



**SUPPLEMENT No. 2**

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 2760 OF 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.  
LEGISLATION.

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**THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS**

**No. 16 OF 1939.**

A LAW TO IMPOSE PENALTIES FOR TRADING WITH THE ENEMY, TO MAKE PROVISION AS RESPECTS THE PROPERTY OF ENEMIES AND ENEMY SUBJECTS, AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH THE MATTERS AFORESAID.

W. D. BATTERSHILL,  
*Governor.*

[6th September, 1939.]

**B**E it enacted by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Cyprus as follows:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Law, 1939. Short title.

**INTERPRETATION.**

2.—(1) In this Law the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:— Interpre-  
tation.

“enemy subject” means—

(a) an individual who, not being either a British subject or a British protected person, possesses the nationality of a State at war with His Majesty,  
or

(b) a body of persons constituted or incorporated in, or under the laws of, any such State; and

“enemy territory” means any area which is under the sovereignty of, or in the occupation of, a Power with whom His Majesty is at war, not being an area in the occupation of His Majesty or of a Power allied with His Majesty.

(2) A certificate of the Governor that any area is or was under the sovereignty of, or in the occupation of, any Power, or as to the time at which any area became or ceased to be under such sovereignty or in such occupation shall, for the purposes of any proceedings under or arising out of this Law, be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the certificate.

(3) In considering for the purposes of any of the provisions of this Law whether any person has been an enemy or an enemy subject, no account shall be taken of any state of affairs existing before the commencement of this Law.

(4) For the purposes of this Law, a person shall be deemed to be a director of a body corporate if he occupies in relation thereto the position of a director, by whatever name called; and, for the purposes of the provisions of this Law relating to offences by bodies corporate, a person shall be deemed to be a director of a body corporate if he is a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of that body act:

Provided that a person shall not, by reason only that the directors of a body corporate act on advice given by him in a professional capacity, be taken to be a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions those directors act.

(5) Any power conferred by any of the provisions of this Law to make an order shall be construed as including a power, exercisable in the like manner to vary or revoke the order.

#### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AND MATTERS RELATING THERETO.

Penalties for trading with the enemy.

3.—(1) Any person who trades with the enemy within the meaning of this Law shall be guilty of an offence of trading with the enemy, and shall be liable—

- (a) on conviction upon information to imprisonment for seven years or to a fine of two hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine; or
- (b) on summary conviction before a District Court to imprisonment for one year or to a fine of one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine,

and the Court may in any case order that any goods or money in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited,

(2) For the purposes of this Law a person shall be deemed to have traded with the enemy—

(a) if he has had any commercial, financial or other intercourse or dealings with, or for the benefit of, an enemy, and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, if he has—

(i) supplied any goods to or for the benefit of an enemy, or obtained any goods from an enemy, or traded in, or carried, any goods consigned to or from an enemy or destined for or coming from enemy territory, or

(ii) paid or transmitted any money, negotiable instrument or security for money to or for the benefit of an enemy or to a place in enemy territory, or

(iii) performed any obligation to, or discharged any obligation of, an enemy, whether the obligation was undertaken before or after the commencement of this Law; or

(b) if he has done anything which, under the following provisions of this Law, is to be treated as trading with the enemy:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have traded with the enemy by reason only that he has—

(i) done anything under an authority given generally or specially by, or by any person authorized in that behalf by, the Governor or the Treasurer, or

(ii) received payment from an enemy of a sum of money due in respect of a transaction under which all obligations on the part of the person receiving payment had been performed before the commencement of the war by reason of which the person from whom the payment was received became an enemy.

(3) Any reference in this section to an enemy shall be construed as including a reference to a person acting on behalf of an enemy.

(4) A prosecution for an offence of trading with the enemy shall not be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Attorney-General:

Provided that this sub-section shall not prevent the arrest, or the issue or execution of a warrant for the arrest, of any person in respect of such an offence, or the remanding,

in custody or on bail, of any person charged with such an offence, notwithstanding that the necessary consent to the institution of a prosecution for the offence has not been obtained.

Definition  
of enemy.

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the expression “ enemy ” for the purposes of this Law means—

- (a) any State, or Sovereign of a State, at war with His Majesty,
- (b) any individual resident in enemy territory,
- (c) any body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate) carrying on business in any place, if and so long as the body is controlled by a person who, under this section, is an enemy, or
- (d) any body of persons constituted or incorporated in, or under the laws of, a State at war with His Majesty ;

but does not include any person by reason only that he is an enemy subject.

(2) The Governor with the prior approval of the Secretary of State may by order direct that any person specified in the order shall, for the purposes of this Law, be deemed to be, while so specified, an enemy.

Inspection  
and super-  
vision of  
businesses.

