This is a consolidated version of this legislation i.e. it incorporates all amendments made since the legislation was enacted as set out in the table below. It has been produced by the SBAA as an aid to transparency and easier access to SBA law. However, it is not the official version of SBA legislation and, although every effort has been made to check the document, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The official version of legislation is published in the SBA Gazette.

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SCHEDULE 1 — Operating requirements and safety precautions
SCHEDULE 2 — Notice to be brought to the attention of operators
AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE USE OF POWERBOATS AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS

BE it enacted by the Administrator of the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia as follows:

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Powerboats Ordinance 1999.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—
(a) “appropriate Republican law” means the Speedboat Law 1992(b) and any law amending the same;
(b) “buoyancy aid” means a device for keeping a person afloat in water, designed to be worn and fitted easily and securely to the body of an adult or a child with a lifting power equal to at least 10% of the weight of the person wearing it, and manufactured in a colour or a combination of colours that is vivid and discernible;
(c) “competent authority” means the Chief Officer and includes any person authorised by him in that behalf;
(d) “competent authority” means the authority of the Republic vested with the power to issue licences under the appropriate Republican law;
(e) “competent authority” means—
(a) the Chief Officer; or
(b) the authority of the Republic vested with the power to issue licences under the appropriate Republican law;
(f) “Court” means the Judge’s Court of the Sovereign Base Areas;
(g) “learner’s licence” means either a licence issued by the competent authority for the purpose of learning to operate a powerboat or, where a person wishing to learn to operate a powerboat will do so under the auspices of the Royal Yachting Association or similar responsible body, a certificate to that effect from a representative of such body.

(a) Section 2 renumbered 2-(1) by Ordinance 34/2012 – came into force on 15 December 2012
(b) Law No. 56(I)/1992 (Republic)
(c) Definition inserted by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
(d) Definition repealed and replaced by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
(e) Definition repealed and replaced by Ordinance 21/2012 – came into force on 01 April 2013
(f) Definition repealed by Ordinance 34/2012 – came into force on 15 December 2012
(g) Definition repealed and replaced by Ordinance 34/2012 – came into force on 15 December 2012
“licence” or “licences” shall include learner’s licence, operator’s licence and powerboat circulation licence;

“operator’s licence” means—

(a) a licence to operate a powerboat, issued by the competent authority; or

(b) until the coming into force of regulations made under section 22(2)(c) prescribing the process of issuing licences by the competent authority, until the date specified in a notice published in the Gazette by the Chief Officer (b) a valid and legally recognised licence to drive a motor vehicle; or

(c) a National Level 2 Powerboating Certificate issued by the Royal Yachting Association or such other certificate of like kind issued by a similar responsible body;

(d) any other document which under the appropriate Republican law authorises the holder to operate a powerboat.

“operator’s licence” means—

(a) a licence to operate a powerboat issued by the authority of the Republic vested with the power to issue such licences under the appropriate Republican law;

(b) any other document under which the appropriate Republican law authorises the operator to operate a powerboat; or

(c) a level 2 powerboat certificate of competence issued by the RYA or a certificate for an equivalent qualification issued by another organisation recognised by the Chief Officer as a similar body.

“operator’s licence has the meaning given in section 3.

“owner” means the person in whose name a powerboat is registered under the appropriate Republican Law or, where the powerboat is not yet registered as aforesaid, means the person who is in possession of the powerboat including a person who is in possession by virtue of a hire-purchase or other agreement;

“owner” means—

(a) the person in whose name a powerboat is registered under the appropriate Republican law;

(b) a person who has been issued with a registration mark in relation to a powerboat which is recorded in the Register of Small Craft for the Areas; or

(c) a person who is in possession of a powerboat including a person who is in possession by virtue of a hire-purchase or other agreement;

“personal watercraft” means any powerboat (not being a structure which by reason of its concave shape provides buoyancy for the carriage of persons or goods) which is propelled by an outboard engine or an inboard water jet propulsion system or other mechanical means of propulsion and steered either—

(a) by means of a handlebar-operated linkage system (with or without a rudder at the stern),

(b) by the person or persons riding the craft by sitting, standing or kneeling on the craft (rather than within the confines of a hull), using their body weight for the purpose, or

(c) by a combination of the methods referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).
“person subject to service discipline” shall have the meaning as defined in section 1 of the Drinking and Driving Ordinance (a), (b)

“police station” means any police station manned by the Sovereign Base Areas Police or in relation to a person subject to service discipline, any military or air force unit or establishment;

“police station” has the meaning given is section 8. (c)

“powerboat circulation licence” means a licence issued by the competent authority to the owner on the competent authority being satisfied that the powerboat satisfies all the requirements relating to it under the appropriate Republican law; (d) (e)

“powerboat circulation licence” means a licence issued by the competent authority to the owner on the competent authority being satisfied that the powerboat satisfies all the requirements relating to it under this Ordinance or (if the competent authority is an authority of the Republic) under the appropriate Republican law; (f)

“powerboat circulation licence” means—

(a) a powerboat circulation licence issued by the authority of the Republic vested with the power to issue such licences under the appropriate Republican law; or

(b) a licence issued by the Chief Officer to the owner on being satisfied that the powerboat meets all the requirements relating to it under this Ordinance and regulations made under it;

“section”, “subsection” or “Part” shall mean respectively section, subsection or Part of this Ordinance;

“powerboat” means a mechanically propelled vessel not exceeding 15 metres in length, which is capable of attaining a speed of 15 knots or more;

“the “RYA” is the Royal Yachting Association; (g)

“towed object” means any object which does not have its own means of propulsion but which is towed by a powerboat and for the purposes of this Ordinance includes a person who is towed by the powerboat;

(2) A person is treated as holding a learner’s licence if the person is operating a powerboat for the purpose of obtaining a powerboat qualification under the instruction of a person who is qualified to provide tuition and is a representative of the RYA or another organisation recognised by the Chief Officer, by way of notice in the Gazette, (h) as a similar body. (i)

