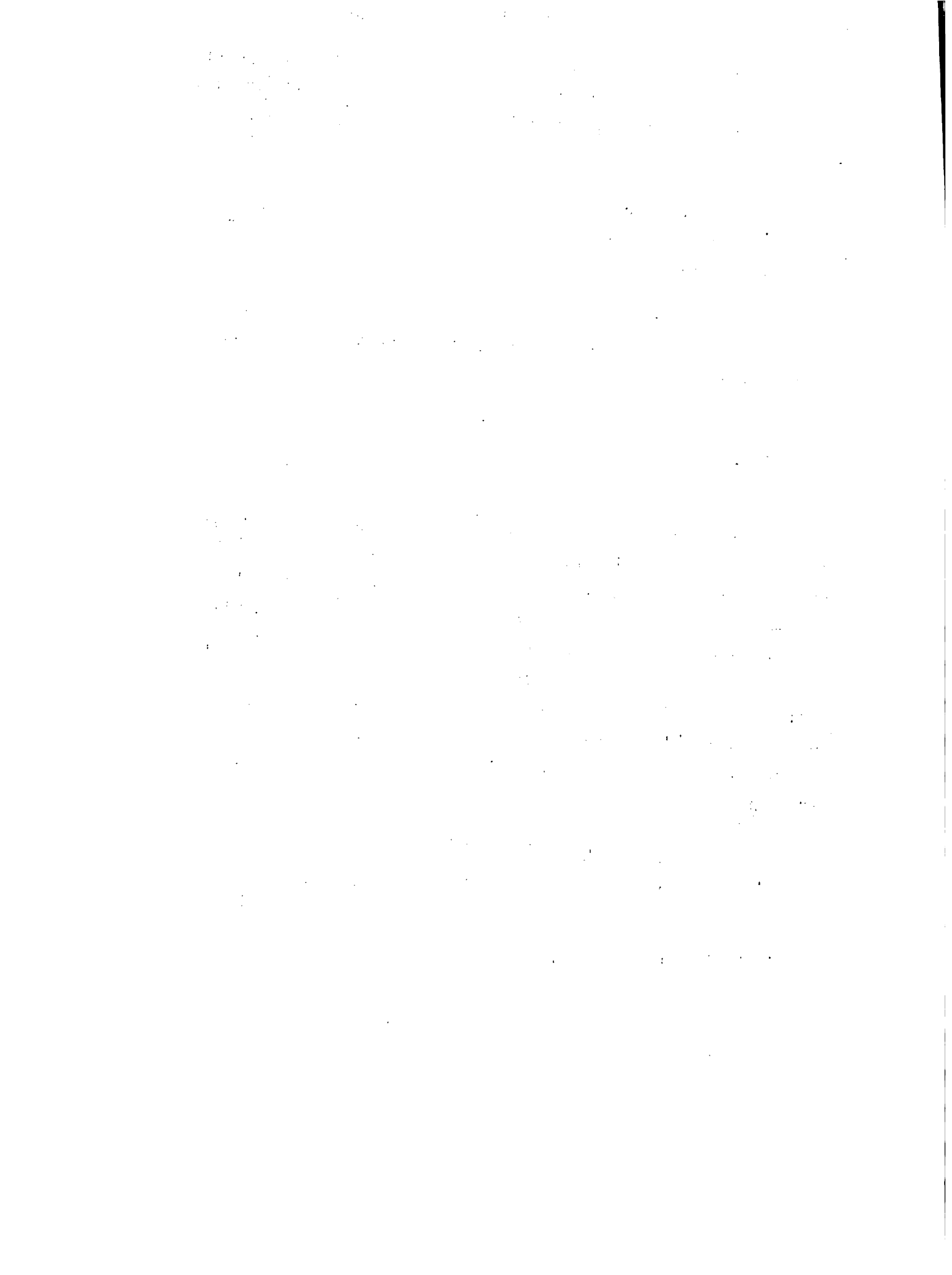
The Commission's decision on the determination of compensation is subject to referral to the Supreme Court and to appeal from the Supreme Court.

At any time during the continuance of a leasehold interest the Minister may exercise his power to acquire compulsorily the freehold interest in the land.

When a leasehold interest is terminated either by the expiration of time (i.e. the expiration of the term) or the election of the Minister to acquire the freehold, or by his restoring the land to the owner, the Commissioner of Lands must tender to persons interested compensation for any damage done to the land which was not provided for in any agreement. If the land is permanently unfit for the purpose for which it was used immediately prior to the occupation and if interested persons request it, the Minister must proceed in the manner set out above to acquire the land as needed for a public purpose.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION COMMISSION

The Act establishes the Land Development and Utilization Commission and empowers the Minister, after consultation with that body, to issue policy directions to be followed by the Commission in performing its functions.



The duties of the Commission are:

- (a) to ensure that occupiers of agricultural or unused land fulfill their responsibility to farm, develop or use the land;
- (b) to ensure that the land is properly developed and utilized; and
- (c) to perform any other functions which the Minister directs.

In addition, agricultural land has been classified into seven (7) classes based upon the type of soil, the degree of slope, and degree of erosion.

- Class I - comprises tillable land suitable for cultivation with negligible limitation.
- Class II - comprises land suitable for cultivation but with "moderate limitations".
- Class III - comprises land suitable for cultivation but with "strong limitations".

These three classes of land will be declared idle -

- (a) if the land has not been tilled and cultivated in agricultural crops for 2 or more consecutive years;
- (b) if the land is cropped but does not carry the required plant population; and
- (c) if the land is cropped but has been abandoned for more than 3 consecutive years.

- Class IV - comprises land suitable for tree crops, grass and very limited cultivation - may be declared idle.



Class V - comprises land not suitable for cultivation but suitable for planted forests, tree crops and improved grasses.

Land comprised of these two classes will be idle if there have been no crops of any kind on it for two or more consecutive years or if the land carries permanent crops or livestock less than the recommended population levels.

Class VI - comprises land suitable for forest and not suitable for cultivation.

Class VII - comprises land which has little or no productive use.

These latter classes will not be idle if the land is maintained in economic forest, or if the land is supporting its natural vegetation cover or if the land has no productive use.

The expected population per acre of permanent crops is as follows:

<u>CROPS</u>	<u>POPULATION PER ACRE</u>
Citrus	100 plants per acre
Coconut	100-120 plants per acre
Coffee	500 plants per acre
Cocoa	500 plants per acre
Pimento	700 plants per acre
Banana	500 plants per acre

The criteria for ~~determining~~ whether land used for pasture is idle, are based upon the livestock population and the availability of adequate supplies of water for drinking purposes. Pasture land is deemed idle if:

- (i) one acre is used per cow or its equivalent of one horse (or mule) and 8 sheep and 8 goats, and if irrigation is available or the average yearly rain-





fall is 60 inches;

- (ii) more than 1½ acres are used per cow or its equivalent, and if the average yearly rainfall is 50 - 60 inches;
- (iii) less than 2 acres are used per cow or its equivalent, and if the average yearly rainfall is 40 - 50 inches; and
- (iv) more than 3 acres are used per cow or its equivalent, and if the average rainfall is less than 40 inches.

If water is stored the required quantity is 1,000 gallons per cow per year, or if running water is available it is necessary to have 8 to 10 gallons per day, per cow.

The Land Development and Utilization Commission has very wide powers of Inspection and may at any time during daylight hours enter premises to inspect the condition of the land, to ascertain what crops are cultivated and the conditions under which they are cultivated. However, no person may enter the premises without the consent of the person resident on the land or the occupier unless the occupier or resident is given at least 3 day's notice.

In addition to its powers of inspection the Commission may also require owners and occupiers to furnish information regarding the land - information which includes among other things:

- (a) the area of land owned or occupied and the boundaries;
- (b) the area of land in use and the nature of the use;
- (c) the tenure under which the land is occupied (whether by lease, tenancy, etc.);
- (d) the number of tenants on the land;
- (e) any encumbrances relating to the land; and



- (f) the particulars of any registration number, volume, folio or other information which is recorded in any official records.

Where a person is to be given an opportunity to make representations to the Commission before it takes any action, the Commission has to give notice of the action intended to be taken. If the person makes his representations the Commission cannot take any action until he has considered or heard the representations.

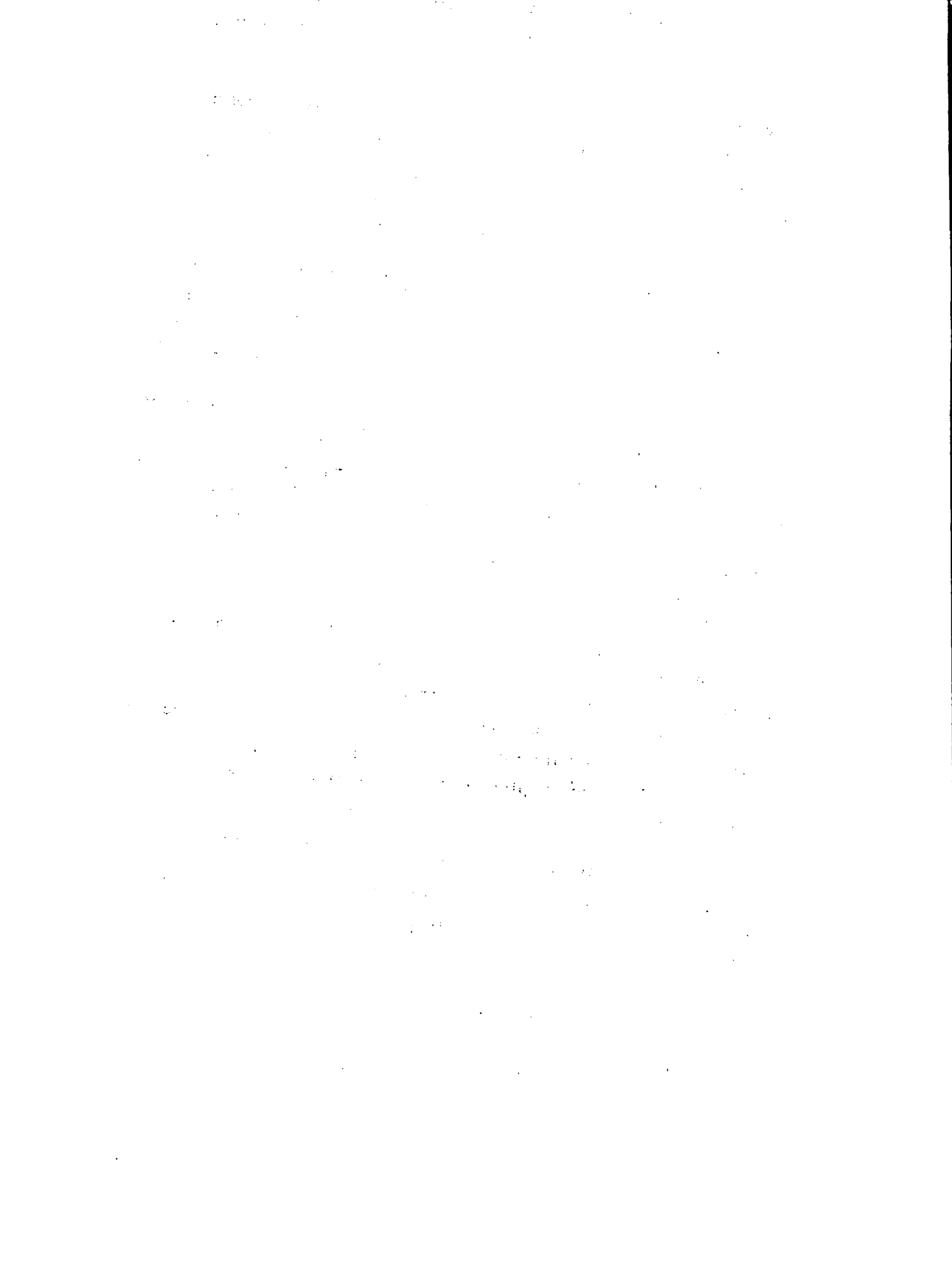
An owner or occupier of an agricultural unit cannot without the written approval of the Commission, sell, lease or rent the land or transfer any interest in the land. If the owner or occupier does so, the lease transfer, sale or rental will be of no effect.

