

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc.



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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mr. Mandanlall Ramraj
Chairman

Mr. Jairam Petam
Vice – Chairman

Mr. Aslim Singh
Director

Ms. Shaleeza Shaw
Director

Mr. Ramnarayan Rupan
Director

Mr. Tarachand Balgobin
Director

Mr. Paul Cheong
Director

Ms. Shameera Evans
Director

Ms. Delma Nedd
Director

Mr. Mohamed Shadiq Raffik
Director

Mr. Desmond Atelbert Sears
Director

Mr. Roy Rohan Hanoman – Singh
Director

Mr. Sasenarine Singh
Chief Executive Officer

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S OVERVIEW

In 2023, Guyana recorded an annual rainfall of **1,903 mm**, which is 7% (649 mm) below the long-term average of 2,043 mm. While the first half of the year experienced relatively favourable weather conditions, the latter half was marked by prolonged drought-like conditions. The contrast was stark: only 502 mm of rainfall was recorded in the second half of 2023, compared to 1,847 mm during the same period in 2022—a dramatic 72% reduction.

Despite these climatic challenges, GuySuCo produced **60,207 metric tonnes (Mt) of sugar**, narrowly missing the budgeted target of 60,858 Mt, but representing a **28% (13,158 Mt) increase** over the 2022 production. Cane harvests totalled **806,488 Mt**, surpassing the budgeted figure by 6% (48,148 Mt). This strong performance was driven largely by the extended dry weather, which increased available harvesting days and allowed for greater utilization of mechanical harvesters to complement the manual operations. In particular, Albion/Port Mourant Estate exceeded its harvesting target by 56,683 Mt.

However, average cane yield per hectare declined by approximately 10%, falling from 44.3 Mt/ha in 2022 to 40.6 Mt/ha in 2023. This drag was as a result of the poor cane quality in the first crop of 2023. As the evidence from the second crop of 2023, the true crop canes yielded 46.4 Mt/ha, reflecting the positive impact of the tillage and planting programs executed during the second crop of 2022.

Capital Investments and Field Performance

Between 2021 and 2023, the **Government of Guyana invested G\$16.4 billion** in capital support for the sugar industry. This investment enhanced field productivity through the acquisition of 101 tractors, including 20 heavy-duty articulated units that significantly boosted the tillage program. These interventions contributed to a **180% increase in tillage operations** and a **141% increase in planting**, with **5,878.4 Ha of land tilled** and **4,550.2 Ha planted** in 2023.

During the same period, **567 new punts** were acquired, of which 158 were commissioned in 2023. Additionally, **917 older punts** were rehabilitated and redeployed from Skeldon and Enmore Estates to the four active grinding estates, optimizing the cane transportation system.

Nevertheless, the redirection of capital towards land preparation and cane transport limited investments in other critical field infrastructure. Only 10% of essential assets—including access dams, aqueducts, and bridges—were rehabilitated between 2021 and 2023. In 2024 and beyond, the Corporation is expected to shift greater focus toward these areas in line with its **2021–2026 Strategic Plan**. Notably, in 2023, **171 bridges** were rehabilitated, enabling renewed access from the Canje Main Road to the Tain fields for the first time in 20 years. Further, significant progress was made in water management infrastructure: 3,598 meters of revetments were replaced, 221,000 meters of dams rehabilitated, and over 1 million meters of canals were dredged.

Factory Rehabilitation and the Reopening of Rose Hall Estate

An additional **G\$4.6 billion** was invested in factory rehabilitation efforts between 2020 and 2023, with the **Rose Hall Estate** receiving the bulk of this capital. Factory expenses in 2023 were \$0.8 billion. Major milestones included the replacement and rehabilitation of chimneys at

Blairmont, Rose Hall, and Albion Estates, and near-total refurbishment of the **Rose Hall Factory**, where **approximately 95% of equipment** was replaced or restored.

The **Rose Hall Estate**, closed in 2017 and left to deteriorate, was successfully recommissioned in 2023 at a total cost of **G\$9.9 billion**. This extensive effort involved rehabilitating 91% (3,006 ha) of abandoned cultivation, reconstructing or repairing all critical field and administrative infrastructure, replacing 98% of obsolete field equipment, replacing or restoring 95% of the factory equipment and fully restoring the estate’s drainage system and transportation fleet.

Grinding operations commenced on **September 20, 2023**, with **1,322 hectares** of land under cultivation. The official reopening was celebrated by **His Excellency President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali** on **October 14, 2023**.

Human Capital and Technological Transformation

The Corporation continues to be impacted by the loss of skilled personnel due to migration, retirement, and the competitive oil and gas sector. In 2023, the attrition rate among cane harvesters averaged 12%, significantly affecting labour availability.

To counter this trend, the Training Unit expanded its capacity-building initiatives to improve employee performance and retention. The Information Technology Division also made significant strides, particularly in digitizing field operations. The Factory Information System saw improved adoption, with focused training to ensure parallel data entry alongside manual processes.

Looking Ahead

Despite the operational challenges of 2023—particularly in labour and factory infrastructure—the Corporation remains committed to enhancing production performance in 2024, supported by the newly planted canes that were put in the ground in 2023. As we continue to rehabilitate and modernize this vital Guyanese asset, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the entire Guysuco team for their dedication and perseverance. Their resilience remains central to the recovery and future success of the sugar industry.

Sasenarine Singh



1 AGRICULTURE OPERATIONS

The operations of the Agriculture Services Department (ASD) for the year under review and the achievement of critical agricultural activities of the operational Estates namely Albion/Port Maurant, Rose Hall, Blairmont and Uitvlugt. The main focus of agriculture services during the past year Has been on the continual improvements in agronomic practices; productivity; infrastructure; drainage and irrigation maintenance; continuation of the development of mecHanized field layouts at Albion and re-capitalising the Estates' agricultural machinery fleet.

With respect to production, the industry fell short of its budgeted sugar target by 651.3 tonnes; notably cane yield deviated by -2.63 TC/Ha from estimates while sugar yield was -0.44 TS/Ha against the budget of 3.50 TS/Ha. Field production was negatively affected due to the prolong La Nina (since November 2020 to mid-2023), which limited tillage and replanting achieved in 2022 with a negative production for 2023. The slow recovery from the flood of 2021 also had an indirect impact. Late acquisition of critical inputs had a direct impact on yield.

1.1 Overview

A total of 60,207.5 tonnes of sugar was produced from the harvesting of 19,707.5 hectares that supply 806,488.3 tonnes of cane. Land preparation and planting recorded a total of 5,970.80 and 4,621.60 hectares, respectively; or 86.7% and 84.2% achievement of their respective 2023 latest estimates.

Labour attendance, inclement weather and high machine downtime had a negative impact on production operations and re-cultivation activities at all locations. Though it remained generally below requirement, the average attendance of Cane Harvesters increased in 2023 to 54% from 44.0% in 2022 1st Crop and 59% from 46.0% (in 2022) 2nd crop. The year's average was 57% compared to the average of 45% for 2022.

Particulars	LE 2023	Actual 2023	Variance	% Achievement
Harvest Area (Ha)	17,411.7	19,707.5	2,295.78	113.19
Tonnes Cane	758,340.6	806,488.3	48,147.74	106.35
Tonnes Sugar	60,858.8	60,207.5	-651.26	98.93
Sugar Recovery (TC/TS)	12.46	13.40	-0.93	93.02
Tonnes Cane /Ha (TC/Ha)	43.55	40.92	-2.63	93.96
Land Preparation (Ha)	6,889.20	5,970.80	-918.40	86.67
Planting (Ha)	5,490.10	4,621.60	-868.50	84.18

Table 1: Production Statistics for 2023

1.2 Weather

The Industry's average annual rainfall recorded during 2023 was 1,450.70 mm as compared to 2,695.10 mm in 2022; the 67 years LTM for the corresponding period is 2,036.9 mm.

The average number of opportunity days recorded is shown in Table 2 below against a budget of **seventy-five (75) days for the year.**

Estate	Annual Rainfall 2023 (mm)	Annual Rainfall 2022 (mm)	67-YR LTM Annual Rainfall (mm)	Opportunity days
Albion	1,396.70	2,650.50	1,752.88	102.0
Rose Hall	1,457.30	2,538.30	1,916.27	92.0
Blairmont	1,087.60	2,202.00	1,789.40	109.5
Uitvlugt	1,861.00	3,389.50	2,688.89	127.5
Industry Avg.	1,450.65	2,695.08	2,036.86	107.8

Table 2: Average Annual Rainfall (mm) for 2023, 2022 and 676-years LTM and 2022 Opportunity Days

1.3 Harvesting, Sugar Production and Cane Yields

Harvesting and Sugar Production

The canes Harvested for the year 2023 amounted to **806,488.30 Mt** which was obtained from **19,707.50 Ha** from Albion, Rose Hall, Blairmont and Uitvlugt Estates and private cane farmers.

Total sugar production for the year was **60,207.50 Mt** which was 651.30 Mt below the estimated amount of 60,858.80 Mt, representing an achievement of 98.92% of the targeted production.

Estate	Cane Processed (Mt)			Sugar Produced (Mt)			TC/TS		
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
Albion	376,462.4	433,145.8	56,683.5	30,802.9	32,018.3	1,215.4	12.22	13.53	1.31
Rose Hall	63,000.0	14,532.9	-48,467.1	5,165.0	1,031.5	-4,133.5	12.20	14.09	1.89
Blairmont	223,775.4	250,202.9	26,427.5	17,510.9	18,962.5	1,451.6	12.78	13.19	0.42
Uitvlugt	95,102.8	108,606.6	13,503.8	7,380.0	8,195.3	815.3	12.89	12.86	-0.02
Industry	758,340.6	806,488.3	48,147.7	60,858.8	60,207.5	-651.3	12.46	13.34	0.88

Table 3: Actual and Budgeted Cane and Sugar Production for 2023

Cane Yields

Average cane yields in 2023 were 40.92 TC/ha against 44.63 TC/ha in 2022, and 2.63 units lower than the year estimates. The yields for 2023 were not better than those obtained in 2022, with an overall decline of 3.71 TC/ha. The most significant deviation from estimates was obtained at the Albion Estate where the actual yield for the year was 37.99 TC/ha against the estimate of 48.44 TC/ha. Sugar Recovery saw a decline from previous year with the Industry achieving a sugar recovery of 13.40TC/TS compared to a Budget of 12.46 TC/TS, A 93.02% achievement.

1.4 Labour Attendance

Agriculture operations continue to suffer from low labour turnout, particularly Cane Harvesters; this would have affected the harvesting rate and the delivery of fresh canes at the optimal age/maturity to the factories with a negative impact on recoveries.

As shown in Table 4 below, turnout reduced in 2023 compared to 2022 which is 57.0% compared to the 45.0% recorded in 2022.

Cane - Harvesters Attendance - 2023						2022
Estate / Crop	Albion %	Rose Hall %	Blairmont %	Uitvlugt %	Industry Avg. %	Industry Avg. %
1 st Crop 2023	44	0	50	67	54	44
2 nd Crop 2023	58	59	50	69	59	46
Year 2023	51	59	50	68	57	45

Table 4: Cane Harvesters Attendance for 2023 and 2022

1.5 Land Preparation, Planting, Supplying and Infield Drainage

Land Preparation

In 2023, the Albion, Blairmont and Uitvlugt Estates together completed 5,970.8Ha tillage as compared to 3,043.6Ha in 2022. This represents a 77.3% achievement of the budgeted 7,721.6 Ha. This low achievement was due mainly to the high soil moisture condition as a result of the rainfall experienced during the cropping period coupled with machinery downtime.

Planting

The Estates completed 4,621.6 hectares of planting against a budget of 6,860.3 hectares (67.4% achievement), which is an increase against the previous year when 57.7% of the budget was achieved. At ICBU the focus was placed on the establishment of farmers' fields.

Supplying

The volume of supplying required in fields that were semi-mechanically planted continues to be high, indicating the need for greater attention to quality and standards of work with this method of planting. Most of this supplying was done during the out-of-crop periods or when planters were not engaged in planting and efforts were concentrated on repairing prime-cycle (Plants to 2nd Ratoon).

Estate	Year 2023			Estate Cultivation (Ha)
	Land Preparation (Ha)	Planting (Ha)	Supplying (Ha)	
Albion	2,337.90	1,839.60	261.90	9,616.00
Rose Hall	1,338.30	759.60	144.20	3,630.80
Blairmont	1,496.40	1,225.30	560.60	5,721.30
Uitvlugt	604.50	689.30	360.10	1,830.90
Uitvlugt - Farmers	193.70	107.80	-	3,039.60
Industry	5,970.80	4,621.60	1,326.80	23,838.60

Table 5: Land Preparation, Planting and Supplying completed in 2023

Infield Drainage

The estates had adequate resources to achieve their programmes. The maintenance of the rotary ditchers was a challenge

The limited labour that is available (shovel-men) is used mainly for re-shaping and grading of drains in plant-cane fields after planting.

Overall achievement for the year 2023 was 90.2% of the budgeted work as compared to 61.0% the previous year.

1.6 Fertilizing, Weed and Rodent Control

Fertilizing

The adequate availability of agro chemicals was a challenge during different periods of the year. This in itself did not allow for the required timely application for optimum results and plant growth.

Nevertheless, the estates management to address some of the critical needs during the period, labour availability for application was the main concern. Off-course achievement of the operational timelines were missed hence an indirect impact on subsequent yield.

Weed Control

Chemical Weed Control (CWC) activities were similarly affected by shortages of labour across all estates. To compensate for this, greater use was made of boom-sprayers and the aircraft for herbicide application when conditions were favourable. Some of the aerial programme was outsourced. The ‘no-fly zone’ continues to be a major issue for the Estates as it significantly limits the aerial application of herbicides and cane ripeners.

Rodent Control

The level of rodent damage on all four estates has been reduced through intensive, integrated pest management practices involving damage surveys, hunting, baiting and cultural practices such as circle-burning and better sanitation of surrounding dams. Pre-harvest circle-burning was done in most areas as a proven means of trapping larger amounts of the pest

At the end of the year, the average Fresh Stalk Damage (FSD) recorded for each of the four estates ranged between 0.0% and 0.2%, well below the economic threshold level of 0.5%. Due to the shortage of designated workers, rodent-control work was intensified during the out-of-crop periods, with the aid of cane harvesters. Table 6 gives a breakdown of the critical monitoring data.

