SUPPLEMENT No. 3

TO

THE SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS GAZETTE

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SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

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(519)
No. 83
THE AKROTIRI COMMUNITY ORDINANCE.
(Ordinances 23 of 2001 and 24 of 2001)

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 120

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 120 of the Akrotiri Community Ordinance 2001, the Community Council of Akrotiri, with the approval of the Chief Officer hereby make the following bye-laws:-

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1. These Bye-laws may be cited as the Administration of Local Affairs (General) Bye-laws of the Community Council of Akrotiri 2002.

2. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires -
"animal" means any four legged live being, whether domesticated or wild and whether home fed or free ranging or their young, whether these are kept free or confined and whether partly free or partly confined;

"assembly place" means any building or part thereof or a place where members of the public may enter or assemble for any purpose but it does not include private dwelling houses or private installations where admission is restricted at the discretion of the owner or occupier or their agents and in which admission is on invitation only;
"athletic event" means any kind of event the object of which is to promote school or out of school physical education and in general the athletics of the Akrotiri community and includes every kind of athletic event;

"athletic club" means any club or association lawfully established in the Areas or the Republic of Cyprus with the object of promoting out of school physical education and more generally the athletics of Cyprus and includes athletic clubs, athletic federations or confederations;

"auto cycle" means a mechanically propelled vehicle constructed or designed in a manner so that it can move with not more than two wheels and includes a combination of an auto cycle and a drawn trailer and the engine of which does not exceed fifty cubic centimetres;

"bakery" means any building or part thereof or any premises or shed or other place used for preparing bread or any other edible preparation made from flour or partly from flour and partly from any other ingredient, whether partly used for the preparation and partly for the sale of the above commodities;

"barber" includes a hairdresser's parlour and both are meant to be either for men or for women, including beauty salons and gymnastic clubs;

"bicycle" includes a tricycle;

"birds" means any birds whether home fed or free ranging and whether they are kept free or confined and are either partly free or partly confined;

"bread" means bread of any type, shape or size made from flour, whether partly from flour and partly from other ingredients and also any other flour preparation used with another ingredient;

"carcass" means the carcass of any animal or poultry or the young thereof and includes any part of such carcass and includes game;

"cart" means any vehicle constructed and normally used for carrying goods and is drawn by one or more animals;

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Akrotiri Community Council;

"Chief Medical Officer" has the meaning defined by section 2 of the Republican Law;

"Community" means the community of Akrotiri;

"community domestic water" means the domestic water which belongs to or is under the control of the Council for the domestic or other relevant purposes of the inhabitants of the Community;

"consumer", in relation to domestic water, means any person or corporate body which is supplied with or uses the domestic water of the Council or any person who is responsible for the payment of domestic water rates or charged to the Council;

"cultural event" means any event whose theme is the spiritual, musical and mental education of the public and includes every kind of theatrical, musical and cultural event or performance;
“domestic water” means the water which belongs to or is under the control of the Council for domestic or other associated purposes;

“domestic supply pipe” means the pipe and its accessories which lies between the main water supply pipe line and the water meter which have been installed for the conveyance of domestic water from the main water supply pipe line to the consumer’s premises and includes the stop cock, the water meter and its cover;

“driver” means any person actually driving any vehicle at any given time and includes –

(a) in the case of a stationary vehicle on any road the person in charge thereof for the purpose of driving such vehicle; and

(b) in the case of a trailer, the driver of the vehicle by which the trailer is drawn;

“film” means any film for the taking and projection of an image by any mechanical means;

“fish” means any animals of the sea, whether fresh or frozen or processed, as well as fresh water fish but does not include canned fish of the above species.

“foodstuffs” means anything which is used for human consumption including drinks, except drugs and other medical preparations;

“industrial or workshop building” means a warehouse for the storage of goods, a factory, a laundry, a brewery, a distillery, a foundry and includes any building used or is to be used for any use permitted in any zone defined by the Appropriate Authority, with the approval of the Administrator, under the provisions of section 15 of the Streets and Buildings Regulation (Consolidation) Ordinance, as a zone in which specific trades or industries may be carried on;

“illuminated advertisement” means any advertisement which is so designed or adapted that it may be illuminated by artificial light directly or by reflection but by the same means and is thus illuminated for purposes of advertisement or announcements;

“lane” means any one of the longitudinal strips into which the carriage-way is divisible, whether or not defined by longitudinal road markings, but wide enough for moving on such line of motor vehicles other than motor cycles;

“meat” includes the meat of any animal or poultry whether it is fresh or frozen meat but does not include canned meat;

“motor cycle” means a motor vehicle with less than four wheels the weight of which unladen does not exceed eight hundredweight (c.w.t.);

“motor omnibus” means a public service motor vehicle having seating accommodation for more than eight passengers and includes a vehicle licensed for use both as a motor omnibus and a motor lorry;
“motor vehicle” has the meaning assigned to this expression in the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance;

“occupier of immovable property” means any person in actual occupation of any immovable property within the community, without regard to the title under which he occupies such property or in the case of an unoccupied property the person who is entitled to the occupation thereof and includes the owner of any immovable property;

“officer” includes every permanent or temporary employee who is fully or partly employed by the Council;

“official Veterinarian” has the meaning assigned to this expression by section 2 of the Hygiene of Meat Law of the Republic;

“Ordinance” means the Akrotiri Community Ordinance 2001 and any other Ordinance amending or substituted for the same;

“owner of immovable property” means any person who is registered as owner of immovable property under the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Ordinance and includes every person who is entitled to be registered as owner of immovable property whether he is registered or not;

“owner of motor vehicle” means the person in whose name a motor vehicle is registered and, in relation to a motor vehicle which is the subject of a hiring or a hire-purchase agreement, means the person in possession of the vehicle under such agreement;

“parking” means the immobilisation of a motor vehicle for any length of time or for such time as indicated by a traffic sign;

“parking meter” means an apparatus installed by the Council on any street or parking place specified by the Council for the payment of a parking fee and the measuring of the length of time of parking of vehicles;

“parking place” means a place where motor vehicles of any class or description may park in accordance with the arrangements made by the Council;

“passenger” means any person carried by a vehicle but does not include the driver of the vehicle;

“pedestrian crossing” means a transverse strip of the carriageway which is marked or is visible or is indicated by a notice or sign or placed or painted by the Council on the street for the passage of pedestrians;

“perishable goods” means any fresh ripe fruits or any vegetables or plants of any species or part thereof, whether cultivatable or grown wild which are intended for human consumption;

“private motor vehicle” means any motor vehicle which is not a public service motor vehicle in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder;

“public notification” means a notification signed by the chairman or any other person authorised by the Council and
posted in a conspicuous place of the community as specified from time to time and, where necessary, published in one or more daily newspapers of Island-wide circulation or publicised by means of radio or television media;

“public service motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers or for the carriage of goods or both, for hire or reward, whether the fares for the corresponding services are charged separately or not;

“refuse” means aggregates, dust, old iron, broken bottles, broken glass, ashes, empty boxes, empty cans, paper and includes any other objects or articles (which are not part of sewage) which may cause pollution or filth or become harmful to the amenities of the Community and may be collected by a refuse collection vehicle but does not include any waste building materials, wet filth or other solid useless objects such as old mechanical accessories;

“Republican law” means the Communities Law of the Republic and any law amending or substituted for the same;

“road” means a public road within the meaning of section 2 of the Public Roads Protection Ordinance;

“Sanitary Inspector” means any sanitary inspector or employee of the sanitary service of the Council;

“Secretary” means any person appointed by the Council in order to perform such duties or exercise such powers as the Council may assign to him;