Any person who assaults or obstructs a member, servant or agent of the Commission in the exercise of his duty, or if requested to furnish information pertinent to the land, either refuses to do so or gives false information, commits an offence.

This is the law as it now stands.

The amendment to the Act will seek to give the Minister the option once the idle land order or the unused land order has come into force (namely, at the end of 30 days after its publication) to proceed immediately if he thinks fit to acquire the freehold of land compulsorily as land needed for a public purpose or to acquire compulsorily a leasehold interest in the land without first requiring a development plan or a utilization plan in respect of the land.

This will not remove the provisions requiring a development plan or utilization plan but gives the Minister the option to by-pass that stage of the procedure, where he thinks it necessary.

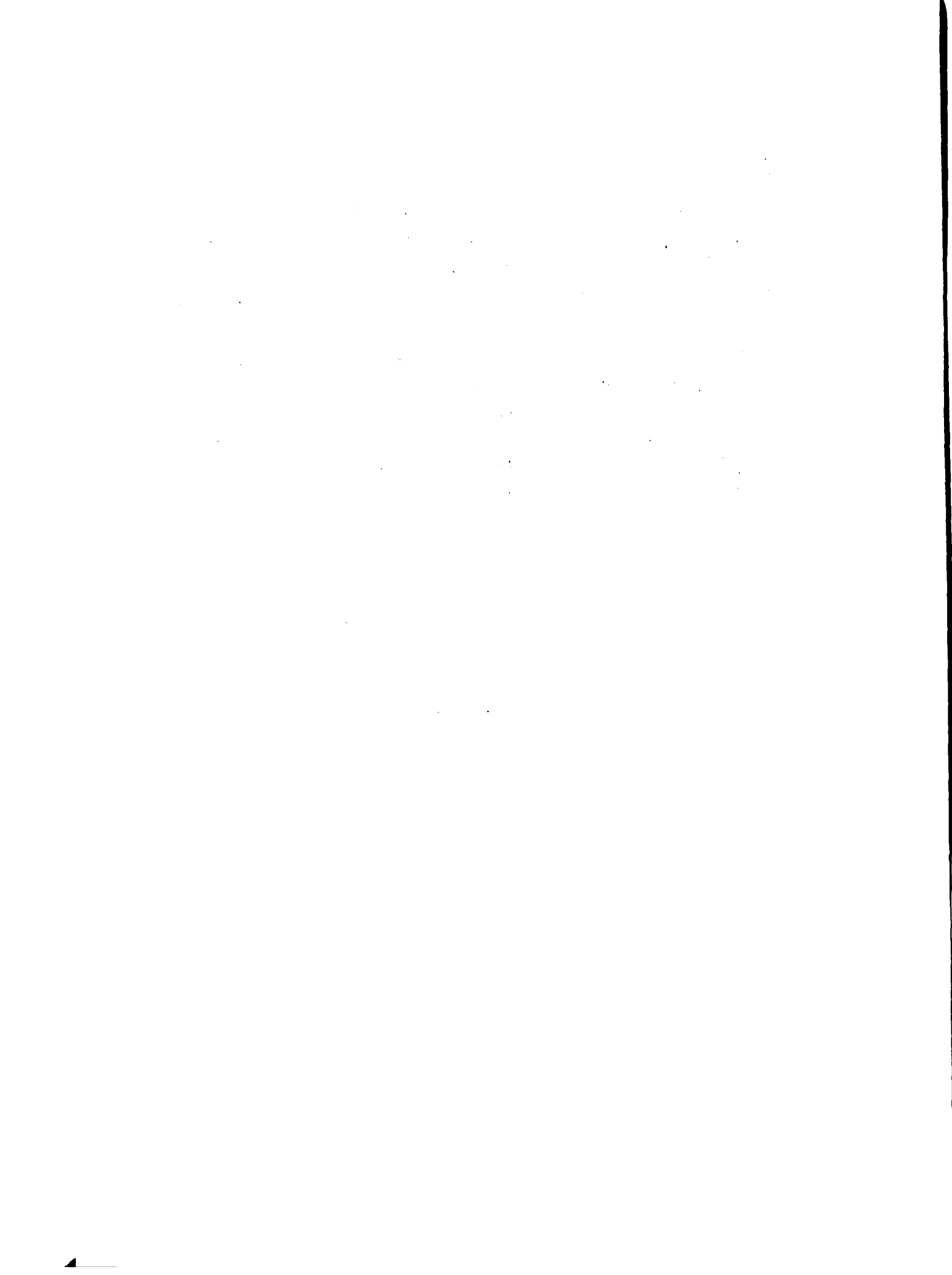


CONCLUSION

The Land Development and Utilization Act serves to encourage development and use of lands in Jamaica. It does not penalize any land owner as he will have nothing to fear by keeping his land idle - Government can only acquire it and he is assured of a fair and reasonable price. Very few properties are wholly idle, and where part is developed, it is always the best area. If Government is to acquire only the undeveloped portion, it would mean taking all the worst lands.

The organizational chart of the Land Development and Utilization Commission is presented in Figure 1.

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**THE LAND ACT**  
**AND**  
**ITS REGULATIONS**





**THE LAND ACT**

**AND**

**ITS REGULATIONS**



A P P E N D I C E S

- A. Land Development & Utilization Act, 1966
- B. Rules & Regulations of the Land Development  
& Utilization Act
- C. Organization Chart of the Land Development  
& Utilization Commission

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**THE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND UTILISATION**

**ACT, 1966**

**(Act 22 of 1966)**

**Arrangement of Sections**

**PART I - Preliminary**

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Interpretation.
3. Designation of agricultural land.

**PART II - Development and Utilisation of Land**

4. Responsibility of occupier.
5. Power of Commission to declare idle land.
6. Power of Commission to require development plan.
7. Changes of occupier of idle land.

**PART III - Dispossession of Owners or Occupiers**

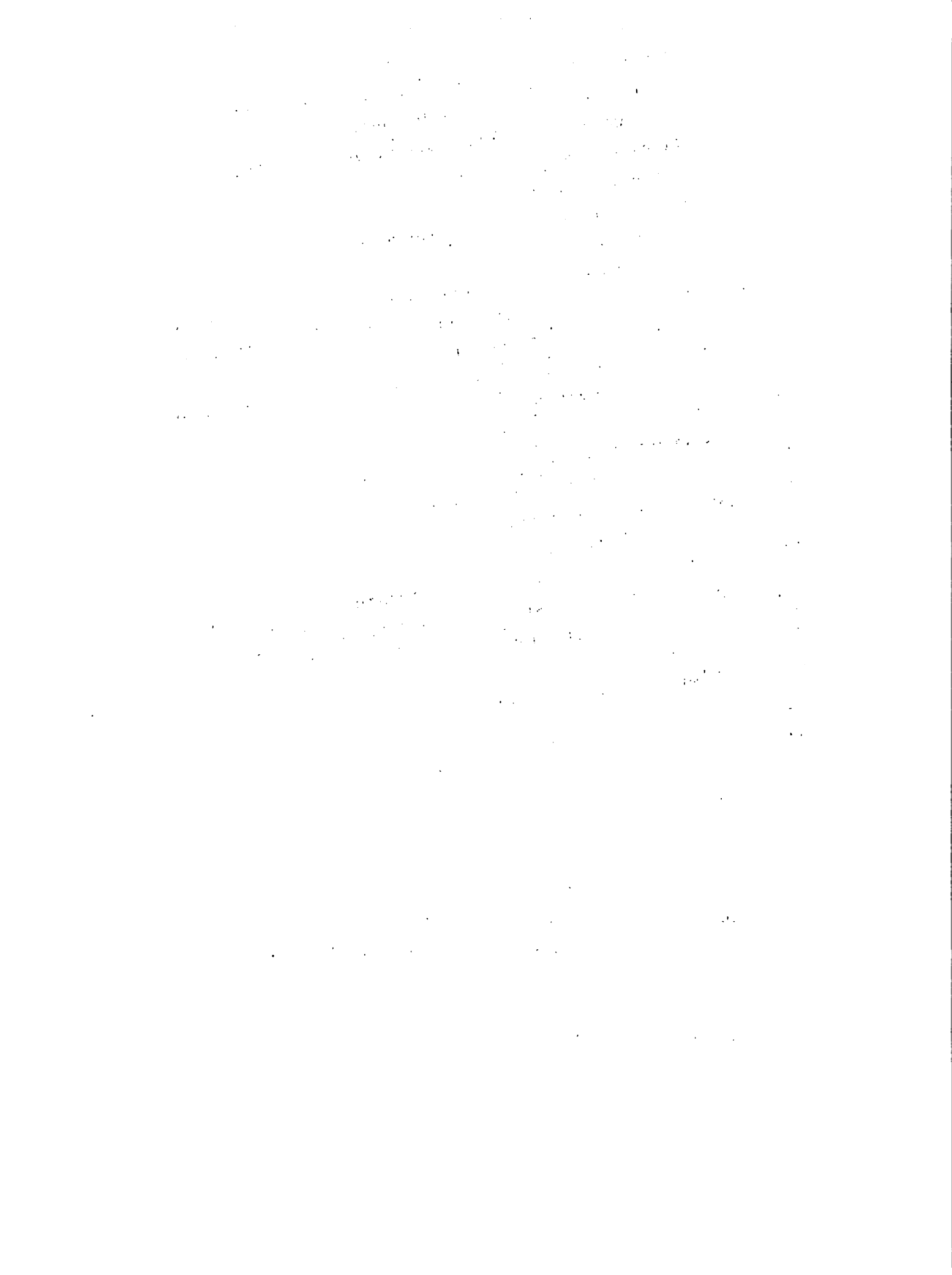
8. Dispossession of owner.
9. Dispossession of occupier.
10. Power to lease instead of purchasing.
11. Procedure.