PART 1

Obligations by owners and operators of a powerboat

Operator’s licence and learner’s licence

3— (1) No person shall operate a powerboat unless he is the holder of a valid operator’s licence or a learner’s licence:

Provided that no person under the age of eighteen years shall operate a powerboat unless accompanied by a person aged eighteen years or over who is the holder of an operator’s licence.
(2) A citizen of the Republic or of another country who is not permanently resident in the Areas shall not be required to hold an operator’s licence providing he holds a licence or other document certifying his ability to operate a powerboat issued by the appropriate authority of the Republic or of the other country in which he resides. (a)

(2A) In this Ordinance, “operator’s licence” means—

(a) a licence to operate a powerboat issued by the authority of the Republic vested with the power to issue such licences under the appropriate Republican law,

(b) any other document under which the appropriate Republican law authorises the operator to operate a powerboat,

(c) a Powerboat Level 2 certificate issued by the RYA or a certificate for an equivalent qualification issued by another organisation recognised by the Chief Officer, by way of notice in the Gazette, as a similar body, or

(d) a Personal Watercraft Proficiency Certificate issued by the RYA or a certificate for an equivalent qualification issued by another organisation recognised by the Chief Officer, by way of notice in the Gazette, as a similar body.

(2B) An operator’s licence under subsection (2A)(c) is only a valid operator’s licence for the purposes of operating a powerboat which is not a personal watercraft.

(2C) An operator’s licence under subsection (2A)(d) is only a valid operator’s licence for the purposes of operating a powerboat which is a personal watercraft.

(3)—(1) Except where otherwise exempt, no person shall operate a powerboat unless he has attained the age of 17 and is the holder of a valid operator’s licence or learner’s licence. (b)

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, a person shall be exempt if he is exempt from holding such licence under or by virtue of Republican law or regulations made under section 22 of this Ordinance.

(3) No person who is the holder of a learner’s licence shall operate a powerboat unless he is accompanied by a person who is the holder of an operator’s licence.

(4) Any person operating a powerboat shall on so being required by a police officer, give his name and address and the name and address of the owner of the powerboat and shall produce his operator’s licence and any person contravening this subsection shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance:

Provided that if the operator of the powerboat within two days after the production of the operator’s licence was so required produces such licence in person at such police station as may have been specified by him at the time its production was required, he shall not be convicted of an offence under this subsection by reason only of failure to produce the operator’s licence to such police officer.

(5) Despite subsection (1), at the Chief Officer’s discretion and subject to any conditions which the Chief Officer considers necessary, by way of an order made as a public instrument, the Chief Officer may authorise a person or a category of persons who may operate a powerboat if the person or persons—

(a) have attained the age of 16; and

(b) hold an operator’s licence or, in accordance with section 2(2), are treated as holding a learner’s licence. (d)
Operating a powerboat without the owner’s consent prohibited

4. No person shall operate a powerboat without the consent of its owner or, in a case of the vessel being hired, without the written consent of the owner or other lawful authorisation.

Obligations of an operator of a powerboat

5.—(1) Any person who operates a powerboat shall wear a buoyancy aid at all times when on board and shall ensure that any person carried or towed by the powerboat also wears a buoyancy aid, and that when the powerboat is in motion, all persons on board remain seated.

(2) Any person who operates a powerboat shall exercise diligence and care to ensure the safety and comfort of other persons on board or in the sea or on the foreshore or on board other vessels and generally he shall ensure that no damage is caused to the property of other persons.

(3) Where an accident occurs involving a powerboat whereby injury or damage is caused to any person or property, any person operating a powerboat who was involved in or who witnessed the accident, shall be obliged to render all possible assistance and shall report the accident to a police station, as soon as possible, and in any event not later than 24 hours following the accident.

6. Owners and operators of powerboats shall be obliged to apply the operating requirements and safety precautions set out in the First Schedule to this Ordinance and where a powerboat is offered for hire it shall be the duty of the owner to ensure that the operator is fully aware of the said safety requirements or precautions.

7.—(1) An owner of a powerboat shall be obliged to display in a conspicuous place on the powerboat, a notice in the terms set out in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance, and where the powerboat is for hire, such notice shall include particulars of the fee payable for the hire thereof.

(2) An owner of a powerboat shall on being so required by a police officer, produce evidence that the vessel is registered in his name or if not so registered, evidence that he is in possession thereof by virtue of a hire purchase or other agreement and any person contravening this subsection shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance:

Provided that if the owner of the powerboat within two days after the production of evidence of ownership was so required produces such evidence in person at such police station as may have been specified by him at the time its production was required, he shall not be convicted of an offence under this subsection by reason only of failure to produce evidence of ownership to such police officer.

7A.—(1) Except where otherwise exempt, it shall be unlawful for an owner of a powerboat to use or authorise to use or offer for hire a powerboat without there being in respect of that powerboat a valid powerboat circulation licence.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, a person shall be exempt if he is exempt from holding such licence under or by virtue of Republican law or regulations made under section 22 of this Ordinance.(a)

PART 2

Operating a powerboat under the influence of alcoholic drink etc.