“stand” means the immobilisation of a motor vehicle for any length of time not exceeding ten minutes or for such time as indicated by a traffic sign;

“street” has the meaning assigned to this expression by section 2 of the Streets and Buildings Ordinance;

“taxi” means a public service motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than eight passengers which is licensed as a taxi;

“theatre” means any building or part thereof or place, whether covered or not, in which a person or group of persons act or perform to entertain the public and in which members of the public are admitted in order to watch such acts or performances, whether on payment solely for the acts or performances and whether on payment against any other service rendered at the same time:

Provided that the terms “act” or “performance” include acts or performances with visual or acoustic or other means whether mechanical or not, without the actual participation of persons in such acts or performances;

“traffic sign” means any object or device (whether fixed or portable) or any sign, mark, symbol or line for conveying to traffic on roads in general, or any specified description of traffic, warnings, information, requirements, restrictions or prohibitions of any description, as well as any sign, mark, symbol or line on or near a road or inscribed on the road surface for so conveying
such warnings, information, requirements, restrictions or prohibitions;

"vehicle" means any motor vehicle as defined in the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder and includes a cart drawn by animals or pushed by human power and is used for the transportation of goods, animals or poultry;

"water distribution pipe line" means that section of the consumer’s pipe including accessories beyond the water meter which are subjected to direct water pressure by the main water supply pipe line;

"water main" means the Council’s main pipe line for the conveyance of domestic water but does not include a connection pipe for the supply of water to a consumer;

"water supply" includes all springs, tunnels, channels, aqueducts, pipes, reservoirs and other structures or appliances connected with the domestic water which belong to the Council or over which the Council exercises control;

"water supply area of the Community" means the area which has been or may be defined and includes any extension thereof in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 10 of the Streets and Buildings Regulation (Consolidation) Ordinance or any other Ordinance in relation thereto;

"year" means a calendar year commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of December both days inclusive.

3. Any reference in these Bye-laws to sections of the Akrotiri Community Ordinances 2001 and 2002 or the Republican Law (as defined in bye-law 2) shall be deemed to be a reference to such sections which may be replaced or amended from time to time.

4.-(1) Words which refer to the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender and words which refer to the feminine gender shall include the masculine gender.

(2) Words which refer to the singular include the plural and words which are in the plural include the singular.

5. Any power conferred upon any officer of the Council shall be deemed to be also conferred on the Chairman unless from the context whereby a power is conferred or from the nature of the power concerned it is clearly presumed that the particular power is conferred only on the officer concerned.

6. Any power conferred on the Secretary and concerns sanitary matters shall be deemed to be also conferred on the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspectors who are authorised by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector of the Council.

7. Where in these Bye-laws the expression occurs "to the satisfaction" of any officer or employee or expressions of a similar nature, the term "officer or employee" includes the Chairman, unless from the context the opposite is clearly intended.
8. These Bye-laws shall apply to acts or omissions which take place in the area of the Akrotiri community unless the context otherwise requires.

9. If in these Bye-laws an act is prohibited to be done or an act is required to be done, the responsibility for the observance of the respective Bye-law and compliance thereof as regards the persons shall be governed by the provisions of section 20 of the Criminal Code and the provisions in accordance with this Bye-law shall be additional to any provisions which may be contained in the respective Bye-law.

10. Wherever in these Bye-laws provision is made for the payment of the maximum of any fee, without the period for such fee being calculated by the Council or without providing whether the calculation of such fee shall be done for each case, the fee payable shall be determined by the Council from time to time by a Public Notification.

PART II – COMMUNITY MARKETS

Chapter 1 – General Provisions

11. The Council may by a resolution from time to time designate places within the Akrotiri community which shall be used as Community Markets. Such places may also be designated for extraordinary or popular markets to which the provisions in respect of permanent markets shall apply mutatis mutantis.

12. The resolution of the Council shall designate the place or places or part thereof by reference to Land Registry survey plans and the information regarding the place or places or part thereof and such resolution shall be entered in the Minutes of the Council and shall be published by Public Notification.

13. The resolution of the Council shall specify the kind of such designated community market. The Council may prohibit the admission into any community market of any goods.

14. Every community market shall be supervised by the Secretary or any other appropriate officer appointed by the Council from time to time as Inspector of the market and shall be kept open in accordance with the Shop Assistants Ordinance or any other Ordinance amending or substituted for the same and any orders made under the and during such other hours as the Council may direct in writing.

15. All goods shall be admitted into the community market through the authorised entrances. The entrances shall be determined by the Secretary following directions by and approval of the Council.

16. The place or places and the manner in which the various commodities are placed and exposed for sale in the community markets shall be determined for each market by its Inspector.

17.-(1) In respect of all goods which are admitted for sale into the community markets, fees shall be paid by the person bringing them into the community market at the time when they are entering the market.

(2) The fees shall be prescribed by the Council from time to time. The level of such fees shall be written on notice boards which shall be placed in conspicuous places in the communal market:
Provided that until the Council otherwise decides, the fees in force at the time of publication of these Bye-laws shall be deemed to be the fees prescribed by the Council under these Bye-laws.

18. The Council may determine the kind of goods which shall be exposed and shall be sold in each place and no person shall expose or sell or place any goods other than those which have been nominated for the place concerned.

19. Any person who sells or exposes for sale any perishable goods including fresh meat and fresh fish in any community market shall, according to each case—

(a) provide himself with and use suitable knives and other appliances required for his trade which shall be subject to the approval of the Market Inspector where the business is carried on;

(b) provide himself with suitable refrigerators or freezers;

(c) use approved weights and measures;

(d) wear a white suitable overall in addition to his usual dress which shall be subject to the approval of the Market Inspector where the business is carried on;

(e) maintain all places where the business is carried on and all objects used for the business or lie in the places of the business in a clean condition and free from any filth;

(f) maintain all places properly ventilated;

(g) keep fresh meat and fish as well as foodstuffs for sale which are likely to be consumed immediately after they are sold in suitably closed places so that they may be protected from insects and dust;

(h) maintain suitable refuse receptacles approved by the Market Inspector for the placing of refuse and shall not deposit any refuse except in such refuse receptacles;

(i) permit the Market Inspector or any other employee of the Council authorised for this purpose by the Chairman or the Secretary to enter any place where business is carried on in order to ensure that these bye-laws are observed and shall provide any information required of him;

(j) every year obtain from the Chief Medical Officer a health certificate that his physical condition and state of health permit him to exercise his trade without any risk to the public;

(k) produce such certificate when so requested by the Market Inspector or any authorised employee of the Council for this purpose;

(l) place a placard showing the sale price or display in a conspicuous place a price list of all commodities he exposes for sale;

(m) be well-behaved, not advertise his goods loudly or use loudspeakers or distribute any leaflets, or keep in the community market dogs or other animals and shall not use any vehicle within the market.
20. No person shall enter any market if accompanied by a dog or other animal.

21. Any goods sold in contravention of these Bye-laws or terms and conditions thereunder, whether such sale takes place inside or outside the market, shall be liable to be seized by the Market Inspector or his authorised representative and shall be either destroyed or kept as evidence in the case of any prosecution subject to the provisions of bye-law 240 relating to goods or articles which may be seized.

Chapter 2 – Markets for Perishable Goods

22. The Council may by Public Notification designate within any community market or outside it any particular shops or places which shall be the market for perishable goods or the community market for the sale of any particular perishable goods.

23. The market for perishable goods shall be under the control of the Inspector of the community market or a special inspector appointed for this purpose by the Council.

24. The Bye-laws which apply to the community market shall also apply to the market for perishable goods.

25. No person shall sell or expose for sale any perishable goods other than within the community market for perishable goods or outside the market for any particular perishable goods.

