

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.

(2) All licences issued under the provisions of this section shall expire on the thirty-first day of December next following the issue thereof.

Use of poison  
or explosives.

5.—(1) No person shall use poison of any description or any explosive substance whatsoever with intent to stupefy, poison, take or kill fish.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of sub-section (1) hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Regulations.

6.—(1) The Governor in Council may by Order make regulations to be published in the *Cyprus Gazette* for carrying out the purposes of this Law.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(a) prescribe the areas and seasons within which the taking of fish is prohibited or restricted ;

(b) restrict the size of fish which may be taken, landed or sold ;

(c) prohibit or regulate any practices or methods or the employment of equipment, instrument or any other device or material for taking fish ;

(d) prescribe the size of nets or of the mesh of nets which may be used for taking fish in the Colony or in any specified part thereof ;

(e) regulate the licensing of, and the conditions to be observed by, vessels licensed under the provisions of this Law.

(3) Any person contravening any regulations made under the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Powers to  
peace officers  
or officers of  
Customs and  
Excise.

7. Any peace officer or officer of Customs and Excise may, where he has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence has been or is likely to be committed under the provisions of this Law or any regulation made thereunder, without warrant :—

(a) enter any premises during the hours of daylight or board any vessel and search such premises or vessel and examine any catch, equipment, instrument or other device or material which may be used for taking fish and measure any fishing net therein ;

(b) seize and detain, pending a decision thereon, any vessel, catch, equipment, instrument or other device or material which may be used for taking fish in contravention of this Law or any regulations made thereunder :

Provided that the catch may be sold and the proceeds thereof be detained pending the decision.

8. The Court may, in addition to or in substitution for any punishment for any contravention of this Law or any regulation made thereunder, order that any equipment, instrument or other device or material, catch or the proceeds thereof, seized under the provisions of this Law, may be forfeited.

Forfeiture.

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by hand 46/44

9. The Comptroller of Customs and Excise may compromise and compound any action or proceeding which shall at any time hereafter be necessary or commenced by his authority or under his control against any person for the recovery of penalties incurred under the provisions of this Law on such terms and conditions as he shall in his absolute discretion think proper with full power for him or any of his officers or agents by him duly authorized,

Compounding offences.

10. The Fisheries (Dynamite) Law, 1886, is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

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

*Repealed by Law 30 of 1933.*

No. 4 OF 1931.

A LAW FURTHER TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO ADVOCATES.

A.D. 1931.  
4 of 1931.

RONALD STORRS.]

[May 11, 1931.

BE it enacted :—

1. This Law may be cited as the Advocates Law, 1931, and shall be read as one with the Advocates Law, 1894, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Law), and the Advocates (Amendment) Law, 1926, and the Advocates (Amendment) Law, 1928, and the principal Law and the said Laws and this Law may together be cited as the Advocates Laws, 1894 to 1931.

Short title.

2. The principal Law, section 6, is hereby amended by the substitution for the words "writer to the Signet" (line two) of the words "Law agent."

Amendment of principal Law.

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