

CYPRUS

COMPENSATION (DEFENCE)

CHAPTER 173 OF THE LAWS

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1959

CHAPTER 173.

COMPENSATION (DEFENCE).

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A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF ACTION TAKEN ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY OR THE GOVERNMENT IN THE EXERCISE OF CERTAIN EMERGENCY POWERS; AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH THE MATTER AFORESAID.

[26th August, 1939.]

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Compensation (Defence) Law.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Law—
“ agricultural land ” means any land used as arable,

meadow or pasture land, land used for a plantation or a wood or for the growth of saleable underwood, or land used for the purpose of poultry farming, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards or allotments, including allotment gardens wholly or mainly cultivated by the occupier for the production of vegetable or fruit crops for consumption by himself or his family;

“ aircraft ” means any flying machine, glider or airship or any balloon (whether fixed or free);

“ the emergency ” means the emergency that was the occasion of the passing of this Law; ^{2 of 2/46.}

“ emergency powers ” means any power conferred by—

(a) Regulations made by the Governor under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, as extended to the Colony by the Emergency Powers (Colonial Defence) Order in Council, 1939,

(b) section 6 of the Telegraphs Law,

Cap. 305.

(c) section 7 of the Air Navigation Act, 1920, as extended to the Colony by the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Acts) Order, 1937,

or any power exercisable by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown;

“ exercise ” includes purported exercise;

“ fair wear and tear ” in relation to any property of which possession is taken, or which is requisitioned, in the exercise of emergency powers, means such fair wear and tear as might have been expected to occur but for the fact that possession of the property was so taken or that the property was so requisitioned, as the case may be;

“ goods ” means chattels other than vessels, vehicles and aircraft;

“ hire-purchase agreement ” means an agreement for the bailment of goods under which the bailee may buy the goods or under which the property in the goods will or may pass to the bailee, and where by virtue of two or more agreements, none of which by itself constitutes a hire-purchase agreement, there is a bailment of goods, or the property therein will or may pass to the bailee, the agreements shall be treated for

the purposes of this Law as a single agreement made at the time when the last of the agreements was made;

“ land ” includes—

- (a) land with the grazing rights on or over such land,
- (b) land with all water and water rights on, over or under such land,
- (c) buildings and other erections,
- (d) trees, vines and standing crops,
- (e) easements, privileges and liberties appertaining or reputed to appertain to land;

“ owner ” means—

- (a) in relation to land, the person who is receiving the rackrent of the land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rackrent of the land if it were let at a rackrent, or
- (b) in relation to any property other than land, the person entitled to sell the property, it being assumed not to be subject to any mortgage, pledge, lien or other similar obligation;

and in this definition the expression “ rackrent ” means, in relation to any land, a rent which is not less than two-thirds of the rent at which the land might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, deducting therefrom the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance and other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the same in a state to command such rent;

2 of 2/46.

“ prescribed ” means prescribed by Rules made by the Governor;

“ requisition ” means, in relation to any property, take possession of the property or require the property to be placed at the disposal of the requisitioning authority;

“ ship ” and “ vessel ” have respectively the same meanings as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894;

“ war operations ” means action taken by an enemy, or action taken in combating an enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by an enemy.

(2) For the purposes of this Law, the doing of work,

shall in relation to any land, be deemed to include the demolition, pulling down, destruction or rendering useless of anything placed in, on or over that land the maintenance of any work or thing in, on or over the land, and the removal from the land of anything so placed, demolished or pulled down in the exercise of emergency powers.

PART II.

RIGHT TO, AND MEASURE OF, COMPENSATION.

3. (1) Where, in the exercise of emergency powers during the period beginning with the 26th day of August, 1939, and ending with such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council declare to be the day on which the emergency came to an end—

Compensation for action taken in the exercise of emergency powers.

- (a) possession of any land has been taken on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government, or
- (b) any property other than land has been requisitioned or acquired on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government, or
- (c) any services have been requisitioned or any person has been required to afford, carry out or render any service under emergency powers, or
- (d) any work has been done on any land on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government, otherwise than by way of measures taken to avoid the spreading of the consequences of damage caused by war operations,

then, subject to the following provisions of this Law, compensation assessed in accordance with those provisions shall be paid by the Government in respect of the taking possession of the land, the requisition or acquisition of the property, the requisition or the requiring of the services, or the doing of the work, as the case may be:

Provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in respect of any such taking possession of land, requisition or acquisition of property, requisition or requiring of services, or doing of work, if and so far as the amount of compensation to be paid has been determined by a board appointed for such purpose, or by agreement, prior to the date of the passing of this Law.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a requirement that any space or accommodation in a ship or an aircraft be

placed at the disposal of any authority shall be deemed to be a requisition of property.

