

LAWS OF GUYANA

CINEMATOGRAPH AND VIDEO ACT

CHAPTER 21:02

Act

11 of 1912

Amended by

12 of 1977

3 of 1982

12 of 1982

18 of 1983

9 of 1986

Current Authorised Pages

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**CHAPTER 21:02**  
**CINEMATOGRAPH AND VIDEO ACT**  
**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

## SECTION

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FIRST SCHEDULE—Certificate.

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1929 Ed.  
c. 105  
1953 Ed.  
c. 127

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11 of 1912

**An Act to provide for the regulation of cinematograph and video exhibitions.**

[1<sup>ST</sup> JUNE, 1912]

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Cinematograph and Video Act.

Interpretation.  
[70 of 1952  
16 of 1955]

2. In this Act—

“cinematograph film” means any film or part of a film intended for use in a cinematograph apparatus;

“distributor” means a person who carries on the business of importing, recording or otherwise procuring and distributing cinematograph films or video tapes or posters in Guyana;

“exhibition” means a public exhibition of any cinematograph film or any video tape;

“poster” means any poster, printed matter, placard, pamphlet, photograph, picture or other device for advertising a cinematograph or video exhibition;

“video centre” means any place, whether in a building or a mobile unit, which is used or intended to be used for giving video exhibitions, and includes a video club, parlour, hotel, restaurant or any such place by whatever name called, where video exhibition is given to its members or customers, but does not include a private dwelling-house to which the public are not

admitted;

“video library or club” means an association of persons, whether incorporated or not, the members whereof distribute among themselves video tapes for their own use;

“video set” means any apparatus, comprising a television set or video monitor and a video tape recorder or play-back apparatus, used or intended to be used for the exhibition of video tapes;

“video tape” means any tape recording or part thereof intended for use in a video set, and includes any video disc, cassette, reel to reel, slide and any other form of electronic recording from which a visual image can be produced.

Cinematograph films, video tapes, and posters to be censored. [70 of 1952 16 of 1955 4 of 1972 9 of 1986 6 of 1997]

3. (1) No person shall exhibit any cinematograph film or video tape unless such film or tape has been submitted to and approved by a censorship committee as hereinafter provided.

(2) No person shall exhibit, display, publish or distribute any poster, unless such poster has been submitted to and approved by a censorship committee or been submitted to and approved by the Chairman of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors.

(3) It shall be lawful for any publisher of a newspaper or periodical or any other agency or media for advertising a cinematograph or video exhibition to require the distributor or exhibitor of a cinematograph film or video tape to produce the censorship committee’s certificate for verification before taking up the advertisement of any such film or tape.

(4) Any person who exhibits any cinematograph

film or any video tape, or exhibits, displays, publishes or distributes any poster in contravention of any of the provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of sixty-five thousand dollars.

Appointment  
of Board of  
Cinematograph  
and  
Video Censors.  
[70 of 1952  
16 of 1955  
9 of 1986]

4. (1) The Minister shall appoint from time to time, such fit and proper persons, not less than five in number, who shall together constitute a Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors for the purpose of censoring cinematograph films, video tapes and posters. The Minister shall nominate one of the censors as Chairman of the Board.

(2) Notice of any appointment and of any revocation thereof shall be published in the *Gazette*.

(3) The Minister may at his pleasure remove any member of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors and appoint some other person in his stead.

(4) If the place of any person appointed as a member of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors becomes vacant by death, removal, resignation or in any manner whatsoever, the vacancy so created shall be filled as soon as possible by the Minister.

c. 27:02.

(5) No person appointed as a member of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors in pursuance of this Act shall come within the operation of the Pensions Act.

(6) The Chairman of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors may, with the approval of the Minister, appoint a secretary to the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors at such remuneration and upon such conditions as he may determine.

Duties of  
censors.  
[70 of 1952  
16 of 1955]

5. (1) The Chairman of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors shall appoint one or more committees from among the members of the said Board, in this Act

9 of 1986]

referred to as censorship committees, to examine such cinematograph films, video tapes and posters as are submitted to censorship committees for approval.

(2) Each censorship committee shall consist of not less than two members of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors.

(3) The Chairman of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors, or the Secretary of that Board, if the Chairman so directs, shall allocate to a censorship committee the cinematograph films, video tapes and posters to be examined by it.

(4) A censorship committee shall not approve of any cinematograph film or video tape or poster which, in its opinion, depicts any matter which is against public order and decency, or where, in its opinion, the exhibition of such film, or such tape, or display of such poster is undesirable in the public interest.

(5) As regards a cinematograph film or a video tape, such approval may be given generally, or on condition that any portion of a film or tape shall be exercised, or may be given subject to a condition that the film or tape or portion thereof shall be exhibited only to persons of a specified age or sex, or only at certain times.

(6) If the approval of a censorship committee is given subject to the making of any excisions from the film or tape as aforesaid, that censorship committee shall have authority to order that such excisions be made, and to retain in its possession the portions so excised until the film or tape is withdrawn from exhibition in Guyana and is about to be exported.

(7) Where a censorship committee has approved of any cinematograph film, video tape or poster, the Chairman

shall issue a certificate to the person submitting such film, tape or poster to a censorship committee for its approval. Such certificate may at any time be cancelled by notice in writing.

Right of  
censorship  
committee to  
exclude  
unauthorised  
persons.  
[70 of 1952  
16 of 1955  
9 of 1986]

6. It shall be lawful for a censorship committee at its examination of any cinematograph film, video tape or poster submitted for its approval to prohibit from being present any person who in its opinion is not directly concerned with the exhibition of such film, tape or poster.

Certain films or  
tapes to be  
submitted for  
further  
approval.  
[70 of 1952  
16 of 1955  
9 of 1986]

7. Where any matter has been added to any cinematograph film or video tape approved by a censorship committee, such film or tape shall be again submitted to a censorship committee for approval, and until it has been again approved, shall be deemed not to have been approved.

Censorship  
Committee's  
certificate.  
[70 of 1952  
9 of 1986]

8. A certificate issued by a censorship committee shall state the length of the film or tape approved for exhibition. For the purposes of this section each part of a cinematograph film or video tape intended to be shown on one occasion as a single part of a consecutive series shall be deemed to be a complete film or tape.

Appeal.  
[16 of 1955  
9 of 1986]

9. (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision of a censorship committee may, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed form appeal to the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors against such decision:

Provided that no member of the censorship committee from whose decision an appeal is brought shall sit or take part in the determination of such appeal.

(2) The decision of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors on every such appeal shall be final.

Power of  
Minister to  
make  
regulations.  
[11 of 1945  
70 of 1952  
16 of 1955  
4 of 1972  
3 of 1982  
9 of 1986  
6 of 1997]

10. The Minister may make regulations for any of the following purposes:

- (a) prescribing the conditions under which cinematograph films and waste or scrap cellulose nitrate products shall be stored and kept;
- (b) prescribing the maximum amount of cinematograph film which may be kept or stored in any vault or other place at any one time;
- (c) controlling the transportation of cinematograph film;
- (d) prohibiting the storage of cinematograph films and waste or scrap cellulose nitrate products within any area which may be defined or described;
- (e) prescribing the conditions under which cinematograph films may be kept in a cinematograph theatre and the maximum amount of film which may be kept at any one time;
- (f) prescribing the manner in which a room for the examination, cleaning, assembling, packing, rewinding or repair of cinematograph film shall be constructed and used, and the equipment of such room;
- (g) prohibiting the erection or use of any cinematograph studio in any

- prescribed area;
- (h) controlling the use and storage of cinematograph film and scrap cellulose nitrate products used, or intended to be used, in any cinematograph studio;
  - (i) controlling the construction, design, accommodation, equipment and use of cinematograph theatres and cinematograph studios;
  - (j) controlling the accommodation, sanitary or other equipment and use of video centres;
  - (k) providing for special or general or periodic inspection of buildings used as cinematograph theatres or cinematograph studios or video centres by duly qualified persons and prescribing the fees to be paid to such persons for their services;
  - (l) classifying the premises licensed under this Act for all or any of the purposes of this Act;
  - (m) prescribing the fees to be paid for admission to any exhibition or entertainment or both in premises licensed under this Act and the duration of such exhibition or entertainment or both:

Provided that different fees may be prescribed for different classes of such premises and for different areas therein;

- (n) prescribing the fees to be paid by licensees in respect of any inspection of premises used as cinematograph theatres or video centres;
- (o) prescribing the precautions to be taken in respect of the construction, use and operation of motors and cinematograph projectors;
- (p) controlling the rental or other consideration charged by distributors of cinematograph films or video tapes for leasing, or otherwise permitting the use of cinematograph films or video tapes for exhibition in premises licensed under this Act;
- (q) prescribing the fees to be paid by distributors in respect of any cinematograph film, video tape or poster submitted by them to the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors for approval;
- (r) generally for preventing fires and securing the safety of the public in or near any cinematograph theatre, cinematograph studio or cinematograph film storage room or vault;
- (s) generally for preventing fires and securing the safety of the public and maintaining the public health and sanitation, in or near any video centre;

- (t) prescribing the forms to be used for any matter or thing to be done under this Act;
- (u) prescribing the conditions and the procedure with respect to the submission of cinematograph films, video tapes and posters for approval and to the grant of such approval and the terms, conditions and restrictions thereof or relating thereto;
- (v) prescribing any other matter required to be prescribed under this Act;
- (w) providing for the imposition of penalties not exceeding a fine of sixty-five thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term of six months for any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any of the regulations made under this Act or decision taken under such regulations and for forfeiture of any film, video tape or poster in respect of which the contravention or failure has been made.

Provision  
against  
cinematograph  
exhibition  
except in  
licensed  
premises.  
[22 of 1938  
64 of 1952  
34 of 1954  
18 of 1948  
7 of 1960  
4 of 1972

**11. (1)** An exhibition for the purposes of which inflammable or non-inflammable films are used, shall not be given unless the regulations made by the Minister for securing safety are complied with, or, save as otherwise provided by this Act, elsewhere than in premises licensed for the purpose in accordance with this Act.

12 of 1982  
 18 of 1983  
 9 of 1986  
 6 of 1997]

Grant of  
 licences by  
 cinematograph  
 board in places  
 other than  
 Georgetown or  
 New  
 Amsterdam.  
 Constitution of  
 Board.  
 c. 28:02

(2) In respect of any part of Guyana other than Georgetown and New Amsterdam, a Board, consisting of the chairman of the regional democratic council of the region where the premises are situate or his representative, the regional executive officer of that council or his representative, a magistrate appointed by the Minister, and the chairman of the local authority of the place where the premises are situate may grant licences to any persons it thinks fit to use the premises specified in the licence for the purposes aforesaid on the terms and conditions and under the restrictions which, subject to regulations of the Minister, the Board by the respective licences determines.

Licences not to  
 be granted  
 unless  
 certificates of  
 safety and  
 sanitation  
 produced.

