



**SUPPLEMENT No. 2**

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3189 OF 12TH JULY, 1945.

LEGISLATION.

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**THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS**

**No. 7 OF 1945.**

A LAW TO AMEND THE JUVENILE OFFENDERS LAW, 1935.

C. C. WOOLLEY,]

*Governor.*

[*8th July, 1945.*

**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 Juvenile Offenders (Amendment) Law, 1945, and shall be read as one with the Juvenile Offenders Law, 1935, (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law"), and the principal Law and this Law may together be cited as the Juvenile Offenders Laws, 1935 and 1945. Short title.  
39 of 1935

Insertion  
of new  
section 12A  
in the princi-  
pal Law.

2. The principal Law is hereby amended by the insertion therein immediately after section 12 of the following section :—

“ Power to  
order parent,  
etc., to pay  
fine, etc.,  
instead of  
juvenile  
offender.

12A.—(1) Where a child or young person is charged before any Court with any offence for the commission of which a fine, damages or costs may be imposed, and the Court is of opinion that the case would be best met by the imposition of a fine, damages or costs, whether with or without any other punishment, the Court may, in any case, and shall, if the offender is a child, order that the fine, damages or costs awarded be paid by the parent or guardian of the child or young person instead of by the child or young person, unless the Court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that he has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child or young person.

(2) In the case of a child or young person charged with any offence, the Court may order his parent or guardian to give security for the good behaviour of such child or young person.

(3) Any order under this section may be made against a parent or guardian who, having been required to attend, has failed to do so, but, save as aforesaid, no such order shall be made without giving the parent or guardian an opportunity of being heard.

(4) Any sum ordered to be paid by a parent or guardian under this section, or on forfeiture of any such security as aforesaid, may be recovered from him by distress or imprisonment in like manner as if the order had been made on the conviction of the parent or guardian of the offence with which the child or young person was charged.

(5) A parent or guardian may appeal against an order under this section to the Supreme Court in accordance with the provisions of any Law in force for the time being regulating appeals to such Court from a District Court, as if the parent or guardian against whom the order was made had been convicted by a Court and the order were a sentence passed on his conviction.”

3. Section 13 of the principal Law is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

Repeal of section 13 of the principal Law and substitution of new section.

“Methods of dealing with juvenile offenders.”

13. Where a child or young person charged with any offence is tried by any Court, and the Court is satisfied of his guilt, the Court shall take into consideration the manner in which, under the provisions of this or any other Law or otherwise enabling the Court to deal with the case, the case should be dealt with, namely whether—

- (a) by dismissing the charge ;
- (b) by discharging the offender on his entering into a recognizance ;
- (c) by committing the offender to the care of a relative or other fit person ;
- (d) by sending the offender to a reformatory ;
- (e) by ordering the offender to be whipped ;
- (f) by ordering the offender to pay a fine, damages or costs to which he is liable ; or
- (g) where the offender is a young person, sentence him to imprisonment for the term he is liable.”

4. The principal Law is hereby amended by the insertion therein immediately after section 13 of the following section :—

Insertion of new section 13A in the principal Law.

“Duration of reformatory orders.”

13A.—(1) Where a Court orders a child to be sent to a reformatory, the order shall be an authority for his detention in a reformatory for a period not exceeding four years from the date of the order and if at the expiration of that period he is under the age of fifteen years, for his further detention until he attains that age.

(2) Where a Court orders a young person to be sent to a reformatory, the order shall be an authority for his detention in a reformatory—

- (a) if at the date of the order he has not attained the age of fifteen years, for a period not exceeding four years from the date of the order ; and
- (b) if at the date of the order he has attained the age of fifteen years, until he attains the age of nineteen years.”

Amendment  
of section  
14 of the  
principal  
Law.

5. Section 14 of the principal Law is hereby amended by the deletion therefrom of the words "for the remainder of the period for which he was sent to the reformatory" (lines 6 and 7) and the substitution therefor of the words "for a period which, together with the period during which he has already been detained in the reformatory, shall not exceed the maximum period for which he was liable to be detained in a reformatory under the provisions of section 13A of this Law".

Insertion  
of new  
section 14A  
in the  
principal  
Law.

6. The principal Law is hereby amended by the insertion therein immediately after section 14 of the following section :—

" Power to  
Governor  
to order  
removal  
of persons  
attaining the  
age of 16  
to a place of  
detention.

14A. Where it is made to appear to the Governor by the person in charge of a reformatory, that, with regard to any person therein who has attained the age of sixteen—

(a) it is undesirable that he should continue associating with persons of a younger age ; or

(b) on account of lack of accommodation in the reformatory, it is desirable that he should not remain in the reformatory,

the Governor may order that such person shall be removed to any place of detention approved by him for a period which, together with the period during which he has already been detained in the reformatory, shall not exceed the period for which he was liable to be detained in a reformatory under the provisions of section 13A of this Law".

H. G. RICHARDS,

*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

8th July, 1945.