26. Upon the entry of any perishable goods into the community market for perishable goods, the owner or the person bringing such goods into the market shall pay the fees determined by the Council:

Provided that until the Council otherwise decides, the fees in force at the time of publication of these Bye-laws shall be deemed to be the fees which have been determined by the Council under these Bye-laws.

27. Any perishable goods sold in contravention of these Bye-laws or which are unsuitable for human consumption shall be liable to be seized subject to the Bye-laws relating to articles which may be seized.

Chapter 3 – Fish Markets

28. Shops, places and stalls inside community markets which have been designated by the Council as fish markets and carry the inscription “Fish Markets” are hereby established under this Bye-law as community “fish markets”. The Council may by resolution designate other shops, places or sites outside the community markets as community fish markets to which all these Bye-laws shall apply.

29. The fish markets shall be under the control of the Market Inspector, the Chief Medical Officer and any Sanitary Inspectors whom the Council may appoint from time to time.

30. The Inspector of community markets shall ensure that the markets are kept open daily in accordance with the normal hours of operation of community markets and during any other hours which the Chairman may direct in writing.

31. No person shall sell any fish other than in the community fish markets unless the sale is carried out in premises within the Community area which fulfil the sanitary conditions required by the
32. No person shall sell any fish unless the sale thereof is carried out by weighing.

33. Any person who brings and sells any fresh fish into the community fish markets or in any other premises in the Community area which are approved by the Council, shall pay into the Council’s Fund a fee of up to 10 cents per kilo.

34.- (1) Any fish which are sold in contravention of this Chapter may be seized and destroyed by any Inspector or other person so authorised by the Chairman, subject to the provisions of Bye-law 240 relating to the seizure of goods or other articles.

(2) For the purposes of this Chapter any person whose occupation is the sale of fish shall be deemed to sell any fish found in his possession, unless the opposite is proved.

Chapter 4 – Open-air (Popular) Markets

35. The Board may by Public Notification designate any open-air places within the Community area where an open-air market may operate.

36. The Public Notification shall designate the places and periods during which an open-air market shall take place.

37. In open-air markets the Bye-laws relating to Community Markets shall, mutatis mutandis, apply unless the Council otherwise decides or the Secretary in any particular case has granted a special relaxation.

38. No structure shall be erected or placed in the open-air markets without the Council’s permission.

39. All goods and other articles shall be placed and removed in accordance with the directions of the Secretary to other places which he or any authorised officers of the Council may designate.

Chapter 5 – Meat Markets

40. The Council may by Public Notification designate within any community market, particular shops or places to be the community meat market.

41. The Council may determine the kind of meat which shall be sold at the designated shops or places.

42. The community meat market shall be under the control of the Council or any of its officers so authorised for the purpose.

43. Any person who sells meat in the Community area shall pay into the Fund of the Council the following fees:

(a) For every carcass of sheep or goat or part thereof: 25 cents;

(b) For every carcass of lamb or kid weighing less than six kilos or part thereof: 15 cents;

(c) For every carcass of bull, cow or calf or part thereof weighing not more than 30 kilos: 50 cents;
(d) For every carcass of bull, cow or calf or part thereof weighing more than 30 kilos but not exceeding 60 kilos: 75 cents;
(e) For every carcass of bull, cow or calf or part thereof whose weight exceeds 60 kilos: 100 cents;
(f) For every carcass of pig or part thereof: 50 cents.

44. The Bye-laws relating to the community market shall also apply to the community meat market.

45. No person shall sell or expose for sale any meat except in the community meat market, unless he is in possession of a special licence for this purpose from the Council.

46. No person shall have, carry, deliver or sell within the Community area any meat or carcass except meat or carcasses which bear the seal of the Kophinou Central Abattoir, or other approved slaughterhouse or the Council’s slaughterhouse. Any carcass or meat found in the Community area which does not bear the seal of the Kophinou Central Abattoir or other approved slaughterhouse or the Council’s slaughterhouse may be seized by any person employed by the Council.

47. When any officer of the Council has any reasonable suspicion that any carcass or part thereof which is admitted into the community meat market is unsuitable for human consumption he shall immediately notify the official Veterinary Officer to examine it and decide whether to seize it in accordance with the provisions of the Hygiene of Meat Law of the Republic and the Regulations made thereunder.

Chapter 6 – Poultry

48. No person may sell in the Community area any live or slaughtered or frozen poultry unless it is sold in accordance with the provisions of the Hygiene of Meat Law of the Republic and the Regulations made thereunder.

49. Any poultry sold or exposed for sale in contravention of Bye-law 49 of this Chapter shall be liable to be seized subject to the provisions of Bye-law 46 relating to the seizure of meat.

Chapter 7 – Fairs Markets

50. The Council may by Public Notification, designate any premises or place within the Community area as a “Fairs Market”.

51. The Council may erect or allow the erection in the fairs market of any number of structures for the purpose of hiring them out during the period when the fairs market takes place.

52. No person may place or allow the placing of any structures in the fairs market without the permission of the Council and such permission shall specify the place where the structure may be erected.

53. The fairs market shall be under the control and responsibility of the Secretary or any other officer authorised by the Council.

54. The place or places and the manner in which goods or articles shall be sold or entertainment provided in the fairs market shall be prescribed by the Secretary.
55. The fee payable for the placing of a shed or renting a shed in the fairs market shall be from £1 to £500 according to the size and situation of the shed. The fee shall be determined in each case by the Secretary.

56. Every person who sells or exposes for sale in the fairs market, objects, articles or liquids of any kind shall pay for the duration of the whole part or part of the fair concerned a fee from £1 to £100 according to the value thereof which shall be determined by the Secretary in each case.

57. The fees laid down in Bye-law 56 shall not be payable by any person who has erected or hired any shed in the fairs market in accordance with the provisions of Bye-law 55.

58. The rent and fees specified in this Chapter shall be paid to the officer authorised by the Council.

59. No animal, camel, horse, mule, ox, pig or suckling pig shall be sold in the Community area during the period of the fair except in the fairs market.

60.- (1) The following fees shall be paid by the owner or the person exposing for sale any animal in the market, that is to say –

(a) For every animal up to £20, according to the kind of animal;

(b) For every live bird up to £2, according to the bird.

(2) The fees shall be payable to the Secretary immediately after the entry of the animal into the market.

Chapter 8 – Hawking in the Community Area

61.- (1) Subject to the provisions of section 92 of the Republican Law, no person shall hawk about any kinds of goods in the Community area without securing a licence from the Council.

(2) The Council shall have discretion to grant or refuse a licence under subsection (1) above and may prohibit, restrict or revoke any hawking licence in particular areas or streets within the Council’s boundaries and impose in any licence conditions as to the commodities which may be hawked about or any supplementary condition which the Council considers fit to impose.

62.- (1) Licences which are issued under the preceding Bye-law shall specify the period and the hours during which the holder of the licence may hawk about his goods. The licence may also specify the area within the Community boundaries where hawking may be carried out.

(2) The holder of a hawker’s licence shall carry about him and display in a conspicuous place the licence during hawking.

63.- (1) Every application to the Council for a hawker’s licence shall be valid for one month, six months, nine months or for one year and if approved by the Council the licence shall be issued when the applicant has paid the fees which shall not exceed the maximum prescribed below:

(a) For a period of one month fees not exceeding £20;

(b) For a period of three months fees not exceeding £40;
(c) For a period of six months fees not exceeding £60;
(d) For a period of nine months fees not exceeding £80;
(e) For a period of one year fees not exceeding £100.

(2) Every fee payable under this Bye-law shall be paid to the officer authorised by the Council for the purpose.

(3) No fee shall be refunded when hawking was not carried out throughout the period of the duration of the licence.