**PART IV - Land Development and Utilisation Commission**

12. Establishment and incorporation of Land Development and Utilisation Commission.
13. Power of Minister to issue general directions in matters of policy.
14. Duties of Commission.
15. Powers of Commission to require information.
16. Power of inspection.

**PART V - General Provisions**

17. Provisions as to representations.
18. Service of notices.
19. Information as to dealings in agricultural land.
20. Restriction on disposition of agricultural land.
21. Power to make regulations.
22. Offences.
23. Amendment of Land Bonds Law.



No. 22 - 1966

I assent,

C. C. CAMPBELL,  
Governor-General  
10th June, 1966

AN ACT to Make provision for the development and  
utilisation of agricultural land.

*(The date notified by the Minister  
bringing the Act into operation)*

BE IT ENACTED by The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,  
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and  
House of Representatives of Jamaica, and by the authority  
of the same, as follows:-

PART I - Preliminary

1 - This Act may be cited as the Land Development and  
Utilisation Act, 1966, and shall come into operation  
on a day to be appointed by the Minister by notice  
published in the Gazette.

*Short title  
and com-  
mencement.*

2 - (1) In this Act -  
"agricultural land" means land -  
(a) used for agriculture; or

*Interpre-  
tation.*

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities related to the business.

2. It is essential to ensure that all financial data is properly documented and organized for easy access and review.

3. Regular audits and reconciliations should be performed to identify any discrepancies or errors in the records.

4. The use of reliable accounting software can significantly streamline the record-keeping process and reduce the risk of human error.

5. Maintaining clear and concise communication with all stakeholders is crucial for the success of the business.

6. It is important to establish a strong foundation of trust and transparency with all parties involved in the business.

7. The document also highlights the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the business's performance and financial health.

8. By following these guidelines, businesses can ensure that their financial records are accurate, reliable, and compliant with all relevant regulations.

9. The final section of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for further action.

10. It is hoped that this document will serve as a valuable resource for all businesses seeking to improve their financial record-keeping practices.

11. The author expresses their confidence that these measures will lead to increased efficiency, accuracy, and overall success for the business.

12. The document concludes with a statement of appreciation for the support and cooperation of all stakeholders throughout the process.

13. The author wishes the business continued growth and prosperity in the future.

14. The document is signed and dated by the author, who is responsible for its content and accuracy.

15. The author reserves the right to make any necessary amendments or updates to this document in the future.

16. The document is intended for the use of the business and its stakeholders and is not to be distributed or used for any other purpose without the express written consent of the author.

17. The author acknowledges that this document is a confidential and proprietary document and may contain sensitive information.

18. The author requests that all recipients of this document maintain its confidentiality and use it solely for the purposes intended.



(b) designated pursuant to section 3 as agricultural land;

"agricultural unit" means land -

(a) comprising or including one or more parcels of agricultural land (whether contiguous or not) of not less than the prescribed acreage in the aggregate; and

(b) having the same person as occupier within the meaning of this Act,

which is either being farmed as a unit or as respects which the Commission directs that it should be so farmed in the interest of full and efficient production;

"agriculture" includes horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, forestry, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, pasture land, market gardens and nursery grounds;

"chairman" means the chairman of the Commission or any person for the time being performing the functions of the chairman.

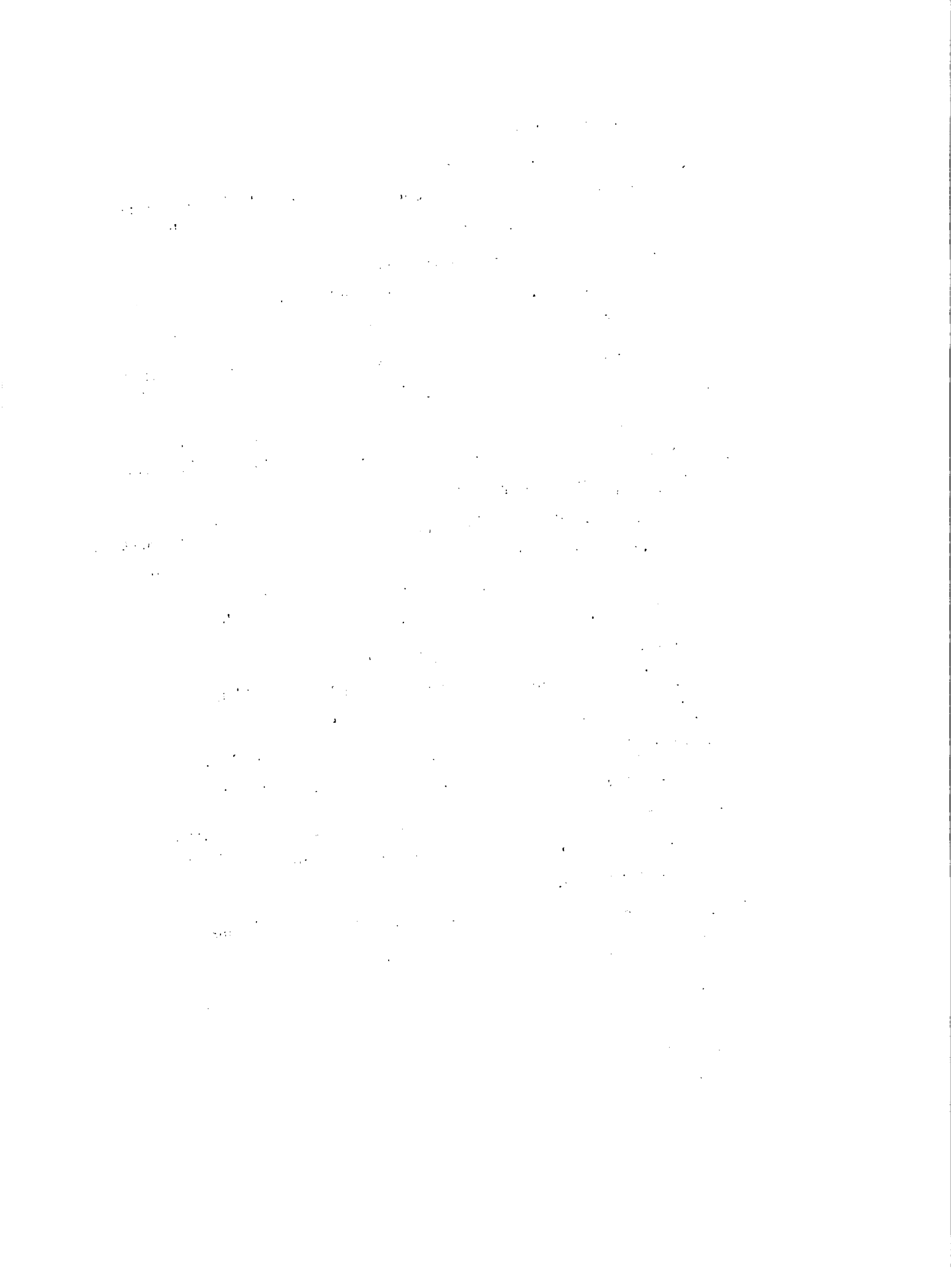
"Commission" means the Land Development and Utilisation Commission established under section 12;

"farm" means to carry on in relation to land any agricultural activity with a view to the proper development and utilisation thereof;

"idle land" means land in respect of which an order under section 5 is in force;

"idle land order" means an order under section 5 declaring land to be idle land for the purposes of this Act;

"Minister" means the Minister charged with responsibility for the subject of agriculture;



"occupier", in relation to land, means the person having for the time being the right to farm the land;

"owner", in relation to land, means the person in whom for the time being is vested the legal estate in fee simple;

"prescribed acreage" means 100 acres or such other acreage, not less than 50 acres, as may be prescribed;

"relevant circumstances", in relation to land, includes all circumstances affecting the farming of the land other than the personal circumstances of the occupier thereof.

(2) For the purposes of this Act the Commission shall keep, in such form as it may determine, a register of owners of land and other persons who are trustees of, or interested under, settlements as mentioned in subsection (3) of section 8, being in any case persons who in the prescribed manner apply to be entered on the register.

(3) References in this Act to the use of land for agriculture include, in relation to land forming part of an agricultural unit, references to any use of the land in connection with the farming of the unit.

3 - (1) The Commission with the approval of the Minister may from time to time by order designate as agricultural land any land which, having regard to its situation, character and other relevant circumstances, the Commission considers ought to be brought into use for agriculture, so, however, that no order shall be made under this section in relation to -

*Designation  
of agricul-  
tural land.*

(a) land the use of which for some development purpose other than agriculture has been approved under the Town and Country Planning Law, 1957;

*Law 42  
of 1957.*

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis of the collected data. It discusses the various techniques used to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies in the data, and how these insights can be used to inform decision-making.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication and reporting. It emphasizes that the results of the data analysis must be clearly and effectively communicated to the relevant stakeholders in order to ensure that they can take appropriate action.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation. It emphasizes that the data analysis process is not a one-time activity, but rather an ongoing process that must be regularly updated and refined as new information becomes available.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and privacy. It emphasizes that the collection, storage, and use of data must be done in a way that respects the privacy and security of the individuals whose data is being collected.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data quality. It emphasizes that the accuracy and reliability of the data are critical to the success of the data analysis process, and that steps must be taken to ensure that the data is of high quality.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of data integration. It emphasizes that the data from different sources must be integrated in a way that allows for a comprehensive and accurate analysis of the organization's operations.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data visualization. It emphasizes that the use of charts, graphs, and other visual tools can help to make the data more accessible and understandable for the relevant stakeholders.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data-driven decision-making. It emphasizes that the results of the data analysis should be used to inform the organization's strategic and operational decisions, and that data should be used as a key tool for identifying opportunities and addressing challenges.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy. It emphasizes that all employees should have a basic understanding of data and how it can be used to inform decision-making, and that training and education should be provided to ensure that employees are equipped with the skills they need to work effectively with data.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance. It emphasizes that there must be clear policies and procedures in place to govern the collection, use, and disposal of data, and that these policies should be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that they remain relevant and effective.

13. The thirteenth part of the document discusses the importance of data ethics. It emphasizes that the collection and use of data must be done in a way that is fair, transparent, and respectful of the rights and privacy of the individuals whose data is being collected.

14. The fourteenth part of the document discusses the importance of data innovation. It emphasizes that the use of new technologies and techniques for data collection and analysis can help to improve the organization's performance and competitiveness, and that it is important to stay up-to-date on the latest developments in data science and analytics.

- (b) such land in the possession of recognised bauxite producers or recognised alumina producers within the meaning of the Bauxite and Alumina Industries (Encouragement) Law as may for the time being be exempted by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

(2) Before making an order under this section the Commission shall consult with the Watershed Protection Commission established under the Watershed Protection Act, 1963, and with every Authority established under the Irrigation Law, or the Land Authorities Law in relation to the area in which is situated the land which is to be the subject of the order.

