

No. 23 OF 1933.

A LAW TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CUSTOMS,
EXCISE AND REVENUE.

A.D. 1933.
23 of 1933.

R. E. STUBBS,
Governor.

[30th June, 1933.]

BE it enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Customs, Excise and Revenue Law, 1933, and shall be read as one with the Customs, Excise and Revenue Law, 1899, (hereinafter called "the Principal Law").

Short title.
22 of 1899.

2. The definition of "The British Empire" in section 34 (1) of the Principal Law together with the proviso thereto is hereby repealed and the following definition substituted therefor:—

Amendment
of section
34 (1) of
Law 22 of
1899.

"'The British Empire' means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Dominions, India, the territories administered by His Majesty's Governments in the Dominions under Mandate or otherwise, the British Colonies, the British Protectorates and protected States, and the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate and Togoland under British Mandate."

This Law came into operation on 7th July, 1933.

No. 24 OF 1933.

A LAW FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF THE REVENUE
DERIVED FROM SALT.

A.D. 1933.
24 of 1933.

R. E. STUBBS,
Governor.

[6th July, 1933.]

BE it enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Salt Law, 1933.

Short title.

2. In this Law—

"Comptroller" means the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue.

Interpretation.

Property and control of salt vested in the Government.

3. The entire property in and control of all salt naturally formed within any part of the Island is and shall be vested in the Government of Cyprus.

Collection and manufacture of salt prohibited save under permit.

4.—(1) No person shall collect any salt naturally formed, or manufacture salt by any process whatsoever within any part of the Island except with the written permission of the Comptroller previously obtained.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of sub-section (1) hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding five pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine and in addition thereto he shall pay a sum at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ piastres for every oke of salt so collected or manufactured.

Taking of salt from salt pans, etc., prohibited.

5. Any person who takes any salt from any salt pan, salt lake, salt heap or place in which salt is collected or kept on behalf of the Government of Cyprus shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine and shall in addition thereto pay a sum at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ piastres for every oke of salt so taken.

Concealment or removal of salt.

6. Any person who shall have in his possession or knowingly conceal in any place whatever or shall be concerned in the removal of any salt collected, manufactured, or taken contrary to the provisions of this Law shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine and in addition thereto he shall pay a sum at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ piastres for every oke of salt found in his possession or so concealed or removed.

Attempt or aiding, etc., to commit offence.

7. Any person who attempts to commit an offence against this Law or aids, abets, counsels or procures any other person to commit an offence against this Law shall be liable to the same punishment and forfeiture as if he had committed an offence under this Law.

Forfeiture of salt.

8. Any salt in respect of which any offence has been committed under the provisions of this Law shall be forfeited.

9. Any ship, boat, carriage, motor vehicle or other means of conveyance whatsoever together with any animal made use of in the collection, taking, concealment or removal of any salt in respect of which an offence has been committed under the provisions of this Law shall be forfeited.

Forfeiture of means of conveyance used in collection, etc., of salt.

10. The Comptroller, any Collector of Customs, any peace officer and any officer of Customs and Excise duly authorized by a Collector of Customs in that behalf may without warrant—

Power to Comptroller, etc., to search.

- (a) enter and search any place or premises whereon or wherein he has reasonable ground to believe that there is salt collected, taken, concealed or removed in contravention of this Law ;
- (b) inspect and search any ship, boat, carriage, motor vehicle or other means of conveyance whatsoever, or any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of collecting, taking, concealing or removing any salt in contravention of this Law.

11. The Governor may direct any ship, boat, carriage, motor vehicle or other means of conveyance forfeited under this Law to be delivered to the owner thereof upon such terms and conditions, including the payment of any sum in lieu of forfeiture, as to him may seem fit.

Governor may direct return of ship, etc., forfeited.

12. The Comptroller 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 contravention of any of the provisions of this Law on such terms and conditions as he shall in his discretion think proper, with full power for him or any of his officers or agents by him duly authorized in that behalf to accept any penalties so incurred or alleged to have been incurred or any part thereof without action or other proceeding brought or commenced for the recovery thereof.

Compound-
ing offences.

13. A reward not exceeding one-half of the fine imposed by the Court before which an offence under this Law is tried or the penalty recovered under the provisions of section 12 hereof, may be awarded by the Governor to any person who shall have given information which led to the apprehension of the offender.

Reward to informers.

14. The Salt Law, 1889, is hereby repealed.

Repeal.