(3) In subsection (2) "chairman of the local authority" does not include the chairman of a regional democratic council, but includes where the local authority is a rural authority the agent appointed under section 21(4) of the Local Government Act.

Revocation and  
 suspension of  
 Licence.

(4) No licence under this Act shall be granted in respect of any premises to which this section applies unless there is produced to the Board—

- (a) a certificate from the Chief Fire Officer, that in respect of such premises he is satisfied that the regulations made under this Act in the interests of general safety, as to means of escape in the event of fire and as to precautions against fire, have been complied with;
- (b) a certificate from the Chief

Buildings Officer, or, where such premises are situate within the City of Georgetown, a certificate from the City Engineer that such premises are fit for use for the purposes of this section; and

First Schedule.

- (c) a certificate from the Central Board of Health in the form set out in the First Schedule where the premises are situate in a village, country or rural district, or, where the premises are situate in an urban sanitary district, a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health of such district in the form set out in the Second Schedule, that such premises are, with reference to public health or sanitation, fit for use for the purpose of this section:

Second  
Schedule.

Provided that where any of the aforesaid certificates has not been granted, a provisional licence may be issued by the Board for such period as shall be specified by the Board which period may be extended from time to time by the Board pending the completion of such structural or other alterations as may be required for the grant of such certificate.

(5) In subsection (4)—

“the City Engineer” includes the Assistant City Engineer;

“the Chief Buildings Officer” includes any fit and proper person authorised in writing by the Chief Buildings Officer to examine premises and issue certificates for the purposes of this section; and

“the Chief Fire Officer” includes any fit and proper person authorised by the Chief Fire Officer to examine

premises and issue certificates for the purposes of this section.

(6) The Chief Fire Officer, the City Engineer, the Chief Buildings Officer, the Medical Officer of Health, their servants or agents or any officer of the Central Board of Health may, at any reasonable time, enter and inspect any premises licensed under this Act and if upon such inspection the Chief Fire Officer, the City Engineer, the Chief Buildings Officer, the Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by him or any officer of the Central Board of Health, as the case may be, is of opinion that the premises are unfit for use for the purposes of this section, any such officer or person shall forthwith report the matter to the Board who shall revoke or suspend the licence upon such terms as the Board may think fit:

Provided that in respect of premises for which a licence under this section was in force at that date, a provisional licence may be issued by the Board for such period as shall be specified by the Board which period may be extended from time to time by the Board pending the completion of such structural alterations as may be required for the grant of the certificates referred to in subsection (4).

(7) A licence shall be in force for one year or for any shorter period the Board on the grant of the licence determines, unless the licence has been previously revoked as hereinafter provided.

(8) Any person may apply to the Board for the provisional grant of a licence in respect of premises about to be constructed or in the course of construction, for use as a cinema, and every such application shall be accompanied by a plan of the proposed premises, and a specification of the proposed fittings and furnishings, to the satisfaction of the Board.

(9) A Board may transfer any licence granted by it

to any other person it thinks fit.

(10) An applicant for the provisional grant of a licence, a licence or transfer of a licence shall give not less than seven days' notice in writing to the clerk of the magistrate and to the chief officer of the police division in which the premises are situate of his intention to apply for the provisional grant of a licence, a licence or transfer, and shall publish the notice of his application once in a daily newspaper circulating in the locality, but it shall not be necessary to give any notice where the application is for the renewal of an existing licence held by the applicant for the same premises.

(11) It shall be competent for the officer of the police force on receiving the notice and for any five persons resident in the district in which the premises are situate or to be situated, to lodge objections to the provisional grant, the grant or renewal of the licence, and those objections shall be lodged by the objectors with the clerk of the magistrate within ten days of the receipt or publication of the notice, and at the same time a copy of the objections shall be sent by them to the person applying for the provisional grant, the grant or renewal of a licence.

(12) Upon the hearing of any application for the provisional grant of a licence, the applicant shall furnish proof, by certificate or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Board, that the plan and specification have been approved by the Chief Buildings Officer, the Government Electrical Engineer, and the Commissioner of Police.

(13) The Board shall, upon a date to be fixed by the magistrate, hear parties upon the application and the objections and may order any inquiry it thinks fit, and thereafter grant or refuse the application:

Provided that where an applicant for a licence, to

whom a provisional grant has been made by the Board, satisfies the Board that the premises have been constructed, furnished and equipped according to the plan and specification aforesaid, the Board shall grant the application.

(14) Two members of the Board shall form a quorum.

(15) An appeal shall lie to the Minister from the decision of a Board with regard to the grant or refusal of an application.

Third Schedule.  
Form of licence.

(16) Upon the grant of an application, the Board shall issue a licence in the form set out in the Third Schedule, with any variations circumstances require, and shall cause the entries required by the licence to be made in a register to be kept for the purpose.

(17) The Board shall have power to order costs and expenses to be paid by the unsuccessful party, where objections have been taken to the grant or renewal of a licence, in the same manner as in any case of summary jurisdiction where an order is made for payment of money which is not in the nature of a penalty for an offence.

(18) Any premises so kept or used, although licensed, shall not be opened for the purpose aforesaid except on the days and between the hours stated in the licence, and the observance of the days and hours of opening and closing shall be inserted in, and made a condition of, every licence, but for any special reason the Commissioner of Police, or the senior police officer in charge of the district, may grant special permission for any period not exceeding one week at a time to open for one hour longer.

c. 80:01.

(19) No district commissioner shall issue any licence required by the Tax Act for a cinema theatre unless

and until there is produced to him a licence granted by a Board under this Act.

(20) There shall be paid in respect of the grant or renewal of a licence a fee of three hundred and twenty-five dollars and in respect of a transfer a fee of ninety-seven dollars.

(21) In Georgetown and New Amsterdam licences may only be granted by a Board consisting of the Mayor and two magistrates appointed by the Minister, and the senior magistrate shall fix the date of hearing. In other respects the provisions of this section shall apply to that Board.

(22) A licence under subsection (2) hereof shall not authorise the licensee to open the premises for the purpose of any entertainment before the hour of half-past four of the clock in the afternoon on a Sunday or at any time on Good Friday:

Provided that no exhibition or other representation on a screen shall commence before the hour of five of the clock in the afternoon on a Sunday.

(23) No child who is of or above the age of six years and has not attained the age of fifteen years shall be admitted to any exhibition or other entertainment on premises licensed under this Act between the hours of eight of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon on any weekday, except Saturdays and public holidays, in a period during which schools are in session:

Provided that—

- (a) any such children may, with the approval of the Chief Education Officer, be admitted at any time to an

educational or cultural exhibition or gathering in licensed premises;

- (b) the Chief Education Officer shall, by publication in the *Gazette* on or before the first day of September in each year, give notice of those periods during which schools shall be deemed to be in session in the ensuing year for the purposes of this subsection.

Provision  
against video  
exhibition  
except in video  
centres.  
[9 of 1986]

12. (1) An exhibition of any video tape shall not be given, unless the regulations made by the Minister for securing safety and maintaining the public health and sanitation in or near any video centre are complied with, or save as otherwise provided by this Act, elsewhere than in a video centre licensed for the purpose in accordance with this Act.

(2) In respect of any part of Guyana, other than Georgetown and New Amsterdam, the Board referred to in section 11 (2), and in respect of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, the Board referred to in section 11 (21), may grant licences to any person it thinks fit to use the video centre specified in the licence for the purposes of video exhibition on the terms and conditions and under the restrictions which, subject to regulations of the Minister, the Board by the respective licences determines:

Provided that in granting a licence, the Board may have regard to the existing facilities for the exhibition of cinematograph film or video tapes within a distance of one mile from the place at which the video centre is proposed to be located.

(3) The provisions of subsections (4) to (7), (9) to (11), (13) to (17), (19) and (20) of section 11 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in relation to a video centre as they apply in

relation to the premises to which that section applies.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to a video exhibition given for raising funds for the purposes of charity or sport or in aid of a voluntary organisation, with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, who may grant such permission subject to such conditions as he may think proper; and any such permission may be suspended, cancelled or modified by the Commissioner of Police:

Provided that the Commissioner of Police shall, before taking action to suspend, cancel or modify any permission granted, give a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the person to whom the permission was granted.

Use of  
apparatus in  
contravention  
of Act.  
[9 of 1986  
6 of 1997]

**13.** If the owner of a cinematograph or video set or other apparatus uses the apparatus, or allows it to be used, or if the occupier of any premises or video centre allows them or it to be used, in contravention of this Act or of the conditions or restrictions upon or subject to which any licence relating to the premises or video centre has been granted under this Act, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars for each day during which the offence continues, and the licence (if any) shall be liable to be revoked by the magistrate.

Power of entry.  
[6 of 1997]

**14.** Any police constable, or any officer appointed for that purpose by the Commissioner of Police, may at all reasonable times enter any premises, whether licensed or not, in which he has reason to believe that an exhibition is being or is about to be given, in order to see whether the provisions of this Act and the conditions of any licence granted hereunder have been complied with, and, if any person prevents or obstructs the entry of the constable or that officer, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of

nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Burden of  
proof.

15. In any prosecution under this Act, the onus of proof that he has complied with the law shall lie on the defendant.

Performances  
exempted from  
provisions of  
Act.  
[10 of 1940  
18 of 1943  
18 of 1948  
9 of 1986]

16. (1) This Act shall not apply—

- (a) to an exhibition given in a private dwelling-house to which the public are not admitted; or
- (b) to an exhibition, given by a Government department or by a local Government authority, of a non-inflammable film or of a video tape of an educational nature in a town hall, school, public institution or church hall or in any premises approved in writing in that behalf by the Commissioner of Police; or
- (c) to an exhibition of a non-inflammable sub-standard film in any premises approved in writing in that behalf by the Commissioner of Police:

Provided that no charge is made for admission to such exhibition.

(2) The approval of the Commissioner of Police under this section may be granted subject to such conditions as he may think proper; and any such approval may be cancelled or modified by the Commissioner.

(3) In this section the expression “sub-standard film” means any film of a width of not more than sixteen millimetres.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall apply to a cinematograph film or video tape exhibited for broadcast or cable transmission by a licensed commercial or educational broadcaster or television cable network.

Unauthorised  
sale of tickets.  
[12 of 1977  
6 of 1997]

17. (1) Any person who, in the vicinity of a place licensed under this Act, sells or offers for sale any ticket for admission to that place, other than from a booth or ticket office provided on the premises thereof for the purpose by the licensee of that place shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who buys a ticket offered for sale in the manner prohibited by subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Where an act prohibited by subsection (1) is committed on the premises of a place licensed under this Act, the licensee or manager thereof shall be guilty of an offence:

Provided that it shall be a defence for the licensee or manager to show that reasonable measures were taken by either of them to prevent the commission of the Act.

(4) For the purpose of any proceedings for an offence under subsection (1) the statement in the complaint that a document sold or offered for sale by the defendant is a ticket for admission to a particular place or that a particular place is licensed under this Act shall be *prima facie* evidence of the document being such a ticket or that the place is so licensed, as the case may be.