Interpretation

8. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) Section 7A inserted by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
“authorised analyst” means any person authorised by the Administrator to make analyses for the purposes of this Ordinance or any person holding an appointment as an analyst by whatever name called in the Public Service of the Government of, or of any Public Authority in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Cyprus, who is recognized by the Administrator as an authorised analyst for the purposes of this Ordinance;

“breath test” means a preliminary test for the purpose of obtaining, by means of a device of a type approved by the Administrator, an indication whether the proportion of alcohol in the breath of a person is likely to exceed the prescribed limit;

“drug” includes any intoxicant other than alcohol;

“fail” for the purposes of this Ordinance includes refuse;

“hospital” means any institution whether civil or military which provides medical or surgical treatment;

“laboratory test” means the analysis of a specimen provided for purposes of this Ordinance;

“medical practitioner” means a practitioner as defined in the Medical Practitioners’ Ordinance(a);

“member of the provost staff” means a provost officer or any person legally exercising authority under or on behalf of a provost officer;

“police officer” means any member of the Sovereign Base Areas Police and in relation to persons subject to service discipline, any member of the provost staff;

“prescribed limit” means as the case may require—

(a) 39 microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath;
(b) 90 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood; or
(c) 120 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of urine;

“provost officer” means a person who is a provost officer within the meaning of the Naval Discipline Act 1957, the Army Act 1955 or the Air Force Act 1955;

“specimen of breath” means a quantity of breath which is—

(a) sufficient to enable the test or analysis to be carried out; and
(b) provided in such a way as to enable the objective of the test or analysis to be satisfactorily achieved;

“statement” means the indication of the quantity or proportion of alcohol in a specimen of breath automatically produced by the device and printed on paper or other material.

Operating a powerboat when under the influence of alcohol or drugs

9.—(1) A person who, when operating or attempting to operate a powerboat, is unfit to operate through alcoholic drink or drugs is guilty of an offence.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be taken to be unfit to operate if his ability to operate properly is for the time being impaired.

(3) A police officer may arrest a person without warrant if he has reasonable cause to suspect that that person is or has been committing an offence under this section.

10. If a person operates or attempts to operate a powerboat after consuming so much alcohol that the proportion of it in his breath, blood or urine exceeds the prescribed limit, he is guilty of an offence.

Preliminary breath test

11.—(1) Where a police officer has reasonable cause to suspect—

(a) Ordinance 10/1964
(a) that a person operating or attempting to operate a powerboat has alcohol in his body; or
(b) that a person has been operating or attempting to operate a powerboat with alcohol in his body and that person still has alcohol in his body,

he may, subject to section 14, require him to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test.

(2) If an accident occurs owing to the presence of a powerboat, a police officer may, subject to section 14 of this Ordinance require any person whom he has reasonable cause to believe was operating or attempting to operate the powerboat at the time of the accident to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test.

(3) A person may be required, under subsections (1) or (2) above, to provide a specimen either at or near the place where the requirement is made or, if the requirement is made under subsection (2) above and the police officer making the requirement thinks fit, at a police station specified by him.

(4) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to provide a specimen of breath when required to do so under the provisions of this section, is guilty of an offence.

(5) A police officer may arrest a person without warrant if—
(a) as a result of a breath test he has reasonable cause to suspect that the proportion of alcohol in that person’s breath or blood exceeds the prescribed limit; or
(b) that person has failed to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test when required to do so in pursuance of this section and the police officer has reasonable cause to suspect that he has alcohol in his body,

but a person shall not be arrested under the provisions of this section when he is at a hospital as a patient.

Evidential breath test

12. (1) In the course of an investigation whether a person has committed an offence under sections 9 or 10, a police officer may, subject to the following provisions of this section and section 14 require him—

(a) to provide two specimens of breath for analysis by means of a device of a type approved by the Administrator; or
(b) to provide a specimen of blood or urine for a laboratory test.

(2) A requirement under this section to provide specimens of breath can only be made at a police station.

(3) A requirement under this section to provide a specimen of blood or urine can only be made at a police station or at a hospital and it cannot be made at a police station unless—

(a) the police officer making the requirement has reasonable cause to believe that for medical reasons a specimen of breath cannot be provided or should not be required; or
(b) at the time the requirement is made a device or a reliable device of the type mentioned in subsection (1)(a) above is not available at the police station or it is then for any other reason not practicable to use such a device there; or
(c) a device mentioned in subsection (1) (a) above has been used at the police station but the police officer who required the specimens of breath has reasonable cause to believe that the device has not produced a reliable indication of the proportion of alcohol in the breath of the person concerned; or
(d) the suspected offence is one under section 9 and the police officer making the requirement has been advised by a medical practitioner that the condition of the person required to provide the specimen might be due to some drug,

but may then be made notwithstanding that the person required to provide the specimen has already provided or been required to provide two specimens of breath.
(1) If the provision of a specimen other than a specimen of breath may be required in pursuance of this section, the question whether it is to be a specimen of blood or a specimen of urine shall be decided by the police officer making the requirement, but if a medical practitioner is of the opinion that for medical reasons a specimen of blood cannot or should not be taken the specimen shall be a specimen of urine.

(5) A specimen of urine shall be provided within one hour of the requirement for its provision being made and after the provision of a previous specimen of urine.

(6) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to provide a specimen when required to do so in pursuance of this section, is guilty of an offence.

(7) A police officer must, on requiring any person to provide a specimen in pursuance of this section, warn him that a failure to provide it may render him liable to prosecution.

13. Of any two specimens of breath provided by any person in pursuance of section 12, that with the lower proportion of alcohol in the breath shall be used and the other shall be disregarded.

Protection of person in hospital for treatment

14. (1) While a person is at a hospital as a patient, he shall not be required to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test or to provide a specimen for a laboratory test unless the medical practitioner in immediate charge of his case has been notified of the proposal to make the requirement; and

(a) if the requirement is then made, it shall be for the provision of a specimen at the hospital, but

(b) if the medical practitioner objects on the grounds specified in subsection (2) below, the requirement shall not be made.

(2) The ground on which the medical practitioner may object is that the requirement of the provision of a specimen or, in the case of a specimen of blood or urine, the warning required under section 12, would be prejudicial to the proper care and treatment of the patient.

15. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) below, a person required to provide a specimen of breath, blood or urine, may afterwards be detained at a police station until it appears to the police officer that were that person then operating or attempting to operate a powerboat, he would not be committing an offence under sections 9 and 10.

(2) A person shall not be detained in pursuance of this section if it appears to a police officer that there is no likelihood of his operating or attempting to operate a powerboat whilst his ability to do so properly is impaired or whilst the proportion of alcohol in his breath, blood or urine exceeds the prescribed limit.

