

CAP. 157.

CYPRUS

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

CHAPTER 157 OF THE LAWS

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1959

CHAPTER 157.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

A LAW TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING
TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS.1949 Cap. 19.
49 of 57.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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[20th December, 1946.]

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Juvenile Offenders Law.

Interpretation.

2. In this Law—

“ approved residence ” means any school, institution or residence other than a reform school, declared by the Governor under the provisions of this Law to be an approved residence ;

“ child ” means a person under the age of fourteen years ;

“ guardian ” includes any person who, in the opinion of the Court having cognizance of any case in relation to a child or young person or in which a child or young person is concerned, has for the time being the charge of, or control over, such child or young person ;

“ Juvenile Court ” means any member of a District Court when sitting to hear charges against children or young persons other than charges against a child or young person jointly with an adult ;

“ reform school ” means a place declared by the Governor under the provisions of this Law to be a reform school ;

“ young person ” means a person who is fourteen years of age or upwards and under the age of sixteen years ;

“ probation officer ” means a probation officer appointed under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Law. 2 of 49/54.

3. (1) The Governor may declare any place in the Colony to be a reform school for the purposes of this Law and of any Regulations made thereunder. Declaration of reform school and approved residence.

(2) The Governor may declare any school, institution or residence, other than a reform school to be an approved residence for the purposes of this Law and of any regulations made thereunder.

4. (1) The Governor may appoint fit and proper persons to be probation officers. Appointment of probation and deputy probation officers.

(2) The Governor may, from time to time, appoint deputy probation officers to act in addition to, or in the absence or during illness or incapacity of, probation officers.

5. (1) A juvenile Court shall sit in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the District Court are held, or on different days or at different times from such sittings. Juvenile Courts.

(2) Where in the course of any proceedings in a Juvenile Court it appears to the Court that the person charged or to whom the proceedings relate is of the age of sixteen years or upwards, or where in the course of any proceedings in any Court other than a Juvenile Court it appears that the

person charged or to whom the proceedings relate is under the age of sixteen years, nothing in this Law shall be construed as preventing the Court, if it thinks it undesirable to adjourn the case, from proceeding with the hearing and determination of the case.

(3) Provision shall, so far as is practicable, be made for preventing persons apparently under the age of sixteen years whilst being conveyed to or from Court, or whilst waiting before or after their attendance in Court, from association with adults charged with or convicted of any offence other than an offence with which the person apparently under the age of sixteen years is jointly charged or convicted.

(4) In a Juvenile Court no person other than the members and officers of the Court and the parties to the case, their advocates and other persons directly concerned in the case, shall, except by leave of the Court, be allowed to attend :

Provided that *bona fide* representatives of a newspaper or news agency shall not be excluded, except by special order of the Court :

Provided also, that no person shall publish the name, address, school, photograph, or anything likely to lead to the identification of the child or young person before the Juvenile Court, save with the permission of the Court or in so far as required by the provisions of this Law, and any person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this proviso shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Bail by
police officer
of children
and young
persons
arrested.

6. (1) Where a person apparently under the age of sixteen years is apprehended with or without warrant and cannot be brought forthwith before a Court, any police officer not below the rank of sergeant or the police officer in charge of the police station to whom such person is brought shall inquire into the case, and may release him on a recognizance, with or without sureties, being entered into by him or his parent or guardian or other person acceptable to such police officer in such amount as will, in the opinion of such officer, secure the attendance of such person upon the hearing of the charge, and shall so release him unless—

- (a) the charge is one of homicide or other grave crime ;
- (b) it is necessary in his interest to remove him from association with any undesirable person ; or
- (c) the police officer has reason to believe that his release would defeat the ends of justice.

(2) Where such person is not released on a recognizance under the provisions of subsection (1), the police officer to whom such person is brought shall cause him to be detained in a police station until he has been brought before a Court.

7. (1) A Court on remanding or committing for trial a child or young person who is not released on bail, shall, where practicable, instead of committing him to prison commit him to custody in a police station to be there detained for the period for which he is remanded or until he is thence delivered in due course of law. Remand by Court.

(2) A commitment under this section may be varied or, in the case of a young person who proves to be of so unruly a character that he cannot be suitably detained in such custody, or to be of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained, revoked by any Court acting in or for the place in or for which the Court which made the order acted, and if it is revoked the young person may be committed to prison.

8. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Police to make arrangements for preventing, so far as is practicable, a child or young person while being detained in custody in a police station from associating with an adult, other than a relative, charged with an offence. Association with adults during detention in custody.

9. Where a child or young person is to be brought before any Court the police officer or person bringing the child or young person before the Court shall forthwith notify the day and hour when, and the nature of the charge or other grounds on which the child or young person is to be brought before the Court, to the probation officer or one of the probation officers for the District in which the Court will sit. Notice to probation officer by police officer or person bringing child or young person before Court.

10. (1) Where a child or young person is brought before a Juvenile Court for any offence it shall be the duty of the Court as soon as possible to explain to him in simple language the substance of the alleged offence. Procedure in Juvenile Court.

(2) Where a child or young person is brought before a Juvenile Court for any offence other than homicide the case shall be summarily disposed of in such Court, and it shall not be necessary to ask the child or young person or the