Activity		Albion	Rose Hall	Blairmont	Uitvlugt	Industry
Surveillance	Hectares Surveyed	4,893.3	2,529.3	6,736.2	7,463.2	21,622.0
	% FSD Recorded	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hunting of Rodents	Hectares Hunted	2,164.0	1,319.2	44,997.1	28,665.8	77,146.1
	Total Rats Caught	461.0	171.0	8,920.0	13,300.0	22,852.0
	Rats Caught / Hectare	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
	Man-days Used Hunting	90.0	65.0	1,968.0	1,430.0	3,553.0
	Rats Caught / Man-day	5.1	2.6	4.5	9.3	6.4
Baiting of Fields	Total Hectares Baited	12,772.2	6,514.8	23,693.3	12,203.8	55,184.1
	Total Baits Used (kg)	3,459.1	1,327.3	6,422.8	2,877.8	14,087.0
	KG Bait used / Ha	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3

Table 6: Rodent Control Data for 2023

Water Management

The Corporation operates and maintains 54 drainage and eight (8) irrigation pumps across seven (7) Estates (Skeldon to Uitvlugt) that service its needs together with those of adjoining farming and residential communities.

Currently, GuySuCo is executing an agreement with the National Drainage and Irrigation Authority (NDIA) for the operation and maintenance of drainage and irrigation infrastructure of all Estates including those that are not presently in sugar production for which NDIA reimbursed GuySuCo to the tune of \$1.8 Bln in 2023. The management of the ‘Torani Canal’ linking the Canje Creek with the Berbice River also forms part of this contractual arrangement.

Albion Estate currently has four (4) pumps which are inoperable and have been that way for approximately two (2) years now; three (3) of those pumps are the submersible pumps. The cash

constraint faced by the Corporation has been delaying the remedial works; as such, NDIA is assisting with mobile pumps until the issues are resolved.

During the year under review, the GuySuCo representative regularly participates in meetings of the various water management boards/committees such as NDIA, East Demerara and Boerasirie Conservancies. The occupation of reserves continues to be a major restriction to efficient and effective maintenance of drainage channels.

1.7 Private Sugarcane Farming

Cane farmers across the country contributed 3.5 % towards GuySuCo sugar production for 2023.

Albion Farmers

Port Mourant United Co-op Society has 334.7 hectares of cane land but only 67.0 hectares under cane. However, they are now expressing renewed interest in cultivating the remaining 267.7 hectares to supply the Albion factory. This will add to the already existing 231.0 hectares under canes at Mr. Roy Hanuman's farm.

Mr. Kase Singh, who has 191.4 hectares of land located at the back of the Port Mourant United Co-op Society area continued to show interest in the cultivation of canes on his farm, however development has been slow.

When all farmer lands are fully cultivated it will add an additional 459.1 hectares to the already existing 298 hectares totaling 757.1 hectares of canes for farmers at Albion estate.

Uitvlugt Farmers

The corporation leased a total of 3,303 hectares of land to private cane farmers at Uitvlugt estate in addition to the existing 225 hectares of farmers' land on the West Bank of Demerara. Interestingly, only 1,636.7 hectares from the 3,303 leased on the estate are currently under canes. The reluctance to cultivate is attributed to the low sugar price obtained coupled with the high TC/TS and the history of frequent factory downtime.

Challenges for Uitvlugt Farmers

Farmers faced significant difficulty in sourcing fertilizers and herbicides during the period under review. This was because Guysuco was also out of stock.

There is a growing shortage of labour to work in the farmer's cultivation, thus farmers are now faced with investing in mechanized equipment and/ or going out of business. This will be a costly venture for small-scale farmers unless some form of financing is made available.

Most of the farmers are heavily dependent on the Estate in achieving their work plan.

1.8 Agriculture Support

Agricultural Statistics / Information Management Systems

The Agricultural Statistics Unit of the department continued to aggregate and collate agricultural production data from all Estates, and to facilitate the use of such data as a means of decision-making, monitoring progress and productivity of agricultural operations and the use of resources on the Estates.

The continual improvement of the daily and weekly operation reports, the Field Record System (FRS) and the training of Estate personnel in the use and updating of these in-house monitoring tools were key areas of focus for this unit. Also, this unit provides critical production data to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Agricultural Engineering

The Agricultural Engineering team continued to give critical support to operating locations to ensure resources were utilized in accordance with manufacturers' guidelines and consistent with corporate expectations. Monitoring of productivity or machinery performance, fuel and lubricants usage and spares procurement were the main areas of attention. These activities were achieved through regular visits to the Estates.

The Engineers continued with several of the agricultural mechanization initiatives that commenced the previous year, particularly field layout development at Albion. The Engineers were also engaged in training staff to execute the work plan being implemented and also to understand the operational and maintenance requirements of field equipment.

The general focus of this unit is to promote the mechanization of agricultural operations as a means of improving agricultural productivity and to better utilize available human resources. The limitation of the project is the availability of equipment.

Field Equipment

With the acquisition of eight GAME model tractors the tillage fleet still need further improvement; the TM 7030's and 135's are aged and need replacement.

The use of the mechanical harvesting equipment at Albion was limited due to a lack of investment in the road transport trucks to complete the system design, there was very limited availability of contractors' lorries in numbers and when required.

With the limited investment made, the fleet of machinery, implements and cane punts on the estates did not allow for maximum utilization of opportunity time or the achievement of work programmes. Also, as a result of the difficulties with cash flow, the timely procurement of spares and lubricants was affected, which in turn impacted negatively on machine availability. Workshops continue to use their initiatives to improvise and reuse components to keep machines operable.

For the period the following pieces of equipment was acquired – Eight GAME 85 ATX tractors, four GAME 75 ATX tractors (tillage and conversion), one Billet mechanical cane harvester, three tillage tractors (Case model), and Seven Bell loaders.

Conversion Equipment

Eight GAME 85 ATX tractors with earth moving scraper boxes equipped with laser control levellers were acquired to improve capacity in achieving the field layout development for mechanization.. This adds to the existing fleet of five Versatile Bhuler tractors in operation. The machines were spilt four each between Albion and Blairmont estates.

Machine Availability and Utilization

The Field Work Shops continue to build on the progress they have made coupled with the training and involvement from Agriculture Services Department (ASD) engineers which would have impacted their performance. The majority of the staff at the Estates possesses the technical back ground as it relates to their job; however, there is a need for further management and leadership skills development and going forward, this area should be given more attention in order to improve.

The Field Work Shops continue to lose artisans to the oil and gas sector, and other entities, primarily as a result of the remuneration package. All the Estates have a shortage of tradesmen (mechanics, electricians and welders) which is affecting quality and productivity and should be addressed. Training requirements should be prioritized urgently.

The Estates have conducted trade tests to upgrade the artisans and operators in the mechanical tillage department. Also, in-house training was done on Estates for tillage operators and mechanics, whilst the Agriculture Services Department conducted training for the bell loader operators on all the Estates.

The Field Work Shops and their staff must be commended for keeping the aged fleet in an operable state, despite the limitation of resources – skills and spares. The recapitalization of the field machinery fleet will increase availability and impact positively in achieving the work programmes of the Estates.

The utilization rates of our tillage and drain-digging tractors, excavators, and bell cane loaders are significantly lower than optimal levels. To improve this, a collaborative effort is necessary. This may involve reviewing operator compensation packages to incentivize higher productivity.

ACTIVITIES	ALBION		ROSE HALL		BLAIRMONT		UITVLUGT	
	%		%		%		%	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
TILLAGE	62.4	60.8	74.5	71.3	63.1	66.6	77.3	48.6
D / DIGGING	73.0	59.6	76.3	76.0	60.1	64.6	88.1	40.2
EXCAVATOR	76.1	68.5	55.5	47.4	45.0	47.3	44.0	25.2
BELL LOADER	79.9	80.9	-	78.6	67.4	57.9	62.9	35.0

Table 7: Machinery Usage

Central Work Shop (CWS) – Albion Estate

The CWS continues to play a vital role in the manufacturing and reconditioning of various types of components for GuySuCo factories, field machinery and third-party jobs. The responsibility of the land conversion unit remained under the CWS and the Agriculture Service Department (ASD).

In 2023, the staff of the Agriculture Services Department (ASD) continued to monitor the availability and utilization of agro-chemicals, field equipment, and personal protective equipment (PPE) while liaising with other departments to ensure the relevant resources are made available to the operating units. The team also provided technical advice to the Estates as required.

The Engineering and Operations team routinely visited Estates to review work activities and standards for land preparation, planting, drainage, crop husbandry, and harvesting operations. Such visits to Estates also facilitated the identification of critical issues affecting operations and production, sequencing of field operations and work planning with agriculture staff to improve on gaps identified. On such visits, record-keeping for the various work activities and the condition of agro-chemical inventories and storage facilities are routinely examined. Theoretical and practical training of operators was also conducted by the technical team.

Further, reports emanating from the Agriculture Audit team highlighted the areas in which special attention must be given to improve overall performance.



Land Conversion



Empoldering Operations



Bell Loading Operations



Cane Transport

2 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

In 2023, the Agriculture Research Departments continued to monitor, offer advice and support the Estates, when technical assistance and advice were required. 2023 was a very dry year across the industry, following a wet 2022. Drier than normal precipitation levels were experienced across the industry, which exceeded the established long term means for all locations. The mean annual rainfall across the industry was 1470 mm, 29.5 % below the established 64 year historical Long Term Mean (LTM).

All estates experienced drier than normal weather patterns during the primary rainfall season, due to the extension of El Niño conditions, which commenced during the second quarter of 2023. The months of July, August, September, October, November and particularly December, realized a significantly low total of 55 mm of rainfall for the industry, compared to 225 mm for the historical mean. As a consequence, estates were unable to adequately irrigate fields and considerable strain was placed on the limited resources available for irrigation purposes. There was also a general reduction in readily available fresh water resources for the flooding and irrigating of fields, and the re-circulation of water in many instances, had to be done.

Within the Breeding and Selection Section, the department commenced 2023 with zero seedlings, 1186 clones and 220 stage III varieties. During the first month of the year, 14,305 seedlings were planted. However, no standard (DB7869- commercial, DB51362- quality) were planted to facilitate comparative analysis. Three hundred and ten (310) varieties (228 germplasms, 21 'stage III' and 61 'stage IV') were planted at QHE 14 for the purpose of extension. Nine hundred and sixty two (962) of the one thousand one hundred and eighty six (1,186) clones planted at Riverside 13 were examined, 504 of which were selected utilizing a lowered selection pressure. Twenty-eight DB2015 and six DB2017 varieties, exhibited characters acceptable for further evaluation.

D 9017 currently occupy the largest area in cane across the industry (40.52%), followed by DB9633 (15.62%). The standard commercial variety DB7869 occupies 3.70% (609.4 ha), the majority of which is cultivated at Albion (440.3 ha). Stages V and VI varieties occupies 775.8 ha (4.72%), across the industry.

Within the Plant protection department, there was no report of any major outbreak or severe infestation of neither major nor minor pest species. However, the usual seasonal upsurges of some major pest species, at endemic locations and/or sections in the cultivations, were experienced along with the usual damaging effects. The main activities of the Entomology section of the Plant Protection Unit (PPU) in 2023, centered on the monitoring and management of the Industry's sugarcane pests and the established management programmes, across the industry. Routine monitoring activities for the major pest species- the Sugarcane Rat *Holochilus brasiliensis* were carried out on all estates, across the industry. Through-out the year there were a few reports of outbreaks, but not of threatening populations, to result in severe damages.

The current weed management approach at Guysuco continues to emphasize pre-emergent or early post emergent herbicide applications. Screening new formulations and combinations, for efficacy and phyto-toxicity continued at all estates. The objective of the Corporation's Weed Control Policy continues to move towards Integrated Weed Management (IWM), thereby reducing the amount of chemical weed control (CWC) required. With more timely and

improved methods of applications, it is anticipated that the quantities of herbicides used will be reduced.

The Central Analytical & Environmental Monitoring Services (CAEMS) conducted thirty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty five (38,255) analyses, on seven thousand five hundred and sixty two (7,562) samples during the year. The majority of these analyses were required for the monitoring of routine operations and research projects carried out by the Corporation's Agriculture and Factory Departments. 2023 production was higher than 2022 production by approximately 17.6 %, which was mainly due to increase in soils and external analysis.

The Soil and Plant Nutrition Department continued to evaluate the Effect of Various Nitrogen and Potassium Rates; on the Growth, Yield and Quality of different Sugarcane varieties, and progress into the evaluation the performance of various varieties, utilizing varying Fertilizer sources, rates and timing of applications.

2.1 Weather

2023 was a dry year across the industry, following a very wet 2022. Drier than normal conditions were experienced across the industry, with rainfall amounts recorded being less than the established long term means, for all locations.

The mean annual rainfall across the industry was 1470 mm, 29.5 % below the established 64 year historical Long Term Mean.

Location	Annual rainfall 2023 (mm)	Annual rainfall 2022 (mm)	Annual rainfall 68 years mean (mm)
Albion	2651	1397	1713
Rose Hall	2538	1457	1832
Blairmont	2202	1088	1749
Uitvlugt	3390	1861	2636
Industry Average	2804	1470	1979

Table 8: Individual Location Total Rainfall for 2023 and 2022 and 68 Years LTM

All estates experienced drier than normal weather patterns during the primary rainfall season, due to the extension of El Niño conditions, which commenced during the second quarter of 2023. The months of July, August, September, October, November and particularly December, realized a significantly low total of 55 mm of rainfall for the industry, compared to 225 mm for the historical mean.

As a consequence, estates were unable to adequately irrigate fields and considerable strain was placed on the limited resources available for irrigation purposes. There was also a general reduction in readily available fresh water resources for the flooding and irrigating of fields, and the re-circulation of water in some instances had to be done.

While considerable achievements were realized in relation to land preparation activities, generally, conditions experienced during the year negatively affected opportunities for the full utilization of labour, fertilizing, planting and cane transport operations, and will more likely result in considerable economic losses in cane and sugar production due to the growth, re-growth and subsequent development of plants being affected as a result of reduced photosynthetic rates. Death of plants was also very prevalent, particularly upon the dambeds of areas planted during the latter half of 2023.