Chapter 9 – Porters Inside Markets

64. No person may act as a porter within any community market without a licence previously granted by the Council.

65.- (1) Any porter to whom a licence has been granted in accordance with Bye-law 64 shall be provided by the Council with a suitable badge against payment of an amount which shall be determined by the Council each time.

(2) The badge and its characteristics shall be determined by a resolution of the Council.

(3) The porter shall wear the badge in the course of his work.

PART III – PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Chapter 1 – General provisions relating to public health

66. No person shall in a public street or other public place, community market or any other community or public building or installation –

(a) spit on the ground, soil or floor thereof;
(b) throw or dump or suffer the throwing or dumping of any filthy water or other liquids thereon or permit the throwing of any other articles, substances or refuse thereon;
(c) distribute or post or suffer the distribution or posting of any announcement or advertising material in the places in question without a licence from the Council.

67.- (1) Without the prior permission in writing from the Council, no person shall, within the Community area on any public street or public place, other than any approved camping or picnic sites, cook or permit the cooking or taking part in any cooking or the preparation of any foodstuffs or drinks for human consumption.

(2) Nothing contained in this Bye-law shall affect the right of any person to take legal proceedings against any other person on the grounds of nuisance caused by the cooking or the preparation of foodstuffs on a public street.

68. No person shall -

(a) interfere in any way with any public or community sewage, anti-flood or water supply systems and pipes; or
(b) keep any premises or other places belonging to him or in his possession or under his control in such manner or condition as to allow the flow therefrom of filthy water or other liquids or substances into the water supply system of the community or onto a community street or a public or private place or site.
69.- (1) No person shall use a bedroom or sleep in a room which
(a) contains foodstuffs or drinks intended for human
consumption; or
(b) is used as a coffee shop, club, barber's shop or bakery.

(2) The owner, lessee, occupier or the person who has under
his control the premises mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Bye-law
shall not allow any person to sleep in such premises in contravention
of this Bye-law.

70. The owner or occupier of any premises in which foodstuffs
or drinks for human consumption are prepared, sold or stored shall
keep such premises free from cockroaches, rats, flies and other
harmful insects and shall for this purpose use suitable and approved
insecticides and rat killing preparations which have the approval of
the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector.

71. Any person who keeps -
(a) a tannery,
(b) any premises or places for the drying or storage of animal
skins,
(c) any premises where animals are shoed,
(d) any factory or workshop,
(e) any kiln or premises in which a kiln operates,
shall, in such manner as to satisfy the Chief Medical Officer, the
Sanitary Inspector or the Council –
(i) keep such premises and installations thereof clean,
(ii) keep clean all the furniture, accessories, implements
and any other equipment used for the purposes of his
business,
(iii) provide the necessary sanitary conveniences and
installations as may be prescribed by the Chief Medical
Officer, the Sanitary Inspector or the Council.

72.- (1) The Chief Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspector or any
persons authorised by them, may –
(a) enter and inspect any premises or places which are required
by these Bye-laws to be kept in a clean and hygienic state
and ascertain whether these Bye-laws are observed;
(b) serve a notice in accordance with Form A of Schedule I in
respect of any measures which must be taken for the sake
of public health or for compliance with these Bye-laws;
(c) require any occupier of premises or person working therein
to open or reveal any covered or closed places for checking
purposes;
(d) take from such premises or from any other place samples
of any foodstuffs, drinks or any other article intended for
human consumption for checking purposes.

(2) The serving of a notice under this Bye-law shall not prevent
the prosecution of any person who has acted in contravention of any
of these Bye-laws.
(3) Non-compliance with the requirements contained in any notice within the period specified in such notice shall be deemed to be a contravention of this Bye-law.

73. No person shall -

(a) wash himself or wash another person or animal at a public fountain;

(b) throw any article or substance into the domestic water supply of the community;

(c) cause any damage to a public fountain or a pipe conveying domestic water;

(d) interfere in any way with a public fountain or pipe conveying the water supply of the community unless he has the prior permission of the Council;

(e) leave any public or private fountain open so as to cause unjustified loss of water.

Chapter 2 – Sale of non-bottled water and ice factories

74. Any person who sells non-bottled water shall -

(a) obtain a licence from the Council and pay the fees prescribed by the Council from time to time;

(b) carry such water in suitable stainless steel tanks or receptacles which shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector;

(c) possess a valid certificate of suitability of the tank or other receptacles from the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector;

(d) provide a suitably bent ventilation pipe, the opening of which shall be satisfactorily protected against the admission of dust or insects;

(e) ensure that at the bottom of the tank a hole exists for the full emptying and cleaning thereof, if this is considered necessary by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector;

(f) use clean receptacles for measuring the water;

(g) not drink himself or allow other persons or animals to drink from the water tank or receptacles;

(h) sell water which is bacteriologically and chemically suitable for human consumption and emanates from a controlled source approved by the appropriate Health Services.

75.- (1) The following provisions (other than sub-paragraphs (b) and (f) above which shall not apply to ice factories) shall be observed by the owner of any ice factory or any person who is in charge of any ice-making factory or any kind of aerated water, whether pure or mixed with any other ingredients –

(a) Only water from the Council’s water supply or other approved source of water shall be used;
(b) There shall always be at least two rooms available, one for
the bottling phase or the filling of bottles or siphons and one
which shall be used as a washing place;
(c) With regard to the floor, walls, ceiling, doors and windows,
the provisions of Chapter 4 of these Bye-laws shall apply,
mutatis mutandis;
(d) All the rejected or waste water shall be conveyed into a
suitable drainage system;
(e) Bottles shall be washed with running water into which a
disinfectant approved by the Chief Medical Officer or the
Sanitary Inspector shall be added and such bottles shall not
be dipped into a wash basin or water vessel;
(f) Only suitable containers or bottles with sealed covers shall
be used. No bottle or container which is broken or cracked
shall be used and no cover shall be used twice;
(g) The factory shall be provided with a satisfactory number
of urinals, water closets and wash basins and other sanitary
conveniences, as the Chief Medical Officer or Sanitary
Inspector may require and they shall be subject to the
provisions of Chapter 13 of these Bye-laws;
(h) The factory and all other places therein shall be kept in a
clean condition to the satisfaction of the Chief Medical
Officer or the Sanitary Inspector;
(i) All persons employed in the factory or for the distribution
of products shall keep themselves clean and shall wear a
clean clothes.

(2) Where aerated water or ice manufactured in a factory in
Cyprus, located outside the Community area, is sold in the Community
area, such products shall not be sold or exposed for sale or
distributed in the Community area unless the factory in which it is
manufactured fulfils the conditions of this Bye-law. The Chief
Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector shall have power to inspect
at any reasonable time the installations of any factory.

(3) Products of the kind mentioned above which are sold or
exposed for sale in contravention of this Bye-law shall be liable to
be seized, subject to the provisions of the Bye-laws relating to goods
which are liable to be seized.

(4) The provisions of this Bye-law shall apply, mutatis mutandis,
in the case of premises where soft drinks, vinegar, syrups or any
other drinks intended for human consumption are manufactured.

Chapter 3 – Refrigerating plants

76. The Council may designate any suitable building in the
Community area to be the Council’s refrigerating plant.

77. The Council shall specify certain places or spaces within
the refrigerating plant where various foodstuffs and fresh fruits may
be kept.

78. The management and control of the refrigerating plant shall
be entrusted by the Council to an authorised person (hereinafter
referred to as “the Storeman”) who shall act in accordance with the
directions given to him by the Council from time to time.
79. The Storeman during the period from the 15th July until the 31st March of the following year or during any other period which the Council may decide, shall keep the refrigerating plant open during such days and hours as the Council may determine by Public Notification.

