

CAP. 290.

CYPRUS

FOREIGN DESERTERS

CHAPTER 290 OF THE LAWS

1959 EDITION

PRINTED BY

C. F. ROWORTH LIMITED, 54, GRAFTON WAY, LONDON, W.1.

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1959

CHAPTER 290.

FOREIGN DESERTERS.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

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TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE RECOVERY AND APPREHENSION
OF SEAMEN WHO DESERT FROM FOREIGN MERCHANT
SHIPS.

1949
Cap. 272.

[27th June, 1904.]

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Foreign Deserters Law.

Application
of this Law.

2. (1) Where it appears to the Governor that due facilities are or will be given by the Government of any foreign country for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in that country, the Governor may by notification, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that this Law shall apply in the case of that country, subject to any limitations, conditions, and qualifications contained in the notification.

(2) The Governor may at any time by notification declare that any notification theretofore made with respect to the application to a foreign country of this Law shall, as and from a date specified, cease to have effect; and this Law shall as and from the said date cease to apply in the case of the country named in that notification.

Apprehension
of deserters
from mer-
chant ships
of foreign
countries.

3. Where this Law applies in the case of any foreign country, and a seaman or apprentice, not being a slave, deserts when within Cyprus from a merchant ship belonging to a subject or citizen of that country, any Court, Magistrate, or officer that would have had cognizance of the matter if the seaman or apprentice had deserted from a British ship shall, on the application of a consular officer of the foreign country, aid in apprehending the deserter, and for that purpose may, on information given on oath, issue a warrant

for his apprehension, and, on proof of the desertion, order him to be conveyed on board his ship or delivered to the master or mate of his ship or to the owner of the ship or his agent, to be so conveyed; and any such warrant or order may be executed accordingly.

4. Any person who harbours or secretes any deserter liable to be apprehended under this Law, knowing or having reason to believe that he has deserted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Penalty for
harbouring
deserters.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text notes that any discrepancies or errors in the records can lead to significant complications during an audit and may result in the disallowance of certain expenses.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that must be followed when recording transactions. It details the requirements for proper documentation, including the need for original receipts and invoices. The text also discusses the importance of timely recording and the use of appropriate accounting methods to ensure that the records are consistent and reliable.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of the classification of expenses. It provides guidance on how to properly categorize different types of costs, such as direct costs versus indirect costs, and explains the implications of these classifications for the financial statements. The text also discusses the importance of maintaining separate records for different types of activities to ensure that the costs are properly allocated.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of regular reconciliation of the records. It explains that this process is essential for identifying and correcting any errors or discrepancies in a timely manner. The text also notes that regular reconciliation helps to ensure that the records are up-to-date and accurate, which is critical for the preparation of the financial statements.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the records for a sufficient period of time. It explains that this is necessary to allow for a complete and thorough audit of the records. The text also notes that the retention period may vary depending on the nature of the transactions and the applicable laws and regulations.