(5) Any person guilty of an offence under this section shall on summary conviction be liable to—

- (a) a fine of not less than nineteen thousand five hundred dollars nor more than thirty-two thousand five

hundred dollars and to imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than six months;

- (b) a fine of not less nor more than thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars together with imprisonment for not less or more than six months, on a second or subsequent conviction.

Other laws not derogated. [9 of 1986]

18. The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to video exhibitions, shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of any other written law for the time being in force or any instrument having the force of law relating to the importation or use of a video set or video tape.

FIRST SCHEDULE

CINEMATOGRAPH AND VIDEO ACT

CERTIFICATE

PREMISES SITUATE IN A VILLAGE, COUNTRY OR RURAL DISTRICT

No. of Certificate.....  
 District.....  
 Name of Applicant.....  
 Description of Premises.....  
 .....

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that with reference to public health and sanitation the premises described above are fit to be used for the purpose of.....

s. 11 [34 of 1954]

This certificate expires on 31st December, 20.....

Dated this ..... day of ....., 20.....

.....  
Secretary,  
Central Board of Health

\_\_\_\_\_

s. 11

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

**CINEMATOGRAPH AND VIDEO ACT**

**CERTIFICATE**

**PREMISES SITUATE IN AN URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT**

No. of Certificate.....  
District.....  
Name of Applicant .....  
Description of Premises .....  
.....

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that with reference to public health and sanitation the premises described above are fit to be used for the purpose of .....

This certificate expires on 31st December, 20.....

Dated this ..... day of ....., 20 .....

.....  
Medical Officer of Health for the urban

sanitary district of.....

s. 11

**THIRD SCHEDULE**

**FORM OF LICENCE**

**CINEMATOGRAPH AND VIDEO ACT**

A licence is hereby granted to (1) *(1) Insert name of person to whom licence is granted.*

to keep and use (2) situate *(2) Describe premises to be licenced.*

at (3) *(3) Where premises are situate.*

in (4) *(4) Town, or village, or district, where premises are situate.*

For the purpose of (5) *(5) Purpose for which premises licenced.*

For (6) from the date hereof upon the following restrictions(s), namely, that the premises hereby licenced shall be opened for the purpose for which the licence is granted *(6) Duration of licence.*

On (7) only and between the hours of *(7) Day or days.*

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

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Reg. 10/1955  
27/1955

**CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS AND POSTERS  
(CENSORSHIP) REGULATIONS**

*made under section 4*

Citation.  
[1/1987]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Cinematograph and Video Films, Video Tapes and Posters (Censorship) Regulations.

Interpretation.  
[1/1987]

2. In these Regulations—

“the Board” means the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors appointed by the Minister under section 4 of the Act;

“censorship committee” means a committee of the Board appointed by the Chairman under section 5 of the Act;

“the chairman” means the Chairman of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors;

“film” mean Cinematograph film;

“the secretary” means the secretary of the Board of Cinematograph and Video Censors;

“tape” means a video tape;

“trailers” means a short film made by the cast of, or in conjunction with and directly related to, a film who

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*Cinematograph Films and Posters (Censorship) Regulations*

exceeds one thousand two hundred feet in length, to be displayed for advertising purposes only, in advance of the exhibition of such film.

Application.  
[1/1987]

3. (1) Distributors shall send to the office of the Board complete list or all films, tapes and posters to be submitted for approval by a censorship committee.

(2) Every application for the approval of a film or tape by a censorship committee—

Form A  
First Schedule.

(a) shall be made in Form A in the First Schedule;

(b) shall be made not less than three days before it is proposed to exhibit such film or tape.

[Reg. 27/1955]  
[1/1987]

4. Upon receipt of an application made under regulation 3, or regulation 13 with regards to trailers, the Secretary may arrange with the applicant to have the film, tape or trailer projected at the applicant's risk and expense at Georgetown at such time as the Secretary may appoint:

Provided that if the applicant request to have the film, tape or trailer projected at any place other than Georgetown, the Secretary may, on payment by the applicant of all travelling and other expenses required therefor, arrange that the film, tape or trailer should be projected at the applicant's risk at the place requested by the applicant.

Application  
fees.  
[Reg. 27/ 1977]  
[1/1987]

5. There shall be paid to the Accountant General, in advance, by every such applicant—

(a) an examination fee of two dollars and fifty cents in respect of each film or tape submitted for examination and

approval by the Board and the official receipt of such fee shall be attached to the application by the applicant;

- (b) a viewing fee of fifteen cents per hundred feet in respect of every film or tape to be viewed in the course of examination and the official receipt for such fee shall be submitted to the secretary prior to the date of viewing:

Provided that no fee shall be paid—

- (i) in respect of any film or tape which does not exceed one thousand two hundred feet in length and depicts or relates to comics, reviews of the world news, musical extract, cartoons, educational or cultural subjects;  
or
- (ii) in respect of any film or tape taken in Guyana of less than thirty-five millimeters in width;  
or
- (iii) in respect of trailers.

The Board's records and accounts.  
[1/1987]

6. (1) The Board shall, in respect of all films or tapes submitted to censorship committee for examination, keep a register which shall contain the following particulars;

- (a) the names of such film or tape;
- (b) the names of the owners, renters and exhibitors of such film or tape;
- (c) the names of the members of the censorship committee by whom such

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Cinematograph Films and Posters (Censorship) Regulations

film or tape were examined;

- (d) the decision of the censorship committee in respect of such examination.

(2) The Board shall keep accounts —

- (a) of all monies received by the Board in respect of fees payable for films or tapes submitted for examination;
- (b) of all disbursement made by the Board in carrying out duties of censorship committees.

Payment by  
the Board.

7. All payments on behalf of the board in carrying out its duties shall be made by the accountant General on vouchers certified by the Chairman.

Classifications  
of films into  
categories.  
[1/1987]

8. (1) A censorship committee shall classify each film or tape approved by it for exhibition into one of the following categories:-

- (a) *Category "U"*. All films which in the opinion of the censorship committee are suitable for universal exhibition shall be classified as category "U".
- (b) *Category "A"*. All films or tapes which in the opinion of the censorship committee should not be seen by a person under 16 years of age unless such person is accompanied by a person over 21 years of age or by a parent or guardian shall be classified as category "A".

(c) *Category "X"*. All films or tapes which in the opinion of the censorship committee are not suitable for exhibition to persons under 16 years of age, under any circumstances, shall be classified as category "X".

(2) Films or tapes classified as category "U" may be exhibited to all persons of any age.

(3) Films or tapes classified as category "A" shall not be exhibited to any person under 16 years of age unless such person is accompanied by a responsible person over 21 years of age or by a parent or guardian.

(4) Films or tapes classified as category "X" shall not be exhibited to persons under 16 years of age, whether or not such persons are accompanied by persons over 21 years of age or by a parent or guardian.

Decision of censorship committee regarding films.  
[1/1987]  
Form B  
First Schedule.

9. The decision of a censorship committee on an application for approval of a film or tapes made as in regulation 3 shall be given in Form B in the First Schedule and shall be made available to the applicant within three days of the date thereof.

Appeal from refusal of censorship committee to approve films.  
[1/1987]  
Form C  
First Schedule.

10. Any person who desires to appeal to the Board against the refusal of a censorship committee to approve a film or tape or part thereof, or against the classification of a film or tape by a censorship committee into any category, shall forward to the Secretary his memorandum of appeal in Form C in the First Schedule and shall pay the Accountant General in advance a fee of fifteen dollars and the receipt for such payment shall be attached to his memorandum of appeal.

Exhibition of

11. Upon receipt of a memorandum of appeal made as

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films to Board.  
[1/1987]

in regulation 10, the Board may arrange with the appellant to have the film or tape projected at the appellant's risk and expense at Georgetown at such time as the Board may appoint:

Provided that if the appellant request to have the film or tape projected at any place other than Georgetown, the Board, may, on payment by the appellant of all travelling and other expenses required thereof, arrange that the film should be projected at the appellant's risk at the place requested by the appellant.

Decision of  
Board  
regarding  
films.  
Form D  
First schedule.

**12.** The decision of the Board on a appeal made as prescribed by regulation 10 shall be in Form D in the First Schedule and shall be made available to the appellant within three days of the date thereof.

Application  
for approval of  
posters.  
[Reg. 27/1955]  
Form E  
First Schedule.

**13.** Every application for the approval of a poster or trailer by a censorship committee—

- (a) shall be submitted or forwarded to the Secretary;
- (b) shall be in Form E in the First Schedule; and
- (c) shall be made not less than 3 days before it is proposed to display or distribute such poster or trailer.

Decision of  
censorship  
committee  
regarding  
posters.  
[Reg. 27/1955]  
Form F  
First Schedule.

**14.** The decision of a censorship committee on the application for the approval of a poster or trailer made as prescribed in regulation 13 shall be given in Form F of the First Schedule, and shall be made available to the applicant within three days of the date thereof.

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*Cinematograph Films and Posters (Censorship) Regulations*

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Appeal from refusal of censorship committee to approve posters.

[Reg. 27/1955]

Form G

First Schedule.

15. Any person who desires to appeal to the Board against the refusal of a censorship committee to approve a poster or trailer shall forward to the Secretary his memorandum of appeal in Form G in the First Schedule.

Decision of Board regarding posters.

16. The decision of the Board on an appeal made as prescribed in regulation 15 shall be given in Form H in the First Schedule, and shall be made available to the appellant with three day of the date thereof.

Right of entry of members of the Board during performance.

17. The member of the Board shall have the right of entry into all cinemas during performance, free of charge; and it shall be their duty to make such surprise visits as they may think fit. Accommodation must in every case be reserved for a possible visit by the members of the Board.

Register of films. Second Schedule.

18. The Board shall keep a register of Films in the Form set out in the Second Schedule.

Penalties.

19. Any person who acts in contravention of, or fail to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations, or who fails to comply with any decision made under these Regulations, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of seven hundred and fifty dollars and the court may order the forfeiture of any film or poster in respect of which such offence has been committed. Any person found guilty of a continuing offence, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of seventy-five dollars for every day on which the offence continued with like forfeiture.

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[Subsidiary]

Cinematograph Films and Posters (Censorship) Regulations

FIRST SCHEDULE

Reg. 3

FORM A

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL TO EXHIBIT A FILM

No. of application: (1) .....

To the Secretary of the Board of Film Censors,  
Georgetown

I, ..... of .....  
.....hereby apply for  
approval to exhibit the following film:

- (a) Original Title.....
- (b) Alternative title (if any).....
- (c) Class (2) .....
- (d) Proposed category of film .....
- (e) Length .....
- (f) Width.....
- (g) Silent or talking .....
- (h) Language .....
- (i) Maker .....
- (j) Country of registration .....

2. I have paid to the Accountant General the examination fee of ..... and Official Receipt No. .... dated ..... 20....., in respect to the said fee is attached hereto.

