

THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS

No. 6 of 1947.

A LAW TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND AND OTHER IMMOVABLE PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

R. E. TURNBULL,] [12th March, 1947.

Officer Administering the Government.

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Cyprus as follows:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Law, 1947, and shall be read as one with the Land Acquisition Laws, 1899 to 1945, (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law"), and the principal Law and this Law may together be cited as the Land Acquisition Laws, 1899 to 1947.

Short title.	
	6 of 1899
	2 of 1928
	29 of 1936
	12 of 1944
	10 of 1945

Amendment
of section 2
of the
principal
Law.

2. Section 2 of the principal Law is hereby amended by the deletion therefrom of the definition " Court " and the substitution therefor of the following definition :—

" " Court " means a District Judge of the District Court of the district within which the land acquired or to be acquired is situate :

Provided that, whenever the Court is acting as an umpire for the purposes of this Law, it shall mean the President of the District Court of such District Court sitting with two members of such Court ; "

Insertion of
new sections
10A, 10B and
10C in the
principal
Law.

3. The principal Law is hereby amended by the insertion therein after section 10 of the following sections :—

" Procedure
at enquiry
and powers
of arbitra-
tors.

10A.—(1) The procedure to be followed at their enquiry by the arbitrators appointed under the provisions of section 9 of this Law shall be regulated by them in such manner as to them may appear desirable :

Provided that such procedure shall be, as nearly as possible, the same as the procedure followed in a court of law for the hearing of a civil action.

(2) The arbitrators shall, for the purpose of their enquiry, have the following powers, that is to say :—

(a) to procure all such evidence, whether written or oral, and to examine all such persons as witnesses as they may think it necessary or desirable to procure or examine ;

(b) to require the evidence, whether written or oral, of any witness to be made on oath or declaration, such oath or declaration to be that which could be required from the witness if he were giving evidence in a court of law ;

(c) to summon any person residing in the Colony to attend any meeting of the arbitrators, to give evidence or produce any document in his possession and to examine him as a witness or require him to produce any document in his possession, subject to all just excep- tions ;

(d) to issue a warrant to compel the attendance of any person who, after having been summoned to attend, fails to do so, and does not excuse such failure to