

No. 2 OF 1931.

*Repealed by Law 5/38*

A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE TAKING OF CERTAIN OATHS. A.D. 1931.

RONALD STORRS.]

[May 8, 1931.

2 of 1931.

BE it enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Oaths and Affidavits Law, 1931. Short title.

2. Whenever for any purpose, provision wherefore is not made by any other Law or enactment, Adminis-  
tration of  
oaths.

(a) any oath or affidavit is required for the purpose of any Court or matter in England or for the purpose of the registration of any instrument in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or

(b) any oath or affidavit is required for the purpose of any Court or matter in Cyprus, or

(c) it is necessary to administer an oath to any person, or

(d) any person desires to make any statement upon oath, or

(e) any person desires to execute any instrument for the execution of which an oath may be required,

such oath or affidavit may be taken or made or such oath may be sworn or statement made or instrument executed before a Judge of any Court in Cyprus or before the Chief Registrar or the Registrar or the Assistant Registrar of any District Court.

3. The Governor may make regulations to be observed, as nearly as circumstances permit, in relation to any affidavit made or document sworn or instrument executed under the provisions of section 2 of this Law, and every such regulation shall be published in the *Cyprus Gazette*: Power to  
make regu-  
lations.

Provided that until varied or revoked by any such regulation the regulations contained in the schedule to this Law shall be in force.

4. There shall be paid in respect of any oath administered under the provisions of this Law a fee of like amount to the fee payable at the time when such oath is administered under the provisions of the Stamp Law, 1923, or any amendment thereof, for an affidavit or solemn declaration in writing not otherwise by Law or Rules of Court provided for. Fees.

## SCHEDULE.

## REGULATIONS.

1. Every document or instrument shall state the full name, trade or profession and address of the person making it.

2. A document or instrument may be in the first or the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs numbered consecutively.

3. Any interlineation, alteration, erasure or obliteration made before the document or instrument is sworn shall be attested by the person administering the oath, who shall affix his signature or initials in the margin immediately opposite thereto.

4. Where a document or instrument to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is in the judgment of the person who would have to administer the oath so written as to facilitate fraudulent alterations, he may refuse to administer the oath, and may require the document or instrument to be re-written.

5. The document or instrument when sworn shall be signed by the deponent, or, if he cannot write, marked by him with his mark, in the presence of the person administering the oath.

6. The jurat shall be written without interlineation, alteration, erasure or obliteration immediately at the foot of the document or instrument, and towards the left side of the paper, and shall be signed by the person administering the oath. It shall state the date of the swearing, and the place where the document or instrument is sworn, and that the document or instrument was sworn before the person administering the oath.

Where the deponent is blind or illiterate, it shall state that fact, and that the document or instrument was read over to him in the presence of the person administering the oath, and that the deponent appeared to understand it.

7. When the deponent makes his mark instead of signing, the jurat shall state that fact, and that the mark was made in the presence of the person administering the oath.

8. Where two or more persons join in making a document or instrument, their several names shall be written in the jurat, and it shall appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the document or instrument.

9. The person administering the oath shall not allow a document or instrument when sworn to be altered in any manner without being re-sworn.

If the jurat has been added and signed, he shall add a new jurat on the document or instrument being re-sworn, and in the new jurat he shall mention the alteration. He may refuse to allow the document or instrument to be re-sworn, and may require the document or instrument to be re-written.

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2134 of the 15th May, 1931.*

No. 3 OF 1931.

*Amended by  
Law 46/44*

A LAW TO REGULATE FISHING IN THE WATERS OF THE COLONY. A.D. 1931.  
3 of 1931.

RONALD STORRS.]

[May 8, 1931.

BE it enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Fisheries Law, 1931. Short title.

2. In this Law unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them (that is to say):— Interpretation.

“Colony” means the Colony of Cyprus and includes the territorial waters thereof;

“Fish” means any aquatic animal whether mammalian or not and shell fish, but does not include sponge.

“Vessel” includes ship, boat, lighter and craft of every kind whether navigated by steam or otherwise but shall not include a vessel used for catching fish otherwise than for profit.

3.—(1) No vessel shall be used for the purpose of taking fish in the Colony unless a licence has been issued in respect thereof under the provisions of this Law. No vessel to be used for fishing without a licence.

(2) Any person using a vessel in contravention of subsection (1) hereof and the owner of such vessel shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

4.—(1) Licences required under the provisions of section 3 hereof shall be issued by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise or any officer duly authorized by him. No payment shall be made therefor. Issue and expiration of licence.