Dated .....day of ..... 20.....

.....  
Applicant

(1) To be filled in by the Secretary .

(2) Films should be entered under one of the following classes: drama, comedy, musical, extract, news, cartoons, education, advertisement.

Reg. 9

FORM B

DECISIONS OF CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE ON AN APPLICATION FOR THE APPROVAL OF A FILM

No. ....

On the application of ..... of .....

The film entitled ..... has been submitted to the censorship committee consisting of (1)

..... and

(a) a permission to exhibit the said film is hereby granted under category.....

(b) on condition that the following portion of the film shall not be exhibited to the public (2)

.....

and that these portions of the film shall be delivered to the Secretary before the exhibition of the remaining portion of the film.

(c) permission to exhibit the said film is refused on the following grounds:

.....  
.....

Dated the ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....  
Chairman of the Board of  
Film Censors

Note— The prescribed fee of ..... had been paid.

(1) Insert names of Members.

(2) Specify part of film.

(a), (b), (c). Strike out words or phrase which are unnecessary.

[Subsidiary]

Cinematograph Films and Posters (Censorship) Regulations

Reg. 10

FORM C

APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF FILM CENSORS AGAINST THE DECISION OF A CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE TO APPROVE A FILM

To the Secretary of the Board of Film Censors. Georgetown.

Whereas I am aggrieved by the refusal of a censorship Committee consisting of (1) ..... to approve (2) ..... I hereby appeal against such refusal and have paid to the Accountant General a fee of ..... in respect of my appeal.

2. Official receipt No. .... dated ..... 20 ..... In respect of the said fee is attached hereto.

3. The reason of the refusal of the censorship committee, as recorded in the decision dated.....20..... under No. .... and communicated to me on the..... 20....., are the following:

.....  
.....  
.....

4. My grounds of appeal are the following:

.....  
.....  
.....

Dated the ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....  
Applicant

- (1) Insert names of members.
(2) Identify film or part thereof.

Reg.12

**FORM D**

DECISION OF THE BOARD OF FILM CENSORS ON AN  
APPEAL AGAINST THE DECISION OF A CENSORSHIP  
COMMITTEE TO APPEAL A FILM

No. ....

The appeal of ....., of .....  
against the decision of a censorship committee consisting of  
(1) ..... dated ..... the ..... day of  
..... 20..... having been inquired into, the Board  
of Censors hereby dismisses the said appeal/\* allows the said  
appeal and permission to exhibit (2) .....  
is hereby granted \*/ refusal.

Dated the .....day of.....20.....

.....  
Chairman of the Board of  
Film Censors

- (1) Insert names of Members.
- (2) Identify film or part thereof.
- (\*) Strike out words which are inapplicable.

Reg. 13

**FORM E**

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL TO DISPLAY OR  
DISTRIBUTE POSTERS OR TRAILERS

No. of application: (1) .....

To the Secretary of the Board of Film Censors,  
Georgetown.

I, .....of .....  
hereby apply for approval to display or distribute posters  
relating to the film entitled (2).....

Dated the ..... day of .....20.....

[Subsidiary]

Cinematograph Films and Posters (Censorship) Regulations

.....  
Applicant

- (1) To be filled in by the Secretary.
- (2) Insert title of film and alternative titles (if any).

Reg. 14

**FORM F**

DECISION OF CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE ON AN  
APPLICATION FOR THE APPROVAL OF A POSTER OR  
TRAILER

No. ....

On the application of.....  
of..... the censorship committee  
consisting of (1) .....  
Has examined the poster\*/poster\* trailer\*/trailers\* relating to  
the film entitled (2) ..... A copy\*/copies\* of  
which is\*/are\* attached hereto, and permission to display or  
distribute the said poster\*/posters\* trailer\*/trailers\* is\*/are\*  
hereby granted\*/refused\*.

\*The reason for the refusal are the following:

.....  
.....  
.....

Dated the ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....  
Chairman of the Board of  
Film Censors

- (1) Insert names of members.
- (2) Insert original title of film and alternative titles (if any)
- (\*) Strike out words which are inapplicable.

Reg. 15

**FORM G**

APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF FILM CENSOR AGAINST THE  
DECISION OF A CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE TO APPROVE  
A POSTER OR TRAILER

To the Secretary of the Board of Censor,  
Georgetown.

Whereas I am aggrieved by the refusal of a censorship  
committee consisting of (1).....  
to approve the poster\*/posters\* trailer\*/trailers\* relating to the  
film entitled ..... a copy\*/copies\*  
of which is\*/are\* attached thereto, I hereby appeal against  
such refusal.

2. The reason of the refusal of the censorship committee,  
as recorded in the decision dated ..... 20....., are  
the following:-

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. My grounds of the appeal are the following:-

.....  
.....

Dated the ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....  
Appellant

[Subsidiary]

Cinematograph Films and Posters (Censorship) Regulations

Cinematograph Regulations

- (1) Insert names of members.
- (\*) Strike out words which are inapplicable.

**FORM H**

DECISION OF THE BOARD OF FILM CENSOR ON AN  
APPEAL AGAINST THE DECISION OF A CENSORSHIP  
COMMITTEE TO APPROVE A POSTER OR TRAILER

No. ....

The appeal of ..... of .....  
 ..... against the decision of a censorship  
 committee consisting of (1) .....  
 dated the ..... day of .....  
 20.....under No. .... to approve poster\*/posters\*  
 trailer\*/trailers\* relating to the film entitled (2)  
 ..... having been inquired  
 into, the Board of Censors hereby dismisses the said appeal\*/  
 allows the said appeal and permission to display or distribute  
 the said poster\*/posters\* trailer\*/trailers\* is/are hereby  
 granted/ refused.

Dated the ..... day of .....20.....

.....  
 Chairman of Board of  
 Film

Censor

- (1) Insert names of members.
- (2) Identify film or part thereof.
- (\*) Strike out words which are inapplicable.

Reg. 18 SECOND SCHEDULE THE CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS AND POSTERS (CENSORSHIP) REGULATIONS REGISTER OF FILM	APPEAL	Date of decision of Board of Film Censors	
		Decision of Board of Film Censors	
		Fee	
		Number and Date	
	Date of decision of censorship Committee		
	Category of Film		
	DECISION OF CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE		
	Country of Origin		
	Length of film		
	Fees		
	Name and Address of applicant		
	Language of Film		
	Class of Film		
	Title of Film		
Serial Number of application			

**CINEMATORGRAPH REGULATIONS**

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

1. Citation.
2. Interpretation.

REGULATION

**PART I**

3. Seating and exits.
4. Sites.
5. Duties of staff in relation to the safety of the audience.
6. Fire appliances.
7. Dry rising mains.
8. Smoking.
9. Inflammable articles.

**REGULATIONS APPLYING TO ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS**

10. (1) Enclosures.  
(2) Regulations applying only to specified classes of buildings.
- 11-14. Projecting apparatus and films.
15. Removal of cinematograph film to vault on the conclusion of the last exhibition on every day.
16. Rewinding room.
17. Amount of inflammable cement which may be kept in the rewinding room.
18. Waste and scrap cellulose nitrate products.
- 19-20. Lighting and electrical installation.
21. (a) Conditions for use of illuminants.  
(b) Limelight.  
(c) Certificated of Government Electrician and Government Analyst.
22. Exhibition of regulations.
23. Buildings occasionally used.

**PART II**

24. Portable projectors.
25. Reserved space.

REGULATION

- 26-28. Projectors and films.
29. Electric circuits for the projector.
30. Exhibition of regulations.

**PART III**

31. Licences.
32. Renewal of licence.
33. Power of licensing authority to direct an inspection of premises of a cinematograph theatre.
34. Cinematograph theatre and studios not be constructed of wood in certain area.
35. Inspection of Cinematograph theatres.
36. Plan to be attached to licence.

**PART IV**

37. Transport and Cinematograph film.
38. Cinematograph film, and waste or strap products, not to be stored in Georgetown or New Amsterdam.
39. Construction and fitting of a vault or stored-room for the storage of cinematograph film.
40. User of room for storage and rewinding of film.
41. Keeping of film on premises not being a theatre.
42. Cinematograph studio not permitted in Georgetown or New Amsterdam.
43. Permission to carry on a cinematograph studio.
44. Warrant to remove cinematograph film where kept in premises in contravention of these regulations.

**PART V**

45. Offences and penalties.

## APPENDIX—Regulations applicable to all cylinders.

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**CINEMATOGRAPH REGULATIONS**

*deemed to be made under section 10\**

Reg.  
31/12/1928  
20/8/1934  
40/1945  
26/1953  
12/1956  
19/1957  
28/1958

Citation.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Cinematograph and Video Regulations.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulation—

“building” includes any booth, tent or similar structure;

“cinematograph exhibition” means—

- (a) any exhibition to which the Act applies; and
- (b) any public exhibition in any cinematograph theatre in respect of which a licence is required under the Music and Dancing Licensing Act;

“cinematograph theatre” means any premises licensed under section 11 of the Act;

“licensing authority” means the Board referred to in section 11

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\* Regulations 2 of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Regulations, 1945 (No. 40 of 1945) declared that the regulations made on the 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1928, under the (repealed) Cinematograph Ordinance (Cap. 105 of the 1929 Edition of the Laws), as amended by the Cinematograph Regulations, 1934, should have effect as if made under the authority of the present Act.

(2) or (20), as the case may be, of the Act;

“new building” means a building newly erected or adopted after the date on which these regulations come into force for the purpose of cinematograph or video exhibitions.

“video exhibition” means—

- (a) any exhibition to which the Act applies; and
- (b) any public exhibition of any video tape in any video centre.

## PART I

Seating and  
exits.  
[Reg.26/1953]

3. (1)\* No building shall be used for cinematograph exhibition unless it is provided with sufficient and suitable exits leading from each tier or floor to one or more thoroughfares. Every exit shall be indicated in the manner thereinafter prescribed and shall be so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience ample means of safe egress.

(2) The door of all exits shall be so constructed and maintained as easily to open outwards on being pressed from within.

(3) The seating in the building shall be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to the exits.

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\* Regulation 7 of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Regulations (No. 26 of 1953) provides that this paragraph shall not apply to any cinematograph theatre within a seating capacity of less than 100 persons where the Chief Fire Officer, in the case of Georgetown, or the officer in charge of the New Amsterdam Fire Service Unit, in the case of New Amsterdam, is satisfied that such theatre is provided with sufficient and adequate means of escape in the event of a fire.

In such cases the following paragraph applies instead-

“(a) No building shall be used for cinematograph exhibition unless it be provided with an adequate number of exits clearly indicated and so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience ample means of safe egress.

(4) The gateways with staircases, and the passage leading to the exits, shall, during the presence of the public in the building, be kept clear of obstructions. No person shall be allowed to stand or sit in any of the gateways intersecting the rows of seats, or in the space between the front row of seats and the screen; and if standing be permitted (by the licensing authority) in any other gateway or portion of the auditorium, sufficient room shall be left to allow persons to pass easily to and fro.