#### PART II - Development and Utilisation of Land

4 - (1) For the purposes of this Act, it shall be the responsibility of an occupier of an agricultural unit to farm the agricultural land in the unit to such extent as may be practicable having regard to the character and situation of the unit and other relevant circumstances.

(2) In determining whether the occupier of an agricultural unit is fulfilling his responsibility under the Act to farm the agricultural land in the unit regard shall be had to the extent to which and the manner in which -

- (a) pasture is being maintained;
- (b) arable land is being cropped;
- (c) the unit is stocked where the system of farming practised requires the keeping of livestock,

so, however, that arable land which for two years or more has not been cropped or used for some other agricultural purpose approved by the Commission shall be conclusively presumed not to be farmed.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable records, it is difficult to track expenditures, assess performance, and ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that gathering accurate and timely data can be a complex task, often requiring significant resources and expertise. The text suggests that organizations should invest in training and technology to improve their data management capabilities. Additionally, it stresses the importance of ensuring the integrity and security of the data collected, as any compromise could lead to incorrect conclusions and poor decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of communication in the implementation of policies and programs. It argues that clear and consistent communication is crucial for ensuring that all stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities. The text recommends that organizations should develop a strong communication strategy that includes regular updates, open forums for feedback, and transparent reporting. This approach helps to build trust and fosters a sense of ownership among the staff and the community.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluation in the long-term success of any initiative. It states that regular monitoring allows organizations to track progress, identify potential problems early on, and make necessary adjustments. Evaluation, on the other hand, provides a comprehensive assessment of the overall impact and effectiveness of the program. The text encourages organizations to adopt a systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation, using a variety of methods and involving all relevant parties in the process.

5. The fifth and final part of the document concludes by emphasizing the need for a culture of continuous improvement. It suggests that organizations should regularly review their processes and procedures to identify areas for enhancement. This involves seeking input from all levels of the organization and being open to change. The text concludes that by fostering a culture of learning and innovation, organizations can better adapt to changing circumstances and achieve their long-term goals.

5 - (1) Where it appears that the occupier of an agricultural unit is not fulfilling his responsibility under this Act to farm any agricultural land comprised in such unit, the Commission, if so satisfied after affording to the occupier an opportunity of making representations to the Commission whether in writing or on being heard by a person named by the Commission, may by order published in the Gazette declare such unit or any of the agricultural land therein to be idle land for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that no such order shall be made in respect of land of less than 50 acres.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) an order made under subsection (1) shall come into force at the expiration of thirty days from the date of publication thereof in the Gazette.

(3) An occupier may within thirty days from the date of publication thereof in the Gazette and in the prescribed manner appeal to the Minister against any order made under subsection (1), and an order in respect of which an appeal is filed shall not come into force unless and until it is confirmed by the Minister on the hearing of the appeal.

(4) While an idle land order is in force, the Commission shall have power from time to time to review the farming of the land to which the order relates, and -

(a) a review shall be held under this subsection as soon as may be after the expiration of twelve months from the coming into operation of the order (unless a review has been previously held), and, where one or more reviews have already been held under this subsection in relation to the order, a further review shall be held as soon as may be after the

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. The text notes that incomplete or inaccurate records can lead to significant legal and financial consequences for the organization.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the use of advanced software solutions and manual data entry processes to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the information. The document also discusses the importance of data security and the implementation of robust protocols to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and breaches.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It describes how statistical methods and data visualization techniques are employed to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies within the dataset. The text stresses that a thorough understanding of the data is crucial for making informed decisions and developing effective strategies to address organizational challenges.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions drawn from the analysis. It reiterates the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data remains relevant and up-to-date. The document concludes by offering recommendations for future research and improvements in data management practices, emphasizing the need for a proactive and continuous approach to data analysis.



expiration of twelve months from the previous or last such review;

- (b) a review under this subsection shall be held after affording to the occupier of the land to which the order relates an opportunity of making representations to the Commission, whether in writing or on being heard by a person named by the Commission.

(5) Where an idle land order -

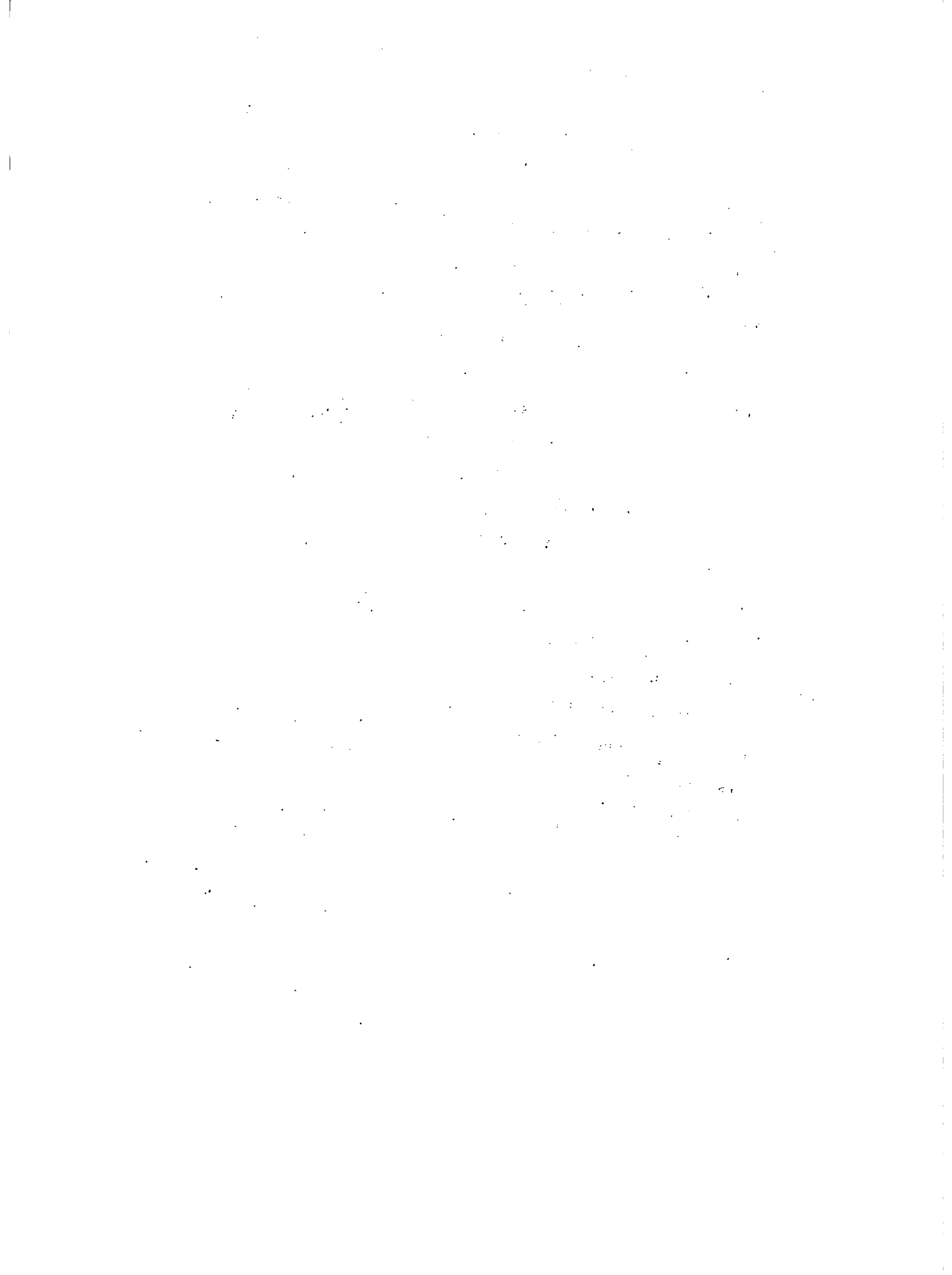
- (a) has not been confirmed by the Minister pursuant to subsection (3); or
- (b) is in force and the Commission is satisfied that by reason of the extent to which and the manner in which the land is being farmed, it is no longer necessary that the order should continue in force,

the Commission shall revoke the order and such revocation shall be published in the Gazette.

(6) Forthwith after the making of an idle land order the Commission shall serve a copy of the order on the occupier, and forthwith after the revocation of such an order the Commission shall serve notice of the revocation on the occupier.

(7) Where the owner of land is not also the occupier thereof and the Commission is aware of his interest in the land -

- (a) an opportunity of making representations to the Commission shall be afforded under subsection (1) or (4), as the case may be, both to the owner and to the occupier;
- (b) any service of a copy of an order or of a notice of the revocation of an order required by subsection (6) shall be effected both on the owner and on the occupier.



6 - Upon the coming into force of an idle land order the Commission shall cause to be served on the occupier of the agricultural land to which the order relates a notice requiring him to prepare and to submit to the Commission within such time as may be specified in the notice, not being less than two months after the notice is served on him, a development plan in respect of the farming of such agricultural land:

Provided that a notice shall not be served under this section in respect of any area of land consisting of less than 50 acres.

(2) Where a development plan is submitted to the Commission pursuant to subsection (1), the Commission may approve the plan or may reject the plan and cause a notice to be served on the occupier indicating the reasons for rejecting the plan and requiring the plan to be modified in the respects specified in the notice and, within such time as may be so specified, submitted to the Commission for approval.

(3) A development plan approved by the Commission may with the approval of the Commission be modified by the occupier of the land to which it relates.

7 - Where an idle land order is in force in respect of any land any disposition or devolution of that land, whereby some other person becomes the occupier of that land shall not affect the continued operation of the order or of any notice issued pursuant to section 6, and accordingly the order shall continue in force and the notice shall have effect in respect of such new occupier subject to such modifications as may be agreed with the Commission.

### PART III - Dispossession of Owners or Occupiers

8 - (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, where the occupier of idle land being also the owner of such land -



- (a) fails to comply with a notice under subsection (1) of section 6; or
- (b) fails to submit any revised plan required by the Commission or to comply with any notice issued by the Commission under subsection (2) of section 6; or
- (c) fails to complete to the satisfaction of the Commission either -
  - (i) all the work required to be done under the development plan approved by the Commission in relation to such land, development plan for the completion of such work; or
  - (ii) any part of the work required to be done under such development plan, within the period specified in such development plan for the completion of that part of the work,

the Commission may certify to the Minister accordingly and thereupon the Minister shall have power to acquire the land or any part thereof (not being less than 50 acres) compulsorily under the Land Acquisition Law as land needed for a public purpose.

(2) The Commission shall not give a certificate under subsection (1) until after affording to any such person as is specified in subsection (3) an opportunity of making representations to the Commission, whether in writing or on being heard by a person appointed by the Commission.