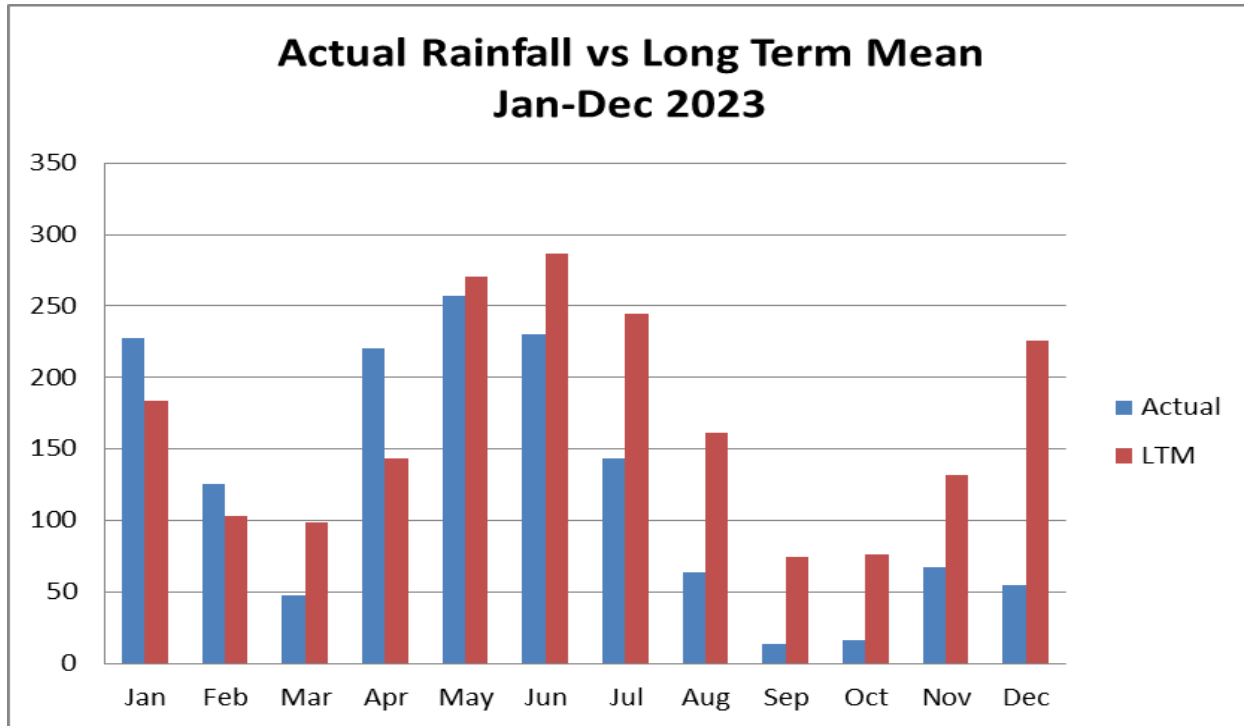


Table 9: Actual Rainfall vs Long-Term Mean - 2023

2.2 Plant Protection

General Pest Monitoring & Management Activities

Throughout the year 2023, the Entomology section of the Plant Protection Unit (PPU) primarily focused on overseeing the monitoring and control of the sugarcane pests, within the industry. The department efforts revolved around executing a well-established management program, involving rigorous data collection, analysis, extension visits, rodenticides evaluation, and targeted training sessions, as required. Due to constraints in resources, the unit did not initiate new research activities during this period.

Fortunately, there were no significant reports of rodent outbreaks across the industry in the past year. Vigilant monitoring by the pest management team, allowed for immediate addressing of

any concerns raised with prompt actions taken by both Estate and Head Office personnel. Plans were devised to enhance baiting and hunting activities, while emphasizing the importance of cultivation sanitation, aiming to further mitigate any potential rodent issues.

In the latter part of this reporting year, FSD activities were visual in the cultivations mainly at Rosehall, Blairmont and Uitvlugt Estate. The usual seasonal upsurges of some major pests' species at endemic locations and/or sections in the cultivations were experienced, along with the usual damaging effects. The following are summaries of major activities for 2023.

2.3 Biological Control of a Major Sugarcane Pest

The Industry's Biological Control Programme for the major stem borer pest species; *Diatraea* spp., continued with further successes in the laboratory rearing, field releasing and establishment programme. Rearing and releasing continued at three (3) Estate locations, mainly due to an incomplete rearing facility, at Rosehall Estate. Thus, Albion's facility is being used to serve both Estates. *Cotesia* production has shown a reduction across the industry, during in the latter half of the year, mainly due to the prolonged El Niño weather condition 2023.

The laboratory saw a total emergence of around 3,549,637 *Cotesia* adults, with a 12% decrease from last year, primarily due to fewer healthy larvae available. This was achieved with a 75.0% laboratory parasitism rate and a male to female ratio of approximately 1:1.5. Out of this production, 97.0% (3,927,682 adults) were released into the sugarcane ecosystem, accompanied by the release of 112,527 cocoons across the industry. Monthly surveys indicated an average 37.4% field parasitism, from this year's releases in the ecosystem.

Notably, Uitvlugt Estate recorded the highest adult production with 91.0% lab parasitism, while Blairmont and Albion achieved over 70% laboratory rearing efficiency. Rosehall achieved 59% laboratory efficiency. Field establishment of the parasitoid seemed strongest at Uitvlugt (58.0%) and Albion (42.5%)

Monitoring Activity of *Metagonistylum Minense* (Amazon fly)

Monthly field monitoring activities tracked the presence of the *D. saccharalis* host larvae and assessed the effectiveness of the Bio-control agent, *Metagonistylum minense* (Amazon fly), across four Estate locations, consistently throughout the year. The annual summary of these surveys unveiled a predominant 66.7% field parasitism level, observed within Uitvlugt Estate's sugarcane ecosystem. Additionally, data gathered from monthly recoveries of *D. centrella* species across the four Estates, indicated an average 8.95% parasitism rate on this species by the Amazon fly. The sustained parasitism of Amazon fly on *D. saccharalis* signifies its continued activity, reinforcing its role as a field-established parasitoid, following the cessation of broad-spectrum insecticide spraying. This shift in policy has effectively contributed to the restoration and enhancement of natural biodiversity, within the sugar cane ecosystem.

Rodent Monitoring & Management

Routine monitoring activities for the major pest species- the sugarcane rat *Holochilus brasiliensis*; were carried out on all estates across the industry. Through-out the year there was no report of a major outbreak across the industry, however; threatening population was evident at Blairmont Estate which resulted in severe damages. As a result of labour shortage on the Berbice Estates, adequate monitoring (especially baiting and hunting) was not achieved. Damage levels were below the average 0.5% fresh stalk damage for all Estates at the end of this reporting year. However, the usual seasonal upsurges were evident in and around endemic sections and locations on all Estate, especially on the known rodent endemic Estates; Uitvlugt and Blairmont. From a total of 32,164.4 running hectares surveyed across the industry an average 0.1% fresh stalk damage was revealed. All locations experienced damages through-out the year with increased activity during rainy seasons. Most of the damages reported were associated with seasonal migrations. Strategic/Prophylactic baiting was continuously carried out on all Estates guided mainly by; quantitative fresh stalk damage surveys (F.S.D.), in young canes and guard-up measures were put in place during the crop and high activity seasons to curtail inter and intra-field movements. Baiting was achieved on approximately 16,744.7 fields at an industry average rate of 500 grams per hectare. Hunting activities where and when carried out on Estates resulted in a total of 26,852 rats caught

Extension & Training

Routine and un-schedule extension visits to Estates were carried out, by the section, throughout the year, mainly as a result of and following Estates' requests for pest infestation verification and technical assistance for solving pest and related management problems because of isolated upsurges in some major and minor pest species. Following visits, detailed reports including guidelines and recommendations for Estates actions/implementation were provided.

2.4 Weed Management

The Corporation currently has no Velpar; which is used to treat Guinea grass, a problem weed within the sugarcane cultivation. Glyphosate balance as at Dec 29, 2023 was 156.6 litres. This herbicide is used to treat problem weeds such as *Brachiaria* spp. (tanner grass, para grass) *Echinochloa pyramidalis* (antelope grass) and *Echinochloa polystachya* (elephant grass) and also as a pre tillage treatment. The Corporation has no Regent in stock. This insecticide is used to treat termites within the sugarcane ecosystem. Round-up Ultra (a herbicide used for the ripening of sugarcanes) needs to be replenished to continue with the ripening programme for the 1st crop of 2024. As such, it is necessary to replenish these herbicides and insecticide to continue the timely treatment of these problem weeds and termites within the cultivation.

The Corporation has discontinued the usage of Arsenal. The balance of this herbicide in stock was 33.5 litres. Since this herbicide will no longer be used by the corporation, it is recommended to utilize the balance.

The other herbicides and rodenticides except for Asulox, Fusilade, Igran, 2,4-D, Starane, Surfactant, Diuron, Storm, Raticate and Bromadiolone are expected to be utilized before the end of the 1st crop of 2024, based on the requirements by the Estates.

Use Of Drone For Herbicide Applications

GuyDrones is a company that utilizes drone technologies to provide services to the agriculture sector for example the Rice Industry and other sectors in Guyana such as the Housing sector. This technology was utilized within the sugarcane cultivation for the application of herbicides at Blairmont and Uitvlugt Estates. The use of this technology boosted the Estates herbicide programme positively since labour was and is a limiting factor in this area. It is recommended that the Corporation continues to utilize this technology to apply herbicides to the sugarcane fields.



Herbicide Evaluation



Flooded Field

2.5 Central Analytical & Environmental Monitoring Services

38,255 analyses were conducted on 7,562 samples during the year. The majority of these analyses were required for the monitoring of routine operations and research projects carried out by the Corporation’s Agriculture and Factory Departments.

Description	Leaf Analyses	Soil Analyses	Sugar Analyses	Water Analyses	Misc. Analyses	Total Analyses
GuySuCo	3,508	27,792	2,757	1,410	136	35,603
External Agencies	8	136	0	1,358	74	1,576
Quality Control	316	263	234	131	132	1,076
TOTAL – 2023	3,832	28,191	2,991	2,889	342	38,255
TOTAL – 2022	3,940	37,549	4,055	4,314	413	50,271

Table 10: Analyses Completed in 2023 and 2022



The UV-Vis Spectrophotometer



The Atomic Absorption Spectrometer

2.6 Quality Control

Training/Extension

The unit continued to provide technical assistance to the Estates by monitoring the operation of laboratory equipment and conducting (or facilitating the conduct of) maintenance and repair works, through the unit's Laboratory Analyst and Instrument Technician.

The following in-house training for laboratory technicians were conducted:

- Additional training in the Operation of the Atomic absorption Spectrometer and the UV-VIS Spectrophotometer.
- GY170:2009 Certification training on documentation and implementation.
- Analytical chemistry training on precision and accuracy calculations.
- Methods validation and quality control
- Methods calculation and new methods

Quality Control (Quality Assurance Programme)

International proficiency testing continued during the year for plant tissue in collaboration with the International Plant Analytical Exchange (IPE) at the Wageningen University in the Netherlands, as part of the unit's quality assurance programme.

Quality Control

The precision of several sugar and water analyses remained within acceptable ranges in 2022, as the unit maximized the use of quality control charts (QCC) in its quality assurance programme.

Quality Assurance Annual Report

Over the years, the team supported and has been an integral part of sugar production by giving technical, research, testing and analytical work to improve sugar yield and production. To improve our scientific research, analytical work and critical testing our laboratory aim is to be accredited. As a result, there will be continuous improvement because of regular reassessment which will make continual improvements to the laboratory's operations.

The benefits of accreditation/certification would be national and international recognition of our laboratory's competence and increase customers' confidence. It will also aid the department to be on par with international best practices and standards to better compete with other laboratories.

2.7 Environmental Monitoring

Inlet and Effluent Streams

Physico-chemical monitoring of Estate inlet and effluent streams for agriculture and factory processing operations, irrigation and drainage water for agriculture operations, tailings pond samples for controlled waste discharge, intake and outlet water for factory processing and wastewater from agriculture and factory operations continued during 2023.

Cultivation Intake and Drainage

The quality of source water remained constant when compared to previous averages, with some slight improvement in most parameters in 2023.



Sample Weighing Area



Resuscitated Soil Lab

3 FACTORY OPERATIONS

The year 2023 sugar production was 60,207.52 metric tonnes (Mt) as against a budget of 60,858.77 metric tonnes, a shortfall of 651.25 metric tonnes of sugar. This was due to inconsistent cane supply caused by strike at Albion in 1st crop, poor cane quality, inclement weather at all locations in 1st crop. The low turnout of labour force contributed to the inconsistent cane supply and poor “Kill to Mill Time (BGI) which subsequently affected factory performance.

Blairmont and Albion factories had long downtime (mechanical and operational issue) at the beginning of the second crop 2023.

3.1 Factory Efficiency

Factory time efficiency and overall recovery fluctuated due to factories downtime, low steam and intermittent supply of low quality canes.

The parameters primarily affected were factory time efficiency (FTE), average weekly grinding time (AGT), burn-to-grind interval (BGI) and overall recovery (OR). The strike action in 2nd crop and poor labour turnout generally contributed to low BGI. Blairmont Factory performance stood out as the best in terms of factory time efficiency and boiling house recovery.

Year 2023	ALBION		ROSE HALL		BLAIRMONT		UITVLUGT	
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
Tonnes cane per Hour	167.98	168.00	83.13	110.00	102.03	102.00	103.56	105.00
Factory Time Efficiency	85.89	93.00	85.70	93.00	88.27	93.00	86.45	93.00
Pol Extraction	92.76	93.41	89.37	92.06	91.58	91.63	92.52	92.77
Bagasse Moisture	49.18	49.50	49.85	49.50	49.53	49.50	49.85	49.50
Final Molasses Purity	33.53	33.25	34.45	32.00	33.60	33.00	33.07	33.00
Boiling House Recovery	85.01	85.30	84.36	86.43	85.23	85.43	84.55	85.12
Overall Recovery	79.06	79.68	75.40	79.56	78.05	78.28	78.22	78.96
Sugar Pol	97.97	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.38	98.50	98.04	98.00
Pol % cane	9.18	10.06	9.19	10.10	9.55	9.73	9.46	9.06
TC/TS	13.53	12.22	14.09	12.20	13.19	12.78	13.25	12.89
BGI (0-48 hrs.)	28.00	80.00	21.05	80.00	53.66	80.00	43.78	80.00

Table 11: Factory Efficiency Parameters as compared with the Budget for 2023

LOCATION	Industrial Action (Hours)	Out of Cane (Hours)	Factory Time Loss (Hours)
Albion	9.08	2,110.72	423.57
Rose Hall	0	367.83	29.17
Blairmont	20.83	1,588.69	325.91
Uitvlugt	0	975.59	164.37
Total	29.91	5,042.86	943.03

Table 12: Out of Cane and Factory Time Loss Hours

3.2 Production Time Loss

Production time loss due to factory downtime was above budget mostly in 2nd crop at Albion, Blairmont and Uitvlugt while production time loss due to out of cane was high both crops on all the Estates. The main problems were as follows:

Albion Factory	Repair to #1 boiler western blow down valve
	Repair to clarifier drive
	Repair to leaking tubes in #2 boiler
	Power failure due to #4 MW turbine tripped
	Repair to leaking superheater tube in #1 boiler
	#4 mill turbine stop valve spindle key sheared.
	#1 TA set stop valve stuck.
	Replacing HDRK non-drive end bearing.
	#2 mill turbine auxiliary oil pump motor burnt.
	HDRK hood choked
Rose Hall Factory	Replacing damaged slats on #2 mill intercarrier
	#3 mill bed choked due to heavy droppings
	Low Steam
Blairmont Factory	#1 mill trash plate crown side arm slopped off pivot pin
	CC3eastern tension pulley shaft sheared (Northern side)
	Repair to CC1 eastern side wall
	#3 boiler FD fan motor yellow phase burnt.
	CC1carrier control malfunctioned
	Feeder table drag chain snapped
Low Steam	
Uitvlugt Factory	Punt dumper N/S hoisting not lifting
	Changing damaged hydraulic line on weigh hopper
	#1 ACC wear strip hooked on wooden liner
	Punt dumper cradle fell into cane scale hopper
	#1 intercarrier center row link pin sheared causing carrier to hook on feed roll
	Bagasse elevator paddles broke and head shaft sprocket key sheared.
	#1 knives choked due to heavy trash and tops
	Cane suspended over #2 ACC
	Low steam

Major Capital investments during the year 2023 included the following:

- Mobile Industrial Sugar Bag Stacker Trolley Mounted at Albion Estate
- One Engine Assembly Complete at Albion Estate
- Building of Packaging Plant - Phase #1 Civil Works at Albion Estate
- Rehabilitation of #2 Boilers Chimney at Albion Estate
- Rehabilitation of Govenor at Rose Hall Estate
- Auto Transformer for Drainage Pumps at Rose Hall Estate
- Rehabilitation of Process House Roof at Rose Hall Estate

- Rehabilitation of Resurface Factory Floor at Rose Hall Estate
- Replacement of Factory Pumps Complete With Motors And Starters at Rose Hall Estate
- Delivery of Boiler Water Management Control System at Rose Hall Estate
- Delivery of One Set Mill Rolls at Rose Hall Estate
- Steam Turbine Complete With Single Reduction Gearbox at Rose Hall Estate
- Rehabilitation of Mill Roller/Gantry Roof at Rose Hall Estate
- Rehabilitation of Mills And Pre-milling Roof at Rose Hall Estate
- The Supply and Delivery of 7/16” Chain Steel Required for Rose Hall Estate
- Rehabilitation of Blairmont Estate Sugar Wharf
- Rehabilitation of Rotor Turbine #1 and #2 at Uitvlugt Estate.