Compensation in respect of taking possession of land.

4. (1) The compensation payable under this Law in respect of the taking possession of any land shall be the aggregate of the following sums, that is to say—

- (a) a sum equal to the rent which might reasonably be expected to be payable by a tenant in occupation of the land, during the period for which possession of the land is retained in the exercise of emergency powers, under a lease granted immediately before the beginning of that period, whereby the tenant undertook to bear the cost of the repairs and insurance and the other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the land in a state to command that rent, and
- (b) a sum equal to the cost of making good any damage to the land which may have occurred during the period for which possession thereof is so retained (except in so far as the damage has been made good during that period by a person acting on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government), no account being taken of fair wear and tear or of damage caused by war operations, and
- (c) in a case where the land is agricultural land, a sum equal to the amount (if any) which might reasonably have been expected to be payable in addition to rent by an incoming tenant, in respect of things previously done for the purpose of the cultivation of the land, and in respect of seeds, tillages, growing crops and other similar matters, under a lease of the land granted immediately before possession thereof was taken in the exercise of emergency powers, and
- (d) a sum equal to the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred, otherwise than on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government, for the purpose of compliance with any directions given on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government in connection with the taking possession of the land:

Provided that—

- (i) in computing for the purposes of paragraph (a) of this subsection the rent which might reasonably

be expected to be payable in respect of any land, and in computing for the purposes of paragraph (c) of this subsection any amount which might reasonably have been expected to be payable in addition to rent by an incoming tenant, no account shall be taken of any appreciation of values due to the emergency; and

- (ii) there shall not, by virtue of paragraph (b) of this subsection, be payable in respect of damage to any land a sum greater than the value of the land at the time when possession thereof was taken in the exercise of emergency powers, no account being taken of any appreciation in the value thereof due to the emergency.

(2) Any compensation under paragraph (a) of the preceding subsection shall be considered as accruing due from day to day during the period for which the possession of the land is taken in the exercise of emergency powers, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, and shall be paid to the person who for the time being would be entitled to occupy the land but for the fact that possession thereof is retained in the exercise of such powers; but this subsection shall not operate so as to require the making of payments at intervals of less than one month.

(3) Any compensation under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall accrue due at the end of the period for which possession of the land is retained in the exercise of emergency powers, and shall be paid to the person who is then the owner of the land.

(4) Any compensation under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section shall accrue due at the time when possession of the land is taken in the exercise of emergency powers, and shall be paid to the person who, immediately before that time, was the occupier of the land.

(5) Any compensation under paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of this section shall accrue due at the time when the expenses in respect of which the compensation is payable are incurred, and shall be paid to the person by whom or on whose behalf those expenses were incurred.

5. (1) Compensation under this Law in respect of the doing of any work on any land shall be payable only if the annual value of the land is diminished by reason of the doing of the work.

Compensation in respect of the doing of work on land.

(2) The compensation payable under this Law in respect of the doing of any work on any land shall, in the first instance, be a sum calculated by reference to the diminution of the annual value of the land ascribable to the doing of the work, and shall be paid in instalments, quarterly in arrear, to the person who for the time being is entitled to occupy the land.

Any compensation under this subsection shall be considered as accruing due from day to day, and shall be apportionable in respect of time accordingly.

(3) If, at any time after compensation under the preceding subsection has become payable by reason of the doing of any work on any land, a person acting on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government—

(a) causes the land to be restored, so far as practicable, to the condition in which it would be but for the doing of the work, or

(b) serves on the person for the time being entitled to occupy the land a written notice of intention to discharge the liability for the compensation by making, not earlier than a date specified in the notice, payment of a lump sum in accordance with the following provisions of this section,

the period in respect of which compensation is payable under the preceding subsection by reason of the doing of the work shall end with the date immediately preceding the date on which the restoration is completed or, as the case may be, the date specified in the notice.

(4) Where, by virtue of the operation of the last preceding subsection in relation to any work done on any land, the period in respect of which compensation under subsection (1) of this section is payable by reason of the doing of the work comes to an end, then if, at the expiration of that period, the value of any estate or interest which a person then has in the land is less than it would be but for the doing of the work, there shall be paid to him, by way of compensation under this Law, a sum equal to the amount of the said depreciation in the value of the estate or interest; and that compensation shall be taken to accrue at the expiration of the said period.

