



SUPPLEMENT No. 2

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3535 OF 27TH DECEMBER, 1950.

LEGISLATION.

---

---

THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS

No. 24 OF 1950.

A LAW TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAWS RELATING  
TO THE MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR  
IN THE COLONY.

A. B. WRIGHT,]  
*Governor.*

[*22nd December, 1950.*

**B**E it enacted by His Excellency the Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Cyprus as  
follows :—

1. This Law may be cited as the Intoxicating Liquor Short title.  
(Manufacture) Licensing Law, 1950.

## PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

2.—(1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires—

21 of 1950.

“beer” has the same meaning as in the Breweries Law, 1950 ;

“Comptroller” means the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, and includes any Officer authorized by him to act on his behalf for all or any of the purposes of this Law ;

“entry” means a declaration by a manufacturer of his intention to carry on the trade of a manufacturer and of the premises, vessels and utensils intended to be used by him in connection with his trade ; and “entered” shall be construed accordingly ;

“gallon” means an imperial gallon ;

“intoxicating liquor” means spirits and spirituous liquors of all kinds, whether mixed with any other ingredient or not and whether coming thereby under some other designation, but shall not include beer, wine or zivania or spirits which have been methylated or denatured ;

“licence” and “permit” mean, respectively, a licence or a permit issued by the Comptroller under this Law ;

“manufacturer” means a person who manufactures intoxicating liquor ;

“methylated” or “denatured” spirits means spirits containing not less than 140 per centum of proof spirit rendered unfit for use as a beverage by being mixed with such substance or substances in such proportions as are prescribed by, and to the satisfaction of, the Comptroller ;

“Officer” means an officer of Customs and Excise ;

“premises” means any building or place used for the manufacture, storage or sale of intoxicating liquor ;

“proof spirit” means ethyl alcohol of such a strength that the specific gravity at a temperature of 60° by Fahrenheit’s thermometer, is .91984 ;

“still” means an apparatus, other than a village still, in which spirit can be produced by distillation and includes every part of a still, whether assembled or disassembled, other than plain pipes, cocks and such other fittings which when separated therefrom may be ordinarily used for other purposes ;

“village still” means a pot still or a still known as “kazani”, which consists of a boiler in which fermented saccharine material may be heated and from which spirituous vapours, given off as a result, are led directly in a

closed pipe of uniform diameter through a tank or like vessel containing cold liquid, by means of which such vapours are condensed into spirit and includes every part of a village still, whether assembled or disassembled, other than plain pipes, cocks and such other fittings which when separated therefrom may be used for other purposes ;

“ wine ” means a fermented liquor made from the juice of grapes, containing not more than 40 per centum of proof spirit ;

“ zivania ” means a spirituous liquor containing not more than 106 per centum of proof spirit derived solely from the primary distillation of wine, wine lees, fermented grapes or raisins or any residues thereof.

(2) The strength of spirit or of any spirit contained in any spirituous liquor shall be ascertained in the following manner—

(a) by the indication shown, on immersion in such spirit or liquor, by Sikes’s hydrometer read in conjunction with the spirit indication per centum appropriate to such indication, at the temperature at which such spirit or liquor is then found, in tables entitled “ Tables to be used with Sikes’s Hydrometer ” issued under the authority of His Majesty’s Commissioners of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom ;

(b) where any spirituous liquor is sweetened, or contains any ingredient or ingredients whereby the action of the hydrometer may be defeated, by analysis by the Government Analyst or such person as may be authorized by him in that behalf,

or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

## PART II.—MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

### *Licences.*

3.—(1) No person shall carry on the business of a manufacturer, unless he holds a licence issued by the Comptroller and has given such security and in such manner as may be prescribed for the due performance of his obligations in connection therewith.

Manufacturer’s licence and fees.

(2) Every licence shall be in Form A in the Schedule to this Law and there shall be paid in respect thereof a fee of ten pounds.

Schedule Form A.

(3) Every applicant for a manufacturer’s licence shall furnish the Comptroller with a certificate from the Commissioner of Labour or such other person or authority

as may be prescribed that the premises for which the licence is required conform with the Law and regulations in force for the time being for the regulation of trades and industries and such premises shall contain accommodation, to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, for such Officer or Officers as the Comptroller may direct.

(4) The Comptroller may refuse to issue a licence in respect of any premises the situation of which is, in his opinion, such as to prevent the satisfactory exercise of Revenue supervision.

(5) Any person, not being the holder of a licence who—

(a) manufactures any intoxicating liquor ;

(b) has in his possession or keeps or makes use of any still, vessels, utensils, apparatus or materials in such circumstances as to indicate that they are kept or used for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor,

is guilty of an offence and is liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine and the Court trying the case may order that any still, vessels, utensils, apparatus or materials in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

Licence to be personal to holder.

4.—(1) A licence shall be personal to the holder and shall be valid only in respect of the premises mentioned therein.

(2) A licence shall not be transferable save with the approval of the Comptroller.

Duration of licence.

5. Every licence shall, unless previously cancelled, expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which it was issued.

No fee refunded.

6. No fee paid in respect of any licence shall be refunded on the ground that the licence has been suspended or cancelled.

Exhibition of licence.

7. The holder of a licence shall, at all times, exhibit the licence in a conspicuous place upon the premises and, if he fails so to do, he is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

#### *Premises.*

Premises to be maintained in proper repair and condition.

8. The premises shall be maintained at all times in proper repair and condition to the satisfaction of the Comptroller so as to enable the exercise of effective supervision in the interests of Revenue and, if they are not so maintained, the Comptroller may, by notice in writing under his hand, require the licensee to remedy the failure

within such period, not being less than ten days, as may be specified in the notice and, if the licensee fails to comply with the requirement, the Comptroller may suspend the licence until the failure is remedied :

Provided that the licensee may, within three days from the day of the notification to him of the suspension, appeal to the Governor whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive :

Provided further that the suspension shall not take effect until after the expiration of three days from the day of its notification as aforesaid and that, where a valid appeal has been made, the suspension shall not have effect unless and until the appeal has been determined and the Governor confirms the suspension.

9. The Comptroller may require any of the doors of the premises to be secured by two locks and thereupon such doors shall be so secured ; the key of one lock shall be held by the manufacturer and the key of the other by an Officer.

Securing of doors of premises.

10.—(1) Every manufacturer shall make entry in the prescribed manner of the premises, stills, village stills, vessels and utensils intended to be used in his business as a manufacturer and shall cause them to be marked in such manner, and shall provide such staples and fastenings thereon as may be required and approved by the Comptroller and no alteration of any such premises, stills, village stills, vessels or utensils shall be made without the prior approval of the Comptroller.

Entry and marking of premises, etc.

(2) Any manufacturer who fails to observe, or acts in contravention of, the provisions of sub-section (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

11.—(1) Subject to any other Law enabling entry to any premises, no person other than the manufacturer and his employees shall enter or have access to the premises of a manufacturer, save with the permission of an Officer.

No access to premises save with permission.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of sub-section (1), is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

#### *Excise Duty.*

12.—(1) Upon and after the enactment of this Law, there shall be levied and paid upon intoxicating liquor manufactured and issued for consumption in the Colony an excise duty at the rate of six shillings on each gallon of proof spirit contained therein ;

Imposition of excise duty.