(3) A police officer must consult a medical practitioner on any question arising under this section whether a person’s ability to operate a powerboat properly is or might be impaired through drugs and must act on the medical practitioner’s advice.

Use of specimens in proceedings

16. (1) Evidence of the proportion of alcohol or any drug in a specimen of breath, blood or urine provided by—

(a) the accused shall, in all cases, be taken into account; and

subject to subsection (2) below, it shall be assumed that the proportion of alcohol in the accused’s breath, blood or urine, at the time of the alleged offence was not less than in the specimen.

(2) The assumption in subsection (1) above shall not be made if the accused proves—

(a) that he consumed alcohol after he had ceased to operate or attempt to operate a powerboat and before he provided the specimen; and

(b) that had he not done so, the proportion of alcohol in his breath, blood or urine would not have exceeded the prescribed limit and if the proceedings are for an offence under section 9, would not have been such as to impair his ability to operate a powerboat properly.
(3) A specimen of blood shall be disregarded unless it was taken from the accused with his consent by a medical practitioner.

(4) Where, at the time a specimen of blood or urine was provided by the accused, he asked to be provided with such a specimen, evidence of the proportion of alcohol or any drug found in the specimen is not admissible on behalf of the prosecution unless—

(a) the specimen in which the alcohol or drug was found is one of two parts into which the specimen provided by the accused was divided at the time it was provided; and

(b) the other part was supplied to the accused or the accused refused to accept the said part.

Documentary evidence as to specimens for use in proceedings

17.—(1) Evidence of the proportion of alcohol or drug in a specimen of breath, blood or urine may, subject to subsections (3) and (4) below and to subsection (4) of section 16, be given by the production of a document or documents purporting to be whichever of the following is appropriate, that is to say—

(a) a statement automatically produced by the device by which the proportion of alcohol in a specimen of breath was measured and a certificate signed by a police officer (which may but need not be contained in the same document as the statement) that the statement relates to a specimen provided by the accused at the date and time shown in the statement; and

(b) a certificate signed by an authorised analyst as to the proportion of alcohol or any drug found in a specimen of blood or urine identified in the certificate.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) below, evidence that a specimen of blood was taken from the accused with his consent by a medical practitioner may be given by the production of a document purporting to certify that fact and to be signed by a medical practitioner.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below—

(a) a document purporting to be such a statement or such a certificate (or both such a statement and such a certificate) as is mentioned in subsection (1)(a) above, is admissible in evidence on behalf of the prosecution in pursuance of this section, only if a copy of it either has been handed to the accused when the document was produced or has been served on him not later than seven days before the hearing; and

(b) any other document is so admissible only if a copy of it has been served on the accused not later than seven days before the hearing.

(4) A document purporting to be a certificate (or so much of a document as purports to be a certificate) is not so admissible if the accused, not later than three days before the hearing or within such further time as the Court may in special circumstances allow, has served notice on the prosecutor requiring the attendance at the hearing of the person by whom the document purports to be signed.

Offences and penalties

18. Any person who commits an offence under the provisions of sections 9, 10 or 11, shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds or to both such penalties.
PART 2 (a)

Operating a powerboat under the influence of alcohol or a drug

Interpretation

8.—(1) In this Part—

“breath test” means a preliminary test of a specimen of breath, using a device of a type approved under section 14(a) of the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Ordinance 2024(b), to obtain an indication as to whether the person who gave the specimen is unfit to operate a powerboat due to alcohol or whether the proportion of alcohol in the person’s breath is likely to exceed the prescribed limit;  
“drug” means a controlled drug within the meaning of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) Ordinance 2006(c);  
“fails” includes refuse, and “failed” or “failure” must be construed accordingly;  
“hospital” means any institution, whether civil or military, which provides medical or surgical treatment;  
“medical practitioner” means a practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Practitioners Ordinance 1964(d);  
“police station” has the meaning given by section 2A of the Police (Detainees and Volunteers) Ordinance 2007(e);  
“prescribed limit” means—
   (a) 22 micrograms of alcohol in 100 millilitres of a person’s breath; 
   (b) 50 milligrams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of a person’s blood; 
   (c) 67 milligrams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of a person’s urine; 
“saliva test” means a preliminary test of a specimen of saliva, using a device of a type approved under section 14(b) of the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Ordinance 2024, to obtain an indication as to whether the person who gave the specimen is unfit to operate a powerboat due to a drug, or has a drug in their body;  
“specimen” means a quantity of breath, saliva, blood or urine (as the case may be) that is—
   (a) sufficient to enable a test or analysis to be carried out, and 
   (b) provided in such a way as to enable the objective of the test or analysis to be satisfactorily achieved.

Application to the Crown

8A.—(1) Part 2 of this Ordinance binds the Crown.  
(2) No contravention by the Crown of a provision of Part 2 of this Ordinance makes the Crown criminally liable.  
(3) Subsection (2) does not affect the criminal liability of persons in service of the Crown.  
(4) In this section, “the Crown” means the Crown in right of His Majesty’s Government of the United Kingdom and the Crown in right of His Majesty’s Administration of the Sovereign Base Areas.

(a) Part 2 repealed and replaced by Ordinance 16/2024 – came into force on 26 July 2024
(b) Ordinance 9/2024.
(c) Ordinance 16/2006, as amended by P.I. 07/2017; there are other amending instruments but none is relevant.
(d) Ordinance 10/1964.
(e) Ordinance 03/2007. Section 2A was inserted by Ordinance 16/2016.
Operating a powerboat while unfit to operate a powerboat due to alcohol or a drug

9.—(1) A person who is unfit to operate a powerboat due to alcohol or a drug, when operating or attempting to operate a powerboat, is guilty of an offence.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be taken to be unfit to operate a powerboat if that person’s ability to operate a powerboat properly is for the time being impaired.

(3) A police officer may arrest a person without warrant if the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is or has been committing an offence under this section.

Operating a powerboat with alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit

10.—(1) A person who operates or attempts to operate a powerboat after consuming so much alcohol that the proportion of it in their breath, blood or urine exceeds the prescribed limit, is guilty of an offence.