Cane Processing



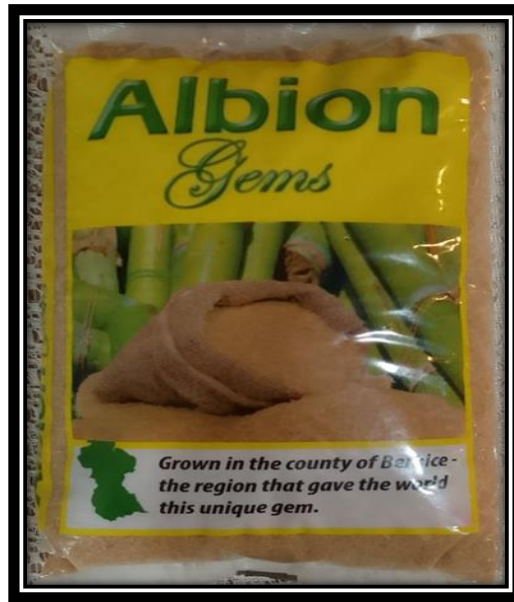
Factory Process

4 MARKETING

In 2023, the Guyana Sugar Corporation produced just over 60,000 metric tonnes of sugar. Despite facing unforeseen challenges that affected the industry's overall performance, the Corporation managed to meet its production goals.

Throughout the year, the Marketing Department actively engaged in various local events, such as the Agricultural Expo and World Food Day, to promote GuySuCo's products and attract both local and international investors. Notable participations included events like the Berbice Expo, showcasing the corporation's dedication to expanding its market presence.

In a significant move, the Corporation launched the Albion Gems brand at the Agricultural Expo 2023, marking a strategic step towards enhancing its product portfolio.



4.1 Export Sales

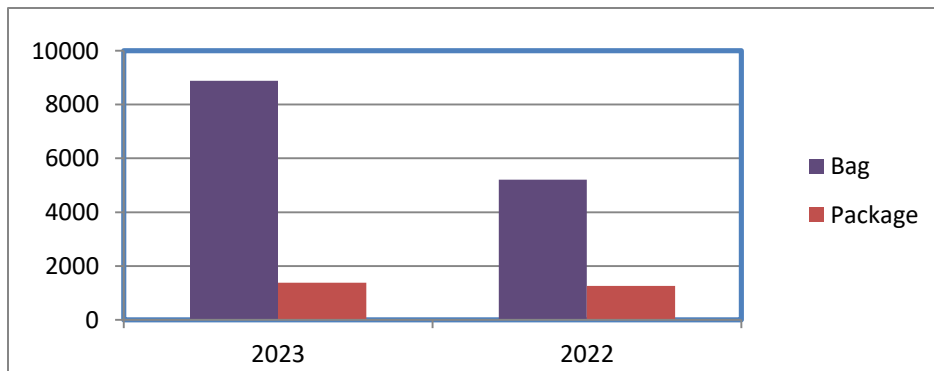
- **USA Market**

During 2023, GuySuCo exported 25,000 Mt bulk sugar shipments to American Sugar Refining Inc.

- **CARICOM and Regional Markets**

The CARICOM Single Market Trade policy has allowed the Corporation to continue trading within the Community without restrictions; recording total bagged sugar sales for the year 2023 at 8,878.55 Mt and 1,374.05 Mt in packaged sugar sales.

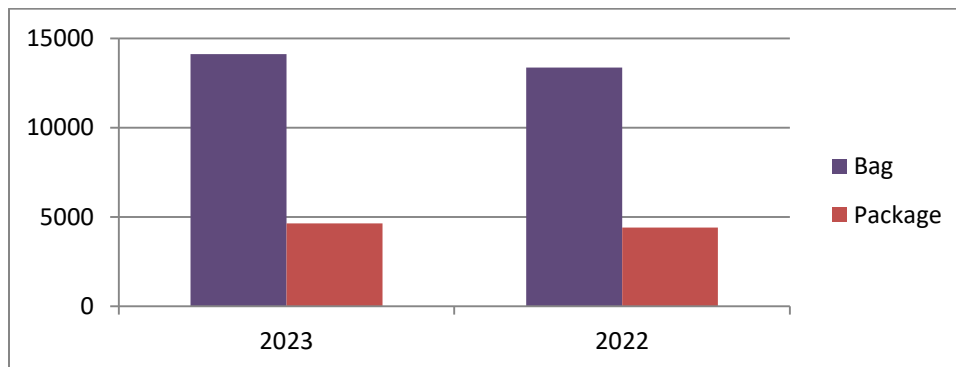
Regional Bagged and Package Sugar Sales Comparison - 2023 vs. 2022



4.2 Local Market 2023

Using the same strategy of 2022, the local market was adequately catered for by the Corporation. The local market saw an increase in bagged sugar sales in excess of 700 Mt more than the amount sold in 2022. On the other hand, packaged sugar sales recorded a notable rise of 200 Mt. The total package sales recorded for 2023 is 4,633.03 Mt.

Local Bagged and Packaged Sugar Sales Comparison - 2023 vs. 2022



4.3 Molasses

Molasses sales to Demerara Distiller Limited in 2023 were 27,142.64 Mt while local bottled molasses sales were 85 cases.



5 INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT (ISD)

The Information Systems Department objectives in 2023 were a continuation of its efforts in 2022 which is to use information technologies to provide support to GuySuCo's operations and management. These initiatives continue to transform the way we work by: enhancing data collection, data processing and data analysis; and provide tools for better work coordination, process monitoring and performance analysis. These should lead to improved process efficiency and more informed management decisions and ultimately improved productivity and production.

In the area of Agriculture, work continued on the expansion of the use of mobile devices in the cultivation to capture and process cane harvesting information using the Workshare application. This application was expanded to the harvesting gangs at Rosehall Estate, having already been implemented at Albion.

For the Factory, the Factory Information System (FIS), (a computerised solution to automate data collection and processing in the sugar manufacturing process), was due to go live at Albion in the 2nd crop, however due to reluctance from the staff to use the application, the go-live has been pushed back to 2024.

Other Major Achievements and Activities for 2023

- Rollout of an in-house developed pharmaceutical application that manages the drug inventory of the dispensaries across GuySuCo. This application assists with drugs accountability and can provide drug usage patterns, among other reports.
- Rollout of a leave management application for Senior and PS staff. This application was implemented for Head Office senior staff and will be extended to the Estates senior staff in 2024.
- Training continued to be a focus area. Several training sessions were conducted on the Oracle application, GSA (GuySuCo Stores Application), the payroll applications Sugarpay, Junior & Staff Payroll, and Microsoft excel.
- In the area of Inventory and Procurement, regular reports continue to be provided senior executives to aid in timely monitoring of the procurement process. Minor modifications were also made to the procurement application to facilitate better usability.
- Payroll processing was efficiently handled throughout the year including the retroactive payment of the 6.5% across the board increase. There was one issue relating to under deduction of PAYE that necessitated correction in 2024.
- To assist users and senior management in their various capacities across the industry, ISD facilitated the purchase of 66 computers which is expected to improve the way the users work and their delivery of timely and accurate output.

- As for IT operations, work continued to address information security, upgrading of the datacentre and network infrastructure. A primary server in our primary datacentre was replaced along with several devices across GuySuCo as part of our planned infrastructure upgrade program.
- Finally, as a support department, ISD's main objective continues to be provision of support of the highest quality to all users in the corporation in the area of information technology. This is clearly shown in our Helpdesk statistics where 3,783 support tickets were addressed for the year and 96.5% were resolved within the targeted resolution time.

In terms of staffing, there were three departures in 2023, including the HoD. This resulted in a minor setback in our work plan. These positions along with one other remained unfilled at the end of 2023.

6 HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

The Human Resources Department provides a sustained quality service to its internal and external customers by initiating and implementing appropriate human resources systems and suitable organization development projects, thereby creating an environment to facilitate the recruitment, development, motivation, and retention of our workforce, in enhancing GuySuCo's quest to increase productivity and remain competitive in local and international markets.

The Department, in accordance with agreements, policies and legislation, ensures that every employee is paid a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. It endeavors to provide an attractive and competitive remuneration package and compensate jobs relative to its worth. Further, efforts continued to be made to select and recruit the best possible candidates in the shortest possible time, utilizing both the internal and external advertising media to fill vacancies as they arise. Accordingly, the Corporation is committed to providing promotional opportunities to its employees, based on the needs of the organization and the skills and competencies of the employees.

The table below indicates the various staff movements for the year 2023.

Process	No. of Persons
New Appointments	41
Resignations	42
Retirements	6
Medical Discharge	2
Termination	0
Voluntary termination of Contract	0
Promotions	6
Transfers	18

Table 14: Staff Movements for the Year 2023

6.1 Training

The Training Unit endeavored to ensure that employees were furnished with the requisite information and skills they needed to carry out their duties effectively which will also positively impact the productivity of employees, improve their morale and build their confidence. During the year 2023, 33 of 44 training courses (or 75%) listed in the 2023 Training Plan were completed. A total of 537 employees were exposed to training.

	Planned Training Programmes (Training Plan)	Unplanned Training Programmes (not on Training Plan)
1	Accident Prevention & Investigation	Technical Aspect of processing
2	Occupational Health & Safety	Preventive Maintenance of Diesel Engine - MACORP
3	Hazard Recognition and Control measures – Risk Assessment	Stress Management, Emotional Intelligence and Substance Abuse
4	Land Preparation	Job Evaluation
5	Agrochemical (Weed Control And Fertilizing)	GAME Equipment Training
6	The Cane Plant And Varietal Development	Collective Labour Agreement (Managerial)
7	Cane Assessment	Factory Reporting System
8	Care & Maintenance Of Heavy Wheel Type Machines	Upgrading of Roads and Dams
9	Sampling & Surveying	Industrial Welfare Officer Training
10	Ratoon Management	Improving Cane Transport Utilization
11	Harvesting & Bell Loading	General Security Awareness
12	Pest And Disease Management	Doing It better for greater efficiency
13	Planting and Plant Related Activities	Annual Leave and the Hand Over Procedure
14	Boiler Operations & Maintenance	Record keeping and Record Management
15	Milling Operations & Maintenance	Grievance Procedure
16	Shift & Plant Management	The Procurement Procedure and Team Alignment
17	Sugar Boiling (Refresher)	Confidential Secretaries and Administrative Assistants
18	Welding & Fabrication (Refresher)	Pension Payment, Record Keeping and Accountability
19	Accounts & Wages Operations	Key Aspects of Supervisory Management Part 1.
20	Budget & Cost Control	Key Aspects of Supervisory Management Part 2.
21	First Aid	Ethics and Conduct – Security Department
22	Food Safety & Quality Assurance	Fire Prevention
23	Performance Appraisal	Excavator Operator Training - MACORP
24	Preparation For Retirement	
25	Stress Management And Anger Management	
26	Supervisory Management	
27	Union-Management Seminar	
28	Oracle	
29	Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support	
30	Employee Relations (Grievance & Disciplinary Procedures)	
31	Leadership and Emotional Intelligence	
32	Trauma Team Training	
33	Fixed Asset Management	

Table 15: Training Courses completed in 2023.

Training needs analysis was conducted to inform on training needs using the following data sources:

- Senior staff job descriptions were examined for functional and managerial competencies.
- Estate Managers and Heads of Departments determined shortcomings in competencies for staff in their Departments and indicated these to the Training Unit.
- Training needs are indicated on acting performance evaluation forms.
- Training needs were also extracted from the Performance Appraisal reports

Induction

Induction programmes were conducted for 11 new employees during the year 2023. Employee induction is an effective and efficient means of outlining workplace policies and procedures to new starters, for providing specific information new employees need to know to do their job, and for setting expectations within the larger context of company goals, objectives and the business operation as a whole. The induction process serves to welcome new hires to the business and help them transition into their new role; enabling new employees to feel supported while they adjust. The new employee may be able to add value to the business sooner if they can hit the ground running.

Management Trainees

Entering the world of management can be a difficult and long process for persons; as such, management trainees are brought into an organization with the sole intent of being trained and prepared for a future management role within the company. Needless to say, the experience and training provided throughout these programs can be invaluable, equipping candidates with a comprehensive view of the business as well as its needs. During the year 2023, three (3) persons were recruited for this program and were placed on 7 months of management training.

Assistance to Study

The Corporation assisted four (4) employees with a total amount of \$273,467 to pursue studies in the following courses:

- Association of Chartered Certified Accountant (ACCA)
- Custom Brokerage at Guyana Revenue Authority
- Business Management & Human Resources
- Project Management with Associates Business Executives (ABE)

6.2 Medical Services

The GuySuCo Medical Service's Mission is to provide a sound primary medical care service that will ensure the maintenance and improvement in the health and well-being of the employees, pensioners and dependents of the Guyana Sugar Corporation. This is to aid them in contributing meaningfully to the achievement of the Corporation's productive targets and fulfillment of its corporate social responsibilities.

