

No. 11 OF 1957.

A LAW TO AMEND THE GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS AND
PRODIGALS LAW.

CAP. 102
41 of 1954

JOHN HARDING,]
Governor.

[24th April, 1957.]

BE 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 Guardianship of Infants and
Prodigals (Amendment) Law, 1957, and shall be read as one with
the Guardianship of Infants and Prodigals Law (hereinafter
referred to as "the principal Law").

Short title.
Cap. 102.
41 of 1954.

Amendment
of section 2
of the
principal
Law.

2. Section 2 of the principal Law is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of " Court " of the following :—

" ' Court ' means—

- (a) in proceedings for the appointment or removal of a guardian, and the custody of, and right of access to, an infant, the President of the District Court or a District Judge of the District Court within the jurisdiction of which an infant or prodigal resides ; and
- (b) in all other cases, a member of the District Court within the jurisdiction of which an infant or prodigal resides ;".

Insertion of
new sections
13A, 13B, 13C
and 13D in
the principal
Law.

3. The principal Law is hereby amended by the insertion therein immediately after section 13, of the following new sections :—

" Administ-
ration by
guardian
after transfer
of infant's
share.
43 of 1954.

13A. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13, when the Court has made an order under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Administration of Estates Law, 1954, the guardian to whom the property is transferred shall administer the same in accordance with Rules of Court to be made as provided in section 19 of this Law.

Power to
relieve
guardian
from
personal
liability.

13B. If it appears to the Court that a guardian whether appointed by the Court or otherwise, is or may be personally liable for any breach of trust, whether the transaction alleged to be a breach of trust occurred before or after the commencement of this Law, but has acted honestly and reasonably, and ought fairly to be excused for the breach of trust and for omitting to obtain the directions of the Court in the matter in which he committed such breach, then the Court may relieve him either wholly or partly from personal liability for the same.

Power to
employ
agents.

13C. A guardian may, instead of acting personally, employ and pay an agent, whether an advocate, banker, stockbroker or other person, to transact any business or do any act required to be transacted or done in the administration of the infant's property, including the receipt and payment of money, and shall be entitled to be allowed and paid all charges and expenses so incurred, and shall not be responsible for the default of any such agent if employed in good faith.

Power to
insure.

13D. A guardian may insure against loss or damage by fire any building or other insurable property of the infant to any amount, including the amount of any insurance already on foot, up to the full value of the building or property, and pay the premiums for such insurance out of the infant's property."