(3) The persons referred to in subsection (2) are, if the certificate relates to settled land within the meaning of the Settled Land Law, any person entered in the register kept for the purposes of this Act who is a trustee of the settlement

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or who under the settlement has a vested interest in the land immediately following upon the interest of the person beneficially entitled to the land in possession or who, being an infant, is beneficially entitled to the land in possession.

9 - (1) Where the occupier of idle land not being the owner of such land -

(a) fails to comply with a notice under subsection (1) of section 6; or

(b) fails to submit any revised plan required by the Commission or to comply with any notice issued by the Commission under subsection (2) of section 6; or

(c) fails to complete to the satisfaction of the Commission either -

(i) all the work required to be done under the development plan approved by the Commission in relation to such land, within the period specified in such development plan for the completion of such work; or

(ii) any part of the work required to be done under such development plan, within the period specified in such development plan for the completion of that part of the work,

he shall, subject to subsection (2), be liable to a penalty of five pounds in respect of each day that he fails to comply with the notice or to submit a revised plan or to complete to the satisfaction of the Commission the work or any part of the work, as the case may be.

(2) Any such penalty shall be recovered by civil action at the suit of the Commission in the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the idle land or any part thereof is situated; so, however, that the Court shall if so requested by the Commission make an order for the forfeiture to the Crown of

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be easily accessible to all relevant parties.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash and other assets. It is important to ensure that all cash receipts are properly recorded and that there is a clear separation of duties between those responsible for collecting cash and those responsible for recording it. This helps to prevent errors and fraud.

3. The third part of the document discusses the process of reconciling bank statements. This involves comparing the bank's records of transactions with the company's records to ensure that they match. Any discrepancies should be investigated and resolved as soon as possible. This process is crucial for identifying errors and preventing them from recurring.

4. The fourth part of the document outlines the procedures for handling accounts payable and receivable. It is important to ensure that all bills are paid on time and that all invoices are properly recorded. This helps to maintain good relationships with suppliers and customers and ensures that the company's cash flow is managed effectively.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the process of preparing financial statements. This involves summarizing the company's financial performance over a period of time and presenting it in a clear and concise manner. The statements should be prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting standards and should be reviewed by management before being presented to the board of directors.

6. The sixth part of the document outlines the procedures for handling tax matters. It is important to ensure that all taxes are paid on time and that the company is taking full advantage of all available tax reliefs and allowances. This helps to minimize the company's tax liability and ensures that it is in compliance with all relevant tax laws.



the interest of such occupier in the land in lieu of the payment of the penalty.

(3) Where the interest of an occupier in any land is forfeited under this section and at any time after the date of such forfeiture the occupier remains in possession of the land the Minister may make complaint to a Resident Magistrate in a court of summary jurisdiction and thereupon the court shall by its warrant in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule to the Landlord and Tenants Law, subject to necessary modifications, order vacant possession of the land forthwith to the Minister.

10 - (1) Where pursuant to section 8 the Minister has the power to acquire land compulsorily he may, after affording to the person from whom the land is to be acquired an opportunity of making representations to him, by notice in writing to such person elect, in lieu of purchasing such land, to acquire compulsorily a leasehold interest in such land for such period not exceeding ten years as may be specified in such notice or for any other period exceeding ten years as may be agreed by such person.

(2) Where a leasehold interest in land is compulsorily acquired under subsection (1), the lease shall, subject to section 11, contain such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Minister and may with the agreement of the owner of the land be renewed from time to time, and in default of such agreement the Minister shall have power to acquire the land compulsorily under the Land Acquisition Law as land needed for a public purpose, so, however, that where the land is compulsorily acquired under this subsection the compensation payable in respect thereof shall be reduced by the value of any improvements effected thereon by the Government or by any person occupying or farming such land during the period of the lease.



11 - The procedure in relation to the compulsory acquisition of a leasehold interest in land under section 10 shall be the same mutatis mutandis as the procedure under the Land Acquisition Law in respect of land needed for a public purpose, so, however, that the rent payable as compensation in respect of the land shall be such rent as would be paid by a willing tenant to a willing landlord in respect of the occupation of the land for agricultural purposes.

#### PART IV - Land Development and Utilisation Commission

12 - (1) There is hereby established a body to be called the Land Development and Utilisation Commission which shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, to enter into contracts, to sue and be sued in its said name and to do all things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The provisions of the Schedule shall have effect as to the constitution, operations and expenses of the Commission and otherwise in relation thereto.

(3) The seal of the Commission shall be authenticated in the manner prescribed in the Schedule and shall be judicially and officially noticed.

13 - The Minister may, after consultation with the chairman, give to the Commission such directions of a general character as to the policy to be followed by the Commission in the performance of its functions as appear to the Minister to be necessary in the interest of the Island, and the Commission shall give effect thereto.

14 - It shall be the duty of the Commission -

- (a) to ensure that occupiers of agricultural units fulfil their responsibilities under this Act to farm the agricultural land in such units;



- (b) to ensure that such agricultural land is, as far as possible, properly developed and utilised; and
- (c) to perform such other functions as may be required by the Minister.

15 - For the purpose of performing its duties under this Act the Commission may require owners and occupiers to furnish such information pertaining to land owned by them or in their possession or control, as the Commission may require, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Commission may require from owners or occupiers of land information as to -

- (a) the area of the land owned or occupied, as the case may be;
- (b) the area of the land in use, and the nature of use;
- (c) the form of tenure under which the land is occupied;
- (d) the number of tenants (if any) in occupation of the land;
- (e) any encumbrances relating to the land.

16 - (1) Subject to subsection (2) any member of the Commission or any person authorised in writing by the Commission in that behalf may at any time in daylight -

- (a) enter upon any land for the purpose of -
  - (i) inspecting the condition of the land or of any agricultural activity thereon;
  - (ii) ascertaining what crops are cultivated and the conditions under which such crops are so cultivated and the crops which are most suitable to be cultivated upon the land; or
  - (iii) ascertaining the expediency or otherwise of the doing upon the land of any agricultural activity;



- (b) inspect the condition of such land or of any agricultural activity thereon; and
- (c) take such angles, bearings or measurements of the land or samples of the soil upon the land as may be necessary for the purpose for which that person entered upon the land.

(2) A person shall not enter upon any land under the provisions of this section without the consent of the person in residence on the land or, if there is no such person, the occupier of the land -

- (a) unless he has given to such person or to such occupier, as the case may be, not less than three days' notice of his intention to enter upon such land; or
- (b) if the name or address of such person or of such occupier, as the case may be, is not known to and cannot reasonably be ascertained by him, unless a period of not less than three days has elapsed since he has posted on or near to the land a notice of his intention to enter upon the land.

#### PART V - General Provisions

17 - (1) Any enactment in this Act providing, in relation to the taking of any action by the Commission, for its taking the action after affording a person an opportunity to make representations to the Commission, whether in writing or on being heard by a person appointed by the Commission shall be construed as a provision that the Commission shall comply with the following requirements.

(2) The Commission shall give notice to the said person specifying the action proposed to be taken and informing him of the effect of subsections (3), (4) and (5).

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(3) If within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner the said person makes representations to the Commission in writing, the Commission shall not take the action in question until it has considered the representations.

(4) If, whether or not representations are made to the Commission in writing, the said person within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner requires that an opportunity shall be afforded to him and, on the same occasion, to any other person to whom under the enactment referred to in subsection (1) the Commission is required to afford such an opportunity, and the Commission shall not take the action in question until it has considered any representations made at the hearing.

(5) If for the purposes of any such hearing the person to whom the opportunity is afforded so desires, the like opportunity shall be afforded to a person chosen by him to represent his views to the Commission.

(6) This section shall apply to the Minister as it applies to the Commission.

18 - (1) Any notice or other document required or authorised by or under this Act to be given to or served on any person shall be duly given or served if it is delivered to him, or left at his proper address, or sent to him by post in a registered letter.

(2) Any such document required or authorised to be given to or served on an incorporated company or body shall be duly given or served if given to or served on the secretary or clerk of the company or body.

(3) For the purposes of this section the proper address of any person to or on whom any such document as aforesaid is to be given or served shall, in the case of the secretary or clerk of any incorporated company or body, be that of the registered or



principal office of the company or body, and in any other case be the last known address of the person in question.

(4) Where any document is to be given to or served on a person being the person having any interest in land, and it is not practicable after reasonable inquiry to ascertain his name or address, the document may be given or served by addressing it to him by the description of the person having that interest in the land (naming it), and delivering the document to some responsible person on the land or by affixing it or a copy of it to some conspicuous object on the land.

19 - The Minister may by regulation require that parties to any sale of agricultural land or to any grant, assignment or surrender of a tenancy of such land for an interest not less than that of a tenant for a year, shall within the prescribed period from the completion of the transaction furnish to the Minister, in such manner as may be prescribed, information as to the nature of the transaction, the names and addresses of the parties to the transaction and the situation and extent of the land thereby affected.

20 - An owner or occupier of, or any other person having an interest in, any land comprising or included in an agricultural unit shall not without the approval in writing of the Commission -

- (a) sell, lease or let the land or any part thereof; or
- (b) transfer or assign his interest therein or in any part thereof,

and any such sale, lease, letting, transfer or assignment shall not have effect unless and until it is approved by the Commission.



21 - (1) The Minister may make regulations prescribing anything which may be or is required to be prescribed under this Act and generally for the better carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act.

(2) Regulations prescribing the minimum area of agricultural land in an agricultural unit for the purposes of this Act shall be subject to affirmative resolution.

(3) Notwithstanding section 26 of the Interpretation Law, regulations made under this Act may prescribe greater penalties than those specified in the said section 26, so, however, that the maximum penalty that may be imposed by any such regulations shall be a fine of one hundred pounds or imprisonment with hard labour for a term of twelve months.

22 - Any person who -

(a) assaults or obstructs a member, servant or agent of the Commission acting in the execution of his duty under this Act; or

(b) having been required by the Commission under section 15 to furnish any information, refuses without just cause or lawful excuse to furnish such information, or knowingly furnishes false information,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months.

23 - The Schedule to the Land Bonds Law, 1955, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as paragraph (f) -

" (f) Land acquired compulsorily under the Land Development and Utilisation Act, 1966".



## SCHEDULE

### The Land Development and Utilisation Commission

1. The Commission shall consist of five persons to be appointed by the Minister.

2. The Minister may appoint any person to act temporarily in the place of any member of the Commission in the case of the absence or inability to act of such member.

3. (1) The Minister shall appoint one of the members of the Commission to be the chairman thereof, and may in the case of the absence or inability to act of the chairman appoint any other member of the Commission to perform the functions of the chairman.

(2) In the case of the absence or inability to act, at any meeting, of the chairman the remaining members of the Commission shall elect one of their number to preside at that meeting.

4. (1) The appointment of every member of the Commission shall be evidenced by an instrument in writing, and such instrument shall state the period of office of the member which shall not exceed three years.

(2) Every member of the Commission shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary the Minister may at any time revoke the appointment of the chairman or any other member of the Commission.

