

(b) in cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss :

Provided also that the Governor may by Order prescribe that the night period may be shortened to ten consecutive hours in which case compensatory rest of one hour shall be accorded during the day.

Penalties.

4. Any person being the proprietor, owner or manager of any public or private industrial undertaking in which any woman is employed in contravention of this Law shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every woman so employed.

This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2201 of the 26th February, 1932.

No. 16 OF 1932.

A.D. 1932.

16 of 1932.

TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS AND OTHERWISE.

RONALD STORRS.]

[23rd February, 1932.

BE it enacted :—

1. This Law may be cited as the Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

2. In this Law :—

The expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years ;

The expression "industrial undertaking" means :—

(a) mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth,

(b) industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind,

(c) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well,

Interpreta-
tion.

Short title.

*Amended by
Law 301942
4/1/44*

telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure,

(d) transport of passengers or goods by road or rail or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand;

The expression "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation whether publicly or privately owned, but shall not include ships of war;

The expression "young person" means a person who has ceased to be a child and who is under the age of eighteen years.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Section 3 amended by Law 47/44

3. No child shall be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

No child to be employed in industrial undertaking.

4. No child shall be employed to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to the child.

No child to be employed to lift, etc., heavy articles.

5. No child shall be employed in any undertaking likely to be injurious to his life, limb or health, regard being had to his physical condition.

No child to be employed in any undertaking injurious to life, etc.

6.—(1) No child shall be employed or work on any vessel, other than a vessel upon which only members of the same family are employed.

No child to be employed or work on vessel.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to work done by children on any school-ship or training-ship:

Provided that such work is approved and supervised by such person or persons as the Governor may from time to time authorize in that behalf.

6A added by Law 3/42.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.

7.—(1) No young person shall be employed at night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed:

No young person to be employed in industrial undertakings at night.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the night work of young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years in cases of emergencies which could not have been controlled or foreseen, which are not of a recurring character, and which interfere with the normal working of the industrial undertaking :

Provided also that the prohibition of night work may be suspended by the Governor, for young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, when in case of serious emergency the public interest demands it.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

8. No young person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the family of the proprietor or owner are employed, for more than six hours in each day :

Provided always that the Governor in Council, if satisfied that the conditions and nature of the employment or work in any industrial undertaking are such as to justify an extension of the hours of employment or work, may, by Order to be published in the *Cyprus Gazette*, declare that the hours of employment or work of young persons under this section may be extended to a maximum period of eight hours in each day in respect of any industrial undertaking named in such Order, and may vary or revoke such Order.

9.—(1) Where any persons under the age of sixteen are employed in any public or private industrial undertaking, a register of such persons so employed, and of the dates of their birth, and of the dates on which they enter and leave such employment, shall be kept by the proprietor, owner or manager of such industrial undertaking and shall at all times be open to inspection by any Government Medical Officer, the Commissioner of the District or any peace officer.

(2) All persons registered in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be examined by a Government Medical Officer on registration and at least once in every three months thereafter, and no such person shall be employed or continue to be employed without a certificate from a Government Medical Officer of his fitness for such employment.

Young
persons
under sixteen
years.

Section 8 amended
by Law 47/44

Register of
persons
under sixteen
to be kept by
employers.

10. Where any persons under the age of sixteen years are employed on board a vessel, a register of such persons so employed, and of the dates of their birth, and of the dates on which they enter and leave such employment, shall be kept by the master of such vessel and shall at all times be open to inspection by any Government Medical Officer or Commissioner or peace officer.

Register of persons under sixteen years to be kept by master of vessel.

GENERAL.

11. The Governor in Council may by Order make rules to be published in the *Cyprus Gazette* regulating all or any of the following matters in any industrial undertaking in which children or young persons are employed or work:—

Power to Governor in Council to make rules.

- (a) Sanitary conditions including ventilation;
- (b) Overcrowding;
- (c) Health and safety generally.

12.—(1) Any person being the proprietor, owner or manager of any public or private industrial undertaking in which any child or young person is employed in contravention of this Law, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every child or young person so employed.

Penalties.

Section 12 amended by Law 47/44

(2) Any person being the proprietor, owner or master of any vessel in which any child is employed in contravention of this Law, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every child so employed.

(3) Any person being the proprietor, owner or manager of any public or private industrial undertaking and any person being the master of any vessel who fails to keep a register so required to be kept by him as aforesaid, or refuses or neglects when required to produce it for inspection by a Government Medical Officer, Commissioner or peace officer, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any rules made under this Law, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and in case of a continuing offence such person shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding two pounds for each day during which the offence continues.

13. The Laws mentioned in the Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SCHEDULE.

The Employment of Young Persons and Children Law, 1928 (Law 17 of 1928).

The Employment of Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Law, 1928 (Law 35 of 1928).

The Employment of Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Law, 1930 (Law 6 of 1930).

This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2201 of the 26th February, 1932.

No. 17 OF 1932.

A.D. 1932. TO REGULATE THE IMPOSITION OF QUARANTINE AND TO MAKE
17 of 1932. OTHER PROVISION FOR PREVENTING THE INTRODUCTION INTO AND SPREAD IN THE COLONY OF CYPRUS, AND THE TRANSMISSION FROM THE COLONY OF CYPRUS, OF DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

RONALD STORRS.]

[9th March, 1932.

BE it enacted:—

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Quarantine Law, 1932.

Interpretation.

2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“The Colony” means the Colony of Cyprus.

“Dangerous infectious disease” means cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus and yellow fever, and includes any disease of an infectious or contagious nature which the Governor may, by notification under this Law, declare to be a dangerous infectious disease within the meaning of this Law.

“Infected local area” means any local area in which dangerous infectious disease exists provided that no local area shall be deemed infected solely on account of imported cases and provided that the Director of Health is satisfied that all necessary measures have been taken to check the spread of the disease; no local area shall be deemed infected on account of cholera or smallpox or typhus except the cases of cholera form a “foyer” or smallpox or typhus exist in epidemic form.

Cases of cholera shall be deemed to constitute a “foyer” when the occurrence of new cases outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases proves that the spread of the disease has not been limited to the local area where it began.