(2) A police officer may arrest a person without warrant if the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is or has been committing an offence under this section.

Operating a powerboat with a drug in body

10A.—(1) A person who has a drug in their body is guilty of an offence if they operate or attempt to operate a powerboat.

(2) A police officer may arrest a person without warrant if the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is or has been committing an offence under this section.

(3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to prove that—

(a) the drug was prescribed or supplied to the person for medical or dental purposes,

(b) the person took the drug in accordance with any directions given by the person by whom the drug was prescribed or supplied,

(c) the person took the drug in accordance with any accompanying instructions given by the manufacturer or distributor of the drug (so far as consistent with any directions given under paragraph (b)), and

(d) the person’s possession of the drug immediately before taking it was lawful, in accordance with the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) Ordinance 2006 and the Narcotic Drugs Regulations 1971(a).

(4) The defence in subsection (3) is not available if the person’s actions were—

(a) contrary to any advice given by the person by whom the drug was prescribed or supplied about the amount of time that should elapse between taking the drug and operating a powerboat, or

(b) contrary to any accompanying instructions about that matter (so far as consistent with any advice given under paragraph (a)) given by the manufacturer or distributor of the drug.

(5) If the person by whom the drug was prescribed or supplied did not give advice about the time that should elapse between taking the drug and operating a powerboat, but did give advice about the time that should elapse between taking the drug and driving a vehicle, subsection (4)(a) is to be read as referring to the advice given about the time that should elapse between taking the drug and driving a vehicle.

(a) P.I. 10/1971.
Preliminary breath or saliva test

11.—(1) Subject to section 14 of this Ordinance, a police officer may require the provision of a specimen in accordance with subsection (2) where that officer has reasonable grounds to suspect—

(a) that a person operating or attempting to operate a powerboat has alcohol or a drug in their body, or

(b) that a person has been operating or attempting to operate a powerboat with alcohol or a drug in their body, and that person still has alcohol or a drug in their body.

(2) The specimen that the police officer may require is—

(a) if the suspicion relates to the person having alcohol in their body, a specimen of breath for a breath test, or

(b) if the suspicion relates to the person having a drug in their body, a specimen of saliva for a saliva test.

(3) If an accident occurs owing to the presence of a powerboat, a police officer may, subject to section 14 of this Ordinance, require any person whom the officer has reasonable grounds to believe was operating or attempting to operate the powerboat at the time of the accident to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test or a specimen of saliva for a saliva test.

(4) Where a person is required to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test under subsection (1) or (3) above, the specimen must be provided either at or near the place where the requirement is made or, if the requirement is made under subsection (3) above and the police officer making the requirement thinks fit, at a police station specified by the officer.

(5) Where a person is required to provide a specimen of saliva for a saliva test under subsection (1) or (3) above, the specimen must be provided either at or near the place where the requirement is made or, if the police officer making the requirement thinks fit, at a police station specified by the officer.

(6) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to provide a specimen of breath or saliva when required to do so under this section, is guilty of an offence.

(7) A police officer may arrest a person without warrant if—

(a) as a result of a breath test the police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is unfit to operate a powerboat due to alcohol or that the proportion of alcohol in that person’s breath, blood or urine exceeds the prescribed limit,

(b) as a result of a saliva test the police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is unfit to operate a powerboat due to a drug or that the person has a drug in their body,

(c) that person has failed to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test when required to do so under this section and the police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person has alcohol in their body, or

(d) that person has failed to provide a specimen of saliva for a saliva test when required to do so under this section and the police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person has a drug in their body,

but a person must not be arrested under the provisions of this subsection when the person is at a hospital as a patient.

(8) A police officer may arrest a person without warrant where—

(a) the person has provided a specimen of saliva for a saliva test,

(b) the indication from the saliva test is that the person does not have a drug in their body, and

(c) the police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that—
(i) the person has a drug in their body,
(ii) the reason for the indication from the saliva test is that the drug the person has in their body cannot be detected by the test, and
(iii) a laboratory test would be able to detect that drug, if in the person’s body,

but a person must not be arrested under the provisions of this subsection when the person is at a hospital as a patient.

(9) A police officer must, on requiring a person to provide a specimen under this section, warn the person that a failure to provide it without reasonable excuse is an offence.

**Provision of specimens for analysis**

12.—(1) In the course of an investigation into whether a person has committed an offence under sections 9, 10 or 10A of this Ordinance, a police officer may, subject to section 14 of this Ordinance, require the person—

(a) if the suspected offence relates to alcohol—
   (i) to provide two specimens of breath for analysis by means of a device of a type approved under section 14(c) of the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Ordinance 2024, or
   (ii) to provide a specimen of blood or urine for a laboratory test;
(b) if the suspected offence relates to a drug, to provide a specimen of saliva, blood or urine for a laboratory test.

(2) A requirement under this section to provide specimens of breath can only be made at a police station.

(3) A requirement under this section to provide a specimen of blood or urine can only be made at a hospital or a police station, and may only be made at a police station if one of the conditions in subsection (4) is satisfied.

(4) The conditions in this subsection are—

(a) the police officer making the requirement has reasonable grounds to believe that for medical reasons, a specimen of breath cannot be provided or should not be required;
(b) at the time the requirement is made, a device or a reliable device of a type approved under section 14(c) of the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Ordinance 2024 is not available at the police station;
(c) at the time the requirement is made, it is not practicable to use a device or a reliable device of a type approved under section 14(c) of the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Ordinance 2024 at the police station;
(d) a device of a type approved under section 14(c) of the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Ordinance 2024 has been used at the police station, but the police officer who required the specimens of breath has reasonable grounds for believing that the device has not produced a reliable indication of the presence or proportion of alcohol in the breath of the person concerned;
(e) the suspected offence is under section 9 or 10A of this Ordinance and the police officer making the requirement has been advised by a medical practitioner that the condition of the person required to provide the specimen might be due to a drug.