(5)\* Gateways shall be provided intersecting the seating so that the centre line of any seat shall not be more than 12 feet from a gateway, measured along the line of seating.

(6)\* Every gateway shall not be less than 42 inches wide.

(7)\* No corridor or passage shall exceed the width of any exit to which it leads by more than 15 per cent of the width of such exit.

(8)\* The floor of any corridor or passage within 5 feet of any stairway shall be level.

(9)\* Every stairway or ramp which is more than 8 feet 6 inches in width and shall be provided with a central handrail. The uprights supporting each end of such handrail shall extend to the ceiling.

(10)\* Any exit normally used as such by members

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\* Regulation 7 of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Regulations (No. 26 of 1953) provides that this paragraph shall not apply to any cinematograph theatre within a seating capacity of less than 100 persons where the Chief Fire Officer, in the case of Georgetown, or the officer in charge of the New Amsterdam Fire Service Unit, in the case of New Amsterdam, is satisfied that such theatre is provided with sufficient and adequate means of escape in the event of a fire.

of the public shall be marked "EXIT" in red in block letters no less than 7 inches high.

(11)\* Every notice indicating an exit—

- (a) shall be not less than 6 feet 9 inches above floor level and directly above the exit or door leading thereto;
- (b) shall be illuminated by the safety lighting service or by both main and safety lighting service or independently; and
- (c) shall at all times be plainly visible whether or not the main or safety lighting service are in operation.

(12)\* Where in the opinion of the licensing authority, any doubt may arise as to the direction to any exit whereby members of the public may be endangered, suitable and sufficient notices shall be placed in such parts of the theatre as the licensing authority may direct. Every such notice shall consist of the words "TO EXIT" in block letters in red with an arrow in red indicating the line of movement towards the exit.

(13)\* Every opening from the auditorium or foyers which does not form a part of any exit shall be marked "NOT THOROUGHFERE" in block letters in black not less than 3 inches high on a white background bordered in red.

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\* Regulation 7 of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Regulations (No. 26 of 1953) provides that this paragraph shall not apply to any cinematograph theatre within a seating capacity of less than 100 persons where the Chief Fire Officer, in the case of Georgetown, or the officer in charge of the New Amsterdam Fire Service Unit, in the case of New Amsterdam, is satisfied that such theatre is provided with sufficient and adequate means of escape in the event of a fire.

(14)\* No locks, bolts, hasps, padlocks, chains or other fastening, other than panic bolts, shall be attached to any exit door, and all collapsible gates, grills, railings or sliding shutters across any exit shall be locked in the open position while the audience is in the building.

(15)\* No door shall open immediately upon any step or staircase, but every door shall open upon a landing or platform at least 3 feet long. The width of every such landing shall not be less than the width of the door.

(16)\* Any floor, floor covering or treader used in any part of the auditorium, gangways, exits or stairway shall be maintained in good order.

(17)\* No mirror or other article with a polished surface capable of reflecting images shall be placed in or near to any corridor, passage or exit.

**3A.** (1) No building shall be used as video centre or video exhibition unless it is provided with an adequate number of exits clearly indicated and so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience ample means of safe egress.

(2) Every video centre shall be provided with sufficient and adequate means of escape in the event of fire, subject to the satisfaction of the Chief Fire Officer in the case of Georgetown or the fire officer in charge of Fire Service Unit elsewhere.

Sites.

**4.** (1) Except as otherwise provided in this regulation,

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\* Regulation 7 of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Regulations (No. 26 of 1953) provides that this paragraph shall not apply to any cinematograph theatre within a seating capacity of less than 100 persons where the Chief Fire Officer, in the case of Georgetown, or the officer in charge of the New Amsterdam Fire Service Unit, in the case of New Amsterdam, is satisfied that such theatre is provided with sufficient and adequate means of escape in the event of a fire.

[Reg.26/1953] all cinematograph theatre in the City of Georgetown and the Town of New Amsterdam shall abut upon two or more thoroughfares of adequate width to enable an audience to disperse rapidly and to allow the approach of fire appliances. Those parts of the building abutting on such thoroughfares shall be of adequate length.

(2) Any such cinematograph theatre—

- (a) which will not accommodate more than 2,000 persons; and
- (b) in which no public dancing, singing, music or other similar public entertainment takes place,

May abut upon one thoroughfare only where such thoroughfare is not less than 40 feet wide and where suitable and sufficient open paved passage-way free from any obstructions leads to such thoroughfare. Every such passage-way shall be not less than 8 feet wide.

(3) Every passage-way shall at all times be kept free from any obstructions and shall be opened to the sky. Where any such passage-way is less than 12 feet wide, it shall not be overlooked by any windows of any adjoining premises at a height of less than 12 feet.

Duties of staff  
in relation to  
the safety of  
the audience.  
[Reg. 40/1945]

5. (1) (a) In order to secure the safety of the audience the licensee or some responsible person nominated by him in writing for the purpose shall be in charge during the whole time of any exhibition, and he shall be assisted by a sufficient staff of attendants who shall be specially instructed by the licensee or such responsible person as to their respective duties, in particular

in relation to the carrying out of these Regulations.

- (b) Where at any exhibition the majority of persons attending are under 14 years of age the number of attendants required by the foregoing paragraph shall be such as to enable them effectively to control the movements of the children whilst entering and leaving the premises and during the exhibition and to ensure the orderly and safe clearance of the cinematograph theatre or video centre in case of emergency.
  - (c) All the attendants as aforesaid shall remain on duty during the whole time that the premises are open to the public.
- (2)
- (a) All persons responsible for or employed in or in connection with the exhibition shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the exhibition.
  - (b) The licensee or the person nominated by him in writing as aforesaid shall see that the operators any every other person who may be called upon to handle inflammable film within the building for any purpose are fully instructed as to the dangers arising from the use of inflammable films, the

precautions to be observed to prevent risk of ignition and the steps to be taken in the event of a film smoldering or catching fire.

Fire  
appliances.

6. (1) Fire appliances suitable to the character of the building and adequate to deal with an outbreak of fire shall be provided and maintained in good working order. During the exhibition such appliances shall be in the charge of some person\* specially nominated for that purpose who shall see that they are kept constantly available for use.

(2) There shall always be within the enclosure sufficient means of dealing with fire readily for use, and these shall include the following, namely, a thick woolen blanket, two buckets of water, and a bucket of dry sand. Before the commencement of each exhibition the operator shall satisfy himself that the fire appliances within the enclosure are ready for use.

Dry rising  
mains.  
[Reg.26/1953]

7.† (1) dry rising main of not less than 2 ½ inches in diameter shall be provided in all cinematograph theatre in the City of Georgetown and the Town of New Amsterdam to the satisfaction of the Chief Fire Officer in the case of Georgetown of the officer in charge of the New Amsterdam Fire Service Unit, in the case of New Amsterdam. Such dry rising mains shall be fitted with not more than three drencher heads for each separate main the diameter of which shall be 2 ½ inches.

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\* It is not required that the person specially nominated should necessarily be employed exclusively in taking charge of the fire appliances, but he must not be given other work during the exhibition which should take him away from the building or otherwise prevent him from being immediately available in case of danger or alarm of fire.

† Regulation 7 of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Regulations (No. 26 of 1953) provides that this paragraph shall not apply to any cinematograph theatre within a seating capacity of less than 100 persons where the Chief Fire Officer, in the case of Georgetown, or the officer in charge of the New Amsterdam Fire Service Unit, in the case of New Amsterdam, is satisfied that such theatre is provided with sufficient and adequate means of escape in the event of a fire.

[Subsidiary]

*Cinematograph Regulations*

(2) Every enclosure, whether line with fire resistant material or not, shall, where it forms a part of a cinematograph theatre constructed of wood, have one dry rising main with not less than three drencher heads so fixed and situated that water under pressure can be delivered from street level outside of the premises by pumps of the Guyana Fire Service.

(3) In any cinematograph theatre in which the stage or scenery is use, a dry rising main as specified in paragraph (2) shall be installed in such a manner as to enable water to be delivered to the stage and scenery by the pumps of the Guyana Fire Service.

Smoking.

8. No smoking shall at any time be permitted within the barrier or enclosure, nor in the film room nor in any part of the premises in which films are stored, wound, or repaired. Notices stating that smoking is prohibited shall be kept posted in the enclosure and film room any such part of the premises as aforesaid.

Inflammable articles.

9. No inflammable articles shall unnecessarily be taken into, or allowed to remain in the enclosure, the film room, or any part of the premises in which films are stored, wound or repaired.

#### REGULATIONS APPLYING TO ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

Enclosures.  
[reg. 40/1945]

10. (1) (a) The projection apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure or substantial construction made of or lined internally with fire-resisting material and of sufficient dimensions to allow the operators to work freely.
- (b) All fitting and fixtures within the enclosure other than the frames of outside windows shall be constructed

of or covered with fire-resisting material.

The entrance to the enclosure shall be suitably placed and fitted with a self-closing self-fitting door constructed of fire-resisting material which shall be kept closed during exhibition.

For the purpose of this regulation the expression "fire-resisting material" includes teak or oak not less than two inches thick.

- (c) The opening through which the necessary pipes and cables pass into the enclosure shall be efficiently sealed bushed as the case may be.
- (d) The opening in the front face of the enclosure shall be covered with glass and not be larger than necessary for effective projection and observation.

Each opening shall be fitted with a screen or fire-resisting material, which can be released from both the inside and the outside of the enclosure so that it automatically closes with a close-fitting joint. The screens shall be so constructed and arranged that they can all be released simultaneously from the operating position near any of the projectors.

The opening shall not exceed two for each projecting apparatus; and not more than two of the openings shall be left unscreened at any one time notwithstanding that there are two or more lanterns in the enclosure unless a control is provided by which all the screens can be released simultaneously from both the inside and the outside of the enclosure.

- (e) The door of the enclosure and all

openings, bushes and joints shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent, so far as possible, the escape of any smoke into the auditorium or any part of the building to which the public are admitted.

- (f) Adequate means of ventilation shall be provided with sufficient inlets and outlets so as to ensure a constant supply of fresh air. The inlets and outlets shall communicate directly with the outside of the building and shall be so arranged as not to expose the operator to a direct draught.
- (g) If the enclosure is inside the auditorium, either a suitable barrier shall be placed round the enclosure at a distance of not less than two feet from it, or other effectual means shall be taken to prevent the public from coming into contact with the enclosure:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply where the enclosure is of permanent construction and is not entered from the auditorium.

- (h) The enclosure shall be in charge of a competent operator over 18 years of age, who shall be present in the enclosure during the whole time that the apparatus is in use. This shall not prevent the operator leaving the enclosure for a short period in case of need provided that a competent assistant over 16 years of age is left in

charge and the operator remains within immediate call.