5.—(1) The Governor, if he thinks it expedient for securing compliance with section 3 of this Law so to do, may by written order authorize a specified person (hereinafter in this section referred to as “ an inspector ”) to inspect any books or documents belonging to, or under the control of, a person named in the order, and to require that person and any other person to give such information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by the named person as the inspector may demand, and for the purposes aforesaid to enter on any premises used for the purposes of that business.

(2) If, on a report made by an inspector as respects any business, it appears to the Governor that it is expedient, for securing compliance with section 3 of this Law, that the business should be subject to supervision, the Governor may appoint a person (hereinafter in this section referred to as “ a supervisor ”) to supervise the business, with such powers as the Governor may determine.

(3) If any person, without reasonable cause, fails to produce for inspection, or furnish, to an inspector or a supervisor any document or information which he is duly requested by the inspector or supervisor so to produce or

furnish, that person shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for six months or to a fine of twenty-five pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(4) If any person, with intent to evade the provisions of this section, destroys, mutilates or defaces any book or other document which an inspector or a supervisor is or may be authorized under this section to inspect, that person shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for three years or to a fine of one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

6.—(1) No assignment of a chose in action made by or on behalf of an enemy shall, except with the sanction of the Treasurer, be effective so as to confer on any person any rights or remedies in respect of the chose in action; and neither a transfer of a negotiable instrument by or on behalf of an enemy, nor any subsequent transfer thereof, shall, except with the sanction of the Treasurer, be effective so as to confer any rights or remedies against any party to the instrument.

Transfer of negotiable instruments and choses in action by enemies.

(2) The preceding sub-section shall apply in relation to any transfer of any coupon or other security transferable by delivery, not being a negotiable instrument, as it applies in relation to any assignment of a chose in action.

(3) If any person by payment or otherwise purports to discharge any liability from which he is relieved by this section, knowing the facts by virtue of which he is so relieved, he shall be deemed to have thereby traded with the enemy:

Provided that in any proceedings for an offence of trading with the enemy which are taken by virtue of this sub-section it shall be a defence for the defendant to prove that at the time when he purported to discharge the liability in question he had reasonable grounds for believing that the liability was enforceable against him by order of a competent court, not being either a court having jurisdiction in the Colony or a court of a State at war with His Majesty, and would be enforced against him by such an order.

(4) Where a claim in respect of a negotiable instrument or chose in action is made against any person who has reasonable cause to believe that, if he satisfied the claim, he would be thereby committing an offence of trading with the enemy, that person may pay into the District Court any sum which, but for the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section, would be due in respect of the claim,

and thereupon that sum shall, subject to any rules of court for the time being in force, be dealt with according to any order of the court, and the payment shall for all purposes be a good discharge to that person.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to securities to which section 7 applies.

Transfer and  
allotment of  
securities.

7.—(1) If—

(a) any securities to which this section applies are transferred by or on behalf of an enemy, or

(b) any such securities, being securities issued by a company within the meaning of the Companies (Limited Liability) Laws, 1922 to 1938, are allotted or transferred to, or for the benefit of, an enemy subject without the consent of the Governor;

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then, except with the sanction of the Governor, the transferee or allottee shall not, by virtue of the transfer or allotment, have any rights or remedies in respect of the securities; and no body corporate by whom the securities were issued or are managed shall take any cognizance of, or otherwise act upon, any such transfer except under the authority of the Governor.

(2) No share warrants, share certificates, stock certificates or bonds, being warrants, certificates or bonds payable to bearer, shall be issued in respect of any securities to which this section applies, being securities registered or inscribed in the name of an enemy or of a person acting on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for six months or to a fine of twenty-five pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(4) This section applies to the following securities, that is to say, annuities, stock, shares, bonds, debentures or debenture stock registered or inscribed in any register, branch register or other book kept in the Colony.

Purchase of  
enemy  
currency.

8.—(1) Purchasing enemy currency shall be treated as trading with the enemy.

(2) In this section the expression "enemy currency" means any such notes or coins as circulate as currency in any area under the sovereignty of a Power with whom His Majesty is at war, not being an area in the occupation of His Majesty or of a Power allied with His Majesty, or any such other notes or coins as are for the time being declared by an order of the Treasurer to be enemy currency.

## PROPERTY OF ENEMIES AND ENEMY SUBJECTS.

9.—(1) With a view to preventing the payment of money to enemies and of preserving enemy property in contemplation of arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace, the Governor may appoint a custodian of enemy property for the Colony (hereinafter called “the custodian”), and may by order—

Collection of enemy debts and custody of enemy property.