(5) As soon as may be after effecting any restoration or serving any notice in pursuance of subsection (3) of this section, the person by whom the restoration was effected or the notice was served shall cause the fact of the restora-

tion or the contents of the notice, as the case may be, to be published in such manner as he thinks best adapted for informing persons affected.

(6) In determining for the purposes of this section whether the annual value of any land is diminished by reason of the doing of any work thereon, and in assessing any compensation under this section in respect of the doing of any work on any land, it shall be assumed that the land cannot be restored to the condition in which it would be but for the doing of the work.

(7) For the purposes of this section, no account shall be taken of any diminution or depreciation in value ascribable only to loss of pleasure or amenity.

(8) No compensation under this section shall, in relation to any land, be payable in respect of any period for which possession of that land is taken in the exercise of emergency powers.

(9) In this section—

(a) the expression “ annual value ” means, in relation to any land, the rent at which the land might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, if the tenant undertook to bear the costs of the repairs and insurance and the other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the land in a state to command that rent; and

(b) the expression “ diminution of the annual value ” means, in relation to the doing of any work on any land, the amount by which the annual value of the land is less than it would be if the work had not been done.

6. (1) The compensation payable under this Law in respect of the requisition of any vessel, vehicle or aircraft shall be the aggregate of the following sums, that is to say—

(a) a sum equal to the amount which might reasonably be expected to be payable by a person for the use of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft during the period of the requisition, under a charter or contract of hiring whereby he undertook to bear the cost of insuring, maintaining and running the vessel, vehicle or aircraft, and

(b) if an agreement is made on behalf of Her Majesty

Compensation in respect of requisition or acquisition of vessels, vehicles and aircraft.

- or the Government for the running of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft during the said period by the person who, but for the requisition, would be entitled to possession of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft, or who is the owner thereof, a sum equal to the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by that person in connection with the maintenance and running of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft during that period, not being expenses taken into account for the purposes of paragraph (a) of this subsection, and
- (c) a sum equal to the cost of making good any damage to the vessel, vehicle or aircraft not resulting in a total loss thereof, which may have occurred during the said period (except in so far as the damage has been made good during that period by a person acting on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government), no account being taken of fair wear and tear, and
 - (d) in a case where, during the period of the requisition, a total loss of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft occurs, a sum equal to the value of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft immediately before the occurrence of the damage which caused the loss, and
 - (e) a sum equal to the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred, otherwise than on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government, for the purpose of compliance with any direction given on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government in connection with the requisition:

Provided that—

- (i) in computing for the purposes of paragraph (a) of this subsection the amount which might reasonably be expected to be payable for the use of any vessel, vehicle or aircraft, no account shall be taken of any appreciation in the value thereof due to the emergency; and
- (ii) no compensation shall by virtue of this subsection be payable in respect of any loss of, or damage to, any vehicle or aircraft arising in consequence of war operations, unless it is shown that, at the time when the loss or damage occurred, the risk of the vehicle or aircraft being lost or damaged in consequence of war operations

was materially increased by reason of the requisition thereof in the exercise of emergency powers; and

- (iii) no compensation shall by virtue of paragraph (c) of this subsection be payable in respect of any damage, if compensation in respect of expenses incurred for the purpose of making good that damage has accrued due by virtue of paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(2) Any compensation under paragraph (a) of the preceding subsection shall be considered as accruing due from day to day during the period for which the vessel, vehicle or aircraft is requisitioned in the exercise of emergency powers, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, and shall be paid to the person who, at the time when the compensation accrues due, is the owner of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft; but this subsection shall not operate so as to require the making of payments at intervals of less than one month.

(3) Where, on the day on which any compensation accrues due by virtue of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, a person other than the owner of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft is, by virtue of a subsisting charter or contract of hiring, the person who would be entitled to possession of, or to use, the vessel, vehicle or aircraft but for the requisition, the person to whom the compensation is paid shall be deemed to receive it as a trustee for the first mentioned person.

(4) Any compensation under paragraph (b) or paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of this section shall accrue due at the time when the expenses in respect of which the compensation is payable are incurred, and shall be paid to the person by whom or on whose behalf those expenses were incurred; but this subsection shall not operate so as to require the making of payments at intervals of less than one month.