- (i) No unauthorized person shall go into the enclosure or be allowed to be within the barrier.

Regulations applying only to specified classes of buildings.

(2) In the case of buildings used habitually for cinematograph exhibitions the enclosure shall be outside the auditorium; and in the case of permanent building used habitually as aforesaid the enclosure shall also be permanent:

Provided that if the licensing authority is of opinion that, in the case of an existing building, compliance with either or both of the requirements in the preceding paragraph is impracticable or in the circumstances unnecessary for securing safety, the requirement or requirements shall not apply.

In any new building where the enclosure is permanent the enclosure shall also comply with the following requirements:

- (a) a window or skylight shall be provided;
- (b) the entrance shall be from the open air;
- (c) alternative means of egress shall be provided unless the licensing authority is satisfied that compliance with this requirement is impracticable.

Projecting apparatus and films.

11. (1) The projecting apparatus shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-resisting material.

(2) Every lantern shall be fitted with metal shutter which can readily be inserted by hand between the source of light and the film gate, and every projector shall be fitted with

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*Cinematograph Regulations*

a metal shutter so arranged as automatically to cut off the film-gate from the source of light when the projector stops.

(3) The construction of the film gate shall be substantial and such as to afford ample heat-radiating surface. The passage for the film shall be sufficiently narrow to prevent flames travelling upwards or downwards from the light-opening.

12. (1) Projectors shall be fitted with two metal boxes of substantial construction to and from which the film shall be made to travel, unless both the film spools are contained in a metal chamber of substantial construction under the projector. There shall not be more than 2,000 feet of film in either of the two metal boxes.

(2) The film boxes or chambers shall be made to close in such a manner, and shall be filled with film shots so constructed, as to prevent the passage of flame to the interior of the box or chamber, and they shall remain so closed during the whole time that projection is taking place.

13. Take-up spools shall be mechanically driven and films shall be wound upon spools so that the wound shall not at any time reach or project beyond the edge of the flanges of the spool.

14. (1) During the exhibition all films when not in use shall be kept in closed metal boxes of substantial construction. When in the enclosure not more than six spools shall be kept in one box at the same time.

(2) Not more than 12 spools or 2,000 feet of film altogether shall be kept in the enclosure and the rewinding room at the same time.

Removal of  
cinematograph  
film to vault

15. (1) All cinematograph films, upon the conclusion of the last exhibition on each and every day, be forthwith

on the  
conclusion of  
the last  
exhibition on  
every day.  
[Reg. 4 1955]

remove from the cinematograph theatre and store in a vault which complies with regulation 39.

(2) No such vault, if situated within the limits of the City of Georgetown or the town of New Amsterdam, shall be used for any purpose other than storing cinematograph film removed under paragraph (1) of this regulation or waste or scrap cellulose nitrate products removed from the theatre under regulation 18(1).

Rewinding  
room.  
[Reg.26/1953]

16. (1) A separate room shall be provided for the rewinding and repairing of films, which shall be constructed throughout of, or lined internally with, fire-resisting material.

(2) All fittings and fixtures within the rewinding room shall be constructed of, or covered with, fire-resisting materials, and the entrance shall be provided with a self-closing close-fitting door or fire resisting material which shall not communicate directly with the auditorium or any part of the building to which the public are admitted. If there is any communicating doorway or other opening between the enclosure and the rewinding room it shall also be provided with a door or shutter of fire-resisting material.

For the purpose of this regulation the expression "fire-resisting material" includes teak or oak not less than 2 inches thick.

(3) The rewinding room shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation, with sufficient inlets and outlets so as to ensure a constant supply of fresh air. The inlets and outlets shall communicate directly with the outside of the building.

(4) Alternative means of egress shall be provided other than through the enclosures.

Amount of  
inflammable

17. (1) The amount of inflammable cement which may

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Cinematograph Regulations

cement which may be kept in the rewinding room.  
[Reg. 40/1945]

be kept at any one time in the rewinding room of a cinematograph theatre shall not exceed two ounces of each person engaged in assembling or repairing cellulose nitrate products therein.

(2) In this regulation, the expression "inflammable cement" means any compound of collodium or any amyl acetate and includes any other similar inflammable substance.

Waste and scrap cellulose nitrate products.  
[Reg. 40/1945]

18. (1) All waste and scraps cellulose nitrate products on any premises licensed under section 11 of the Act shall be kept under water in self-closing, standard metal waste cans or their equivalent, and removed from such premises at least once a day to a safe location and thereafter destroyed.

(2) Any such waste or scrap products shall be kept separate and apart from paper waste or other rubbish.

(3) No clipping, chips or waste shall be burnt within 200 feet of any building.

Lighting and electrical installation.  
[Reg. 19/1957]

19. (1) Where the general lighting of the premises can be controlled within the enclosure, there shall also be separate and independent means of control outside of and away from the enclosure.

(2) The auditorium and exit therefrom to the outside of the building and all parts of the building to which the public is admitted shall throughout be adequately illuminated\* illuminated\* by electricity during the whole time the public is present. The lighting for this purpose (hereinafter referred to as safety lighting) shall not be controllable from the enclosure and electricity for safety lighting shall not be derived from the same source as electricity from general lighting. Each exit or entrance light or group of lights must be independently fused on a main fuse cabinet. Auditorium lights which are classify as

\* By adequate illumination it is meant that there should be such a degree of light as to enable the spectator to see their way out.

safety lighting shall be fed from the same fuse cabinet as the exit lights, and shall be wired that independently fused circuits shall supply adequate lighting (to the satisfaction to the licensing authority) to the different parts of the auditorium, for example, pit, dress circle, balcony and stairways.

(3) Where the seating capacity of the building exceeds 100 (one hundred) an additional emergency safety system shall be provided. The lighting for this purpose shall be derived from a floating battery of a accumulator capable of supplying adequate illumination to the interior and exterior of the building to allow persons to leave the premises, and the following requirements shall be observed—

- (a) the floating battery shall be fully charged before the public is first admitted on any day;
- (b) the capacity of the battery shall be sufficient to supply at normal voltage the load which will be connected thereto for not less than 2 hours;
- (c) the rate of charging of the battery shall be so regulated and adjusted as to ensure that the battery does not discharge under normal conditions;
- (d) any appliance used for charging the emergency safety lighting system battery shall be so constructed as to ensure that there is not direct connection with the source of supply;
- (e) any converting or rectifying apparatus for the charging of supply to the battery shall be for that purpose only;

- (f) where charging arrangement permits a reversal of current, controlling switchgear capable automatically of disconnecting the battery from the source of supply, in case of failure of supply, shall be provided on each day before the public is admitted to the premises shall be tested by a competent person, the test to include disconnection of the source of supply and observation on the consequent automatic operation of the controlling switchgear. If the controlling switchgear becomes inoperative the next succeeding subparagraph shall apply as if a failure of the source of supply had occurred; and
- (g) a suitable visual or audible signal operating in the projection room shall be arranged to indicate a failure of the source from which the battery is charged;
- (h) an automatic quick acting mains failure switch shall be installed capable of connecting the emergency safety lighting system to the battery in case of failure of supply to the safety lighting system;
- (i) the rated capacity of such switch shall not be less than fifty per cent in excess of the maximum current demanded by the emergency safety lighting system;

- (j) the location of the battery together with its subsidiary equipment shall be in a room approved of by the licensing authority.

(4) In the event of failure of the general and safety lighting the public shall be required to leave the premises if normal lighting is not restored within one hour.

Lighting and electrical installation.  
[Reg. 40/1945]

20. Where electrical energy is used for lighting or other purposes within the building the following requirements shall be observed:

- (a) except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the installation generally shall be in accordance with any regulations for the time being in force made under the Electrical Lighting Act;
- (b) the main supply fuses and switches shall not be accessible to the public. They shall be located where there is no risk of fire resulting there from;
- (c) a separate circuit shall be taken from the source of supply for the projector circuit so that no accident to this circuit can affect the general lighting; this circuit shall be separately fused;
- (d) each of the main circuits shall be separately protected by an efficient linked switch and by a fuse on each pole;
- (e) the general wiring of the building

shall be protected by metal conduit machinery and electrically continuous or by hardwood casings, except as regards any necessary flexible conductors such as may be required for pendant lamps or movable fittings. The Government electrical inspector may, however, after an inspecting of the premises give special authority in writing for the use of wiring under regulation 8 of the Electric Installation Regulations. He shall file a copy of the authority among the records of his department, and shall be send a copy thereof to the licensing authority;

- (f) all fuses and distribution boards shall be of completely protected type of constructed that the fuse holders can be handled for removal of the fuse wires without risk of touching live metal;
- (g) portable lamps for the orchestra or similar lighting shall be connected to a separate circuit or circuits from the distribution fuse boards;
- (h) the electrical installation shall be in charge of a person who is a holder of a valid certificate of competency issued free of charge by the Government Electrical Inspector. No such certificate shall be issued unless the Government Electrical Inspector is satisfied that the person to whom the certificate relates has a practical knowledge of electrical circuits and a

clear appreciation of electrical fire hazards;

- (i) the competent person shall satisfy himself before the commencement of each performance that the electrical apparatus, including the projector circuits, is in proper working order;
- (j) the Government Electrical Inspector or such other duly qualified officer as may be appointed by him shall at all times have access to the installation for the purpose of inspection.

Conditions for  
use of  
illuminants.  
[Reg.20/8/1938  
40/1945]

21. No illuminant other than electrical light, or limelight, shall be used within the lantern and the following conditions shall be observed:

- (a) (i) All cables and wires for the projector circuit within and without the enclosure shall be heavily insulated and any necessary slack cables within the enclosure shall be heavily covered with asbestos.

For permanent enclosures installed after the date of these Regulations, the cables and wires except as regards any necessary slack cables shall, unless armored, be further protected by heavy gauge screwed metal conduit efficiently bonded and earthed. The conduit and fittings shall be bushed where necessary to prevent abrasion of the insulation material.

For temporary enclosure the cables and wires shall be secured by insulation cleats. Within the enclosure they shall be heavily protected by asbestos and without the enclosure they

shall be protected by casing in all positions where they are liable to damage.

- (ii) An efficient double-pole main switch shall be fixed within the enclosure whereby all pressure may be cut off from the projector circuit or circuits within the enclosure, and where the lantern is earthed an additional double-pole switch shall be fixed for each arc lamp so that the pressure may be cut off whilst re-carboning is taking place.
- (iii) Where two or more projectors are installed and a change-over switch is required, it shall, unless it be a double-pole switch having a secure "off" position, be in addition to and not in substitution for the above main switch.
- (iv) All live parts of apparatus within five feet of a projector shall be shield so that they cannot be accidentally touched. The covers of enclosed switches shall be of metal and, with the exception of change-over switches, shall be so constructed that the switch handle does not work through an open slot. Where live metal is exposed so that it may be touched, the floor within a

radius of three feet from a point immediately below the live metal shall be covered with insulating material.