The service is working to achieve this Mission through its two (2) diagnostic centres (Ogle and Rose Hall) and the 11 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) – all of which remained operational during 2023. At these centres, the Medical staff provided care to persons on 40,101 occasions across the Industry. This reflects a modest increase from the total in 2022, achieving this was no

small task, and it was achieved through the work of people – the employees in the Medical Services.

In regards to staffing, 2023 was characterized by a stable complement of Human Resources in each of the key positions (especially senior staff). However, the junior category of Staff Nurses and Nursing Assistants was severely understaffed – largely due to the relatively low remuneration package being offered in GuySuCo to trained nurses. A proposal was put forward through the Industrial Relations (IR) department to have the salary for Nurses increased. This is pending approval. A better salary will allow for the attraction and retention of trained nurses and will boost the quality of care being offered to the beneficiaries of the Medical Service.

Despite staffing challenges, the medical employees worked as a team to meet the service’s targets and standards, to the extent that over 59,980 medical cases were treated at the PHCCs in 2023. In this effort, medical supplies were expended to the laboratory, radiology and pharmaceutical departments. Adequate laboratory supplies ensured that Annual Medical Exams were reintroduced to the Head Office locations after a two (2) years hiatus. This was greeted by a fair turnout of Head Office staff – about 65% of the set target was achieved.

Achievements for 2023

Notwithstanding the challenges of 2022; the medical services made some significant achievements.

- Securing a more stable supply of pharmaceuticals from the MOH
- Benefitting from training of Medical Staff from the MOH
- Increased number of Annual Medical Examinations at PHCCs

Medical Examinations for 2023

- A total of 2,831 Annual Medical Examinations were done across the Industry for 2023 – a 11% increase compared to 2022
- A total of 2,153 Unscheduled Medical Exams were done

Health Education and Health Promotion activities

Over the period January to December 2023, the medical staff conducted regular Health Education and Health Promotion activities at each PHCC on various topics.

- Chronic Illnesses: Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Cancer, Mental Health
- Compliance with medications
- Healthy diet and exercise
- Substance abuse
- COVID-19

Other forms of Health Education and Promotion activities done during 2021 were:

- Cancer Awareness Month Activities:
 - Health talks
 - Breast examinations
- Blood donation drives for the National Blood Transfusion Service

An analysis of the top 10 medical conditions (by the highest number of cases) seen across all PHCCs for the year 2023 can be found in the table below which indicates Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus as the two (2) most common diseases;

Rank	Medical Conditions	Number of Cases
1	Hypertension	12,571
2	Diabetes	7,811
3	Respiratory Tract Infection	4,072
4	Hyper-Lipidemia	3,821
5	Osteo-Arthritis	2,148
6	Obesity	1,847
7	Peptic Ulcer Disease	1,507
8	Acute Gastro-Enteritis	1,100
9	Ischemic Heart Disease	848
10	Skin Diseases	705

Table 16: Top 10 Medical Conditions seen at all PHCCs according to Number of Cases in 2023.

Infectious Diseases

The Medical service of GuySuCo also tracks the levels of Infectious Diseases among its patient population (see Table IX below).

In 2023, Respiratory Tract infection and Acute Gastro-enteritis were the top two most common Infectious Diseases.

- AN also had the highest total number of infectious cases.
- AN also had the highest number of cases for the top 3 infections: Respiratory Tract infections, acute gastro-enteritis and fungal infections.

There was an outbreak of Dengue on the Coastland during 2023. Most cases were seen in Demerara locations. All cases were uncomplicated.

COVID-19 showed a reduction in cases as compared to 2022. Uitvlugt Estate accounted for the majority of COVID-19 cases.

6.3 GuySuCo Training Centre/Port Mourant (GTC/PM)

The GuySuCo Training Centre/Port Mourant (GTC/PM) continued its four (4) years Apprenticeship Programme of training youths seamlessly post Covid-19, despite the challenges. A daily training day is filled with co-curricular, as well as extra-curricular activities geared towards shaping and fostering our young apprentices in becoming the skilled artisans needed to drive the Guyana Sugar Corporation forward and towards sustainability

GTC/PM, still with a very watchful eye on the Covid-19 wave in Guyana, continued to push its agenda of delivering highly skilled technical training via face-to-face learning in classrooms and workshop practice with the aim of churning out the much-needed skill set in the factories and fields of GuySuCo. The results from the trainees surpassed expectations at the 2023 Guyana Technical Education Examination (GTEE) administered at the institution through the Ministry of Education.

GTC/PM continued to provide a very high quality of technical training by inducting 63 young apprentices via GuySuCo at the institution on August 7, 2023.

National Training Programme For Youth Empowerment (NTPYE) – Evening Class Programme – 2023

GTC/PM in collaboration with the Board of Industrial Training and Government of Guyana/Ministry of Labour, completed the 24 weeks, National Training Project for Youth Empowerment (NTPYE) – Evening Class Programme on November 2nd, 2023. The programme had commenced on April 24, 2023.

The following table shows the number of persons that completed the programme and graduated in 2023.

No.	Disciplines	Number of persons who graduated
1	Electrical Installation (Level 1)	18
2	Motor Vehicle Servicing and Repairs	14
3	Welding and Fabrication	19
4	Refrigeration	16
5	Heavy Duty Equipment Operator	17
Total		84

The following is a summary of the 2023 craft apprentices' recruitment and selection.

Estates	Number of Applicants	Number of applicants who took the examination	Number of candidates shortlisted for interview	Number of Candidates Interviewed	Amount selected
Albion	50	41	28	27	22
Rose Hall	25	25	23	22	20
Blairmont	27	21	18	18	14
Uitvlugt	12	8	8	8	8
Total	114	95	77	75	64

7 REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

For the year ended 31st December, 2023

The Directors of the Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2023.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Corporation is the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture and sale of sugar and molasses from that cane.

Results and Dividends

The financial results of the Corporation are set out on page 46.

In accordance with the policy of the Corporation for many years, no dividends are declared or payable.

Directors

The names of the Directors are set out on page 3. All the Directors are non-executive.

None of the Directors during the year had any material interest in any contract which is of significance in relation to the business of the Corporation.

Directors' remuneration is set out in note 13.2.2 to the Financial Statements.

Corporate Governance

The Board believes that its primary function is to generate sustainable wealth for the shareholder as the key stakeholder in the business. The Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. recognizes the importance and is committed to high standards of corporate governance. This report by the Directors covers the key elements regarding the application by the Corporation of the principles of corporate governance.

(a) The Board:

The Board comprises of twelve (12) non-executive Directors (including the Chairman) and one executive Director (the Chief Executive Officer). The Board considers that each Director is able to bring independent judgment to the Corporation's affairs in all matters. The Board meets not less than 10 times a year. It is responsible for the strategic direction of the Corporation and receives information about the progress of the Corporation and its financial position each month. This information, together with papers required for each Board meeting, is circulated in a timely manner before each meeting.

The Board has established one (1) Committee with defined terms of reference i.e. the Procurement Committee (formerly the Central Tender Committee) which evaluates all tenders for the supply of materials and services above predetermined levels. Also, established are three (3) Sub-Committees, namely, the Audit and Finance Sub-Committee, the Lands Sub-Committee and the Human Resources Committee (formerly the Remuneration Sub-Committee).

(b) Internal Control:

The Board is responsible for the Corporation's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness which is designed to provide reasonable (but not absolute) assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against unauthorized use, the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of the financial information used within the Corporation.

The framework of the Corporation's system of internal control includes:

- an organizational structure with clearly defined lines of responsibility and delegation of authority;
- documented policies, procedures, and authorization limits for all transactions including capital expenditure;
- a comprehensive system of financial reporting. The Board approves the annual budget and actual results are reported against the budget each month. Any significant adverse variance is examined and remedial action is taken. Revised profit forecasts for the year are prepared on a quarterly basis;
- an internal audit function.

The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate risk as no system of control can provide absolute protection against loss.

The Directors are of the opinion, based on information and explanations given by management and the internal auditors, and on comment by the independent auditors on the results of their audit, that the Corporation's internal accounting controls are adequate and that the financial records may reasonably be relied upon for preparing the financial statements and for maintaining accountability for assets and liabilities.

Employees

Staff development and training are provided at all levels and emphasis is placed on both technical and personal development.

GuySuCo is committed to equality of opportunity amongst its employees.

Recruitment, terms of service and career development are based solely on ability and performance.

Pensions

The Corporation's senior staff Pension Scheme is established under an irrevocable trust. The Pension Scheme Management Committee includes employee representatives. The Scheme is managed by Professionals. Both the Committee and the Managers are required to act at all times in accordance with the rules of the Scheme and to have regard to the best interests of the members of the Scheme. The Management Committee controls the investment funds, which are managed by external fund managers. GuySuCo is committed to ensuring that the Scheme is administered in accordance with the highest standards. In addition to the senior staff pension scheme the Corporation pays an ex-gratia pension to those unionized workers who satisfy the qualification criteria for a pension. This scheme is unfunded.

Auditors

The Auditor General has audited the Financial Statements. For the financial years 1995 to 1998, inclusive, this activity was sub-contracted to Deloitte and Touche; for the financial years 1999 to 2003 this activity was sub-contracted to Ram and McRae; for the financial years 2004 to 2010 this activity was subcontracted to TSD Lal & Co; for the financial years 2011 to 2016 Parmesar Chartered Accountants were the sub-contracted auditors; for the financial years 2017 to 2022, Ram and McRae, Chartered Accountants were the sub-contracted auditors and or the financial year 2023 to Parmesar Chartered Accountants as the sub-contracted auditors

By order of the Board
Khawn Rodney
Company Secretary
Registered Office
LBI Estate
East Coast Demerara

8 AUDITOR'S REPORT

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INCORPORATED**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023**

**CONTRACTED AUDITORS: PARMESAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
1 DELPH STREET &
DUREY LANE
CAMPBELLVILLE
GEORGETOWN
GUYANA**

**AUDITORS: AUDIT OFFICE
63 HIGH STREET
KINGSTON
GEORGETOWN
GUYANA**

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE
GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INCORPORATED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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Audit Office of Guyana

P.O. Box 1002, 63 High Street, Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana

Tel: 592-225-7592, Fax: 592-226-7257, <http://www.audit.org.gy>

306/PC:34/2/2025

23 July 2025

Mr. Paul Cheong
Chief Executive Officer
Guyana Sugar Corporation Incorporated
La Bonne Intention (LBI) Estate
East Coast Demerara.

Dear Mr. Cheong,

AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE
GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INCORPORATED.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Please find attached six copies of the audited financial statements, together with the report of the Auditor General, thereon.

Should you need any further explanation, please do not hesitate to contact us.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,





Audit Office of Guyana

P.O. Box 1002, 63 High Street, Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana

Tel: 592-225-7592, Fax: 592-226-7257, <http://www.audit.org.gy>

AG: 134/2025

22 July, 2025

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INCORPORATED
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Disclaimer of Opinion

Chartered Accountants Parmesar Chartered Accountants have audited on my behalf the financial statements of the Guyana Sugar Corporation Incorporated, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 5 – 36.

I do not express an opinion on the financial statements of the Guyana Sugar Corporation Incorporated. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

Included in property, plant and equipment are land which has been transferred to NICIL and Central Housing and Planning Authority.

Included in receivables and prepayments is an amount of \$1.707 billion as a receivable from the Guyana Power and Light Inc. (GPL). The GPL is disputing this balance which arose for the period 2007 to 2017.

Included in payables and accruals are amounts received from National Industrial and Commercial Investments Limited (NICIL) during the period March 2015 to May 2015 amounting to \$4.105 billion as payment for land. No adequate and reliable documentation was maintained for this period. I therefore cannot substantiate the nature of the amount received from National Industrial and Commercial Investments Limited (NICIL) as payments for the land and the proper accounting treatment and disclosure.

Included in other payables and accruals is an amount of \$15.079 billion received from the NICIL SPU during the period July to December 2020. I have not been provided with any documentation to indicate the nature, accounting and presentation of this amount.

Amounts totaling \$10.640 billion was received from Central Housing and Planning Authority as Land Sales Deposit during the period February 2010 to September 2017. No adequate and reliable documentation was maintained for this amount. I therefore cannot substantiate the nature of the amount received as Land Sales Deposit and the proper accounting treatment and disclosure.

Included in the current liabilities is the amount of \$3.926 billion as taxation payable (2022-\$3.926 billion). The Corporation has not discharged its statutory obligation to the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) for the filing of tax returns and the payment of taxes, including Value- Added Tax, Employees' Income Tax, Withholding Tax and Property Tax. The Corporation has also failed to meet its commitment agreed in 2018 to discharge its then outstanding tax liability over a period of years (2011-2018).

I draw attention to the statement of financial position which indicates that the Corporation has accumulated deficit of \$123.036 billion as at 31 December 2023. The validity of the going concern basis on which the financial statements are prepared is dependent on the continued support from the State, including the Central Government and NICIL which has provided \$25.236 billion in financial support over the period 2015 to 2020. Should the Corporation be unable to continue in operational existence, adjustments would have to be made to bring the statement of financial position values of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

As a result of these matters, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary in respect of other receivables, other payables and accruals, property plant and equipment and the overall assets and liabilities of the Corporation and their consequential impact on statement of comprehensive income.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023. These matters are selected from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, but are not intended to represent all the matters that were discussed with them. My audit procedures relating to these matters were designed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole. My opinion on the financial statements is not modified with respect to certain key audit matters described below, and I do not express an opinion on these individual matters.

Valuation and impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

The financial statements detailed property, plant and equipment with a net book value of \$41.764 billion. No revaluation of property, plant and equipment was done during the year.

Property, plant and equipment are considered key audit matters as significant management judgement was used to select depreciation rates for each item of property, plant and equipment. I found that the assumption used by management in relation to the carrying value of property, plant and equipment were in line with our expectations and the disclosure in note 5 to be appropriate.

My procedure in relation to management's Valuation included

Test calculation of depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment to ensure consistency with accounting policies and industry rates;

Physical verification of selected assets which were acquired during the current and prior years;

Verification of the policy for acquisition and disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Valuation and existence of Inventories, Standing cane and Product stock

The financial statements detailed inventories, standing cane and product stock with a value of \$4.763 billion.

Standing cane is considered a key audit matter as the amount and age of standing cane was based on entity developed internal methods. Management has relied on the audited cane farmers prices reports to determine the value of standing cane.

Management's judgement was used to determine obsolescence.