5. (1) Any member of the Commission other than the chairman may at any time resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister and transmitted through the chairman, and from the date of the receipt by the Minister of such instrument such member shall cease to be a member of the Commission.

(2) The chairman may at any time resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister and such resignation shall take effect as from the date of the receipt of such instrument by the Minister.

6. The names of all members of the Commission as first constituted and every change in the membership thereof shall be published in the Gazette.

7. (1) The seal of the Commission shall be authenticated by the signatures of the chairman or one member of the Commission authorised to act in that behalf and an officer of the Commission authorised to act by the Commission.





(2) All documents, other than those required by law to be under seal, made by, and all decisions of, the Commission may be signified under the hand of the chairman or any member or officer of the Commission authorised to act in that behalf.

8. (1) The Commission shall meet at such times as may be necessary or expedient for the transaction of business, and such meetings shall be held at such places and times and on such days as the Commission shall determine.

(2) The chairman may at any time call a special meeting of the Commission and shall call a special meeting to be held within seven days of a written request for that purpose addressed to him by any two members of the Commission.

(3) The chairman or, in the case of the absence or inability to act of the chairman, the person elected in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 3 shall preside at the meetings of the Commission, and when so presiding the chairman or the person elected as aforesaid, as the case may be, shall have an original and a casting vote.

(4) The quorum of the Commission shall be three members of the Commission including the chairman or the person elected to preside as aforesaid.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the Commission may regulate its own proceedings.

(6) The validity of any proceedings of the Commission shall not be affected by any vacancy amongst the members thereof or by any defect in the appointment of a member thereof.

9. There shall be paid to the chairman and other members of the Commission such remuneration, if any (whether by way of salaries or travelling or other allowances) as the Minister may determine.

10. The funds of the Commission shall consist of such moneys as may from time to time be placed at its disposition for the purposes of this Act by Parliament, or such other moneys as may lawfully be paid to the Commission.

11. (1) The Commission may appoint and employ at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, such officers, agents and servants as it thinks necessary for the proper carrying out of its functions:

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Provided that no appointment to a post carrying a salary in excess of the rate of seven hundred and fifty pounds per annum shall be made without the prior approval of the Minister.

(2) The Governor-General may, subject to such conditions as he may impose, approve of the appointment of any public officer in the service of Jamaica to any office with the Commission and any public officer so appointed shall in relation to pension, gratuity or other allowance and to other rights as a public officer, be treated as continuing in the service of the Government.

12. (1) No action, suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall be brought or instituted personally against any member of the Commission in respect of any act done bona fide in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing a clear audit trail. The text notes that without proper record-keeping, it would be difficult to identify discrepancies or errors in the accounts.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps from the initial receipt of goods or services to the final entry in the general ledger. The procedures include verifying the accuracy of invoices, ensuring that all necessary supporting documents are attached, and following a strict timeline for recording entries.

3. The third part of the document addresses the role of the accounting department in monitoring and controlling the company's resources. It describes how the department uses the recorded data to analyze spending patterns, identify areas of inefficiency, and make recommendations for cost reduction. The text also mentions the department's involvement in budgeting and forecasting.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of regular reconciliation and review. It explains that the accounting department should perform monthly reconciliations of all major accounts to ensure that the recorded balances match the actual bank and vendor statements. This process helps to catch errors early and maintain the integrity of the financial records.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points and reiterating the commitment to high standards of accuracy and transparency in all financial reporting. It states that the company's success is dependent on the reliability of its financial data, and therefore, the accounting department will continue to strive for excellence in its record-keeping practices.

THE LAND DEVELOPMENT AND UTILISATION ACT, 1966

(Act 22 of 1966)

The Land Development and Utilisation Regulations, 1967

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Minister by section 21 of the Land Development and Utilisation Act, 1966, the following Regulations are hereby made:-

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Land Development and Utilisation Regulations, 1967.
2. Every application for registration on the register mentioned in subsection (2) of section 2 of the Act shall be made to the Commission in the form set out as Form 1 of the Schedule.
3. (1) An appeal against an order made under subsection (1) of section 5 of the Act shall be commenced by notice in writing addressed to the Minister, and a copy of such notice shall be served on the Commission.  
  
(2) the appellant shall state in his notice the grounds of his appeal, and shall attach to such notice true copies of all documents relating to the subject matter of the appeal.  
  
(3) The Minister shall 14 days after the receipt of the notice of appeal inform the Commission and the appellant of the place and date fixed for the hearing of the appeal.
4. The Minister shall, after the determination of an appeal give his decision in writing and a copy of such decision shall be given to the appellant and the Commission.
5. (1) Where the Commission has given to any person a notice specifying any action proposed to be taken and informing him of his right to make representations, that person may within fourteen days from the date of the giving of such notice make representations to the Commission in writing, by serving on the Commission a statement setting forth in detail the

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matters which he desires the Commission to consider before taking the action in question.

(2) Whether or not representations are made to the Commission in writing pursuant to paragraph (1), the person to whom notice as aforesaid has been given by the Commission may, within fourteen days from the date of the giving of such notice, serve on the Commission a request in writing signed by him that an opportunity be afforded to him of being heard by a person appointed by the Commission for the purpose.

(3) This regulation shall apply to the Minister as it applies to the Commission.

6. The parties to any sale of agricultural land or to any grant, assignment or surrender of a tenancy of such land for an interest not less than that of a tenancy for a year, shall within thirty days of the completion of the transaction furnish to the Minister in the form set out as Form 2 of the Schedule, information as to -
- (a) the nature of the transaction;
  - (b) the names and addresses of the parties to the transaction; and
  - (c) the situation and extent of the land thereby affected.

Dated at Hope this 8th day of May, 1967.

J. P. Gyles,  
Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and store data, ensuring that information is readily accessible and secure.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It describes the process of identifying trends, patterns, and anomalies within the data sets. This analysis is crucial for understanding the underlying causes of various issues and for making informed decisions based on the evidence. The document provides examples of how data analysis can be applied to different areas of the organization to improve performance and efficiency.

3. The third part of the document discusses the implementation of corrective actions and the monitoring of progress. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to addressing identified problems and for regular communication and reporting to stakeholders. This section also includes a discussion on the importance of continuous improvement and the role of feedback in refining processes and procedures over time.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of a data-driven approach to management and the need for ongoing commitment to transparency and accountability. The document concludes by offering recommendations for future actions and the role of leadership in fostering a culture of openness and collaboration.



SCHEDULE

(Regulations 2 and 6)

Form 1

Application for Entry on the Register of the Land Development  
and Utilisation Commission

NAME OF AGRICULTURAL UNIT (if any) .....

SITUATION (1) District .....

(2) Parish .....

ACREAGE .....

OWNER .....

ADDRESS .....

OCCUPIER .....

ADDRESS .....

SETTLED LAND

(a) Name of Trustee .....

(b) Name of Beneficiaries .....

Address .....

Person in Possession .....

FORM OF TENURE

(1) Freehold/Title .....

    Acreage .....

(2) Leasehold .....

    Acreage .....

(3) Duration .....

(4) Encumbrances .....

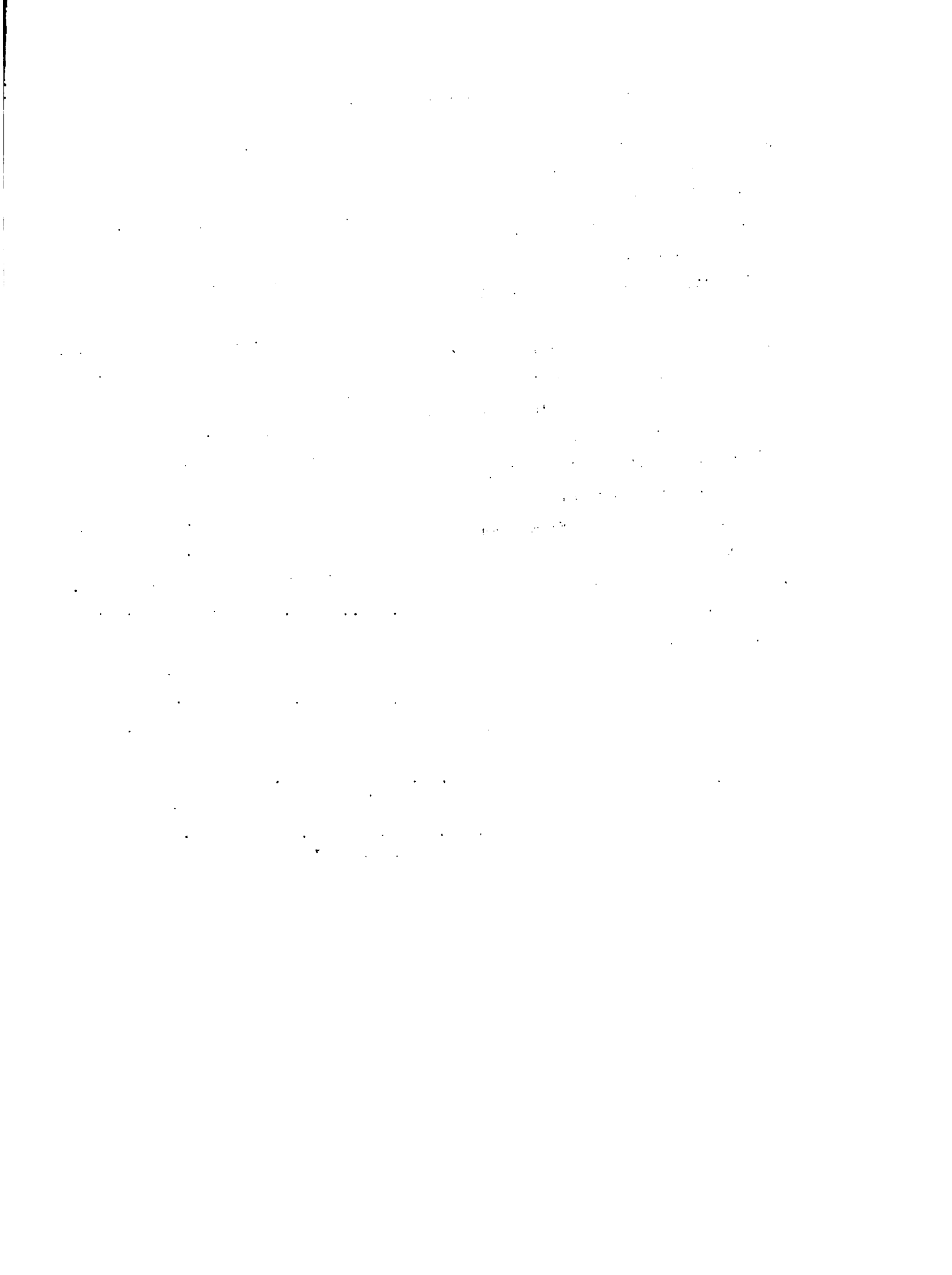


Land Use (In respect of Agricultural Unit)

Nature of Use	Acreage
Tillable Cropland used for Crops	.....
Tillable Cropland not used	.....
Cultivable Pastureland in improved Pasture	.....
Cultivable Pastureland <u>Not</u> in improved Pasture	.....
Other Pastureland (whether used for Pasture or not)	.....
Land in permanent Crops (Perennial Tree Crops)	.....
Woodland or Forest (i.e. land not accounted for above)	.....
Other land (include farmstead, roads, wasteland, etc.)	.....
Total acreage of Agricultural Unit	.....
TENANTED LAND (if any)	
(a) Acreage	.....
(b) No. of Tenants	.....