(5) Any compensation under paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of this section shall accrue due at the end of the period of the requisition, and shall, subject to the following provisions of this Law, be paid to the person who is then the owner of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the expression "total loss" shall have the same meaning as it

has for the purposes of the law relating to insurance in force in England, and accordingly shall be construed as including constructive total loss; and upon the payment to any person of any compensation which has become payable by virtue of paragraph (d) of that subsection in respect of any loss, the Crown shall have the same right to take over an interest in whatever remains of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft, and the same rights and remedies in and in respect of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft, as it would have if the payment had been made by the Crown as the insurer under a contract insuring that person against the loss.

(7) The compensation payable under this Law in respect of the acquisition of any vessel, vehicle or aircraft shall be a sum equal to the value of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft immediately before the acquisition, no account being taken of any appreciation due to the emergency, and shall, subject to the following provisions of this Law, be paid to the person who is then the owner of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft.

For the purpose of assessing any compensation under this subsection in respect of the acquisition of any vessel, vehicle or aircraft, no account shall be taken of any compensation under paragraph (a) or paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section which may have become payable in respect of the requisition of that vessel, vehicle or aircraft.

(8) Where, at any time during the period for which a vessel, vehicle or aircraft is requisitioned in the exercise of emergency powers—

(a) written notice stating that the vessel, vehicle or aircraft is to be treated as acquired is served on the owner thereof by a person acting on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government, or

(b) the vessel, vehicle or aircraft is sold on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government,

then, for the purposes of this section, the vessel, vehicle or aircraft shall be deemed to have been acquired in the exercise of emergency powers immediately before the day on which the said notice was served, or as the case may be, the day on which the vessel, vehicle or aircraft was so sold, and the period of requisition shall be deemed to have ended at the time when the acquisition of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft as aforesaid is deemed by virtue of this subsection to have been effected.

(9) Where there is effected such a sale of any vessel, vehicle or aircraft as is referred to in paragraph (b) of the last preceding subsection, the person by whom the sale was effected shall, as soon as may be thereafter, serve a written notice of the sale on the person who for the time being would be the owner of the vessel, vehicle or aircraft but for the sale thereof as aforesaid.

7. (1) The compensation payable under this Law in respect of any requirement that any space or accommodation in a ship or an aircraft be placed at the disposal of any authority shall be the aggregate of the following sums, that is to say—

Compensation in respect of taking space or accommodation in ships and aircraft.

- (a) a sum equal to the amount which might reasonably be expected to be payable for the use of that space or accommodation during the period for which it is at the disposal of the authority by virtue of that requirement, no account being taken of any appreciation of values due to the emergency, and
- (b) a sum equal to the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred, otherwise than on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government, for the purpose of compliance with any directions given on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government in connection with the said requirement.

(2) Any compensation under paragraph (a) of the preceding subsection shall be considered as accruing due from day to day during the period for which the space or accommodation remains at the disposal of the authority at whose disposal it was required to be placed, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, and shall be paid to the person who, at the time when the compensation accrues due, is the owner of the ship or aircraft; but this subsection shall not operate so as to require the making of any payment before the end of the said period.

(3) Where, on the day on which any compensation accrues due by virtue of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, a person other than the owner of the ship or aircraft is, by virtue of a subsisting charter or contract of hiring, entitled to possession of or to use, the ship or aircraft, or is, by virtue of a subsisting contract, the person who would be entitled to use the space or accommodation but for the requirement in respect of which the compensa-

tion is payable, the person to whom the compensation is paid shall be deemed to receive it as a trustee for the first mentioned person.

(4) Any compensation under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall accrue due at the time when the expenses in respect of which the compensation is payable are incurred, and shall be paid to the person by whom or on whose behalf those expenses were incurred.

Compensation in respect of requisition or acquisition of goods other than vessels, vehicles and aircraft.

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of the next following subsection, the compensation payable under this Law in respect of the requisition or acquisition of any goods shall be a sum equal to the price which the person who, immediately before the requisition or acquisition, was the owner of the goods might reasonably have been expected to obtain upon a sale of the goods then effected by him, regard being had to the condition of the goods at the time and no account being taken of any appreciation in the value of the goods due to the emergency.

