

the date of issue of the patent in the United Kingdom, but not to include the manufacture, use or sale of the invention in Cyprus by some person or persons after the issue of the patent in the United Kingdom and prior to the date of the issue of the certificate of registration under section 6."

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2215  
of the 13th May, 1932.*

NO. 28 OF 1932.

A LAW TO AMEND THE LAW FOR THE RECOVERY OF  
COMPENSATION FOR INJURY CAUSED TO PROPERTY.

A.D. 1932.

28 of 1932.

RONALD STORRS,  
Governor.

[21st May, 1932.]

*2200 m/s 52/34*

BE it enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Recovery of Compensation for Injury to Property (Amendment) Law, 1932, and shall be read as one with the Recovery of Compensation for Injury to Property Law, 1930, (hereinafter called "the Principal Law"), and the Principal Law and this Law may together be cited as the Recovery of Compensation for Injury to Property Laws, 1930 and 1932.

Short title.

2. Section 11 of the Principal Law is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

"Recovery of compensation, costs and fees.

11.—(1) Every person whose name is in the list shall, within twenty-one days of the confirmation of such list by the Commissioner, pay to the Mukhtar the amount appearing therein against his name.

Repeal of section 11 of the Principal Law and substitution of new section.

(2) If any person liable to make any payment under the provisions of this Law shall refuse or neglect to pay the same within the time specified in sub-section (1) of this section, the Commissioner shall, upon the application of the Mukhtar, issue a warrant requiring and commanding such Mukhtar to recover the amount due by every such person (hereinafter referred to as the "defaulter") and every such warrant shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Law:

Provided that the Commissioner may, in lieu of separate warrants in respect of each defaulter, issue under his hand one warrant and annex or subjoin to such warrant a schedule of the names of the defaulters and such warrant shall be taken to apply in respect of each of the defaulters named in the schedule annexed or subjoined thereto.

(3) The Governor in Council may by Order prescribe the fees to be paid by every defaulter not exceeding the fees in the Second Schedule to this Law as costs to be retained by the Mukhtar in connection with the execution of the warrant and such fees shall be paid and recovered in addition to and in the same manner and at the same time as the amounts due under the warrant."

Repeal of section 12 of the Principal Law and Substitution of new section.

3. Section 12 of the Principal Law is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

" Disposal of compensation, costs and fees recovered.

12. All compensation, costs and fees recovered under this Law shall be disposed by the Mukhtar in the manner following:—

- (a) by paying to the complainant the amount of the compensation and the costs, if any, due to him ;
- (b) by paying to any person entitled thereto any costs and fees due to such person ;
- (c) by retaining for himself any costs and fees to which he may be entitled ;
- (d) by remitting to the District Treasury any costs and fees due to the Government ;
- (e) by retaining in separate account any amount imposed by virtue of the provisions of section 14 of this Law to be devoted as provided by that section."

Insertion of Schedules to the Principal Law.

4. The following Schedules shall be inserted as Schedules to the Principal Law :—

#### " FIRST SCHEDULE.

1. The Mukhtar upon receiving a warrant (which for the purposes of this Schedule shall include a schedule annexed or subjoined to the warrant) issued by the Commissioner under the provisions of this Law shall proceed to the due execution of the same.

2. Every such warrant shall be executed by the Mukhtar after sunrise and before sunset by the seizure of so much of the movable property of each defaulter as would in his opinion be amply sufficient to satisfy the amount severally due by such defaulter.

3. For the purposes of executing any such warrant the Mukhtar shall have power to enter if need be by breaking open the house, office or premises or by forcible entry upon the lands in the possession, occupation or use of the defaulter.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mukhtar to keep in safe custody all such movable property as may have been so seized and, unless the amount due has been in the meantime paid, to sell the same by public auction to the highest bidder within three days from the date of the seizure.

