

False re-
presentation
or statement
in regard to
passports.

2. If any person shall for the purpose of obtaining a passport make any false representation or any statement false in a material particular he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such penalties.

11 OF 1923.

TO PROVIDE THAT PERSONS SEEKING TO ENTER CYPRUS SHALL BE IN POSSESSION OF PASSPORTS.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.]

[May 15, 1923.]

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Passports Law, 1923.

Interpreta-
tion.

2. In this Law:

“Passport” includes a passport or other document issued by competent authorities establishing both the nationality and the identity of the person to whom it refers.

Passports.

3. No person shall enter Cyprus unless he is in possession of a passport which shall refer to such person.

Passports of
nationals of
foreign
countries.

4. No national of any foreign country shall enter Cyprus unless he is in possession of a passport which shall refer to such person and which shall bear a British Consular visa for Cyprus duly endorsed thereon. Provided always that the High Commissioner may from time to time direct that such British Consular visa may be dispensed with in the case of nationals of any particular country.

Deportation
order.

5.—(1) After the date of coming into operation of this Law, any person who shall enter Cyprus without being in possession of a passport, as provided in sections 3 and 4 as the case may be, shall be guilty of an offence under this Law, and, in addition to any penalty which he may incur, he shall be liable to be deported by an order made by the High Commissioner (hereinafter referred to as the deportation order) requiring such person to leave Cyprus.