(5) Where a requirement to provide a specimen of blood or urine at the police station is to be made in accordance with subsections (3) and (4), it may be made notwithstanding that the person required to provide the specimen has already provided or been required to provide two specimens of breath under subsection (1)(a)(i).

(6) If the provision of a specimen of blood or urine may be required under this section, the question of whether it is to be a specimen of blood or a specimen of urine is to be decided by the police officer making the requirement, but if the medical practitioner is of
the opinion that for medical reasons a specimen of blood cannot or should not be taken, the requirement must be for a specimen of urine.

(7) A specimen of urine must be provided within one hour of the making of the requirement for its provision.

(8) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to provide a specimen when required to do so under this section, is guilty of an offence.

(9) A police officer must, on requiring a person to provide a specimen under this section, warn the person that a failure to provide it without reasonable excuse is an offence.

**Breath specimen showing higher alcohol level to be disregarded**

13. Of any two specimens of breath provided by a person under section 12 of this Ordinance, the specimen with the higher proportion of alcohol in the breath must be disregarded.

**Protection of persons under hospital treatment**

14.—(1) A person who is at a hospital as a patient must not be required to provide a specimen of breath for a breath test or to provide a specimen for a laboratory test unless the medical practitioner in immediate charge of the person’s case has been notified of the proposal to make the requirement.

(2) If the medical practitioner objects on a ground specified in subsection (3), the requirement must not be made.

(3) The grounds on which the medical practitioner may object are that—

- (a) the requirement,
- (b) the provision of the specimen, or
- (c) the warning required under section 11(9) or 12(9) of this Ordinance, would be prejudicial to the proper care and treatment of the patient.

(4) If the requirement is made, it must be for the provision of a specimen at the hospital.

**Detention of persons affected by alcohol or a drug**

15.—(1) A person required to provide a specimen under this Ordinance (including a person who has been required to provide a specimen and failed to do so) may afterwards be detained at a police station while a police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that, were that person to operate or attempt to operate a powerboat, the person would be committing an offence under section 9, 10 or 10A.

(2) But a person must not be detained under this section if it ought reasonably to appear to the police officer that there is no likelihood of the person operating or attempting to operate a powerboat whilst—

- (a) the person’s ability to operate a powerboat properly is impaired,
- (b) the proportion of alcohol in the person’s breath, blood or urine exceeds the prescribed limit, or
- (c) the person has a drug in their body.

(3) A police officer must consult a medical practitioner on any question arising under this section as to whether a person’s ability to operate a powerboat properly is or might be impaired due to a drug and must act on the medical practitioner’s advice.

**Use of specimens in proceedings for offences under sections 9, 10 and 10A**

16.—(1) Evidence of the proportion of alcohol or any drug in a specimen of breath, saliva, blood or urine provided by the accused person must, in all cases (including cases
where the specimen was not provided in connection with the alleged offence), be taken into account.

(2) It must be assumed that the proportion of alcohol or a drug in a specimen of breath, saliva, blood or urine provided by the accused person was, at the time of the alleged offence, not less than in the specimen.

(3) Where the alleged offence relates to alcohol, the assumption in subsection (2) must not be made if the accused person proves—

(a) that the person consumed alcohol before providing the specimen and after ceasing to operate or attempting to operate a powerboat, and

(b) that had the person not consumed alcohol as laid out in paragraph (a)—

(i) where the alleged offence is under section 9, the person’s ability to operate a powerboat properly would not have been impaired;

(ii) where the alleged offence is under section 10, the proportion of alcohol in the person’s breath, blood or urine would not have exceeded the prescribed limit.

(4) Where the alleged offence relates to a drug, the assumption in subsection (2) must not be made if the accused person proves—

(a) that the person took a drug before providing the specimen and after ceasing to operate, or attempting to operate, a powerboat, and

(b) that had the person not taken a drug as laid out in paragraph (a)—

(i) where the alleged offence is under section 9, the person’s ability to operate a powerboat properly would not have been impaired;

(ii) where the alleged offence is under section 10A, the person would not have had a drug in their body.

(5) A specimen of blood shall be disregarded unless it was taken by a medical practitioner, with the accused person’s consent.

(6) Where, at the time a specimen of saliva, blood or urine was taken from an accused person, that person asked to be provided with such a specimen, evidence of the presence of alcohol or a drug in the specimen is not admissible on behalf of the prosecution unless—

(a) the specimen in which the alcohol or drug was found is one of two parts into which the specimen provided by the accused person was divided at the time it was provided, and

(b) the other part was supplied to the accused person or the accused person refused to accept the other part.

**Documentary evidence as to specimens for use in proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 10A**

17.—(1) Evidence of the presence or proportion of alcohol or a drug in a specimen of breath, saliva, blood or urine may be given by the production of (as appropriate)—

(a) a statement automatically produced by a device of a type approved under section 14(c) of the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Ordinance 2024 and a certificate signed by a police officer (which may, but need not, be contained in the same document as the statement) that the statement relates to a specimen provided by the accused person at the date and time shown in the statement;

(b) a certificate signed by an authorised analyst as to the presence or proportion of alcohol or any drug found in a specimen of saliva, blood or urine identified in the certificate.

(2) Evidence that a specimen of blood was taken by a medical practitioner with the consent of the accused person may be given by the production of a certificate signed by a medical practitioner.
(3) A statement or certificate (or document containing both a statement and certificate) under subsection (1)(a) is only admissible in evidence on behalf of the prosecution under this section if a copy of it—

(a) was handed to the accused person when the document was produced, or

(b) is served on the accused person not later than seven days before the hearing.

(4) A certificate under subsection (1)(b) or (2) is only admissible in evidence on behalf of the prosecution under this section if a copy of it is served on the accused person not later than seven days before the hearing.

(5) But a certificate is not admissible in evidence on behalf of the prosecution under this section if the accused person serves notice on the prosecutor requiring the attendance at the hearing of the person who signed the certificate, within the time limit mentioned in subsection (6).