Dated the.....day of.....196.....

.....  
Applicant



FORM 2

Information as to Dealings in Agricultural Land

TO: THE MINISTER (OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS)

ADDRESS:

Property.....

District.....Parish.....

Acreage.....Type of Title to Land.....

Nature of the Transaction:

(1) SALE:

(a) Vendor's Name.....

Vendor's Address.....

(b) Purchaser's Name.....

Purchaser's Address.....

Person in Possession.....

(c) Date of Completion of Sale.....

(d) Acreage.....

(2) GRANT:

(a) Grantor's Name.....

Grantor's Address.....

(b) Grantee's Name.....

Grantee's Address.....

(c) Nature of Interest.....

(d) Date of Grant.....

(e) Acreage.....

(3) ASSIGNMENT:

(a) Assignor's Name.....

Assignor's Address.....

(b) Assignee's Name.....

Assignee's Address.....

(c) Nature of Interest.....

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted story that spans centuries. It begins with the early Native American civilizations, such as the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas, who developed advanced societies in the Americas. The arrival of European explorers in the late 15th century marked the beginning of a new era, as they sought to establish trade routes and colonies. The Spanish, French, and British all vied for control of the continent, leading to a period of intense competition and conflict.

The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, as the thirteen colonies declared their independence from British rule. This led to the formation of the United States of America, a new nation based on the principles of liberty, democracy, and the rule of law. The Constitution of 1787 established the framework for the federal government, and the Bill of Rights (1791) guaranteed the fundamental rights of the citizens.

The 19th century was a period of rapid growth and expansion for the United States. The westward movement, driven by the desire for land and resources, led to the discovery of gold in California and the settlement of the Great Plains. The Civil War (1861-1865) was a defining moment in the nation's history, as it resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The war resulted in the abolition of slavery and the passage of the Reconstruction Amendments, which granted citizenship and equal rights to African Americans.

The 20th century was a period of significant change and progress for the United States. The country emerged as a global superpower, leading the world in economic, technological, and cultural innovation. The New Deal (1930s) was a series of programs and policies that addressed the economic challenges of the Great Depression and laid the foundation for the modern welfare state. The Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s) was a struggle for equality and justice, leading to the passage of landmark legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The United States has a rich and diverse history, shaped by the actions and decisions of its people. It is a nation of immigrants, where people from all over the world have come to seek a better life. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the pursuit of a better future.

FORM 2 Cont'd

- (d) Duration of Assignment.....
- (e) Date of Assignment.....
- (f) Acreage.....

(4) SURRENDER:

- By Whom.....
- Address.....
- To Whom.....
- Address.....
- Interest Surrendered.....
- Date of Surrender.....
- Acreage.....

TYPE OF TITLE TO THE LAND:

Registered:.....Conveyance.....

TENURE:

Fee Simple.....Lease.....

We do hereby declare that the information given above is to the best of our knowledge true and correct.

Signed:.....  
Vendor, Grantor, Assignor

.....  
Purchaser, Grantee, Assignee

.....  
Surrender.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the establishment of clear policies and procedures. It emphasizes that effective data governance is crucial for ensuring that data is used responsibly and in compliance with relevant regulations.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the role of data in decision-making and strategic planning. It highlights how data-driven insights can help organizations identify opportunities, assess risks, and make informed decisions that drive growth and success.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and the need for ongoing training and development. It emphasizes that all employees should have the skills and knowledge necessary to effectively use and interpret data.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of data ethics and the need to ensure that data is used in a fair and unbiased manner. It highlights the potential risks of data bias and discrimination and provides guidelines for ensuring ethical data practices.

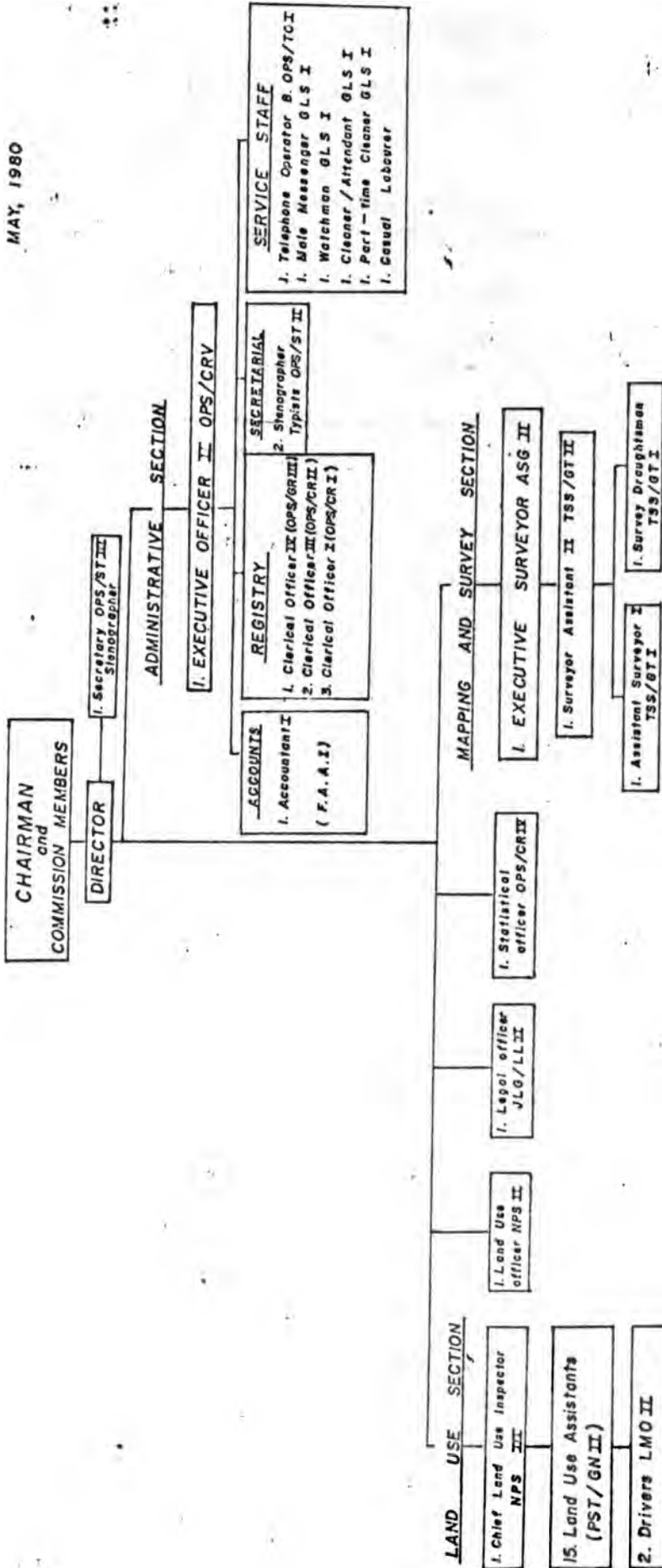
9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and the need to implement robust security measures to protect sensitive information. It highlights the potential consequences of data breaches and provides best practices for preventing such incidents.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data integration and the need to ensure that data from different sources is properly combined and analyzed. It highlights the benefits of data integration for providing a comprehensive view of the organization's operations and performance.



ORGANISATION CHART  
LAND DEVELOPMENT & UTILISATION COMMISSION

MAY, 1980





## AGRICULTURE IN JAMAICA

### Collection of papers of the Office of IICA in Jamaica

1977 - 1978

- No. I - 1 Fritz Andrew Sibbles, "Basic Agricultural Information on Jamaica Internal Document of Work", January 1977
- No. I - 2 Yvonne Lake, "Agricultural Planning in Jamaica", June 1977
- No. I - 3 Aston S. Wood, Ph.D., "Agricultural Education in Jamaica", September - October 1977
- No. I - 4 Uli Locher, "The Marketing of Agricultural Produce in Jamaica", November 1977
- No. I - 5 G. Barker, A. Wahab, L.A. Bell, "Agricultural Research in Jamaica", November 1977
- No. I - 6 Irving Johnson, Marie Strachan, Joseph Johnson, "Land Settlement in Jamaica", December 1977
- No. I - 7 Government of Jamaica, "Agricultural Government Policy Papers", February 1978
- No. I - 8 Jose Emilio Araujo, "The Communal Enterprise", February 1978
- No. I - 9 IICA and MOAJ, "Hillside Farming Technology - Intensive Short Course", Vols. I and II, March 1978
- No. I - 10 Jose Emilio Araujo, "The Theory Behind the Community Enterprise - Seminar in Jamaica", March 1978
- No. I - 11 Marie Strachan, "A National Programme for the Development of Hillside Farming in Jamaica", April 1978
- No. I - 12 D. D. Henry, "Brief Overall Diagnosis of Hillside Farming in Jamaica", April 1978
- No. I - 13 Neville Farquharson, "Production and Marketing of Yams in Allsides and Christiana", May 1978

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting cycle, from identifying the transaction to posting it to the appropriate ledger account.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of reconciling accounts. It explains how regular reconciliations help to identify and correct errors, ensuring that the financial statements are accurate and reliable.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It describes various control measures, such as segregation of duties and authorization requirements, that help to minimize the risk of error and fraud.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of auditing. It explains how an independent audit can provide assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements and are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and disclosure. It emphasizes that providing clear and concise information to stakeholders is essential for building trust and confidence in the organization.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ethical behavior. It stresses that all transactions should be recorded and reported honestly and accurately, and that any conflicts of interest should be disclosed.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on changes in accounting standards and regulations. It emphasizes that continuous learning and professional development are essential for maintaining competence in the field.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of effective communication. It stresses that clear and concise communication is essential for ensuring that all stakeholders understand the financial information and the underlying business operations.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of risk management. It explains how identifying and assessing risks, and implementing appropriate controls, can help to protect the organization's assets and ensure its long-term success.