(2) Any compensation under the preceding subsection shall not—

(a) in a case where the owner of the goods, immediately before the requisition or acquisition, was a person who had produced the goods with a view to the sale thereof, exceed the aggregate of—

(i) the cost reasonably incurred by that person in producing the goods, and

(ii) the profit which he might reasonably have been expected to make on a sale of the goods effected by him immediately before the requisition or acquisition, or

(b) in a case where the owner of the goods, immediately before the requisition or acquisition, was some person other than the producer of the goods, and the goods had been bought by that person with a view to the sale thereof, exceed the aggregate of—

(i) the price which it was reasonable for him to pay for the goods when they were so bought by him, and

(ii) the profit which he might reasonably have been expected to make on a sale of the goods effected by him immediately before the requisition or acquisition;

and, in assessing such compensation in any other case, no account shall be taken of any profit which might be expected to be made on a sale of the goods:

Provided that if, at the time when any goods are requisitioned or acquired in the exercise of emergency powers, the price or maximum price at which such goods may be sold is fixed by law, public instrument or any order made thereunder, this subsection shall not be taken to authorize the assessment, by way of compensation under the preceding subsection in respect of the requisition or acquisition, a sum exceeding that price or maximum price, as the case may be.

In the preceding provisions of this subsection the reference to a person who had produced the goods with a view to the sale thereof, and the reference to the producer of the goods, shall be construed as including a reference to his personal representative or any person carrying on business in succession to him by virtue of any assignment or transmission by operation of law.

(3) The compensation payable under this Law in respect of the requisition or acquisition of any goods shall include a sum equal to the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred, otherwise than on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government, for the purpose of compliance with any directions given on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government in connection with the requisition or acquisition.

(4) Any compensation under subsection (1) of this section shall accrue due at the time of the requisition or acquisition of the goods, and shall, subject to the following provisions of this Law, be paid to the person who is then the owner of the goods.

(5) Any compensation under subsection (3) of this section shall accrue due at the time when the expenses in respect of which the compensation is payable are incurred and shall be paid to the person by whom or on whose behalf those expenses were incurred.

9. (1) The compensation payable under this Law in respect of the requisition or requiring of any services under emergency powers shall be a sum equal to the amount which might reasonably be expected to be payable for such services no account being taken of any appreciation in the value of such services due to the emergency.

Compensation in respect of the requisition of services.

(2) Such compensation shall be considered as accruing due from day to day during the performance of such services and to be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, and shall be payable to the person from whom the services have been requisitioned or required; but this subsection shall not operate so as to require the making of any payment at intervals of less than one month.

PART III.

TRIBUNALS FOR DETERMINING DISPUTES.

Determina-
tion of
claims by
tribunals in
default of
agreement.
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10. (1) Any dispute as to whether any compensation is payable under this Law, or as to the amount of any compensation so payable, shall, in default of agreement, be referred to, and determined by, the appropriate tribunal constituted under the following provisions of this Law.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the appropriate tribunal on the ground that it is wrong on a point of law may, subject to the provisions of the Rules of Court referred to in subsection (5) of this section (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the Rules of Court"), apply to such tribunal to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

(3) Subject to the provisions of the Rules of Court, such tribunal shall, on an application being made under subsection (2) of this section, state a case on any question of law involved for the opinion of the Supreme Court and such case stated shall be heard and determined by the Supreme Court, and thereupon shall be remitted to the tribunal with the opinion of the Supreme Court thereon and such opinion shall be binding on the tribunal.

(4) Subject to the provisions of the Rules of Court, a tribunal may of its own motion and at any stage of the proceedings reserve for the opinion of the Supreme Court any question of law arising in such proceedings in the form of a case stated and thereupon the provisions of subsection (3) of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(5) The provisions of any Rules of Court, in force for the time being, made under the Compensation Assessment Tribunal Law, or any Law amending or substituted for the same, relating to the stating of a case by the Compensation

Assessment Tribunal for the opinion of the Supreme Court shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by a tribunal under the provisions of this section as they apply to the stating of a case by the Compensation Assessment Tribunal.*

11. (1) For the purpose of determining disputes as to the payment of compensation under this Law in respect of the requisition or acquisition of vessels or the taking of space or accommodation therein, there shall be a Shipping Claims Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as "the Shipping Tribunal"), consisting of a president and two other members appointed by the Chief Justice.

Constitution
of tribunals.

(2) One member of the tribunal shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court who shall preside, the second member of the tribunal shall be a President of a District Court, and the third member shall be a person appearing to the Chief Justice to have suitable qualifications.

(3) For the purpose of determining disputes as to the payment of compensation under this Law, other than disputes which by virtue of the preceding provisions of this Law are to be determined by the Shipping Tribunal, there shall be a General Claims Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as "the General Tribunal"), consisting of not less than three persons appointed by the Governor.