(6) Notice must be served under subsection (5) not later than three days before the hearing, or within such further time as the court may in special circumstances allow.

(7) In this section—

“authorised analyst” means—

(a) any person authorised by the Administrator to certify analyses for the purposes of this Ordinance, or

(b) any person holding an appointment as an analyst (by whatever name called) in the public service of the United Kingdom or the Republic of Cyprus, who is authorised by a public body to certify analyses relating to alcohol or drugs in specimens;

“statement” means an indication of the quantity or proportion of alcohol in a specimen of breath, printed on paper or other material.

Offences and penalties

18. A person who commits an offence under the provisions of Part 2 of this Ordinance is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding €5,000 (or to both).

PART 3

Regulations

Automatic cut-out device

19.—(1) Every powerboat shall be fitted with a device which when attached to the body of an operator will cause the engine of the powerboat automatically to cut out if the operator falls overboard or is otherwise propelled away from the vessel.

(2) The operator of a powerboat shall ensure that the device referred to in subsection (1) above shall be fitted securely either to his wrist or ankle at all times when the vessel is in motion or in any other circumstances where the engine is running otherwise than at idling speed.

Movement of powerboats

20. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Sea Bathers’ Protection Ordinance(a), where a powerboat is in waters which, although not prescribed for sea bathers, are likely to be used by
swimmers or other persons engaged in aquatic activities, the operator shall navigate such waters with extreme caution and at the lowest possible speed.

**Boarding or interference prohibited**

21. No person shall board a powerboat or any towed object or interfere with the mechanism of a powerboat without lawful authority or other reasonable excuse.

**Regulations**

22. —(1) The Administrator may make regulations for the better application of the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (l), the regulations may provide for any of the following matter—

(a) the classification into categories, the marking (a) the construction, the dimensions, the weight and the design of powerboats and the accessories, the apparatus and other constituents or annexes thereof, the towed objects, the life saving and fire extinguishing appliances, the first aid material and generally the conditions as to their maintenance and usage;

(b) the number and age of the persons who may be on board any powerboat as well as their conduct and duties when on board;

(c) the granting and the form of an operator’s licence, the relevant fees payable, the minimum age allowed and the necessary qualifications for acquiring such licences, as well as matters relating to the production and marking of such licences; (b)

(c) the carrying and production for inspection of licences;

(d) the inspection of powerboats and towed objects, the time and place of inspection and fees payable therefor, as well as the appointment, the qualifications, the powers and duties of those persons who shall be competent to carry out such inspections;

(e) the prohibition or restriction of excessive noise caused by powerboats;

(f) the removal of any powerboat which may be either anchored or abandoned unlawfully or dangerously or in a manner which hinders the movement of other vessels;

(g) the maximum distance from the coasts within or beyond which the movement of any class of powerboat is to be permitted, a maximum speed thereof and notification of any movement of a powerboat;(c)

(h) the prescribing of penalties of imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months two years (d) or of fines not exceeding five hundred three thousand (e) pounds or of both such penalties for the contravention of any of the regulations made under this Ordinance;

(i) the maintenance of records of particulars and the production of copies of documents by owners; (f)

(j) the prohibition of the operation of powerboats during specified periods;

(k) exempting persons or classes of persons or powerboats or classes of powerboats from the application in part or in whole of the provision of the Ordinance or regulations made thereunder.

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(a) Text inserted by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
(b) Paragraph (c) repealed and replaced by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
(c) Text inserted by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
(d) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
(e) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
(f) Paragraphs (i), (j) and (k) inserted by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001

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PART 4
Offences and penalties

Offences

23. Any person who acts in contravention of, or who fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Ordinance where no specific penalty is therein provided, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding three thousand pounds or to both such penalties.

Concurring responsibility of owner of a powerboat

24. Where with the consent of the owner (whether express or implied) any powerboat is used or is operated in such manner that its use or operation constitutes an offence against this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder, the owner of such powerboat shall be deemed to be a party to the commission of such offence and may be charged and tried with actually committing the offence and may be punished accordingly, unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the Court that the offence was committed without his knowledge and was not due to any act or omission on his part.

Supply of information

25. Where it is alleged that an offence has been committed in relation to the use of a powerboat or that a powerboat has been used in a manner prejudicial to public order or in any other circumstances as shall make it desirable that the identity of the driver thereof shall be established—

(a) the owner of the powerboat shall give such information as he may be required by a police officer to give as to the identity of the operator and of any other person using the powerboat, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he did not know and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained who was operating or using the powerboat; and

(b) any other person shall, if required as aforesaid, give any information which it is in his power to give and which may lead to the identification of the operator or of any person using the powerboat, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence against this section shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds or to both such penalties.

Issuing a licence or certificate under false particulars etc.

26. If any person for the purpose of obtaining a licence or certificate or other document under the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder makes any statement, either oral or written, which is false or misleading or withholds any material information, such person shall, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he acted without any intent to deceive, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Forging of documents etc.

27. Any person who, with intent to deceive—

(a) forges, alters, defaces or mutilates any licence, certificate or other document issued under the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder; or

(b) uses or allows to be used by any other person any such forged, altered, defaced or mutilated licence, certificate or document; or
(c) lends to or borrows from any other person any forged, altered, defaced or mutilated licence, certificate or document; or

(d) makes or has in his possession any document so closely resembling a licence, certificate or document issued under the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder as to be calculated to deceive; or

(e) issues any licence, certificate or other document to be issued under the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding two thousand pounds or to both such penalties.

Additional powers of the Court

28.—(1) Any Court before which a person is convicted of any offence under this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder or under any other Ordinance in connection with the operation of a powerboat may at the same time order such person to be disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence to operate a powerboat for such period as the Court thinks fit.

(2) Any person who by virtue of an order of the Court under subsection (1) is disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence to operate a powerboat may appeal against the order in the same manner as against a conviction and the Court may, if it thinks fit, pending the appeal, suspend the operation of the order.