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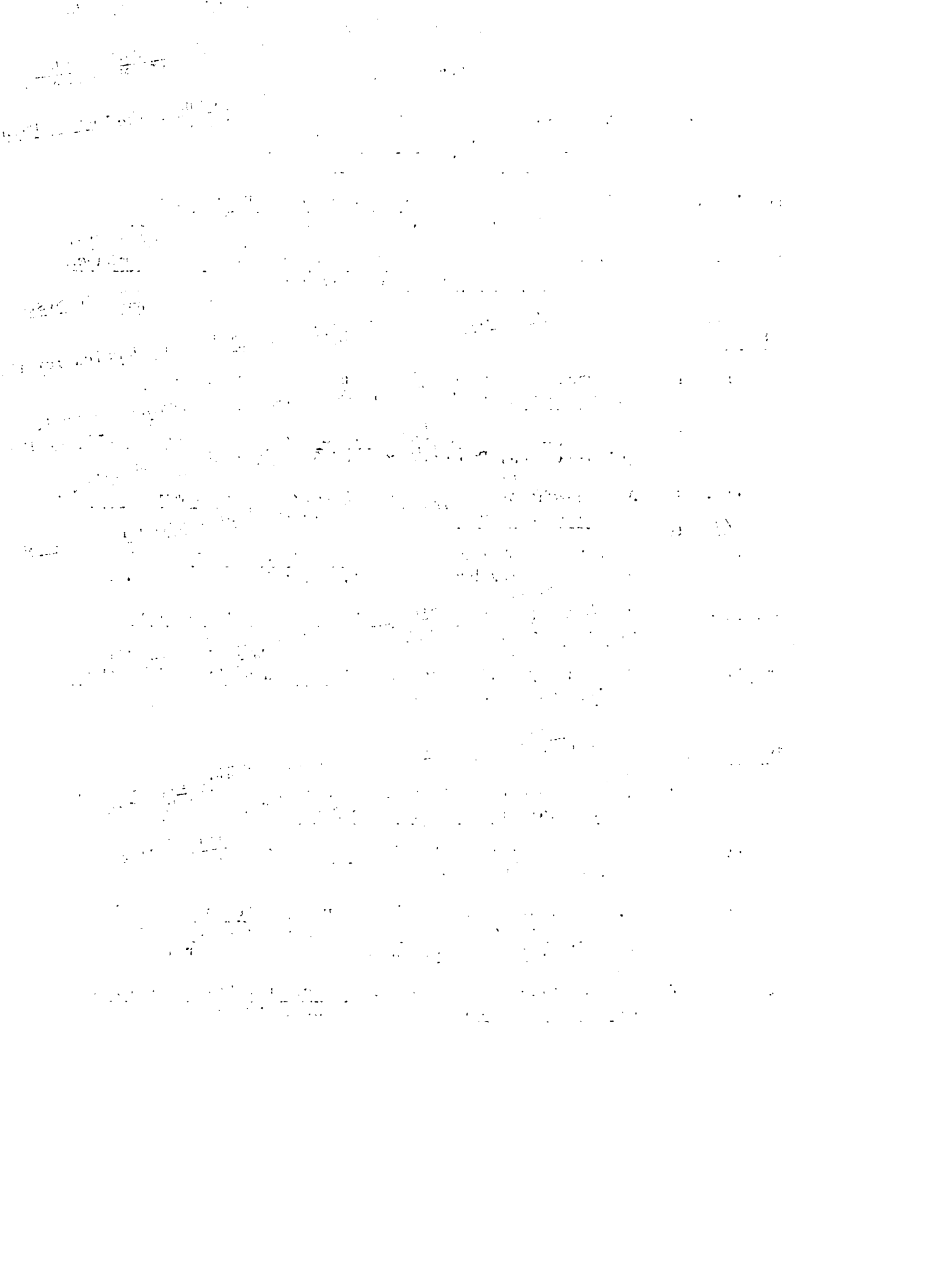
- No. I - 14 R.C.E. McDonald, A. H. Wahab, "Fertility Assessment of Newly Terraced Hillside Soils Using the Microplot Technique - the Allsides Case Study", 1978
- No. I - 15 IICA - IDB, "Course in Preparation and Evaluation of Agricultural Projects", Vols. I and II, November 1977
- No. I - 16 Neville Farquaharson, "Production and Marketing of Dasheen in Allsides and Christiana", June 1978

1978 - 1979

- No. II - 1 O. Arboleda-Sepulveda (IICA-CIDIA), "Agricultural Documentation and Information Network in Jamaica"
- No. II - 2 Victor Quiroga, "National Agricultural Information System (NAIS-Jamaica) Project Profile", September 1978
- No. II - 3 Joseph Johnson, "A Review on Land Reform in Jamaica for the Period 1972 - 1978", September 1978
- No. II - 4 Neville Farquaharson, "ABC of Vegetable Farming", A Draft High School Textbook, Vols. I, II, III and IV, February 1979
- No. II - 5 Jerry La Gra, "Elements of an Agricultural Marketing Strategy for Jamaica", March 1979
- No. II - 6 D. D. Henry, I. E. Johnson, "Agricultural Extension Service in Jamaica", March 1979

1979 - 1980

- No. III - 1 H. R. Stennett, "Watersheds of Jamaica and Considerations for an Ordinal Scale of Their Development", July 1979
- No. III - 2 IICA-MAJ, "Hillside Farming in Jamaica", A Training Seminar, December 1978
- No. III - 3 A. L. Wright, A. H. Wahab, H. Murray, "Performance of Six Varieties of Red Peas (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) on a Newly Terraced Ultisol in Jamaica", September 1979
- No. III - 4 IICA Jamaica Staff, "Agro-Socio-Economic Sample Survey of Allsides - Trelawny, Jamaica", September 1979



(iii)

- No. III - 5 IICA-MOAJ, "An Approach to Agricultural Settlement of Hilly Lands", October 1979.
- No. III - 6 IICA-MOAJ, "Tree Crops of Economic Importance to Hillside Farms in Jamaica", October 1979
- No. III - 7 Canute McLean, "Production and Marketing of Peanuts", November 1979

1980

- No. IV - 1 Joseph Johnson, "Production and Marketing of Red Peas in the Hilly Areas of Jamaica", January 1980
- No. IV - 2 Lyn Snuffer, "Rural Women: An Annotated Caribbean Bibliography with special reference to Jamaica," January 1980
- No. IV - 3 Vincent Campbell, Abdul Wahab, Howard Murray, "Response of Peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.) on a Newly Terraced Ultisol in Jamaica", January 1980
- No. IV - 4 P. Aitken, A. Wahab, I. Johnson, A. Sahni, "Agro-Socio-Economic Survey - Pilot Hillside Agricultural Project 'PHILAGRIP' Southern Trelawny," February 1980
- No. IV - 5 Glenys H. Barker, "Bibliography of Literature relating to Research and Development in the Agricultural Sector of Jamaica 1959 - 1979", March 1980
- No. IV - 6 Milton R. Wedderburn, "Allsides Farmers Pre-Co-operative A Socio-Economic Assessment", March 1980
- No. IV - 7 Adele J. Wint, "The Role of Women in the Development Process", April 1980
- No. IV - 8 Milton R. Wedderburn, "The Co-operative Input in the Development of the Pilot Hillside Agricultural Project (PHILAGRIP)", April 1980
- No. IV - 9 MOJ/IICA/CARDI, "Fruit Trees Seminar - Research & Development of Fruit Trees", June 1980
- No. IV - 10 Henry Lancelot, "Traditional Systems in Hillside Farming, Upper Trelawny, Jamaica", June 1980

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by proper documentation and receipts.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the records and identify any discrepancies.

4. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash and credit transactions.

5. Cash transactions should be recorded immediately and accurately, with supporting receipts filed for future reference.

6. Credit transactions should be recorded in a timely manner, and the accounts receivable should be monitored closely.

7. The third part of the document describes the methods for reconciling bank statements and accounts.

8. Bank statements should be reviewed regularly to ensure that all transactions are properly recorded and balanced.

9. Any discrepancies between the bank statements and the company records should be investigated and resolved promptly.

10. The fourth part of the document provides information on the preparation of financial statements.

11. Financial statements should be prepared on a regular basis, following the applicable accounting standards.

12. The statements should be reviewed and approved by the appropriate management personnel.

13. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining confidentiality and security of financial information.

14. All financial records should be stored securely and access should be restricted to authorized personnel only.

15. The sixth part of the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a final statement of intent.

16. It is the policy of the company to maintain the highest standards of accuracy and integrity in all financial reporting.

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- No. IV - 11 IICA/Jamaica "Pilot Hillside Agricultural Project" (PHILAGRIP), Project Document. Vols. I, II and III, June 1980.
- No. IV - 12 A. Wahab, I. Johnson, P. Aitken, H. Murray and H. Stennett "Highlights of the Pilot Hillside Agricultural Project at Allsides", July 1980.
- No. IV - 13 I. Johnson, A. Wahab, P. Aitken, H. Payne, "Benchmark for a Project Profile for Developing a Peanut Industry in Jamaica", July 1980.
- No. IV - 14 P. Aitken, A. Wahab, I. Johnson, "The Allsides Post Peasant", August 1980.
- No. IV - 15 Norma Munguia, Percy Aitken, Abdul Wahab, Irving Johnson, "Salt Extraction by Solar Energy" A Mini-project, September 1980.
- No. IV - 16 Abdul H. Wahab, Percy Aitken-Soux, Irving E. Johnson and Howard Murray, "The Allsides Project in Jamaica - Developmental Potentials of Hillside Agriculture", September 1980.
- No. IV - 17 P. Aitken, A. Wahab, I. Johnson, A. Sahney and N. Munguia, "Rural Women Survey", Vols. I, II and III, October 1980.
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- No. IV - 19 IICA/Jamaica "Pilot Hillside Agricultural Project", (PHILAGRIP), Final Project Document. October 1980
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- No. V - 1 N. Munguia, P. Aitken, A. Wahab, I. Johnson, "Smoke Curing of Fish (as a household Industry in Rural Jamaica)", January 1981.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support effective decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the establishment of clear policies and procedures. It stresses that a strong governance framework is necessary to ensure that data is managed in a consistent and compliant manner.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the role of data in strategic planning and performance management. It shows how data-driven insights can help organizations identify trends, set goals, and track progress towards their strategic objectives.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and training for all employees. It emphasizes that having a data-driven culture requires that everyone in the organization is equipped with the skills to understand and use data effectively.

8. The eighth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and reiterating the importance of a data-driven approach. It encourages organizations to embrace data as a core asset and to invest in the resources needed to maximize its value.

- No. V - 2 P. Aitken, A. Wahab and I. Johnson, "Under-employment - Its Relation to the Agricultural Sector and Considerations for its Measurement", January 1981.
- No. V - 3 D.D. Henry, J.R. Gayle, "The Culture of Grafted Pimento (as spice crop for Allsides, Jamaica)", January 1981
- No. V - 4 Abdul H. Wahab, Noel Singh "Agricultural Research in Jamaica", February 1981
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- ✓ No. V - 6 P. Aitken-Soux, A.H. Wahab, I.E. Johnson, "Overview of Agricultural Development in Jamaica", May 1981
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Policy and Administrative  
Aspects of the Land Deve-  
lopment and Utilization  
act 1966 in Jamaica.

Titulo

Fecha  
Devolución

Nombre del solicitante