5. It shall not be lawful to seize or sell by virtue of any warrant :—

(a) The necessary wearing apparel of the defaulter and his family, and the necessary beds and bedding thereof not exceeding the value of five pounds ;

(b) The necessary baking and cooking utensils of the defaulter and his family ;

(c) The books, tools, implements, vessels and receptacles absolutely necessary for the science, art, industry and trade of the defaulter not exceeding in the whole the value of five pounds ;

(d) One pair of neat cattle, or one mule and one ass, or two asses at the option of the defaulter ;

(e) Every article which is indispensable to the use of the exempted animals ;

(f) The chopped straw required to feed the exempted animals for three months ;

(g) Provisions for three months for the defaulter and his family.

6. If no sufficient movable property of the defaulter is found within the village in which the list was prepared but it appears that he has movable property, liable to seizure, in any other place the warrant shall be transmitted by the Mukhtar to the Commissioner of the District wherein such property is found and the warrant shall thereupon be executed and the amount therein collected and recovered in the same manner as Government taxes are collected and recovered.

7. If no sufficient movable property can be found from which the amount due by the defaulter may be collected and recovered it shall be lawful for the District Court of the District in which the defaulter resides, upon the application of the Mukhtar, upon production of the warrant and upon proof of such insufficiency as aforesaid, but without further proof of the amount due, to summon the defaulter before such Court and to make inquiry as to his circumstances and means of livelihood, and to make such order for the payment of the sum due together with the costs of execution and such other costs as to the Court may seem fit, either forthwith or by instalments as the Court may direct; and, in default of payment of such sum, without further process to commit the defaulter to prison, there to be kept without bail for any term not exceeding three months unless payment shall be made before the expiration of that period:

Provided always that no imprisonment under this paragraph shall operate as a discharge of the liability of the defaulter to pay any sum in respect of which the imprisonment was awarded.

8. If on an inquiry under paragraph 7 hereof it shall appear to the Court that the defaulter has immovable property capable of being sold for the payment of the sum due it shall be lawful for the Court without further process to issue its warrant for the sale of such immovable property or a sufficient part thereof in the like manner as if it were sold by order of a competent Court for the payment of a judgment debt, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied in payment of the sum due; and the surplus thereof, after deducting the sum due and also the reasonable costs and charges of the sale and of all the proceedings prior thereto, shall be paid to the defaulter.

9. It shall not be lawful for the Court in any such inquiry as hereinbefore mentioned to inquire into the justice of the allocation or the correctness of the amount due; but the Court shall proceed to make their order as aforesaid, unless the defaulter shall show that the warrant was issued by mistake or that he is not the person mentioned therein.

10. Upon the execution of the warrant the Mukhtar shall return the same to the Commissioner with an endorsement thereon containing full particulars of the amount collected and of the disposal thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of this Law.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## FEES.

Where the total amount of compensation, costs and fees as contained in the list :—

- (a) does not exceed five pounds .. a sum of 1cp.  
 (b) exceeds five pounds but does not exceed fifteen pounds .. .. ,, 1½cp.  
 (c) exceeds fifteen pounds but does not exceed forty pounds .. .. ,, 3cp.  
 (d) exceeds forty pounds .. .. ,, 4cp.”

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2218 of the 27th May, 1932.*

## No. 29 OF 1932.

A LAW TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CHARITIES.

A.D. 1932.

29 of 1932.

RONALD STORRS,]

[30th May, 1932.

Governor.

BE it enacted :—

1. This Law may be cited as the Charities (Amendment) Law, 1932, and shall be read as one with the Charities Law, 1925, (hereinafter called “the Principal Law”) and the Principal Law and this Law may together be cited as the Charities Laws, 1925 and 1932. Short title.

2. Section 8 of the Principal Law is hereby amended by the deletion therefrom of the words “fifty pounds” and the substitution therefor of the words “ten shillings”. Amendment of section 8 of the Principal Law.

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2220 of the 3rd June, 1932.*