My procedures in relation to Valuation and existence of Inventories, Standing cane and Product stock

Obtaining an understanding of the methodology and assumptions used by the cane farmers prices reports and assessing whether these were consistent with prior years and my understanding of the client;

Reviewing the source data used by the cane farmers prices reports and performing tests to ascertain its completeness and accuracy;

Review report on obsolete inventory.

Valuation of Defined Benefit Liability- Employee Retirement Benefits

The Corporation has accrued a defined benefit liability of \$22.098 billion at the year end. This is considered to be a key item since assumptions that underpin the valuation of the defined benefit pension liability are important and also involve subjective judgements and the surplus / deficit balance is volatile and affects the Corporation's distributable reserves. Management has employed an actuarial specialist in order to calculate this balance and uncertainty arises as a result of estimates made based on the Corporation's expectations about long- term trends and market conditions.

Valuation and impairment of investments

Reviewing of the actuarial report for the year ended 31 December 2023 and ensuing information was presented and disclosed in accordance with IAS 19;

Obtaining an understanding of the methodology and assumption used by the actuary and assessing whether these were consistent with the prior years and my understanding of the client;

Reviewing the source data used by the Corporation actuary and performing tests to ascertain its completeness and accuracy.

Valuation and impairment of investments

At 31 December 2023, investments in the Corporation amounted to \$1.353 billion, consisting of “Available for sale and Subsidiary Corporation.”

Investment in the Subsidiary Corporation is considered a key audit matter, the valuation was based on entity developed internal methods and not on quoted prices in an active market.

Therefore there is significant measurement uncertainty involved in the valuation. As a result, the valuation of these instruments was significant to my audit.

My procedure in relation to valuation and impairment of investments

Obtaining an understanding of the valuation methods used by the Corporation and assess whether they were consistent with prior years and our understanding of the client;

Reviewing the source data used by the Corporation in the valuation method and performing tests to ascertain its completeness and accuracy.

Reviewing of the Corporation’s policy on accounting for the various categories of investments and ensuring compliance with relevant IFRS/IAS.

Review audited financial statements of subsidiary to ensure going concern and no impairment of investment.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements management is responsible for assessing the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation’s financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Corporation's financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matters described in the Basis of Disclaimer Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.



AUDIT OFFICE
63 HIGH STREET
KINGSTON
GEORGETOWN

**REPORT OF THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
PARMESAR
TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

OPINION:

We have audited the attached financial statements of Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. which comprises of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Except for the scope of works were limited by the matter referred to below.

Disclaimer of opinion

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the Corporation. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis of Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not have been able to satisfy our selves of the correctness of significant items in the financial statements as a basis of an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion:

1. Included in Property, Plant and Equipment are land which has been transferred to NICIL and Central Housing and Planning Authority
2. Included in Receivables and Prepayment in an amount of \$1,707,132,136 as a receivable from the Guyana Power and Light Inc.(GPL). The GPL is disputing the balance which arose for the period 2007 to 2017.
3. Included in Payables and Accruals are:
 - Amounts received from the National Industrial and Commercial Investments Limited (NICIL) during the period March 2015 to May 2015 amounting to \$4,105 Mn as payment for land.
 - Included in other payables and accruals is an amount of \$15,079 Mn received from the NICIL SPU during the period July to December 2020. We have not been provided with any documentation to indicate the nature, accounting and presentation of this amount.
 - Amounts received from the Central Housing and Planning Authority totaling \$10,640 Mn as Land Sales Deposit during the period February 2010 to September 2017.

No adequate and reliable documentation has been maintained for these amounts and we cannot substantiate the nature of the payments and hence their proper accounting treatment and disclosure.

4. Included in the Current Liabilities is the amount of \$3,926 Mn as taxation payable (2022 \$3,926 Mn). The Corporation has not discharged its statutory obligation to the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) for the filing of tax returns and the payment of taxes, including Value- Added Tax. Employee's income tax, withholding tax and Property Tax. The Corporation has also failed to meet its commitment agreed in 2018 to discharge its then outstanding tax liability over a period of years (2011-2018).
5. We draw attention to the Statement of Financial Position which indicates that the Corporation has accumulated deficit of \$123,036 Mn as at December 31, 2023. The validity of the going concern basis on which the financial statements are prepared is dependent on the continued support from the State, including the Central Government and NICIL which has provided \$25,236 Mn in financial support over the period 2015 to 2020. Should the corporation be unable to continue in operational existence, adjustments would have to be made to bring the statement of financial position value of assets of their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current asset and liabilities.

As a result of these matters, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary in respect of Other Receivables, Other Payables and Accruals, Property, Plant and Equipment and the overall assets and liabilities of the Corporation and their consequential impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS:

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023. These matters are selected from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, but are not intended to represent all the matters that were discussed with them. Our audit procedures relating to these matters were designed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified with respect to certain key audit matters described below, and we do not express an opinion on these individual matters.

- Valuation and impairment of Property, plant and equipment

The financial statements detailed property, plant and equipment with a net book value of \$41,764B. No revaluation of property, plant and equipment was done during the year.

Property, plant and equipment are considered Key Audit Matters as significant management judgement was used to select depreciation rates for each item of property, plant and equipment. We found that the assumptions used by management in relation to the carrying value of property, plant and equipment were in line with our expectations and the disclosure in note 5 to be appropriate.

Our procedures in relation to management's valuation included:

Test calculation of depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment to ensure consistency with accounting policies and industry rates;

Physical verification of selected assets which were acquired during the current and prior years;

Verification of the policy for acquisition and disposals of property, plant and equipment.

- Valuation and existence of Inventories, Standing cane and Product stock

The financial statements detailed inventories, standing cane and product stock with a value of \$4,763B.

Standing cane is considered a Key Audit Matter as the amount and age of standing cane was based on entity-developed internal methods. Management has relied on the audited Cane Farmers Prices Reports to determine the value of standing cane.

Management's judgement was used to determine obsolescence.

Our procedures in relation to Valuation and existence of Inventories, Standing cane and Product stock

Obtaining an understanding of the methodology and assumptions used by the Cane Farmers Prices Reports and assessing whether these were consistent with prior years and our understanding of the client;

Reviewing the source data used by the Cane Farmers Prices Reports and performing tests to ascertain its completeness and accuracy;

Review Report on obsolete inventory.

- **Valuation of Defined Benefit Liability (Employee Retirement Benefits)**

The Company has recognized a defined benefit liability of \$22,098B. This is considered to be a Key Audit Matter since assumptions that underpin the valuation of the defined benefit pension liability is important and also involve subjective judgements as the surplus / deficit balance is volatile and affects the Company's distributable reserves. Management has employed actuarial specialists in order to calculate this balance and uncertainty arises as a result of estimates made based on the Company's expectation about long-term trends and market conditions.

Our procedures in relation to actuarial valuation included:

Reviewing of the actuarial report for the year ended 31 December 2023 and ensuring information was presented and disclosed in accordance with IAS 19;

Obtaining an understanding of the methodology and assumptions used by the actuary and assessing whether these were consistent with prior years and our understanding of the client;

Reviewing the source data used by the Company actuary and performing tests to ascertain its completeness and accuracy;

- **Valuation and impairment of investments**

At 31 December 2023, investments in the Company amounted to \$1,353B, consisting of "Available for sale and Subsidiary Company."

Investment in the Subsidiary Company is considered a Key Audit Matter, the valuation was based on entity-developed internal methods and not on quoted prices in an active market.

Therefore there is significant measurement uncertainty involved in the valuation. As a result, the valuation of these instruments was significant to our audit.

Our procedures in relation to valuation and impairment of investments:

Obtaining an understanding of the valuation methods used by the Company and assess whether they were consistent with prior years and our understanding of the client;

Reviewing the source data used by the Company in the valuation method and performing tests to ascertain its completeness and accuracy;

Reviewing of the Company's policy on accounting for the various categories of investments and ensuring compliance with relevant IFRS/IAS.

Review audited financial statements of subsidiary to ensure going concern and no impairment of investment.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

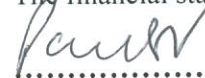
As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also,

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exist, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.

The financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1991.


.....

PARMESAR

PARMESAR

18 July 2025

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	NOTES	<u>2023</u> SM	<u>2022</u> SM
ASSETS			
NON- CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	41,764	36,770
Investments	7.1	1,353	1,578
		<u>43,118</u>	<u>38,348</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	8.1	2,165	2,661
Standing cane	8.2	1,109	690
Product stock	8.3	1,488	406
Trade receivables		321	228
Other receivables		2,971	2,616
Prepayments		1,341	803
Cash on hand and at bank	9.1	382	1,914
		<u>9,777</u>	<u>9,317</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>52,895</u>	<u>47,665</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Stated capital	10	10,800	10,800
Revaluation reserve	11.1	13,503	13,503
Other reserves	11.2	5,186	5,410
Accumulated deficit		(125,671)	(119,470)
		<u>(96,183)</u>	<u>(89,757)</u>
NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12.2	17,240	17,240
Employees retirement benefits	14	22,098	19,463
		<u>39,338</u>	<u>36,703</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables		14,866	12,220
Other payables and accruals		73,319	67,128
Related parties	13.1	2,318	2,269
Taxation		3,926	3,926
Borrowings	12.1	15,214	15,135
Bank overdraft		97	40
		<u>109,740</u>	<u>100,719</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>52,895</u>	<u>47,665</u>

The Board of Directors approved these financial statements for issue on 15 July 2025....

Director

Director

"The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements."

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	NOTES	COMPANY	
		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>\$M</u>	<u>\$M</u>
Revenue	15	11,068	8,727
Cost of sales		(16,521)	(16,085)
Gross loss		<u>(5,453)</u>	<u>(7,358)</u>
Other income		2,821	1,244
Administrative expenses		(1,976)	(1,740)
Marketing and distribution expenses		(733)	(676)
Vested Estates -Wales	15.1	(171)	(191)
Operating loss		<u>(5,512)</u>	<u>(8,722)</u>
Finance cost		(1,222)	(1,437)
Employees retirement benefits	14	-	(114)
Income from subsidiary and others		21	11
Loss before tax	16	<u>(6,713)</u>	<u>(10,263)</u>
Loss for the year		<u>(6,713)</u>	<u>(10,263)</u>
Other Comprehensive income:			
Net (loss)/gain on revaluation of investments		(225)	40
Net loss on revaluation of non-current asset		-	-
Deferred Tax Adjustment	6	-	18,198
Subsidy from GOG		4,798	5,473
Other comprehensive income net of tax		<u>4,573</u>	<u>23,711</u>
Total comprehensive (loss)/ profit for the year		<u>(2,140)</u>	<u>13,449</u>
Basic loss earnings per share in dollars	23	<u>(0.20)</u>	<u>1.25</u>

"The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements."

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

Company	Notes	Stated	Revaluation	Other	Retained	Total
		Capital	Reserve	Reserves	Earnings	Equity
		\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Balance at January 1, 2022		10,800	13,503	5,370	(126,614)	(96,942)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	40	18,198	18,238
Prior year adjustment to other reserves		-	-	-	(789)	(789)
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(10,263)	(10,263)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	40	7,146	7,187
Balance as at December 31, 2022		10,800	13,503	5,410	(119,470)	(89,757)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(225)	4,798	4,573
Prior year adjustment to other reserves		-	-	-	(4,286)	(4,286)
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(6,713)	(6,713)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(225)	(6,201)	(6,426)
Balance as at December 31, 2023		10,800	13,503	5,186	(125,671)	(96,184)

"The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements."

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	\$M	\$M
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before Tax	(6,713)	(10,263)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and write down of assets	744	590
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	1
Net interest	1,222	1,437
Income from subsidiary and others	(21)	(11)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(4,768)	(8,246)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	496	(750)
(Increase)/ decrease in standing cane	(419)	936
(Increase)/decrease in product stocks	(1,083)	(148)
Increase in accounts receivable and prepayments	(986)	628
Increase in accounts payable and accruals	8,072	8,937
Increase in amounts due to related parties	49	(80)
Cash (absorbed by)/ generated from operations	469	1,277
Interest paid	(1,222)	(1,437)
NET OUTFLOW BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(753)	(160)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,734)	(5,103)
Dividends received from investments	21	10
NET OUTFLOW IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(5,713)	(5,093)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan Repayments	79	(10)
Proceeds from Government	4,798	5,473
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	4,877	5,463
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,589)	210
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	1,874	1,664
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	285	1,874
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT COMPRISED OF:-		
Cash on hand and at bank	382	1,914
Bank overdraft	(97)	(40)
	285	1,874

"The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements."

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Guyana Sugar Corporation Limited was incorporated on May 21, 1976 and is involved in the cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture and sale of sugar and molasses. On February 28, 1996 the Corporation was continued under the Companies Act 1991 and its name changed to Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. The Corporation is wholly owned by the Government of Guyana.

2. NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

Application of new and revised Standards and Interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the financial statements for the prior year except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations which became effective during the period.

Revised standards and interpretations which became effective during the period and were adopted did not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

Standards and Interpretations not yet effective

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and is required to be applied from 1 January 2013. The Company has not opted for early adoption. This standard specifies how an entity should classify and measure its financial assets. It requires all financial assets to be classified in their entirety on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial assets are to be initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit and loss, particular transaction costs. Subsequently, financial assets are to be measured either at amortised cost or fair value. When adopted, IFRS 9 will be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8.

Additionally there are several interpretations and amendments to existing standards which are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any such pronouncements. The directors anticipate that the adoption of these standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 3- Amendments- Reference to Conceptual Framework

IAS 16- Amendments- Proceeds before intended use

IAS 37- Amendments- Onerous Contracts- cost of fulfilling a contract

IFRS 1- Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

IFRS 9- Fees in the '10 percent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

IFRS 16- Lease incentives

IAS 41- Taxation in Fair Value Measurements

2. NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Cont'd)

IFRS 17- Insurance contracts

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

IFRS 16- Amendments- Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction
IFRS S1- General requirements of disclosure of sustainability- related financial information
IFRS S2- Climate- related disclosure
IAS 1- Amendments- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non- Current
IAS 1- Amendments- Disclosure of accounting policies
IAS 1- Amendments- Non- current liabilities with covenants
IAS 7 & IFRS 7- Amendments- Supplier finance arrangements
IAS 8- Amendments- Definition of accounting estimates
IAS 12- Amendments- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction
IAS 12- Amendments- International tax reform – Pillar two model rules

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for the revaluation of investments and fixed assets and conform with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act 1991.

3.2 Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue represents the amounts earned from the sale of sugar and molasses during the year. Revenue is recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis when the product is shipped, or for domestic sales, when the product is collected. Expenses are recognized at the fair value of the consideration paid/payable on an accrual basis.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and buildings are stated at fair values as at January 1, 1999 as determined by professional valuers. Factory, plant and equipment are stated at Directors' valuation as at December 31, 2005. Freehold land and building and factory plant acquired subsequent to these valuation dates and other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost.

