

NO. 15 OF 1932 (AS AMENDED BY LAW 33 OF 1932).

TO REGULATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING
THE NIGHT.

A.D. 1932.

15 of 1932.

RONALD STORRS.]

[23rd February, 1932.

BE it enacted :—

1. This Law may be cited as the Employment of Women Short title.
(during the Night) Law, 1932.

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

“Industrial undertaking” means :—

(a) mines, quarries and other works for the
extraction of minerals from the earth,

(b) industries in which articles are manufactured,
altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted
for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials
are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the
generation, transformation and transmission of electri-
city and motive power of any kind,

(c) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair,
alteration, or demolition of any building, railway,
tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway,
road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well,
telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical under-
taking, gaswork, waterwork or other work of con-
struction, as well as the preparation for or laying the
foundations of any such work or structure,

“Night” means a period of at least eleven consecutive
hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the
evening and five o'clock in the morning.

“Woman” includes all persons of the female sex,
without distinction of age.

3. No woman shall be employed or work during the No woman to
be employed
in industrial
undertaking
during night.
night in any public or private industrial undertaking,
or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in
which only members of the same family are employed :

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not
apply to the night work of women,

(a) in cases of emergencies which could not be
controlled or foreseen, which are not of a recurring
character, and which interfere with the natural working
of the industrial undertaking ;

* Paragraph (d) in the definition of “Industrial undertaking”
deleted by Law 33.

(b) in cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss :

Provided also that the Governor may by Order prescribe that the night period may be shortened to ten consecutive hours in which case compensatory rest of one hour shall be accorded during the day.

Penalties.

4. Any person being the proprietor, owner or manager of any public or private industrial undertaking in which any woman is employed in contravention of this Law shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every woman so employed.

This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2201 of the 26th February, 1932.

No. 16 OF 1932.

A.D. 1932.

16 of 1932.

TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS AND OTHERWISE.

RONALD STORRS.]

[23rd February, 1932.

BE it enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

2. In this Law:—

The expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years;

The expression "industrial undertaking" means:—

(a) mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth,

(b) industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind,

(c) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well,

Interpreta-
tion.

Short title.

*Amended by
Law 301942
4/1/44*