80.-(1) The following fees shall be payable by every person who keeps any kind of foodstuffs or fresh fruit in the refrigerating plant—

(a) For foodstuffs of any kind which must be maintained at a temperature below zero, a fee shall be paid as determined by the Council not exceeding three cents for every kilo or part thereof for every fortnight or part thereof during which such foodstuffs are kept in the refrigerating plant;

(b) For foodstuffs of any kind which must be maintained at a temperature above zero, a fee shall be paid as determined by the Council not exceeding three cents for every kilo or part thereof for every month or part thereof during which such foodstuffs are kept in the refrigerating plant;

(c) For fresh fruit which must be maintained at a temperature above zero, a fee shall be paid as determined by the Council not exceeding 20 cents for every kilo or part thereof for the whole period from the 15th July until the 31st March of the following year; and for every fortnight beyond this period an additional sum up to 3 cents for every kilo shall be paid:

Provided that in calculating the weight in respect of the above fees, the weight of the boxes and/or the wrapping in which foodstuffs or fresh fruit are placed or wrapped shall be included.

(2) Every fee payable under this Bye-law shall be paid to the Council’s authorised person immediately after the stored foodstuffs or fruit are taken out of the refrigerating plant.

(3) For the purposes of this Bye-law “month” means a period of 30 days commencing from the day of storing any foodstuffs or fresh fruit until the day when they are removed from the refrigerating plant, both dates inclusive.

81. The Council shall not be liable for any damage, deterioration or destruction, whether wholly or partly, of foodstuffs or fruit kept in the refrigerating plant which may be caused for any reason or neglect by the Council or its officers, servants, agents and workers.

Chapter 4 – Bakeries

82. No person shall keep a bakery in the Community area unless—

(a) The premises of the bakery are constructed from permanent building materials and do not form part of a dwelling house or other premises. Any internal partitions shall be constructed by means of cement or be surfaced with other impermeable material;

(b) The floors of the bakery shall be constructed with impermeable material, not being slippery, without any cracks, holes or other deterioration and shall be kept clean at all times;
(c) The whole surface of the internal walls in the work places (preparation and baking of the bread) up to a height of at least 6 feet shall be covered with porcelain slabs;

(d) The remainder of the internal walls, if they are not covered with porcelain slabs, as well as the ceilings of the premises, shall be painted with oil paint and be repainted from time to time as the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may direct;

(e) The ceilings shall be of good construction, smooth without any cracks, holes or worn out.

83. All doors, windows and generally all the external openings of the bakery rooms in which bread or raw materials are prepared, baked, exposed or stored, shall be of good and simple construction and shall be covered with wire netting for protection against flies and other insects. All internal doors shall operate by an automatic swing system.

84.- (1) The bakery premises shall be provided with piped domestic water from the Council water supply network.

(2) The water shall be stored in suitable stainless steel tanks and no water shall be withdrawn from such tanks below a level of 2 inches from the bottom thereof.

(3) Such tanks shall be covered in such manner as to ensure that they are watertight but so that the covers may be opened easily for checking purposes and they shall have a specially constructed opening in their base so that they can be emptied and cleaned if this is considered necessary by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector and they shall always be kept clean and in good condition.

85. According to the capacity of the bakery and the number of persons employed therein, the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may require—

(a) The installation and operation at easily accessible points in the work rooms of the staff suitable wash basins in adequate numbers with a supply of hot and cold water, nail cleaning brushes, soap or other suitable detergents and mechanical means for the drying of hands for the purposes of personal cleanliness of the persons employed;

(b) For the cleaning of utensils and in general the equipment of the bakery, there shall be an adequate number of wash basins available made from stainless steel which cannot be worn out and shall be provided with a supply of hot and cold water;

(c) The equipment which is to be used for the preparation of bread—

(i) shall be suitable and made from material not worn out,

(ii) shall be of perfect construction, in good condition and state of repair, and be kept clean at all times,

(iii) all surfaces of benches, tables and especially where the preparation of dough is made or generally where bread is prepared shall be smooth, stainless and of impermeable material and shall always be kept clean.
(d) The use of a mechanical sieve shall be essential as well as the mechanical absorption of dust and flour from the floors and other places;

(e) All the bakery rooms shall be provided with adequate lighting and ventilation whether artificial or natural to the satisfaction of the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector;

(f) The bakery premises shall be provided with a suitable drainage system for the conveyance of all filthy water and shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector. All the covers of inspection manholes as well as the mouths of drainage pits shall be hermetically closed and shall always be kept in good condition.

86. The owner or the person in charge of the bakery shall -

(a) take all necessary steps for the protection of neighbours against nuisance, noise, smoke, smells or dust;

(b) keep clean all utensils, furniture, installations and other articles in the bakery;

(c) cover the kneading machine and troughs when not in use with suitable and clean covers which shall fit with precision;

(d) keep an adequate number of suitable refuse receptacles;

(e) use suitable and clean vessels wherein the yeast shall be kept;

(f) provide a separate room for the storage of raw materials of the bakery which shall be placed on suitable supports at least one foot high from the ground and at least one foot away from any wall;

(g) provide suitable closed cases or cupboards where bread or other preparations shall be placed or displayed;

(h) provide suitable and in adequate numbers water closets, men’s urinals, wash basins, showers, hot and cold water separately for each sex which shall have no direct communication with rooms where bread or other preparations are made. In the same or some other place, a suitable room shall be available with an adequate number of cupboards where the clothes and footwear of the staff shall be kept;

(i) provide a separate suitable room with the necessary and suitable equipment where the staff shall have their meals or rest;

(j) keep all places in the bakery free from cockroaches, rats, flies and other harmful insects. For this purpose he shall use such suitable and approved insecticides and rat-killing preparations as may be approved by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector.
87. All persons employed in a bakery for the preparation of bread or bread products shall –

(a) be in possession of a valid health certificate which shall be renewed every year;
(b) while at work wear a white overall and a white head cover;
(c) not suffer from any contagious disease;
(d) cover any scratches with a water-resisting dressing;
(e) not smoke during their working hours or spit inside the bakery premises;
(f) not sleep inside the bakery or use any place in the bakery for sleeping purposes.

88. The staff employed for the distribution of bread or other products of the bakery shall wear clean clothes and shall keep the bread and other products in clean receptacles or cases:

Provided that the owner or person in charge of the bakery shall be responsible for ensuring that the provisions of this Bye-law are observed both by himself and by every person employed in his bakery.

89. The requirements in the Bye-laws of this Chapter shall be deemed to be met if the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector are satisfied to that effect.

90. -(1) After a direction in writing by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, the Secretary shall have the power to seize any bread or bakery products prepared, kept or exposed for sale in contravention of the Bye-laws of this Chapter if they have been satisfied that they are unfit for human consumption because of the contravention concerned.

(2) Anything seized under the above paragraph shall be destroyed or used in a manner which the Chairman may in writing direct and the provisions of Bye-law 241 of these Bye-laws shall apply.

91. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to flour mills.

Chapter 5 – Barber shops

92. No person shall keep a barber’s shop within the Community area unless -

(a) the premises used as a barber’s shop are constructed with permanent building materials;
(b) they provide for an area of at least 3 square metres for every seat and there is a constant supply of water with suitable wash basins;
(c) the distance of the seats from each other shall be at least one metre;
(d) the floor shall be built with impermeable and smooth materials without any cracks or other deterioration for easy cleaning;
(e) the internal surfaces of walls shall be smooth and suitably painted;
(f) there shall be available adequate and suitable water closets for use by the staff and clients;

(g) a suitable drainage system shall be provided.