All assets with the exception of freehold land and work-in-progress are depreciated on the straight line method at rates sufficient to write off the cost or revaluation of these assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold buildings - wooden	-	Over 20 years
Freehold buildings - others	-	Over 33 years
Land expansion costs	-	According to tenure
Plant and machinery and equipment	-	From 5 to 17 years
Aircraft	-	Over 5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	-	Over 4 years

All assets are tested for possible impairment based on income generated and net realizable value. Depreciation is calculated from the month following acquisition until the month of disposal. Capital work in progress is not depreciated until the relevant assets are brought into use.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.4 Freehold and leasehold land

In addition to 21,565 acres of land, the Group leases from the Government of Guyana 18,975 hectares of land on which it grows cane and for ancillary purposes.

The tenure of the lease is for fifty (50) years. There is no intent by the Government of Guyana to pass title to the company for any of these lands, therefore, they are all classified as operating leases in accordance with IAS 17.

3.5 Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value.

Product stocks are valued at the lower of cost of production and estimated realizable value less deductions for Sugar Industry Special Funds contributions and shipping and selling expenses, where applicable. Where markets are identified for sugar and molasses, the net realizable value is used if it is lower than the cost of production. Production costs include all estates' operations and administrative costs.

3.6 Standing cane

The value of standing cane is included in the financial statements as a biological asset. Standing cane is measured at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. The fair value of the cane is determined using the average cane farmers' price. This is determined using the weighted aggregate price achieved in the various markets for which sugar is supplied.

3.7 Research and development

Research and development expenditure is charged against revenue in the year in which it is incurred

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)**

3.8 **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include investment securities, receivables, payables, accruals and cash resources. The recognition method adopted for investment securities is disclosed in the individual policy statements.

Investments

Investments are recognized in the financial statements to comply with International Accounting Standards.

The Company's investments have been classified as "Available-for-sale". "Available-for-sale" investments are initially recognized at cost and adjusted to fair value at subsequent periods. The classification of investments is regularly reviewed for any changes.

Gains or losses on "available-for-sale financial assets" are recognized through the statement of changes in equity until the asset is sold or otherwise disposed, at which time previously recognized gains or losses are transferred to the statement of income for that period.

Trade, other receivables and prepayments

Trade, other receivables and prepayments are measured at amortised cost. Appropriate allowances for estimated unrecoverable amounts are recognized in statement of income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognized is based on management's evaluation of the collectability of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand and at bank and fixed deposits maturing three months or less.

Trade, other payables and accruals

Trade, other payables and accruals are measured at amortised cost.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.9 Reserves

- (i) Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets (land and buildings) is credited to this account. This reserve is not distributable.
- (ii) Other
Fair value adjustments of "available-for-sale" investments are credited to this account. This reserve is not distributable.

3.10 Impairment of tangible assets

At each reporting date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

3.11 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.11 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as an expense or income in the consolidated statement of income.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

3.12 Employee retirement benefits

The group participates in a contributory multi-employer pension plan, Guyana Sugar and Trading Enterprise Pension Scheme (STEPS), a defined benefit scheme, for its qualifying employees.

The contributions are held in trustee administered funds which are separate from the company's finances.

Employees who have retired and are not members of the pension scheme are paid ex-gratia pensions and are provided with post-retirement medical care, which are partially recoverable from the Sugar Industry Price stabilisation Fund.

The retirement benefit costs are assessed using the Projected Unit Credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the statement of income so as to spread the regular costs over the service lives of the employees. This is determined by professional actuaries. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized as income or expenses if the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains and losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceed the greater of (a) 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and (b) 10% of the fair value of the plan assets at that date.

3.13 Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

At the end of the financial period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at the fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

3.14 Presentation currency

The financial statements have been presented in Guyana dollars.

3.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

3.16 Skeldon Sugar Modernisation Project (SSMP)

All expenses including borrowing costs to the modernization project had been charged as work- in- progress. This was capitalized on the commissioning of the factory during 2009. See Note 5.3

3.17 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

3.18 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds- IAS23- Borrowing costs. Borrowing costs that were directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets were capitalized during the year. Borrowing costs were computed using the effective interest method in accordance with IAS 39- Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the group accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements:

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

i) Trade, other receivables and prepayments

On a regular basis, management reviews trade and other receivables to assess impairment. Based on information available as to the likely impairment in cash flows, decisions are taken in determining appropriate provisions to be made for impairment of debts.

ii) Other financial assets

In determining the fair value of investments and other financial assets in the absence of a market, the directors estimate the likelihood of impairment by using discounted cash flows.

iii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each year to determine whether the useful lives of property, plant and equipment should remain the same.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

Management makes judgement at each reporting date to determine whether financial assets are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when the carrying value is greater than the recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. The recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows.

v) Retirement benefit asset/obligation

The provisions for defined benefit asset/obligation are determined by the actuary based on data provided by management. The computation of the provisions by the actuary assumes that the data provided is not materially misstated.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

**5. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT
5.1 COMPANY**

Cost/valuation	INTANGIBLES	LAND	BUILDINGS OTHERS	FREEHOLD BUILDINGS WOODEN	LAND EXPANSION COST	PLANT, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	WORK IN PROGRESS	TOTAL
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
As at Jan 01, 2023	190	21,203	6,749	1,160	1,703	21,138	9,182	61,329
Transfers	8	-	139	70	149	2,872	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,734	5,734
As at December 31, 2023	198	21,203	6,888	1,230	1,852	24,010	11,678	67,063
Comprising:								
Cost	198	(15,990)	(3,547)	1,230	1,852	20,789	11,678	16,211
Valuation		37,193	10,435		-	3,221	-	50,850
Depreciation								
As at Jan 01, 2023	178	-	3,044	745	1,058	19,530	-	24,555
Charge for the period	0	-	110	35	73	525	-	744
As at December 31, 2023	179	-	3,154	780	1,131	20,055	-	25,299
Net book value								
As at December 31, 2023	20	21,203	3,734	450	721	3,956	11,678	41,764
As at Jan 01, 2023	12	21,203	3,705	415	645	1,608	9,182	36,770

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

5. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

5.2 LEASEHOLD LANDS

Leasehold land represents 72% of land used to derive economic benefits by the company. Since title is not expected to be passed to the group at the end of the lease, these leases are classified as operating leases. These are subject to several types of lease agreements, the status of which is as follows:

	<u>Hectares</u>
Unexpired leases	4,831
Unexpired Licences	13,107
Expired leases	2,583
Expired permissions	990
During the President's pleasure licenses	13,096
During the President's pleasure permissions	59
	<u>34,666</u>

The company has received written confirmation that the Government of Guyana is committed to renewing all leases for lands beneficially occupied by Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. Lease rentals will be reviewed from time to time by the Commissioner of Lands and Surveys and must be approved by the Government of Guyana.

Lease payment per hectare per annum has been as follows:

	\$
Prior to 1985	5.0
From January 01, 1985 to May 31, 1998	18.5
From June 01, 1998	2,471

A valuation prepared by a professional valuer placed a value on these lands of \$1,482,600 per hectare at January 01, 1999.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

6. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

Deferred Tax Liability was written off as per the Auditor's Recommendation due to the low possibility of a liability existing as the corporation has substantial tax losses coming forward from prior years. A gain was recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income through the OCI to reflect this transaction.

Previously Recognised deferred tax liabilities were attributable to the following items:

7. INVESTMENTS

7.1 Investments

Available for sale:

Republic Bank Limited	1,350	1,575
Sagicor	3	3
	<u>1,353</u>	<u>1,578</u>

In determining the value of investments, quotations from Guyana Association of Securities

Companies and Intermediaries Inc. and Directors valuation for unquoted investments were used.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

8. CURRENT ASSETS

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>\$M</u>	<u>\$M</u>
8.1 INVENTORY CATEGORIES		
Fuel	49	90
Spares	1,184	1,480
Fertilizers and chemicals	557	930
Other	967	752
Gross inventories	2,757	3,252
Less collectively assessed provision for slow moving and obsolete items	(592)	(591)
Net Inventories	2,165	2,661

It is estimated that fuel, fertilizers and chemicals and other inventories will be realised within one year

Spares expected to be recovered more than one year \$ 1.4M (2022- \$900M).

8.2 STANDING CANE

Standing cane is accounted for in accordance with IAS 41. The difference between the opening and closing balance is included in cost of sales

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>\$M</u>	<u>\$M</u>
Balance as at January 01	690	1,626
Adjustment to cost of sales	419	(936)
Balance as at Dec 31	1,109	690

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

8. CURRENT ASSETS CONT'D

Standing Cane by Age

Age of Cane	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Hectares	Hectares	\$M	\$M
1-5 Months	12,852	8,268	-	-
6 Months	1,339	509	79	25.0
7 Months	481	53	63	5.0
8 Months	23	465	5	51.7
9 Months	1,227	1,406	577	160.0
10 Months	400	1,376	280	274.0
11 Months	109	308	88	65.0
12 Months	21	449	18	110.0
	16,452	12,836	1,108	690
			\$	\$
Farmers' price per tonne of sugar			130,000	84,766

	<u>Farmers' Prices</u>	<u>Tones Sugar (TS) Values</u>	<u>Standing Cane Value (Farmers Price@TS Values)</u>
2022	117,548	5,868.90	689,875,099
2023	110,602	10,024.83	1,108,763,822
	(6,945.88)	4,155.93	418,888,723

The value of standing cane increased by 60% due to additional 3,616 Ha of land under cane at the end of 2023 when compared to 2022.

Standing cane relates for the four sugar estates were valued.

8.3 PRODUCT STOCK CATEGORIES	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$M	\$M
Sugar	933	66
Molasses	543	328
Livestock	12	12
	1,488	406

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

9.1 Cash on hand and at bank

GYD Dollar	373	1,697
US Dollar (Current a/c)	8	217
GBP	1	0
	382	1,914

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

10. STATED CAPITAL

The Corporation has an authorised stated capital of 10,800,000,000 at a minimum issue price of \$1 each and an issued stated capital of 10,799,571,775 ordinary shares. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and carry one vote per share and equal rights to dividends.

11. RESERVES

		<u>2023</u> \$M	<u>2022</u> \$M
11.1	Revaluation reserve	<u>13,503</u>	<u>13,503</u>
	Revaluation of fixed assets	<u>13,503</u>	<u>13,503</u>

The Corporation revalued its freehold land and buildings and factory plant and machinery as at January 01, 1999. The valuation of the land and buildings was undertaken by an independent valuer. The original valuation as at January 01, 1999 of plant and machinery was used as a basis for value in use calculation from 2001 to date. The valuation is reviewed each year in light of changes in markets, production levels and exchange rate movements. The value was revised in 2009.

		<u>2023</u> \$M	<u>2022</u> \$M
11.2	Other reserves		
	1. Amounts received by the Corporation from the Sugar Industry Special Funds for rehabilitation work carried out on the Corporation's factories.	25	25
	2. Monies received from the Government of Guyana for the purpose of financing projects in the Corporation's diversification programme.	-	-
	3. The value of the net assets of Guyana Agricultural Products Corporation and Demerara Sugar Company Limited which were acquired by the Government of Guyana and transferred to the Corporation. During 2002 \$14M was capitalised as equity.	2	2
	4. Adjustment of investments to reflect fair value	1,347	1,571
	5. The conversion of loan received from the Government of Guyana in 2015 to Equity for the Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc.	3,812	3,812
		<u>5,186</u>	<u>5,410</u>

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

12 BORROWINGS

	<u>2023</u> \$M	<u>2022</u> \$M
12.1 Current		
a) Government of Guyana Drainage and Irrigation financed by CDB	244	244
b) Consortium of local banks	1,030	950
c) Government of Guyana Debenture	144	144
d) Government of Guyana SSMP	6,433	6,433
e) Government of Guyana SSMP financed by CDB	1,978	1,978
f) Government of Guyana SSMP financed by EXIM Bank	5,373	5,373
g) Guyana Rice Development (Seed Paddy Project loan)	13	13
Total current loans	<u>15,214</u>	<u>15,135</u>
12.2 Non Current		
a) Government of Guyana Drainage and Irrigation financed by CDB	585	585
b) Government of Guyana SSMP	9,189	9,189
c) Government of Guyana SSMP financed by CDB	3,627	3,627
d) Government of Guyana SSMP financed by EXIM Bank	3,839	3,839
Total non- current loans	<u>17,240</u>	<u>17,240</u>
Repayments due in one year and included in current liabilities	<u>15,146</u>	<u>15,146</u>
Repayment due within 2-5 years	2,826	2,826
Repayment due after five years	14,414	14,414
	<u>17,240</u>	<u>17,240</u>

12 Interest on Non Current Borrowings

Interest Accrued on Non Current Borrowings

	<u>2023</u> \$M	<u>2022</u> \$M
a) Government of Guyana Drainage and Irrigation financed by CDB	338	314
b) Government of Guyana SSMP	12,822	11,909
c) Government of Guyana SSMP financed by CDB	3,337	3,090
d) Government of Guyana SSMP financed by EXIM Bank	5,101	5,101
Total Interest Accrued	<u>21,599</u>	<u>20,414</u>

a) Government of Guyana Drainage and Irrigation financed by CDB

The loan from the Government of Guyana represents an on-lending of a loan from the Caribbean Development Bank for US\$5,050,000 to finance various drainage and irrigation projects. Total funds received amounted to US\$5,026,395. Interest is charged at the rate of 3% per annum on the principal and is paid on semi annual basis.

The repayment of the loan was due to commence 5 years after the date of the first disbursement and is to be paid in 34 equal semi - annual installments. The first disbursement was received in July 2002. The maturity date of the loan is June 2024.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

12 BORROWINGS CONT'D

b) Government of Guyana SSMP

This is an on - lending facility from the Government of Guyana for US\$56M to finance the new Skeldon factory. The full amount was deposited in an Escrow account with ING Bank. Interest is charged at a rate of 6.5% per annum on the principal and is to be paid on a semi-annual basis.

The repayment of the loan was due to commence 5 years after the date of the first disbursement and will be paid in 34 equal installments. A grace period of 3 years was granted in 2010 on the repayments by the Government of Guyana. The first disbursement was received in March 2005. The maturity date of the loan is February 2027.

c) Government of Guyana SSMP financed by CDB

This is an on - lending facility from the Government of Guyana for US\$24.8M financed by CDB. This facility is divided into two sections, Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) for US\$ 11.8M and Special Funds Resources (SFR) for \$13.0M. These funds were used for the agricultural component of the new Skeldon factory. Drawdowns are made based on submission of contractors' certificates. To date a drawdown of US\$24.167M was made.