- (v) Within the enclosure the pressure of the supply between any two conductors or between any conductor and earth shall not at any time exceed 250 volts or 125 volts alternating for the projector circuit.

Where the supply of alternating current is at a higher pressure, the pressure shall be reduced by means of a double-wound transformer.

In the case of a stand-by or temporary supply from across the outer conductors of a direct current 3-wire system exceeding 250 volts, the projector circuit shall be taken as a shunt across part of a resistance connected across the outer conductors of the supply so that the pressure within the enclosure shall not at any time exceed 250 volts.

- (vi) The projector motor circuit shall be controlled by a double-pole switch or hand-shield plug. The motor starter and its resistance may be within the enclosure, but these and all other parts of the circuit shall be protected so that no live metal can be inadvertently touched.
- (vii) Fuses shall be protected by enclosure on covers or cabinets against scattering of hot metal and shall be mounted in carrier

or holder, so constructed that the hand cannot inadvertently touch live metal and that the hand is protected from the flesh should a fuse blow on the insertion of the carrier in the contacts.

- (viii) The lamp or lamps from lighting the enclosure and the rewinding room shall not be connected to the safety lighting.
- (ix) All metal works liable to become accidentally charged including the projecting apparatus shall be efficiently connected with earth, that is to say, it shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such a manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge the electrical energy.
- (x) The arc lamp adjusting handles shall be made in insulating material and shall be so constructed and arranged that the hand cannot inadvertently touch live material.
- (xi) An ammeter shall be provided in the projector circuit within the enclosure.
- (xii) Resistance shall be so constructed and maintained that no coil or other part shall at

any time become unduly heated\*.

The framework, supports and enclosure of resistance shall be entirely of fire-resisting material.

Resistances shall not be attached to woodwork and shall as far as possible be kept away from any woodwork. All woodwork shall, where necessary, be effectively protected against over-heating.

The terminal of the resistances and the connecting cables shall not be placed above the resistance elements.

Resistances, placed where they are liable to be accidentally touched shall be efficiently guarded.

- (xiii) Resistances, in which more than two kilowatts are dissipated, shall be placed outside the enclosure and in a room or place other than the rewinding room accessible only to the technical staff. Adequate precautions shall be taken against fire resulting therefrom. If within the building, the room or place shall not communicate directly with the auditorium. It shall be well ventilated by ample inlets and outlets connecting directly with the outside air.

Switches suitably placed shall be provided by means of which the pressure may be cut off from the resistances.

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\* e.g. they should not become so heated that a piece of newspaper placed in contact with any part of the resistance would readily ignite.

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Cinematograph Regulations

(xiv) (A) The motor generators or the electrical generating plant as the case may be, and the main switchgear shall be in a fire-resisting room or rooms which may also contain the main resistances and the main supply fuses and switches. This room shall be well ventilated and shall not communicate directly with the auditorium or any part of the building to which the public are admitted.

Limelight.

(b) The tubing shall be of sufficient strength to resist the pressure form without and shall be properly connected up.

Cylinders containing gas under pressure shall be constructed, tested and filled in conformity with the requirements set out in the Appendix hereto.

Certificated of  
Government  
Electrician and  
Government  
Analyst.

(c) An exhibition shall not be given unless a certificate signed by the Government Electrical Inspector in the case of Electric Light Installation and the Government Analysis in the case of Limelight Installing has been first produced to the Commissioner of Police by the licensee. These certificated shall be forced for one year only.

Exhibition of regulations.

**22.** The licensee shall see that copies of these Regulations exhibited in the enclosure and is easily accessible to the operators.

Buildings occasionally used.

**23.** Where a building is used only occasionally for the purpose of a cinematograph exhibition, the provisions of the following regulations shall not apply unless specially imposed and notify as condition by the licensing authority.

Regulation 3(2), 14(2), and 20 (excepting paragraph (c), (h) and (i) in so far as they relate to the projector circuits) but the following requirements shall be complied with, namely —

- (a) the door of all exits shall be arranged to meet any requirements of the licensing authority;
- (b) the film boxes fitted to the projector shall not exceed 14 inches in diameter inside measurement;
- (c) not more than three spools altogether shall be kept in the enclosure at any one time.

## PART II

Portable projectors.

**24.** Where a portable self-contained projector is used, regulations 3(2), 6(1), 8-16 (inclusive) and 20-23 (except 23 (a) (inclusive) shall not apply provided the regulations 2, 3(1), (3), (4), 5, 6 (2) with the substitution of the words “reserved space” for the word “enclosure”), 23 (a) (whether or not the building is only occasionally used) and 25-36 (inclusive) are complied with.

Reserved space.

**25.** (1) If the projector is erected in any part of the

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*Cinematograph Regulations*

auditorium or any place to which the public have access, effectual means shall be taken, whether by the erection by a suitable barrier or otherwise, to maintain round the projector a clear space of at least three feet, hereinafter referred to as "the reserved space".

(2) No unauthorized persons shall be allowed within the reserved space.

(3) No smoking shall at any time be permitted within the reserved space.

(4) No inflammable article shall unnecessarily be taken into or allow to remain in the reserved space.

Projectors and  
films.

26. The projector shall be placed on a firm support and shall be kept clear of the access of any exit.

27. (1) The projector and the illuminant shall be entirely enclosed in a casing of fire-resisting material except for such opening as are necessary for effective manipulation and ventilation.

(2) Any electric wiring or terminals fitted within the casing shall be so placed that it shall be impossible for films in use in the project to come in contact with them.

(3) Each electric circuit on the projector shall be fitted with a separate switch controlled from outside the casing, and so placed as to be within reach of the operator when standing at the projector.

(4) No illuminant other than electric light in hermetically sealed lamps shall be used within the projector, and the illuminant shall be separately encased in such a way as to prevent contact with the film.

(5) The heat of the illuminant and its position in relation to the optical system shall be such that it is impossible

for the rays of light to ignite stationary film.\*

28. (1) The projector shall be fitted with film-boxes of fire-resisting materials, which shall be made to close in such a manner and (where ribbon film is employed) shall be fitted with film-slots so constructed as to prevent the passage of flames to the interior of the box.

(2) The film-boxes shall not be capable of carrying films of more than 10 inches in diameter and shall be so constructed as to be easily detachable from the apparatus.

(3) All films shall be contained in film-boxes, which shall be attached to or removed from the projector without being opened, so that no time shall a film be exposed except the portion necessary for threading up.

(4) During the exhibition not more than three film-boxes (including the two actually attached to the projector) shall be in the auditorium at any one time. If further film-boxes are required, they shall be kept in closed metal boxes outside the auditorium, and, if in the building, in a place approved by the licensing authority.

Electric circuits  
for the  
projector.  
[Reg. 40/1945]

29. (1) All electric conductors shall be of adequate size for the current they have to carry (in accordance with standard cable carrying specification tables set out in regulations published by the Institute of Electrical Engineers, England) and shall be efficiently covered with insulating material and shall be either (a) placed out reach of persons in the auditorium or where they are not liable to damage, or be protected against injury by suitable casings.

(2) resistances shall be made entirely of fire-resisting material, and shall be so constructed and maintained

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\* This requirement will be considered as met if a film stationary in a film-gate fails to ignite within a period of e minutes.

that no coil or other part at any time shall become unduly heated.\* If inside the auditorium, they shall be adequately protected by a wired guard or other efficient means of preventing accidental contact, and shall not be placed within reach of persons in the audience.

(3) The operator shall satisfy himself before the commencement of each performance that all cables, leads, connections, resistances and fuses are in proper working order. The resistance, if not under constant observation, shall be inspected at least once during each performance. If any fault is detected, current shall be immediately switched off, and shall remain switched off until the fault has been remedied.

(4) The projector circuit shall be independently protected by a double-pole switch and fuses properly enclosed and placed near the source of supply or the point of connection with general lighting supply, as the case may be:

Provided that where the current does not exceed five amperes and the connection of the projector circuit to the general lighting supply is made by means of a connector as described in paragraph (5) below such a connector may be used in substitution for a double-pole switch.

(5) Where the projector circuit is connected to the general lighting supply, it shall be connected only at a point where the wires of the general lighting supply are of ample size for the current size they may have to carry, and the connections shall be either by (a) securely made joints or connection, or (b) a properly constructed wall type constructor of hand shield type. It shall not be connected to any lighting fitting, or by mean of an "adopter" to a lampholder.

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\* e.g. they should not become so heated that a piece of newspaper placed in contact with any part of the resistance would readily ignite.

Exhibition of regulations.

30. A copy of so much of these Regulations as applies when a portable projector is used shall be exhibited in any room or place in which a portable projector is used for the purposes of an exhibition.

### PART III

Licences.  
[Reg.40/1945]

31. Subject to regulation 35, every licence granted under the Act, shall contain a clause providing for its suspension by the licensing authority in the event of any failure on the part of the licensee to carry out these Regulations or of the building becoming otherwise unsafe, or of any material alteration being made in the building or the enclosure without the consent of the licensing authority.

Renewal of licence.  
[Reg.40/1945]

32. No application under section 11 or section 11A of the Act for the renewal of a licence of premises shall be granted unless the applicant produces to the licensing authority a certificate by a qualified engineer that, from an inspection of such premises made by him no more than one month the application for renewal is made, such premises are in his opinion in a safe condition to be used as a cinematograph theatre or video centre for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of the certificate.

Power of licensing authority to direct an inspection of premises of a cinematograph theatre.  
[Reg.40/1945]

33. (1) Where licensing authority has reason to believe that any cinematograph theatre or video centre is not in a safe condition to be used as such, the licensing authority may request any duly qualified engineer to inspect the theatre or video centre and report to the authority whether or not the theatre is in a safe condition to be used as such. The cost of the inspection and report shall be defrayed out of monies provided by Parliament.

(2) Where the engineer reports to the licensing authority that the theatre is not in a safe condition to be used

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as cinematograph theatre, the licensing authority may revoke the licence of the theatre or order that the licensee effect the repairs and alterations to the theatre as specified in the order within the time limited in the order or within such extended time as may be approved by the licensing authority and if such order is not complied with the licensing authority shall revoke the licence.

Cinematograph theatre and studios not be constructed of wood in certain area. [Reg.40/1945]

34. The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, direct that not building constructed or to be constructed of wood shall be used in any area specified in the notice, as a cinematograph theatre or as a cinematograph studio.

Inspection of Cinematograph theatres. [Reg.12/1956]

35. (1) Every building used as a cinematograph theatre with a seating capacity with over 100 persons and licensed under section 11 of the Act shall be inspected at least once in every year by the following persons:

- (a) the Chief Fire Officer;
- (b) the Chief Works and Hydraulic Officer, or where the cinematograph theatre is situated within the City of Georgetown, the City Engineer; and
- (c) The proper authority in control of matters relating to public health and sanitation in the district in which the cinematograph theatre is situated.