93. The installation and operation of any barber's shop shall be prohibited in coffee shops or in any other shops or basements in which there is no adequate ventilation or in places which are not self-contained apartments with a separate entrance and separate auxiliary places but have access to bedrooms or other habitable places.

94. Any person who keeps a barber's shop in the Community area shall keep it in accordance with the following sanitary conditions to the satisfaction of the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, that is to say –

(a) he shall keep his shop clean and well ventilated and shall provide it with water from the Council water supply;

(b) he shall keep the fixtures in his shop clean;

(c) he shall keep all his implements clean and disinfected;

(d) he shall afford free access to his shop and everything therein to the Chief Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspector and the Council's staff for the purpose of ensuring that the requirements provided in this Bye-law are met;

(e) he shall see that his employees are dressed in clean clothes with a clean white overall and be himself dressed likewise;

(f) he shall keep a disinfectant of the kind and strength approved by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector;

(g) he shall see that all instruments are clean and disinfected with such disinfectant immediately before use on each client;

(h) he shall use clean towels on the clients or cloths for wiping his instruments and fresh towels shall be provided for each client;

(i) he shall see that his employees are clean and be so himself;

(j) he shall abstain from selling any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop;

(k) he shall post these Bye-laws in a conspicuous place in his shop.

95. Any person who works in a barber's shop shall be responsible for the observance of the provisions of the previous Bye-law and this shall apply both to the owner of the shop and his employees in so far as such provisions are applicable to them.

96. Any person who keeps a barber's shop or is employed therein in the Community area shall provide himself annually and be in possession of a certificate of health from the Chief Medical Officer which shall certify that he does not suffer from any disease which could be transmitted to the clients of the barber's shop. The certificate shall be produced to any officer of the Council's sanitary service if so requested.
Chapter 6 – Public baths and gymnasiums

97. Every person who keeps a public bath or a gymnasium hall shall -

(a) have in his premises a disinfecting apparatus of a type to be approved by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector and shall therein disinfect all clothes or other articles intended for the use of his clients in the public baths or gymnasiums;

(b) not allow any such clothes or other articles which have been used once to be used by another person before they are washed and disinfected.

98. Every keeper of a public bath or gymnastium shall have in his premises an adequate number of urinals, water-closets, wash basins and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require from time to time by public notification and the provisions of Chapter 13 of these Bye-laws shall apply to such urinals, water-closets, wash basins and other sanitary arrangements.

99. Otherwise the Bye-laws under Chapter 5 shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to public baths and gymnasiums.

Chapter 7 – Beauty and Health Institutes

100. With regard to health and beauty institutes the provisions of Chapters 5 and 6 shall, mutatis mutandis, apply.

Chapter 8 – Refuse

101.-(1) Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the Community area shall provide himself and keep suitable sanitary receptacles for the deposit of refuse and the type, number and capacity of which shall be prescribed by the Council from time to time by Public Notification.

(2) Every such receptacle shall have a closely fitting cover and shall be kept covered except when opened to empty it.

(3) Such sanitary receptacles shall be kept clean and disinfected by the owner or lessee or by the person using them, at least once a week.

(4) There shall be paid to the Council or to any person authorised by it, not later than the period prescribed by the Council, by every owner, lessee or occupier, the fees prescribed by the Council from time to time and mentioned in Bye-law 106 for the removal of his refuse by the service provided by the Council.

(5) No owner, lessee or occupier of any premises within the Community area shall deposit or permit or allow or suffer to be deposited, any refuse on such premises except in the sanitary receptacles mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) above which shall be placed at the prescribed place ready for removal shortly before the time appointed therefor.

(6) No person shall leave, place, deposit or throw any refuse or suffer it to be deposited, placed or thrown on any public or private place within the Community area without the permission of the Council. The owner, lessee or occupier of any private place within the Community area where any refuse has been left, deposited or thrown or any agent of an owner of such place or any person who
collects any rent on behalf of such owner, shall immediately remove such refuse and keep such place clean.

102. No person shall place, leave or throw on any street or other public place within the Community area advertising leaflets, programmes, notices, pieces of paper or other objects or articles.

103.- (1) Every owner or occupier of premises, building site or other open space shall keep the same clean and free from any dry grass, whether self-grown or not, or any other article which causes nuisance or is harmful to public health or is an eye-sore or is contrary to the good appearance of the Community area.

(2) If the owner or occupier of such premises, building site or open space refuses or fails to remove it the Council may remove it itself and charge the costs on the owner or occupier.

104. The following fees shall be paid by the owner or occupier of any premises for the removal of household refuse –

(a) For every house or flat a sum not exceeding £100 a year, or part thereof;

(b) For every hotel or tourist apartment a sum not exceeding £20 for each bed every year or part thereof;

(c) For every other premises or place not mentioned in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above a sum up to £1 a year or part thereof.

105. Unless otherwise provided, all refuse shall be collected and removed by the Council’s appointed services for the removal of refuse between such hours and during such intervals as the Council may determine by Public Notification.

106. The Council may specify the places where refuse may be dumped either within the Community area or outside it subject to the approval of the community affected thereby.

107. No person within the Community area shall dump or allow the dumping of any refuse in any places other than those specified by the Council for the dumping of refuse.

Chapter 9 – Cesspits and fluid refuse

108.- (1) No owner of a private cesspit tanker shall empty any fluid refuse or cesspit or any other pit within the Community area before obtaining a proper licence from the Council and subject to the conditions contained therein.

(2) No such licence shall be granted to the owner of a cesspit tanker unless the vehicle satisfies the necessary requirements with regard to water-tightness, absorption and conveyance of fluid refuse.

(3) Every person who obtains a licence under this Bye-law shall—

(a) maintain the vehicle in a clean and sanitary condition;

(b) not cause, allow or suffer any dirt, cesspit filth, fluid refuse, bad-smelling substance or things to lie on or flow from such vehicle;

(c) not cause, allow or suffer any nuisance to be caused through the use of the vehicle or allow or suffer such nuisance to continue.
(4) The load of the vehicle shall be conveyed to the places specified for this purpose.

(5) The following fees shall be paid by every person who obtains a licence under this Chapter, that is to say –

(a) For the period of one year a fee shall be paid not exceeding £50 which shall be determined in each case by the Council;

(b) For a period of one month a fee not exceeding £10;

(c) For a period of one week or part thereof a fee not exceeding £5;

(d) Every such fee shall be paid to the person authorised by the Council for this purpose.

Chapter 10 – Mandras, flocks and animals

109. No person shall breed, keep or have under his control or allow or suffer to be kept any mandra, premises, shed or open-air space, whether roofed or not, for the purpose of keeping, breeding or maintaining any animals within the Community area unless he does so in duly licensed livestock premises:

Provided that any person may keep hens, turkeys, pigeons and rabbits, the number of which shall be determined by the Council but shall not exceed thirty. The place where the above may be kept shall always be maintained in a clean and hygiene condition.

110.- (1) No person shall within the Community area breed, keep or have under his control or cause, allow or suffer to be kept any animal except in the cases where any animal is brought within the Community area for the purpose of being slaughtered in the slaughter-house or where any animal is merely passing through the Community area with a destination out of it:

Provided that any person may keep or cause to be kept within the Community area sheep or goats not exceeding in every case three sheep or three goats:

(2) Provided that these provisions shall not apply to dogs, to which the provisions of the Dogs Ordinance shall apply, or to cats or songbirds.

111. Any animals found in the Community area in contravention of the preceding Bye-laws may be seized and disposed of in accordance with the directions of the Chairman subject to the provisions of Protection and Welfare of Animals Ordinance.

Chapter 11 – Sale of foodstuffs and drinks

112. Subject to the provisions of any other relevant legislation, no person shall sell or expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale or disposal any foodstuffs intended for human consumption which in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector or any other authorised officer are unfit for human consumption.

