

during the twelve months ending the said 31st of December. The report shall be published in the *Cyprus Gazette* and a copy thereof be laid on the table of the Legislative Council as early as may be practicable during the Session of the Council next following the said date, together with the annual account of moneys invested which has hereinbefore been directed to be prepared and submitted to the Legislative Council.

Regulations.

27.—(1.) The High Commissioner in Council may from time to time make, and, when made, may rescind or alter regulations for all or any matters whatsoever connected with the conduct and management of the business of the Savings Bank and generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Law.

(2.) All such regulations shall be published in the *Cyprus Gazette* and thereafter shall have the force of Law.

Forms.

28. The High Commissioner may from time to time cause such forms as he may think proper to be framed for the purposes of this Law, and may from time to time rescind or vary such forms or any of them.

Penalty
for false
declaration.

29. Whoever, in any declaration required by any regulation to be made for the purposes of this Law, knowingly and with fraudulent intent makes or causes to be made any false statement, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction thereof to the same punishment as if he had given false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

13 OF 1917.

TO ENABLE SAVINGS BANKS TO SUE AND BE SUED IN THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE.

JOHN E. CLAUSON.]

[July 6, 1917.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Savings Banks (Capacity to sue and be sued) Law, 1917.

Interpreta-
tion.

2. In this Law "Savings Bank" means a bank or society for the safe custody and increase of small savings in existence on the coming into operation of this law⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Published in the *Cyprus Gazette* of 27th July, 1917.

3. A Savings Bank may sue and be sued in all Courts in the name of the Committee for the time being of the Savings Bank.

4. This Law shall be in operation for two years from the date of the coming into operation thereof and no longer⁽¹⁾.

SECURITIES FOR DEBT (OFFENCES AND PROTECTION).

6 OF 1905.

FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF MORTGAGEES AND JUDGMENT CREDITORS AGAINST FRAUD AND DAMAGE.

C. A. KING-HARMAN.]

[June 9, 1905.]

1. This Law may be cited as the Securities for Debt (Offences and Protection) Law, 1905. Short title.

2. In this Law the word "mortgagor" includes also any person who has an interest in immovable property which is subject to a mortgage as an heir or devisee of the mortgagor thereof. Definition.

3. Whoever, being a mortgagor of immovable property, or having an interest, as owner, heir, or devisee, in immovable property which is charged with the repayment of a judgment debt, shall do any act, or shall order or wilfully permit any act to be done, whereby the property is destroyed or materially damaged shall, unless he establishes to the satisfaction of a Court that he acted without any fraudulent intent, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year. Penalty for fraudulently destroying or damaging property mortgaged or charged.

4. During the existence of any mortgage of immovable property, or of any charge of a judgment debt on any immovable property, the person entitled to the benefit of the mortgage or charge shall be deemed to have concurrent and equal rights with the owner of the property for the purpose of taking any action, whether by civil or criminal process, against any third person for the protection of the property against destruction or damage. Power of mortgagors and judgment creditors to protect property mortgaged or charged.

⁽¹⁾ Continued in force until 1st July, 1924, by 4 of 1923.