

Αριθμός 309

Ο ΠΕΡΙ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΥ ΣΙΤΗΡΩΝ ΝΟΜΟΣ
(ΚΕΦ. 68 ΚΑΙ ΝΟΜΟΙ 18 ΤΟΥ 1960, 54 ΤΟΥ 1962,
27 ΤΟΥ 1963, 30 ΤΟΥ 1964 ΚΑΙ 83 ΤΟΥ 1966)

Διάταγμα δυνάμει του άρθρου 5(1) (στ)

Το Υπουργικόν Συμβούλιον, ένασκούν τὰς δυνάμει τῆς παραγράφου (στ) τοῦ ἐδαφίου (1) τοῦ ἀρθροῦ 5 τοῦ περὶ Ἐλέγχου Σιτηρῶν Νόμου χορηγουμένας αὐτῷ ἐξουσίας, διατάττει ὡς ἀκολουθῶς:

1. Τὸ παρὸν Διάταγμα θὰ ἀναφέρηται ὡς τὸ περὶ Ὅρισμοῦ Ἀνώτατων Τιμῶν Πωλήσεως Σκληροῦ Σίτου διὰ Πουργούρι καὶ Μαλακοῦ Σίτου, μὴ Μεταποιημένου, διὰ Ζωοτροφᾶς Διάταγμα τοῦ 1981.

2. Ἐν τῷ παρόντι Διατάγματι:

«σκληρὸς σίτος» σημαίνει σίτον παραχθέντα ἐκ σπόρου τοῦ εἴδους *Triticum Durum* καὶ τῶν ὑβριδίων τῶν προκυπτόντων ἐκ διασταυρώσεων τοῦ ἐν λόγῳ εἴδους, καὶ τὸ ὁποῖον εἶδος περιλαμβάνει τὰς ποικιλίας τὰς γνωστὰς ἐν Κύπρῳ ὡς σκληρὰς (ἦτοι Κυπερούριαν, Ψαθάν, Τριπολίτικον ἢ Παφίτικον καὶ Β.Χ.Ι.Π.Ι.) ἢ αἵτινες δύνανται νὰ πιστοποιηθῶσιν ὡς σκληραὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Τμήματος Γεωργίας, ἀνεξαρτήτως τοῦ ἐὰν ὁ οὕτω παραχθεὶς σίτος εἶναι σκληρὸς ἢ μαλακός.

«μαλακὸς σίτος» σημαίνει σίτον παραχθέντα ἐκ σπόρου τοῦ εἴδους *Triticum Vulgare*, τὸ ὁποῖον περιλαμβάνει τὰς ποικιλίας τὰς γνωστὰς ἐν Κύπρῳ ὡς μαλακὰς (ἦτοι, «καφκάριν» μὲ τὰς παραλλαγὰς αὐτοῦ καὶ Μεξικάνικον).

3. Αἱ ἀνώταται τιμαὶ πωλήσεως σκληροῦ σίτου διὰ πουργούρι καὶ μαλακοῦ σίτου, μὴ μεταποιημένου, διὰ ζωοτροφᾶς τοῦ 1981 θὰ εἶναι αἱ ἀκόλουθοι:

Σκληροῦ σίτου διὰ πουργούρι: 106 μίλς τὸ κιλόν.

Μαλακοῦ σίτου, μὴ μεταποιημένου, διὰ ζωοτροφᾶς: 81 μίλς τὸ κιλόν.

Ἐξεδόθη τῇ 12ῃ Νοεμβρίου, 1981.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable data, it is difficult to assess performance, identify trends, and make informed decisions.

2. The second section focuses on the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that while digital tools have improved the efficiency of data gathering, they also introduce new risks, such as data breaches and system downtime. Additionally, the text points out that the quality of data is often a significant concern, with incomplete or inconsistent information leading to flawed conclusions. It suggests that organizations should invest in training and robust security protocols to mitigate these risks.

3. The third part of the document explores the role of technology in enhancing data management. It discusses how cloud-based solutions and artificial intelligence can streamline processes and provide deeper insights into the data. However, it also cautions against over-reliance on technology, noting that human oversight remains crucial for interpreting the results and ensuring that the data is used ethically and responsibly.

4. The final section concludes by reiterating the need for a holistic approach to data management. It calls for a combination of strong governance, advanced technology, and a culture of data-driven decision-making. The text encourages organizations to regularly review their data practices and adapt to changing requirements to ensure long-term success and compliance with relevant regulations.