

CAP. 275.

CYPRUS

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

CHAPTER 275 OF THE LAWS

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1959

CHAPTER 275.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

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A LAW TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAWS RELATING
TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

[1st January, 1948.]

1949 Cap. 49.
23 of 58.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Law may be cited as the Births and Deaths Registration Law. Short title.

2. In this Law—

“register” means the registers of births and deaths as the case may be, kept under the provisions of this Law and includes register sheets;

Interpreta-
tion.

“Registrar” means the Commissioner of the District within which the birth or death has occurred and includes his duly authorized representative. 3 of 23/58.

PART II.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

3. (1) In the case of every child born in Cyprus, whether born alive or still-born, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child or, in default of the father and mother, of the doctor or midwife in attendance upon the mother at the time or within six hours after birth or, in default of such doctor or midwife, of the occupier of the house or premises in which the child is born, to give to the Registrar within fifteen days next after such birth, information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth and, in the presence of the Registrar, to sign the register.

Information
concerning
birth to be
given to
Registrar.
4 of 23/58.

(2) In this section the expression “still-born” shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which did not, at any time after being expelled completely from its mother, breathe or show any other signs of life.

4. If any new-born child is found exposed, it shall be the duty of any person finding the child, and if any person in whose charge the child may be placed, to give to the best of his knowledge and belief to the Registrar, within seven

Information
concerning
new-born
child found
exposed.

days after the finding of the child, such information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth of the child as the informant possesses and, in the presence of the Registrar, to sign the register.

Requisition
in default of
information.

5. Where, due to the omission of any person not required to give information as in this Law provided, a birth has not been registered, the Registrar may, at any time after the expiration of fifteen days after the birth, require any such person to give information to the best of his knowledge and belief of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth and it shall be the duty of such person to comply with the requisition and, in the presence of the Registrar, to sign the register.

General duty
of Registrar
to ascertain
and register
births.

6. It shall be generally the duty of the Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth which occurs within his village or quarter and, upon receiving proper information thereof, register the birth.

Registration
without
name or
alteration of
name.

7. (1) Where the birth of any child has been registered but such child has been registered without a name, it shall be the duty of the father or mother or guardian of the child, within six months of the date on which a name is given, to notify the necessary particulars thereof in writing to the Registrar.

(2) Where the birth of any child has been registered and the name by which the child was registered has been altered, it shall be the duty of the father or mother or guardian of the child or of any other person procuring the name to be altered (including the child himself, if such alteration is made after he has attained the age of eighteen), within six months of the date on which the name is altered, to notify the necessary particulars thereof in writing to the Registrar.

(3) Upon notification of the particulars of a new name or the alteration of a name in accordance with the preceding subsections, the Registrar shall amend the register by inserting or altering the name of the child, and the insertion or alteration shall be signed by the Registrar. The person procuring the insertion or alteration shall also sign the register or else his written notification shall be annexed to the register.

8. (1) In any case where a birth has not been notified within three months of its occurrence, the Registrar shall not register the birth except on production of an affidavit containing to the best of the declarant's knowledge and belief, the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth, and unless the father or mother of the child or the declarant, in the presence of the Registrar, signs the register.

Late
registration
of birth.

(2) After the expiration of twelve months next after the birth of the child the Registrar shall not register such birth except with the written authority of the Registrar and, when such authority has been given, the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this subsection.

2 of 23/58.

(3) Where registration is effected under the provisions of this section, every affidavit produced and every written authority given shall be annexed to the register and the fact shall also be recorded therein.

9. In the case of an illegitimate child no person shall be required, as its father, to give information under this Law concerning its birth, unless at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child; and in that case such person shall sign the register together with the mother in the presence of the Registrar.

Illegitimate
children.

PART III.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

10. The death of every person dying in Cyprus and the cause of death shall be certified and registered by the Registrar in the manner in this Law provided.

Certification
and registra-
tion of death.

11. When a person dies it shall be the duty of the relatives present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased and, in default of such relatives, of each person present at the death and of the occupier of the house in which to his knowledge the death occurred, forthwith to inform the Registrar of the death and to give him to the best of their or his knowledge and belief information of the particulars of such death:

Information
concerning
death to be
given to
Registrar.

Provided that—

(a) where the death occurs in a hospital, prison, public