(4) There shall be paid out of the revenue of the Colony—

(a) to any member of a tribunal constituted under this Law, other than a person in the public service of the Colony, such remuneration (if any) as the Governor may determine in his case, and

(b) the amounts necessary to defray such expenses of the tribunals constituted under this Law as the Governor may approve.

12. (1) Each of the tribunals constituted under this Law shall have the following powers, that is to say—

Incidental
powers of
tribunals.

(a) to make, in the case of the Shipping Tribunal with the concurrence of the Chief Justice and in the case of the General Tribunal with the concurrence of the Governor, Rules prescribing the procedure for notifying, presenting and hearing claims and all matters incidental thereto;

(b) to order persons to attend and give evidence, and

*This section was made applicable to proceedings pending on the 5th March, 1959, by subsection (2) of section 2 of Law 9/59.

to produce and give discovery and inspection of documents, in like manner as in proceedings in a District Court;

- (c) to award and assess, or direct the assessment of, such sums by way of costs as the tribunal in its discretion thinks just, and in particular to award costs to an unsuccessful claimant where such an award appears to the tribunal to be justified on the merits of the case;
- (d) to call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, and hear any claim wholly or partly with their assistance;
- (e) to appoint an expert or experts to report on any matter material to the hearing of any claim;
- (f) to determine, subject to the approval of the Governor, the remuneration (if any) of such assessors and experts.

(2) Rules made in pursuance of paragraph (a) of the preceding subsection may contain provisions authorizing a tribunal to take into consideration any matter which the tribunal considers relevant to the subject of the inquiry before it, notwithstanding that the matter is not admissible in evidence under the law relating to evidence.

PART IV.

GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Limitation of time for claiming compensation.

13. No claim for any compensation under this Law shall be entertained unless notice of the claim has, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, been given to the prescribed authority within the period of six months, or such longer period as the Shipping Tribunal or General Tribunal (as the case may be) may, either generally or in relation to any particular claim or class of claims, allow, beginning in either case with the date on which the compensation accrues due or the date of the passing of this Law, whichever is the later.

Exclusion of compensation under Law in certain cases.

14. (1) No person shall, by virtue of this Law, be entitled to compensation in respect of the acquisition on behalf of Her Majesty or of the Government of any currency, gold or securities, or in respect of the taking control on behalf of

Her Majesty or of the Government of any railway undertaking or any undertaking carried on by any person by whom a railway undertaking is carried on, or of any part of such an undertaking as aforesaid.

(2) No compensation shall, by virtue of this Law, be payable to any person in respect of any loss of, or damage to, property, if and so far as that person has become entitled, apart from the provisions of this Law to recover any sum by way of damages or indemnity in respect of that loss or damage or is, at the time of the occurrence of the loss or damage, required under any contract with the Crown to be insured in respect thereof.

15. In a case where any property in respect of the requisition or acquisition of which compensation is required by the preceding provisions of this Law to be paid to the person who is the owner of the property immediately before the requisition or acquisition, is then in the possession of some other person by virtue of a hire-purchase agreement, that person may, by a notice given in the prescribed form and manner to the prescribed authority, within the period limited by this Law in relation to the making of any claim by the owner for payment of the compensation, make a claim to have apportioned to him such part of the compensation as may be specified in his claim; and, in default of agreement between the parties, the last-mentioned claim shall be referred to the tribunal constituted under this Law which has jurisdiction in the matter of any such claim by the owner, and thereupon that tribunal may apportion the compensation between the owner and the other person in such manner as appears to it to be just.

Provisions as to property subject to hire-purchase agreements.

16. Where any sum by way of compensation is paid in accordance with any provisions of this Law requiring compensation to be paid to the owner of any property, then, if at the time when the compensation accrues due, the property is subject to any mortgage, pledge, lien or other similar obligation, the sum so paid shall be deemed to be comprised in that mortgage, pledge, lien or other obligation.

Provisions as to property subject to mortgages.

17. The provisions of this Law shall be without prejudice to any agreement for the making of any payment (whether by way of compensation or otherwise) in respect of the doing of anything on behalf of Her Majesty or the Government in the exercise of emergency powers; but, where

Compensation payable apart from the Law.

compensation in respect of the doing of anything as aforesaid, would, apart from this section, be payable both under this Law and under some other enactment or rule of law, then, subject to any such agreement as aforesaid, the compensation shall be payable in accordance with this Law and not otherwise.

Service of
notices.

18. Any notice which by this Law is required or authorized to be served on any person may be served by post.