The repayment of the loan was due to commence 5 years after the date of the first disbursement and will be paid in 34 equal semi - annual installments. A grace period of 3 years was granted in 2010 on the repayments by the Government of Guyana. The first disbursement was received in May 2005. The maturity date of the loan is April 2027. Interest is charged at the rate of 6.5% on the OCR portion and 3% on the SFR portion per annum on the principal amount.

d) Government of Guyana SSMP financed by EXIM Bank

This is an on - lending facility from the Government of Guyana for US\$35M financed by the Export and Import Bank of China (EXIM). These funds are to be used for the Co-generation Facility of the new Skeldon factory. Drawdowns are made based on submission of contractors' certificates. To date a drawdown of US\$35M was made.

The repayment of the loan was due to commence 5 years after the date of the first disbursement and will be paid in 24 equal installments. A grace period of 3 years has been granted in 2010 on the repayments by the Government of Guyana. The first disbursement was received in March 2005. The maturity date of the loan is February 2022. Interest is charged at a rate of 4.5% per annum.

e) Consortium of local banks

This is a short term line of credit as part of a consortium lending arrangement by participating Licensed Financial Institutions of Guyana totaling G\$1,158M.

f) Government of Guyana debenture

This is a convertible Government of Guyana debenture. The Government of Guyana is the major shareholder and issuer of the debenture on which no interest is charged.

g) Guyana Rice Development Board (GRDB) loan

This loan was received from the GRDB in 2017 to assist with the cost attached to the rice farming/ seed paddy project at Wales Estate. The loan will be offset against revenue received from sales of the seed paddy.

**GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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14 EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 December 2023 by Becon Woodrow & De Souza. The present valuation of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured by the actuaries at 31 December 2023 using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

	2023				2022			
	Retirement Medical	STEPS Scheme	Ex Gratia Scheme	Total	Retirement Medical	STEPS Scheme	Ex Gratia Scheme	Total
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
14.1 The amounts recognized in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:								
Present value of defined benefit obligation	574	13,419	28,692	42,685	574	12,786	23,755	37,115
Fair value of assets	0	(20,587)	0	(20,587)	0	(17,652)	0	(17,652)
(Surplus)/Deficit	574	(7,168)	28,692	22,098	574	(4,866)	23,755	19,463
Net defined benefit liability/(Asset)	574	(7,168)	28,692	22,098	574	(4,866)	23,755	19,463
14.2 Reconciliation of opening and closing defined benefit liability								
Opening Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	574	(4,866)	23,755	19,463	574	(2,753)	22,377	20,198
Net Pension Cost	0	54	2,315	2,369	0	151	1,908	2,059
Re-measurements	0	(2,356)	3,526	1,169	0	(2,264)	336	(1,928)
Less company contribution/benefits paid	0	0	(903)	(903)	0	0	(866)	(866)
Closing defined benefit liability/(Asset)	574	(7,168)	28,692	22,098	574	(4,866)	23,755	19,463
14.3 The amounts recognized as staff costs in the Statement Of Income are as follows:								
Current service cost	0	349	916	1,265	0	319	591	910
Net Interest on net defined benefit liability/(Asset)	0	(295)	1,399	1,104	0	(168)	1,317	1,149
Net Pension Cost	0	54	2,315	2,369	0	151	1,908	2,059
14.4 Actual return on Plan Assets								
Expected return on Plan assets	0	2,605	0	2,605	0	2,168	0	2,168
Actuarial (Gain)/loss on Plan Assets/ Interest In	0	1,038	0	1,038	0	897	0	897
Actual return on Plan Assets	0	3,644	0	3,644	0	3,065	0	3,065

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

14 EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BENEFITS CONT'D

14.5 Actuarial assumptions

(i) Funded Scheme

Discount rate	6%	6%
Salary increases	6%	6%
Pension increases	5%	5%
Rate of return on Pension Plan assets	17%	9.1%

(ii) Unfunded Scheme

Discount rate	6%	6%
Salary increases	6%	6%
Rate of return on Pension Plan assets	N/A	N/A

There is no Pension Scheme for the subsidiary company.

	Ex-Gratia Pensioners				Steps Scheme			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2023	2022	2021	2020
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Experience History								
Defined benefit obligation	28,692	23,755	22,377	22,377	13,419	12,786	12,554	12,554
Fair Value Plan Assets	0	0	0	0	(20,587)	(17,652)	(15,307)	(15,307)
(Surplus)/Deficit	28,692	22,377	22,377	22,377	(7,168)	(4,866)	(2,753)	(2,753)
Experience Adjustment on Plan Liabilities	3,526	336	1,665	1,665	249	(96)	(445)	(445)
Experience Adjustment on Plan Assets	0	0	0	0	1,038	897	858	858
Expected Company Contributions in 2024	949				811			

Data given to the actuaries included the Corporation's best possible estimations of details where precision was not possible. This was required for them to calculate liabilities according to IAS 19. The actuaries have cautioned that the figures are subject to change after a more complete assessment is carried out on the scheme in 2023

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

14 EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BENEFITS (cont'd)

14.6 Asset Allocation

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity Securities	18.20%	18.20%
Debt Securities	24.20%	24.20%
Property	7.20%	7.20%
Other	<u>50.40%</u>	<u>50.40%</u>
 Total	 <u>100.00%</u>	 <u>100.00%</u>

The Scheme does not directly hold any assets of Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc

15 REVENUE

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>\$M</u>	<u>\$M</u>
Revenue by products		
Sugar	9,897	7,587
Molasses	1,171	1,140
Total Sales	<u>11,068</u>	<u>8,727</u>
 Revenue by major markets		
Europe	-	169
North America	3,721	2,482
Caribbean	1,462	857
Guyana	5,866	5,172
Other Markets	19	48
	<u>11,068</u>	<u>8,727</u>

All expenditures are incurred in Guyana, with the exception of marketing expenses. All assets and liabilities are based in Guyana, with the exception of foreign cash balances and some trade receivables and payables.

15.1 VESTED ESTATES.

These are costs relating to Wales Estate which are mainly ex-gratia payments and the operations and maintenance of the drainage and irrigation systems at all the Estates.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	COMPANY	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$M	\$M
16 LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(6,713)	(10,263)
After charging -		
Employment Costs		
Wages, salaries & other	14,379	11,150
Social security contributions	0	0
Employees retirement benefits	0	114
Materials and services purchased	5,203	5,351
Research and development expenses	0	0
Directors' fees & expenses	7	5
Depreciation	744	590
Auditors' remuneration-audit services	9	4
Interest expense -	1,222	1,437
After crediting		
Available for sale income (Republic Bank dividends)	21	11
 17 TAXATION		
Reconciliation of corporation tax expense and accounting loss:		
Accounting loss	(6,713)	(10,263)
 Corporation tax @30%	(2,014)	(3,079)
Add: Tax effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits		
Depreciation for accounting purposes	223	177
Defined benefit pension cost	0	34
	(1,791)	(2,868)
Deduct:		
Depreciation for tax purposes	-	-
Standing Cane	-	-
Tax losses	-	-
	(1,791)	(2,868)
 Corporation Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
 Property Tax - current year	-	-
- prior year	-	-
	-	-
 Taxation - current	-	-
- prior year	-	-
- deferred	-	-
	-	-

No deferred tax liability has been recognised in relation to capital gains taxes which would become payable on factory plant, machinery and equipment should the revaluation surplus be realised upon disposal of the revalued assets. This is because the Corporation does not intend to dispose of these assets other than in the normal course of business.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

18 ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS

2023				
	Financial Assets			
	Available for sale	Loans and Receivables	and Liabilities at Amortised cost	Total
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
ASSETS				
Investments	1,353	-	-	1,353
Trade receivables	-	321	-	321
Other receivables and prepayments	-	4,312	-	4,312
Cash on hand and at bank	-	-	382	382
Total assets	1,353	4,633	382	6,368
LIABILITIES				
Employees retirement benefit	-	-	22,098	22,098
Trade payables	-	-	14,866	14,866
Other payables	-	-	73,319	73,319
Related parties	-	-	2,318	2,318
Borrowings	-	-	32,454	32,454
Taxation	-	-	3,926	3,926
Bank overdraft(secured)	-	-	97	97
Total liabilities	-	-	149,078	149,078
2022				
	Financial Assets			
	Available for sale	Loans and Receivables	and Liabilities at Amortised cost	Total
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
ASSETS				
Investments	1,578	-	-	1,578
Trade receivables	-	228	-	228
Other receivables and prepayments	-	3,419	-	3,419
Cash on hand and at bank	-	-	1,914	1,914
Total assets	1,578	3,647	1,914	7,139
LIABILITIES				
Employees retirement benefit	-	-	19,463	19,463
Trade payables	-	-	12,220	12,220
Other payables	-	-	67,128	67,128
Related parties	-	-	2,269	2,269
Borrowings	-	-	32,376	32,376
Taxation	-	-	3,926	3,926
Bank overdraft(secured)	-	-	40	40
Total liabilities	-	-	137,422	137,422

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

19 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>\$M</u>	<u>\$M</u>
Expenditure authorised by the Directors		
Capital expenditure	<u>5,734</u>	<u>5,103</u>

The capital expenditure for 2022 was funded by a combination subsidies received from the Government of Guyana and from self generated funds.

20 PENDING LITIGATION

There are several actions for which the liability of the company, if any, has not been determined. The maximum potential liability at the end of the year is estimated at \$318M (2022 \$111M)

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives

The Company's management monitors and manages the financial risk relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (currency risk, interest risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by the use of techniques that are governed by management's policies on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk which are approved by the board of directors.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

The company's exposure to market risk arises from its local and foreign securities.

Management continually identifies, evaluates, underwrites and diversifies risks in order to minimise the total cost of carrying such risk.

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(a) Market Risk (cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The company is exposed to various risks that are associated with the effects of variations in interest rates. This impacts directly on its cash flows.

Management continually monitors and manages these risks through the use of appropriate tools and implements relevant strategies to hedge against any adverse effects.

<u>COMPANY</u>	effective average interest rate	2023					
		Maturing				Non - interest bearing	Total
		Within 1Year \$M	1 to 5 years \$M	Over 5 years \$M	\$M		
Assets							
Investments		-	-	-	1,353	1,353	
Trade receivables					321	321	
Other receivables and prepayments		-	-	-	4,312	4,312	
Cash and cash equivalents	3.75	382	-	-	-	382	
		382	-	-	5,986	6,368	
Liabilities							
Employees retirement benefits		-	-	-	22,098	22,098	
Trade payables		-	-	-	14,866	14,866	
Other payables					73,319	73,319	
Related parties		-	-	-	2,318	2,318	
Borrowings	9.50	15,214	-	17,240	-	32,454	
Taxation		-	-	-	3,926	3,926	
Bank overdraft(secured)	9.50	97	-	-	-	97	
		15,311	-	17,240	116,527	149,078	
Interest sensitivity gap		(14,929)	-	(17,240)			
2022							
Maturing							
<u>COMPANY</u>		Within 1 Year \$M	to 5 year \$M	Over 5 years \$M	Non- interest bearing \$M	Total \$M	
Assets							
Investments		-	-	-	1,578	1,578	
Trade receivables		-	-	-	228	228	
Other receivables and prepayments					3,419	3,419	
Cash and cash equivalents	3.75	1,914	-	-	-	1,914	
		1,914	-	-	5,224	7,139	
Liabilities							
Employees retirement benefits		-	-	-	19,463	19,463	
Trade payables		-	-	-	12,220	12,220	
Other payables					67,128	67,128	
Related parties		-	-	-	2,269	2,269	
Borrowings	9.50	15,135	-	17,240	-	32,376	
Taxation		-	-	-	3,926	3,926	
Bank overdraft(secured)	9.50	40	-	-	-	40	
		15,176	-	17,240	105,006	137,421	

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.
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21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Credit risk

The table below shows the company's maximum exposure to credit risk:

	<u>Maximum exposure</u>	
	2023	2022
	\$M	\$M
Cash on hand and at bank	382	1,914
Investments	1,353	1,578
Trade, other receivables and prepayments	4,633	3,647

Credit risk refers to the risk that a customer will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group.

The Company and Group face credit risk in respect of their receivables and cash and cash equivalents. However, this risk is controlled by close monitoring of these assets by the Group. The maximum credit risk faced by the Group is the balance reflected in the financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents are held by commercial banks. These banks have been assessed by the Directors as being credit worthy, with very strong capacity to meet their obligation as they fall due.

The related risk is therefore considered very low.

Investments reflected in the Company and Group Statement of Financial Position are assets for which the likelihood of default is considered minimal by the Directors.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivables on a regular basis.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$M	\$M
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	<u>3,292</u>	<u>2,844</u>

The above balances are classified as follows:

Current	321	205
Past due but not impaired	2,971	2,639
	<u>3,292</u>	<u>2,844</u>

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

22 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from The capital structure of the Group consists of issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Gearing ratio

Management reviews the capital structure on an on-going basis. As part of this review management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The corporation have not set a target gearing ratio .

The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>\$M</u>	<u>\$M</u>
Debt (i)	32,551	32,416
Cash in hand and at bank	<u>(382)</u>	<u>(1,914)</u>
Net debt	<u>32,169</u>	<u>30,502</u>
Equity (ii)	<u>(96,183)</u>	<u>(89,757)</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>0.34:1</u>	<u>0.34:1</u>

(i) Debt is defined as long- and short-term borrowings and bank overdraft.

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the company

GUYANA SUGAR CORPORATION INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

23 Basic loss per share

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Loss for the year	(6,713,099,066)	(10,262,581,363)
	Units	Units
Ordinary share issued and fully paid	10,799,571,775	10,799,571,775
Basic loss per share	(0.62)	(0.95)
	Corporation	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
(Loss)/ profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	(2,139,685,330)	13,448,618,637
Ordinary share issued and fully paid	10,799,571,775	10,799,571,775
Basic loss earnings per share	(0.20)	1.25

10 YEARS SUGAR PRODUCTION

Estate	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Albion	27,768	25,870	24,822	42,205	46,652	57,486	45,563	46,771	61,910	51,294
Blairmont	18,962	15,098	19,806	27,916	25,325	29,245	27,096	33,000	36,695	33,499
Uitvlugt	8,195	6,081	13,397	18,748	20,279	17,910	15,459	15,330	16,432	13,916
Rose Hall	5,281		-	-	-	-	22,381	20,581	29,768	31,931
Skeldon	-		-	-	-	-	14,303	31,783	39,157	35,890
EDE	-		-	-	-	-	12,495	19,341	27,095	30,932
Wales	-		-	-	-	-	-	16,809	20,014	18,898
Total	60,208	47,049	58,025	88,868	92,256	104,641	137,298	183,615	231,071	216,359