113. The owner or the person who has under his control or keeps any foodstuffs or drinks intended for human consumption shall –

(a) keep clean and well-ventilated the premises in which foodstuffs or drinks are kept;
(b) keep clean any cases, boxes, receptacles, vessels or other objects in which the foodstuffs or drinks are kept;

(c) keep in well-closed and clean receptacles all foodstuffs or drinks which have not a natural skin, shell or other protective cover, whether natural or artificial to protect them from flies and dust and to avoid handling tongs shall be used.

(d) keep all foodstuffs and drinks for human consumption, such as meat, fish, cream, milk, eggs or bye-products thereof in suitable and clean refrigerators at a temperature below 5°C;

(e) keep clean all vessels used as measures for the sale of liquids as well as the vessels in which the liquids are kept;

(f) use clean paper in wrapping up any foodstuffs he sells;

(g) not allow the entrance or presence of any animals in the premises where foodstuffs or drinks are kept.

114. The cooking or preparation of foodstuffs or drinks for sale in an open-air place shall be prohibited.

115. Foodstuffs or drinks which are prepared, sold or exposed for sale in contravention of Bye-laws 112, 113 and 114 shall be liable to be seized and any foodstuffs or drinks so seized shall be disposed of in accordance with the Chairman’s directions subject to the provisions relating to the seizure of goods and articles of these Bye-laws.

Chapter 12 – Premises where foodstuffs and drinks are prepared for human consumption

116.- (1) Subject to the provisions of any other relevant legislation, no person shall use any premises or part thereof for the preparation of any kind of food or for sale of any kind of food or drinks unless the premises are provided with all the necessary sanitary facilities and installations which the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may require.

(2) The general provisions of Chapter 1 of this Part shall where necessary also apply to premises where foodstuffs and drinks are prepared for human consumption.

(3) In places where foodstuffs or drinks are prepared where smells, vapours, smoke or similar things may be created there shall be in operation a suitable absorption apparatus fitted with filters for the absorption and/or their retention and all necessary measures (artificial or mechanical) for the protection of the persons employed and those in the neighbourhood.

(4) Foodstuffs or drinks which have been judged by the manufacturers or sellers to be unfit, shall be isolated from the rest and the words “unfit for human consumption” written over them.

(5) Subject to the provisions of any other legislation in force foodstuffs or drinks intended for human consumption shall have a date of production and a date on which their use expires.

117. Any person who is engaged in the preparation or cooking of food or other commodities which are intended for human consumption in places frequented by the public and any other
auxiliary staff employed in such a place and involved in the preparation or cooking shall wear a clean overall above their ordinary dress and shall also wear a white head cover.

118. Every owner, lessee, occupier or any person who is under his control or any person working in any premises which operate in contravention of Bye-laws 116 and 117 of this Chapter shall be liable for any contravention of such Bye-law.

Chapter 13 – Water closets and other sanitary installations

119. No building used as a place where members of the public are assembled shall be used unless it is provided with suitable and an adequate number of water closets and wash basins.

120. The construction of the room which is used as a water closet or urinal, its dimensions, the materials used for its construction, the internal lining of walls, the painting of the internal walls and the ceilings, the kind of floor, the type and number of water closets, urinals and wash basins, the cesspit installations, as well as the ventilation and lighting of the room and its communication with the remainder of the building shall comply with the following specifications and shall be to the satisfaction of the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector –

(a) The construction of the water closets and partition walls shall be of permanent materials;

(b) The area of each water closet shall not be less than 5 x 3 feet and it shall have no direct communication with other places where foodstuffs or drinks are kept or prepared for sale for human consumption;

(c) The construction of water closets shall be such as to afford easy and separate access for each sex, with suitable lighting and marked separately for men and women;

(d) The water closets shall be provided with –
   (i) suitable lobbies fitted with automatic swinging doors;
   (ii) an adequate number of wash basins having a supply of hot and cold water;
   (iii) means for the drying of hands (preferably electrical hot-air dryers);
   (iv) soap and other suitable detergents;
   (v) mirrors.

(e) The floor area and generally the window openings for the ventilation of water closets shall be in accordance with the Streets and Buildings Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder;

(f) The water closets, urinals and wash basins shall have adequate plumbing installations and the dirty fluid shall be conveyed into a suitable sewage system;

(g) In the lobbies of the men’s water closets there shall be a corresponding number of urinals and where there are more than one there shall be a partition between them so that their operation shall not prevent easy access or the use of wash basins or the reverse;
(h) The water closets shall have adequate lighting and ventilation, natural or artificial, and in the case of artificial lighting this shall be achieved by switching on a light;

(i) The walls of the water closets and their lobbies shall be covered with porcelain tiles up to a height of at least two metres. The remainder including the ceiling shall be painted with an oil paint.

(j) Every water closet shall be provided with a small and suitable bin with a moveable cover for the dumping of toilet paper;

(k) All water closets shall be kept thoroughly clean at all times.

121. Where it is established that the drainage system or the sewage treatment plant of any building does not work satisfactorily or where the effluent of any building overflow results in endangering public health it shall be lawful for the Council, besides any other measures, to interrupt the water supply to such building until the owner or occupier carries out the essential improvements for the satisfactory operation of its drainage system or its sewage treatment plant.

122. No foodstuffs or drinks intended for human consumption shall be stored, placed or kept in water closets or auxiliary places.

Chapter 14 – Prevention of mosquito breeding

123. Every owner, occupier, lessee or person in charge of any building or part thereof or of any other covered or uncovered place shall –

(a) keep such building free from all swamps, pools, stagnant water or other places where mosquitoes may breed or in such manner or state which are likely to become mosquito breeding grounds;

(b) not keep in such building any article which may retain water and thus likely to become a mosquito breeding ground;

(c) not keep any tank or other vessel which may retain water in such manner or state as to become a likely mosquito breeding ground;

(d) keep all inspection man-holes and the inlets of all drainage systems in such premises watertight;

(e) in any premises where there is a pool or cistern with stagnant water take such necessary measures for the prevention of mosquito breeding as may be required by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector;

(f) protect with wire netting all ventilation pipe openings connected with the drainage system.

Chapter 15 – Places frequented by the public

124.-(1) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in the Byelaws relating to places frequented by the public, no person shall keep or manage such premises unless they are provided with such a satisfactory number of water closets, wash basins and other sanitary conveniences as the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may require by a written notice served on the person to whom the notice is addressed.
(2) This Bye-law shall not affect licensed hotels or other tourist apartments which operate under the provisions of the respective legislation.

125. The Bye-laws of Chapter 13 of this Part which relate to water closets and other sanitary installations shall apply to places frequented by the public.

126. Every person who keeps, manages or is a lessee of any premises frequented by the public shall comply with the following to the satisfaction of the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector

(a) he shall keep the premises and other places, as well as the furniture and equipment found therein, clean and free from harmful insects, fungi and bacteria and all places shall be well ventilated;
(b) he shall keep all utensils and other articles clean and if they are made of copper shall always be maintained in a proper hygienic and workable condition;
(c) he shall prevent any person from spitting on the ground;
(d) he shall prevent overcrowding in the premises and places around them;
(e) he shall always provide an adequate piped domestic water supply;
(f) he shall prevent any animals being kept on the premises or places around them;
(g) he shall maintain all walls and partitions in a well-painted condition; and
(h) he shall equip the premises with fire extinguishers.

127.-(1) No person shall be permitted to smoke in any theatre or cinema hall.

(2) Exceptionally, smoking may be allowed in special halls or places designated as smoking rooms and they shall be outside the hall attended by the public in order to watch a performance or film.