(2) The fees herein after prescribed shall be paid by the licensees in respect of inspections made under paragraph (1):

- (a) in respect of any inspection made by the Chief Fire Officer ..... 15.00.

- (b) in respect of any inspecting made by the Chief Works and Hydraulics Officer or the City Engineer—
  - (i) in cases where a survey of the premises is necessary and calculations have to be made as to its strength so that the person inspecting can certify it safe for a load exerted by any given number of people.....35.00.
  - (ii) In respect of any subsequent inspection of the premises where a further survey is not required.....15.00.
- (c) In respect of any inspection made under paragraph (1) (c) .....15.00.

Provided that—

- (i) if more than one inspection is made of any building in any year under paragraph (1)(b) or (c) the prescribed fees shall be payable in respect of the first such inspection only;
- (ii) in all cases where the premises to be inspected are outside the city of Georgetown, mileage and subsistence allowances at the rate laid down for government officers shall be

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paid in addition to the prescribed fees.

(3) In the regulation—

“the Chief Fire Officer” includes any fit or proper person authorized in writing by the Chief Fire Officer to inspect premises for the purpose of these Regulations;

“the Chief Works and Hydraulics Officer” includes any fit and proper person authorized in writing by the Chief Works and Hydraulics Officer to inspect premises for the purposes of these Regulations;

“the City Engineer” include the assistant City Engineer; and

“the proper authority” specified in paragraph (1) (c) includes any fit or proper person authorized by that authority to inspect premises for the purposes of the Regulations.

(4) The provisions of this regulation shall apply in respect of every new building used as a video centre and licensed under section 11A of the Act.

Plan to be attached to licence.  
[Reg.40/1945]

36. Where a license has been granted under the Act in respect of a movable building, a plan and description of the building, certified with the approval of the licensing authority shall be attached to the license. Such a license may provide that any of the conditions or restrictions contained therein may be modified either by the licensing authority or by the licensing authority for the district where any exhibition is about to be given. The license and plan and description or an of them shall be produced on demand to any police constable or to any person authorized by the licensing authority, or by the authority in whose district the building is being, or is about to be, used for the purpose of an exhibition.

## PART IV

Transport and  
Cinematograph  
film.  
[Reg.40/1945]

37. No. cinematograph film shall be transported except in a metal container with a close-fitting lid.

Cinematograph  
film,  
and waste or  
scrap products,  
not to be  
stored in  
Georgetown or  
New  
Amsterdam.  
[Reg.40/1945  
28/1958]

38. (1) No cinematograph film, and no waste or scrap cellulose nitrate products, shall be stored within the limits of the City of Georgetown or the Town of New Amsterdam except in the case of non-flammable film, provided the metal container in which it is kept is legibly marked on any two sides "Safety film".

(2) This regulation shall not apply to cinematograph film removed from a cinematograph theatre under regulation 15(1), or to waste or scrap cellulose nitrate products removed from any such theatre under regulation 18(1).

(3) Anyone who, by falsely marking or knowing it to be falsely marked, stores a container of inflammable film within the limits of the city of Georgetown or the Town of New Amsterdam in a manner not provided for in the regulations, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) For the purpose of this regulation the expression "non-flammable film" means film which is made of acetate or other materials used in the making of safety film.

Construction  
and fitting of a  
vault or  
stored-room  
for the storage  
of  
cinematograph  
film.  
[Reg.40/1945]

39. (1) Every vault or storeroom for the storage of cinematograph film, or of waste or scrap cellulose nitrate products, shall be constructed of fire-resistant material in such a manner as to prevent, as far as is reasonably practicable —

(a) any fire occurring in the vault from spreading to other premises; and

(b) any fire occurring outside the vault

from reaching the contents thereof.

(2) The vault or store should be properly ventilated

(3) The fittings of the vault or storeroom shall, as far as is practicable, be of non-flammable or fire-resistant material.

(4) Adequate means of extinguishing fire shall be provided.

(5) If electric light is used, all conductors and apparatus shall be so constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained as to prevent danger. The lights shall have vapor-proof globes, properly guarded.

(6) The doors of the vault or storeroom shall be self-closing, and shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be so constructed as to open outwards.

(7) No vault or storeroom shall be used for the purpose of the storage of cinematograph film or scrap cellulose nitrate products unless it has been constructed to the satisfaction of the Chief Works and Hydraulics Officer and on a site approved by the Minister.

User of room  
for storage and  
rewinding of  
film.  
[Reg.40/1945]

40. Where a room is used for cinematograph films and of waste or scrap cellulose nitrate products, or in premises not be a cinematograph theatre, for the examination, cleaning, packing, rewinding or repair of film, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the room shall be used for no other purpose;
- (b) adequate means for extinguishing fire, having regard to the amount of film on the premises, shall be kept

- constantly provided and readily available;
- (c) no open light or fire will be allowed;
  - (d) the amount of inflammable cement, as defined in regulation 18, which may be kept in the room for examination, cleaning, packing, rewinding or repair of film, shall not exceed 2 ounces for each person engaged in assembling or repairing cellulose nitrate products;
  - (e) the room shall be properly ventilated;
  - (f) the furniture and apparatus shall be so arranged as to afford free egress to persons in the room in event of fire;
  - (g) the doors shall be kept securely locked, except when articles are being placed therein or removed therefrom;
  - (h) no person shall smoke in, or takes matches into, the room;
  - (i) where the room is used for the storage of cinematograph film or of scrap cellulose nitrate products, it shall be clearly marked "film";
  - (j) in any room under paragraph (i) there shall not be stored more than one ton of cinematograph film;

Provided that where the store room is divided into separate compartments by separate fire-resisting partitions without any openings therein, each such compartment may,

[Subsidiary]

Cinematograph Regulations

for the purpose of this sub-regulations, be regarded to separate vault or storeroom;

- (k) all waste and scrap cellulose nitrate products shall be collect at frequent intervals and placed either in a fire-resistant storeroom, or in a strong metal receptacle fitted with hinged lid and marked "Film waste";
- (l) there shall be kept posted up in large characters in the room—
  - (i) a printed copy of regulation 37 to 40 (inclusive);
  - (ii) full instruction as to the action to be taken in case of fire; and
  - (iii) full directions as to the means of escape from the room in case of fire.

Keeping of film on premises not being a theatre.  
[Reg.40/1945]

41. Subject to regulation 38 and 39, the follow provisions shall apply to cinematograph film (whether processed or not), and to waste scrap cellulose nitrate products in any premises not being the cinematograph theatre:

- (a) Except when actually being used or manipulated, the film or the waste or scrap products shall be kept , in a fire-resisting receptacles which shall not be used for any other purpose and shall be plainly marked "Film";
- (b) Every reel of film shall, except when required to be expose for the purpose of the work carried on in a cinematograph vault or storeroom, be

kept in a separate and properly closed metal box;

- (c) Not more than 50 pounds of cinematograph film may be exposed at any one time in a cinematograph vault or storeroom.

Cinematograph studio not permitted in Georgetown or New Amsterdam.  
[Reg.40/1945]

**42.** (1) No cinematograph studio shall be constructed within the limits of the City of Georgetown or the Town of New Amsterdam.

(2) No building, yard or other place within the limits of the City of Georgetown or the Town of New Amsterdam shall be used as a cinematograph studio.

Permission to carry on a cinematograph studio.  
[Reg.40/1945]

**43.** (1) No person shall, except with the permission of the Minister first had and obtained, carry on, or attempt to carry on, a cinematograph studio in Guyana.

(2) The Minister may grant such permission subject to such terms and conditions as he may think fit, and he may at any time revoke such permission.

Warrant to remove cinematograph film where kept in premises in contravention of these regulations.  
[Reg.40/1945]

**44.** Where an officer of police has reason to believe that any cinematograph film or video tape, whether processed or not is stored, or kept in any premises in contravention of any of the provisions of these Regulations the officer may lay an information on oath to that effect before a magistrate, and the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a search warrant under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to search the premises specified in the information for any such cinematograph film or video tape, and grant authority to the officer of police to remove such film to such location as is considered by such officer to be safe.

[Subsidiary]

Cinematograph Regulations

## PART V

Offences and  
penalties.  
[Reg.40/1945]

45. Any owner of a cinematograph film apparatus or video set, or any person in whose favor a licence in relation to any premises has been granted under section 11 or section 11A of the Act, or any occupier of any premises or any other, who uses or permits his apparatus or video set to be used, or use to permits his premises to be used, or acts, as the case may be, in contravention of any of the provisions of these regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand five hundred dollars except where the contraventions is in respect of any of the provisions of regulations 22 and 30 in which case the fine shall not exceed seventy-five dollars.

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## APPENDIX

Limelight.

1. The gas cylinders shall be tested and filled in conformity with the following requirements:

Cylinders are compressed gas (oxygen, hydrogen, or coal gas).

(a) lap-welded wrought iron.—Greatest working pressure, 120 atmospheres, or 1,800 pounds. per square inch.

Stress due to working pressure not exceeding 6 ½ tons per square inch.

Proof pressure in hydraulic test, after annealing, 224 atmospheres, or 3,360 lbs. per square inch.

Permanent stretch in hydraulics test not to exceed 10 per cent of the elastic stretch.

(b) Lap-welded or seamless-seal—Greatest working pressure, 120 atmospheres, or 1,800 lbs. per square inch.

Stress due to working pressure not to exceed 7 ½ tons per square inch in lap-welded, or 8 tons per square inch per in seamless, cylinders.

Carbon in steel not to exceed 0.25 per cent, or iron to be less than 99 per cent.

Tenacity of steel not to be less than 26 or more than 33 tons per square inch. Ultimate elongation not less than 1.2 inched in 8 inches.

Test bar to be cut from finished annealed cylinder.

Proof pressure in hydraulics test, 224 atmosphere, or 3,360 per square inch.

Permanent stress showed by water jackets not to exceed 10 per cent of elastic stretch.

One cylinder in 50 to be subjected to a statical bending test, and to stand crushing nearly flat between round Knife-edge without cracking.

Regulations  
applicable to  
all cylinders.

Cylinders to be marked with a rotation number a manufacture's or owner's mark, and annealing mark with date, a test mark with date. The marks to be permanent and easily visible.

Testing to be repeated at least every two years and annealing at least every four years.

A record to be kept of all tests.

Cylinders which failed in testing to be destroyed or rendered useless.

Hydrogen and coal gas cylinders to have left-handed threads for attaching connections and to be painted red.

The compressing apparatus to have two pressure gauges, and an atomic arrangement for preventing overcharging. The compressing apparatus for oxygen to be wholly distinct and unconnected with the compressing apparatus for hydrogen and coal gas.

Cylinders not to be refilled till they have been emptied.

If cylinders are sent out unpacked the valve fittings should be protected by a steel cap.

A minimum weight to be fixed for each size of cylinder in accordance with its required thickness. Cylinders of less weight to be rejected.

One cylinder in 50 to be subjected to a statical bending test, and to stand crushing nearly flat between two rounder knife-edges without cracking.

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