(3) Where any person is convicted of any offence contrary to this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder, the Court by which he is convicted may, in any case, and shall when such Court has ordered such person to be disqualified from holding an operator’s licence or a learner’s licence, order the particulars of such conviction and such disqualification to be endorsed upon the licence of such person.

(4) The Court may, for the purpose of ensuring that an order made under the provisions of subsection (3) of this section is complied with, or for ensuring that any person who has been disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence is prevented from using such licence during the period of such disqualification—

(a) direct that any such licence held by such person (other than a licence issued to a Cypriot by a Republican authority) be surrendered to the police during the period of such disqualification; or

(b) direct that any licence held by such person be produced to the Court for the purpose of endorsement.

(5) Any person who is disqualified from holding or obtaining an operator’s licence or learner’s licence, or prohibited from operating a powerboat by any Court of the Republic or any authority of the Republic under the provisions of any Republican legislation, shall be disqualified from operating in the Areas a powerboat (or a powerboat of the class specified in the order of the Court or authority of the Republic, as the case may be) for such period as he is so disqualified or prohibited in the Republic, as if he had been disqualified by the Judge’s Court under the provisions of this section.

Obtaining licence while disqualification period continues

29. If any person who has been disqualified from holding or obtaining an operator’s licence or learner’s licence under the provisions of this Ordinance or any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same, applies for or obtains an operator’s licence or learner’s licence while he is so disqualified, or if any such person while he is so disqualified operates a powerboat, that person shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or, if the Court thinks that, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, a fine would be an adequate punishment for the offence, to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or to both such penalties.
for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding €10,000 (or to both) (a) and an operator’s licence or learner’s licence obtained by any person disqualified as aforesaid shall be of no effect.

30.—(1) In any criminal proceedings under this Ordinance the Court may take judicial notice of any appropriate Republican law, and any licence issued by the competent authority of the Republic vested with the power to issue licences under the appropriate Republican law. (b)

(2) (i) For the purposes of this section the production of a copy of any part of the appropriate Republican law—

(a) contained in any printed collection of laws purported to be printed and published by any authority of the Republic; or

(b) contained in any issue of the Gazette of the Republic; or

(c) purported to be printed by the Government Printer of the Republic, by whatever name called,

shall be incontrovertible evidence in Court and for all purposes whatsoever of the due and lawful making of such law:

(ii) For the purposes of this section, a version of any part of the Republican law in the English language—

(a) purported to be produced by any authority of the Republic; or

(b) certified as being accurate by any officer of the Administration considered by the Court to have been at the time of such certification a competent and adequate translator into the English language from the language in which the Republican law was published in the Republic; or

(c) given or produced in the course of the oral evidence of any person whom the Court considers to be a competent translator for the purpose; or

(d) stated orally in Court or produced in writing by a Registrar or official Court interpreter,

may be held by the Court to be incontrovertible evidence for all purposes whatsoever that such version is the accurate English version of the appropriate Republican law or part thereof.

(3) For the purposes of this section the production of a copy of a licence referred to in subsection (2) subsection (1)(c) above or an English translation thereof, the accuracy of which or of its translation is certified in writing by a senior officer of the responsible Government Department of the Republic or by a recognised competent translator, as the case may be, may be held by the Court to be incontrovertible evidence for all purposes of the contents of such document. (d)

(a) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 16/2024 – came into force on 26 July 2024
(b) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 34/2012 – came into force on 15 December 2012
(c) Text deleted and new text inserted by Ordinance 13/2001 – came into force on 22 August 2001
(d) Section 30 inserted by Ordinance 5/2001 – came into force on 04 May 2001
SCHEDULE 1

Operating requirements and safety precautions

1. There shall be no smoking near the fuel tank.

2. Fuel tanks shall be securely fitted and contain adequate fuel.

3. Exhaust valves of the fuel tanks shall be open.

4. The rubber fuel supply tube shall be free of any obstructions.

5. The operator shall be conversant with the following—
   (1) the electrical system of the engine;
   (2) the use of the control levers for sailing ahead, slowing down, stopping and for going astern;
   (3) the engine speed control system; and
   (4) the steering system of the powerboat.

6. The operator shall know how to re-start the engine by using the electric and the manually-operated system.

7. The operator shall know how the engine is elevated and lowered for placing the engine at sailing point and at the point of landing and for avoiding obstacles.

8. The operator shall have knowledge of how to pick up a swimmer from the sea.

9. The operator shall have knowledge of the correct way in which a buoyancy aid is worn.

10. The operator shall be aware of and apply the rule that in canals, corridors, and entrances as well as when passing a vessel in the opposite direction, the powerboat shall always navigate on the right hand side.

11. The operator shall take all possible measures to avoid collision with other vessels and to avoid causing injury to swimmers, divers or to other persons at sea.

12. The operator shall be aware of and take heed of the rule that flag “A” of the international alphabetical code of flags, and the red square flag with a white diagonal strip, indicate that there are divers in the area and that the powerboat must keep a safe distance and navigate at low speeds.

13. The operator shall be familiar with the deployment of buoys in the waters of the Areas.
Notice to be brought to the attention of operators

The attention of the operator or driver of the powerboat is drawn to the provisions of the Powerboats Ordinance 1999 and in particular to the following matters—

1. Operating or driving the powerboat without an appropriate licence is prohibited.

2. All persons on board the powerboat must at all times be equipped with and wear a buoyancy aid and must remain seated while the vessel is in motion.

3. The device for automatically cutting out the engine must always be attached to the operator or driver of the powerboat.

4. Operating or driving the powerboat in a manner that endangers the life or safety of others or causes damage to property or generally in a manner which may cause a nuisance is prohibited.

5. Operating or driving the powerboat while under the influence of alcoholic drinks or drugs is prohibited.

6. Operating or driving the powerboat in areas reserved for bathers or in areas where swimmers may otherwise be found is prohibited.