- (a) require the payment to the custodian of money which would, but for the existence of a state of war, be payable to or for the benefit of a person who is an enemy, or which would, but for the provisions of section 6 or section 7 of this Law, be payable to any other person ;
  - (b) vest in the custodian such enemy property as may be prescribed, or provide for, and regulate, the vesting in the custodian of such enemy property as may be prescribed ;
  - (c) vest in the custodian the right to transfer such other enemy property as may be prescribed, being enemy property which has not been, and is not required by the order to be, vested in the custodian ;
  - (d) confer and impose on the custodian and on any other person such rights, powers, duties and liabilities as may be prescribed as respects—
    - (i) property which has been, or is required to be, vested in the custodian by or under the order,
    - (ii) property of which the right of transfer has been, or is required to be, so vested,
    - (iii) any other enemy property which has not been, and is not required to be, so vested, or
    - (iv) money which has been, or is by the order required to be, paid to the custodian ;
  - (e) require the payment of the prescribed fees to the custodian in respect of such matters as may be prescribed and regulate the collection of and accounting for such fees ;
  - (f) require any person to furnish to the custodian such returns, accounts and other information and to produce such documents, as the custodian considers necessary for the discharge of his functions under the order ;
- and any such order may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions as appear to the Governor to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order.

(2) Where any requirement or direction with respect to any money or property is addressed to any person by the custodian and accompanied by a certificate of the custodian that the money or property is money or property to which an order under this section applies, the certificate shall be evidence of the facts stated therein, and if that person complies with the requirement or direction, he shall not be liable to any action or other legal proceeding by reason only of such compliance.

(3) Where, in pursuance of an order made under this section,—

- (a) any money is paid to the custodian,
- (b) any property, or the right to transfer any property, is vested in the custodian, or
- (c) a direction is given to any person by the custodian in relation to any property which appears to the custodian to be property to which the order applies,

neither the payment, vesting or direction nor any proceedings in consequence thereof shall be invalidated or affected by reason only that at a material time—

- (i) some person who was or might have been interested in the money or property, and who was an enemy or an enemy subject, had died or had ceased to be an enemy or an enemy subject, or
- (ii) some person who was so interested, and who was believed by the custodian to be an enemy or an enemy subject, was not an enemy or an enemy subject.

(4) Any order under this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any other Law passed before this Law.

(5) If any person pays any debt, or deals with any property, to which any order under this section applies, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the order, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for six months or to a fine of twenty-five pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine; and the payment or dealing shall be void.

(6) If any person, without reasonable cause, fails to produce or furnish, in accordance with the requirements of an order under this section, any document or information which he is required under the order to produce or furnish, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of ten pounds for every day on which the default continues.



(7) All fees received by the custodian by virtue of an order under this section shall be paid into the General Revenue of the Colony.

(8) In this section—

(a) the expression “enemy property” means any property for the time being belonging to or held or managed on behalf of an enemy or an enemy subject;

(b) the expression “property” means movable or immovable property, and includes any estate or interest in movable or immovable property, any negotiable instrument, debt or other chose in action, and any other right or interest, whether in possession or not; and

(c) the expression “prescribed” means prescribed by an order made under this section.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

10.—(1) If any person, for the purpose of obtaining any authority or sanction under this Law, or in giving any information for the purposes of this Law or of any order made thereunder, knowingly or recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for six months or to a fine of twenty-five pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

False statements and obstruction.

(2) Every person who wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of any powers conferred on him by or under this Law shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of twenty-five pounds.

11. Where any offence under this Law committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to have been attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence, and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Offences by corporations.

12. Any document stating that any authority or sanction is given under any of the provisions of this Law by the the Governor or the Treasurer, and purporting to be signed on behalf of the Governor or the Treasurer, or by a

Evidence of authority or sanction of Governor or Treasurer.

person who is empowered by this Law to do anything which may be done thereunder by the Governor, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the document.

Saving of rights of Crown.

13. This Law shall be without prejudice to the exercise of any right or prerogative of the Crown.

Date of commencement.

14. This Law shall be deemed to have come into operation on the third day of September, 1939:

Provided that a person shall not, by virtue of this section, be liable to any penalty in respect of anything done by him before the date of the passing of this Law, which, if it had been done in England, would not have been unlawful in common law.

A. B. WRIGHT,  
Colonial Secretary.  
(M.P. 108/39.)

6th September, 1939.

## No. 17 OF 1939.

A LAW TO IMPOSE TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS UPON THE CARRYING ON OF BANKING BUSINESS IN THE COLONY.

W. D. BATTERSHILL,  
Governor.

[6th September, 1939.]

**B**E it enacted by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Cyprus as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Banking Business (Temporary Restrictions) Law, 1939.

Interpretation.

2. In this Law—

“bank” means any company carrying on banking business in the Colony;

“company” includes every company formed and registered under the provisions of the Companies (Limited Liability) Laws, 1922 to 1938, and every company incorporated outside the Colony which establishes or has established a place of business within the Colony.

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Power to appoint controller and assistant controllers of banks.

3.—(1) The Governor may by an instrument in writing under his hand, to be published in the *Gazette*, appoint—  
(a) a public officer to be the Controller of Banks for the purposes of this Law, (hereinafter called “the Controller”); and  
(b) such number of persons, being public officers, to be Assistant Controllers of Banks for the purposes of this Law as the Governor may think fit.