

CAP. 141.

CYPRUS

MARBLE MANUFACTURE

CHAPTER 141 OF THE LAWS

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1959

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MARBLE MANUFACTURE.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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A LAW TO REGULATE THE USE OF MARBLE IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES.1949 Cap.
115.

[14th June, 1935.]

Short title. 1. This Law may be cited as the Marble Manufacture (Regulation) Law.

Interpre- 2. In this Law—
tation. “ ancient monument ” means any object, building or site which is or has been declared to be an ancient monument under any Law relating to antiquities in force for the time being ;

“ Director ” means the Director of Antiquities.

Restriction 3. (1) No person shall manufacture any article in the
upon the composition of which marble is used unless he first obtains
use of a licence from the Director.

marble (2) Any person to whom a licence has been refused by
in the the Director may, within ten days from the date of such
manufacture refusal, appeal to the Governor in Council whose decision
of articles. thereon shall be final and conclusive.

(3) All licences granted under this section shall be issued free of any charge and shall expire on the 31st day of December next following the date of issue.

Book to be 4. Every person to whom a licence has been granted under
kept by section 3 of this Law shall keep a book in such form as
manufac- the Director may prescribe wherein such person shall enter
turer.

the exact quantity and place of origin of all marble in stock and full particulars as to how such marble has been disposed of and he shall, whenever so requested by the Director or any person authorised by him in that behalf, produce such book for inspection.

5. Any person found in possession of marble which is reasonably suspected of being marble taken from an ancient monument shall, unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the Court that such marble has not been taken from an ancient monument, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to both and any marble in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

Unlawful possession of marble suspected of having been taken from ancient monument

6. Any person who—

Offences.

- (a) acts in contravention of subsection (1) of section 3 of this Law ;
- (b) fails or neglects to keep a book in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Law ;
- (c) knowingly makes a false entry in a book kept in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Law ; or
- (d) is found in possession of marble which it is reasonably suspected is intended to be used in contravention of this Law,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to both and any licence granted to such person shall be forfeited.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text notes that without reliable records, it would be difficult to track the flow of funds and identify any irregularities.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in entering data into the system, including the use of standardized codes and the requirement for double-checking entries. The text also discusses the importance of regular audits and reconciliations to ensure that the records are accurate and up-to-date. It mentions that any discrepancies should be investigated and resolved promptly.

3. The third part of the document addresses the security of the records. It highlights the need for strict access controls and the use of secure communication channels. The text notes that records should be stored in a secure environment and that any access should be logged and monitored. It also discusses the importance of regular backups and the recovery of data in the event of a disaster.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the reporting requirements. It outlines the types of reports that should be generated and the frequency of reporting. The text notes that reports should be clear, concise, and easy to understand. It also discusses the importance of providing timely information to management and other stakeholders. The text mentions that reports should be reviewed and approved by the appropriate authorities.