

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.
(CAP. 216 and Laws 14 of 1951 and 22 of 1952.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION RULES.

52 Vol. II 257

First
Appendix.Second
Appendix.

1. These rules may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Rules.
2. The summary required under section 15 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Law, shall be given in English, Greek and Turkish and shall be in the form set out in the First Appendix hereto.
3. On or before the 15th day of January in every year, every employer shall make a return to the Commissioner of Labour in the form set out in the Second Appendix hereto containing the particulars therein set out, in respect of the preceding twelve months ending on the 31st day of December, in every year.

FIRST APPENDIX.

SUMMARY—(Rule 2).

The Workmen's Compensation Law, Cap. 216 and Laws 14 of 1951 and 22 of 1952.

SUMMARY UNDER SECTION 15 (1).

Any workman in this establishment who suffers personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment is entitled to claim compensation from his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Law, unless—

- (a) the injury incapacitates him for less than four days ;
- (b) the accident was due to his own serious and wilful misconduct ;
- (c) the workman, killed or incapacitated, has deceived his employer by representing to him that he was not at the time suffering or had not previously suffered from the same or a similar injury when he was so suffering or had previously so suffered ;
- (d) the workman received a salary of more than £400 a year ;
- (e) the work is of a casual nature not connected with the employer's trade ;
- (f) he is a member of the employer's family ;
- (g) he is engaged in agriculture, but not employed in connection with a prime mover or power-driven machinery ;
- (h) he is a domestic servant, employed in private dwelling houses.

In order that a workman or his dependants may obtain compensation it is essential that notice of the accident should be given to the employer as soon as possible after it happens and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured and that application therefor should be made within six months from the occurrence of the accident or death. Such notice may be given either orally or in writing, to the employer himself or to the foreman or other official under whom the workman is working or any other person the employer may indicate for this purpose. The notice, if in writing, may be given by delivering or sending it by post by registered letter addressed to the employer or to*.....
(*insert description of other person to whom notice may be given). The notice must state the name and address of the person injured, the date of the accident, and the cause of the injury. The workman must supply the employer, if requested, with any further particulars he may reasonably require.

When the death of a workman from any cause is brought to the notice or comes to the knowledge of the employer he shall as soon as possible give notice thereof to the Commissioner of Labour stating the circumstances of the death if known to him.