

## Decision of the GAC on the Implementation of the Planned Purchase and Planned Supply of Grain

(Adopted at the 194th Administrative Meeting of the State Council on November 19, 1953)

(Promulgated on November 23, 1953)

In order to ensure the food needed for people's livelihood and national construction, stabilize food prices, eliminate food speculation, and further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, in accordance with Article 28 of the Common Program, "All undertakings that are relevant to the economic life of the country and exercising a dominant influence over the people's livelihood shall be under the unified operation of the state. It is decided to implement the planned purchase (abbreviated as unified purchase) and planned supply (abbreviated as unified marketing) of grain in a planned and step-by-step manner throughout the country, and the regulations are as follows

Article 1 In accordance with the order of the Central People's Government Administration Council on the implementation of planned purchases and planned supply of grain, these measures are formulated to strengthen the management of the grain market. Farmers who produce grain shall sell surplus grain to the state in accordance with the quantities specified by the State for the acquisition of grain, the purchase price and the assigned quantity of the planned acquisition. Farmers are free to store and use surplus grain other than public grain and planned purchases, can continue to sell it to the national food sector or cooperatives, or trade in state-established food markets, and can trade in small amounts of interoperability between rural areas.

Article 2 All private grain merchants are not allowed to operate grain privately after the unified purchase and sale of grain is implemented. However, under the strict supervision and management of the state, the state grain department may entrust the business of selling grain as an agent. Private businesses that cross-industry, cross-industry and concurrent grain operations, except for a few large cities that are licensed by the state, are prohibited from concurrently operating grain.

Article 3 All private grain processing plants and commercial soil mills and soil mills may be commissioned by the national grain department for processing as needed and possible, or processed on behalf of consumers in accordance with the processing standards prescribed by the state under the supervision and management of the state. It is not allowed to purchase raw materials or sell finished products.

Article 4 Private shops and factories entrusted by the national grain department to sell grain on a commission basis and handle grain processing must strictly abide by government laws and regulations, and do not allow adulteration, dampness, lower quality, short scales, and high prices to damage the country and the people. The illegal act of interest.

Article 5 The food needed by the cooked food industry and the food industry in the cities, the food for passenger meals provided by hotels, trains, ships, etc., and other industrial food shall be supplied by the state grain department in a planned way, and it is not allowed to purchase or purchase without permission. Resale of food. The food needed by the hotel, cooked food industry, reproduction industry, etc. in the market town may be adjusted and supplied by the state grain department according to the specific local conditions, or it may be permitted to purchase from the designated national grain market.

Article 6 Grain trading places in cities and market towns may, as needed, be changed to national grain markets, under the unified leadership of the local government, with the administration of

industry and commerce as the main and joint management of the grain departments. All food traders must enter the market, and off-exchange transactions are strictly prohibited.

Article 7 Urban residents can purchase grains supplied by the state plan, if there is surplus or insufficient grain, or need to be exchanged between grains due to consumption habits, they can sell them at designated national grain stores or cooperatives, or sell them at national grains. The market adjusts each other.

Article 8 Farmers can freely store and use surplus grains other than the public grains paid to the state and planned purchases of grains. They can be sold to the state grain departments and cooperatives, or traded in the national grain market, and a small amount of exchanges can be made between rural areas. No transaction, but speculation is strictly prohibited to disrupt the market.

Article 9 In order to effectively implement the state's unified purchase and marketing policy for grain, the people's governments at all levels should organize relevant departments to conduct regular inspections and supervisions, and should initiate mass supervision and reporting;

Anyone who violates these regulations by speculation, disrupting the market, spreading rumors and sabotage must be dealt with strictly.

Article 10 The administrative committees of the major administrative regions, the people's governments of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and the people's governments of all provinces (municipalities) may formulate supplementary measures or implementation rules based on the principles set out in these Measures and in light of local actual conditions. Approved, the province (city) reports to the administrative committee of the administrative region for approval, and forwards it to the Finance and Economic Committee of the State Council for the record.

Article 11 These Measures shall be implemented from the date of promulgation.