(3) No person shall be permitted –

(a) to spit on the floor or ground; and
(b) to drop or leave on the floor or ground –

(i) any rubbish;
(ii) the remainder of any food;
(iii) any object which is harmful or may cause nuisance.

128. The Chief Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspector or any person authorised by the Council may at any reasonable time enter any premises or place frequented by the public and inspect such premises or places and may seize any article which is kept in contravention of these Bye-laws. Such article may be destroyed or detained as evidence in any likely Court proceedings.

Chapter 16 – Operation of public swimming pools

129. Without prejudice to the powers and functions granted under
the Public Swimming Pools Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder, public swimming pools shall be deemed to be places frequented by the public and shall be subject to the control of the sanitary services of the Council with regard to their sanitary conditions as provided in Regulation 58 of 2001.

Chapter 17 – Certificates of health

130. The following persons shall have certificates of health as provided in Bye-law 135 –

(a) all persons engaged in the preparation, sale, distribution or serving of any foodstuffs or drinks (including water) whether they may be consumed immediately or later subject to preparation;

(b) all persons who in any way work in hotels;

(c) all persons who in any way work in public baths, gymnasiaums and swimming pools;

(d) all persons who in any way work in barbers’ shops, hairdressing salons or beauty salons;

(e) all persons who in any way work in slaughterhouses.

131. All persons who are required to have a certificate of health shall present themselves for examination to the Chief Medical Officer or any other authorised medical officer once every year unless any other period is provided in any other special Bye-law.

132.-(1) No certificate of health shall be issued unless the Chief Medical Officer or other authorised medical officer is satisfied that the person examined does not suffer from any contagious or infectious disease.

(2) A certificate of health may be suspended or revoked if after it has been issued it is established that the person concerned suffers from such a disease. Such suspension or revocation shall be in writing and shall be served on the person concerned.

133. No certificate of health shall be issued and if it has been issued it shall be revoked if the person examined or the person in respect of whom a certificate has been issued has any open or inflammatory wounds or if the Chief Medical Officer or other medical officer is satisfied that such person does not keep himself or his clothes clean.

134. No person shall employ any person who under these Bye-laws is required to have a certificate of health without the person so employed having previously obtained such certificate.

135. The certificate of health shall be issued in accordance with the Quarantine (Public Health) Regulations.

136. All persons who under these Bye-laws are required to have a certificate of health shall produce such certificate when asked by any authorised officer by the Council for this purpose.

Chapter 18 – Second-hand beds, clothes and other second-hand articles

137. The Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector and the Council may prohibit the sale by any person of any second-hand article which forms part of a bed or clothes or any other
second-hand articles which are found to be in such a state as to cause the spread of any contamination. The same officer may allow the sale if the articles have been disinfected and he himself is satisfied that no such risk exists:

Provided that disinfecting shall be carried out by the authorised service of the Council and the person having the articles and asks for disinfecting pays such fees as the Council may determine.

138. Any second-hand articles coming under Bye-law 137 which are sold in contravention of any directions by the Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may be seized by any officer of the Council authorised for the purpose and destroyed or detained as evidence in any likely prosecution.

**PART IV – PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER**

**Chapter 1 – Theatres and other places of entertainment**

139. These Bye-laws shall apply to all buildings which are used as theatres at the time of commencement of these Bye-laws and to all buildings which will be used after these Bye-laws come into effect.

140. The provisions of the Bye-laws of this Chapter shall be deemed to be embodied in any licence issued under the provisions of this Chapter and shall be regarded as being conditions of such licence with which the person in whose name the licence was issued shall comply.

141. The Council’s Engineer or any person authorised by the Council may at any time enter any building or place used as a theatre for the purpose of ascertaining whether any alteration or addition has been carried out to the building in contravention of the building permit and certificate of approval and whether such building continues to remain suitable and safe in every respect for the purpose for which it is intended to be used.

142.-(1) Every person who obtains a licence to use any building, stage, tent or any other place as a theatre shall pay into the Council’s Fund the following fees –

(a) For a period of one month a fee to be determined in each case by the Council not exceeding £200;

(b) For a period of one week a fee to be determined in each case by the Council not exceeding £100;

(c) For a single performance, cinema performance, dance, entertainment, or public gathering a fee to be determined by the Council in each case not exceeding £50;

(d) For every football match a fee to be determined in each case by the Council not exceeding 26% of the admission fees collected.

(2) Every such fee shall be paid to the person authorised to this effect by the Council.

143. For the purposes of this Chapter “person (whether as an individual or a corporate body) who carries on the business” means the person in whose name a licence is issued in respect of a theatre, a public entertainment or other business within the scope of which the public entertainment is provided, or any person under whose supervision, care or management the theatre operates or a public
entertainment is provided or the person who is the owner, occupier or lessee of the land of the building or the place where the theatre operates or a public entertainment is provided:

Provided that if the licence or the ownership, or occupation or lease is granted in the name of two or more persons each one of them shall be severally and jointly responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this Chapter.

144. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply, subject to such amendments as the Council may decide in writing in order to deal with the nature of each case, to any stage, tent or other place, whether covered or not, where any performance, projection, display, exhibition or similar public gathering is carried on as if it were a theatre.

145. The Chairman of the Council or his authorised representative may enter and inspect during any reasonable hours any building or other premises, or tent used as a theatre, or a place of presentation of any public entertainment, or a place where any kind of tapes, films, cassettes, video cassettes or other similar articles are processed and may by written notice in accordance with Form B of Schedule I prescribe any measures which must be taken in the interests of public safety. The person to whom such notice is addressed shall be guilty of an offence against this Bye-law or other relevant Bye-laws if he fails to comply with the prescribed measures within the time limits contained in such notice.

Chapter 2 – Roads and trees

146. No person shall wilfully obstruct the free passage of any road or cause or allow any water to flow upon any road situated within the Community area.

147.- (1) No person shall within the Community area without obtaining the written permission of the Council and subject to the conditions contained therein –

(a) dig up, excavate or encroach upon any road;
(b) place, or remove any water mains from any road;
(c) erect any type of fence on any road;
(d) excavate or open any channel, hole, tunnel, moat or well on any road;
(e) place or leave any timber, rocks, manure, lime, dirt, ashes, rubbish or other materials or articles on any road;
(f) expose for sale any commodities on any road.

In granting the permission under paragraph (1) above the Council may fix a reasonable amount related to the estimated cost of restoring the encroachment to its former condition. Such amount shall be paid to the Council upon the issue of the relevant permission and shall be used by the Council for the purposes of restoring the encroachment.

(2) In granting the permission under paragraph (1) above the Council may fix a reasonable amount related to the estimated cost of restoring the encroachment to its former condition. Such amount shall be paid to the Council upon the issue of the relevant permission and shall be used by the Council for the purposes of restoring the encroachment.

(3) Any person to whom a building permit is granted shall pay to the Council a sum not exceeding £1,000, according to the kind of development, which shall be used to restore any damage to roads, pavements, water pipes or for the removal of waste building materials:
Provided that such sum or part thereof, according to any damage likely to be caused, shall be refunded by the Council to the depositor when the owner obtains a Certificate of Approval:

Provided further that if the damage is greater than the amount deposited, the depositor shall be required to pay the difference immediately.

148.- (1) No person shall leave or allow or suffer the branches of any tree to hang over any road if such tree belongs to him or lies in a place belonging to him or is under his occupation or he is a lessee of the place where the tree lies.

(2) In case of failure to comply, the Council may carry out the necessary work to cut off the branches at the expense of the person failing to comply.

Chapter 3 – Abandoned vehicles

149.-(1) Where any motor vehicle or any article remains abandoned in any public street or open public or private space for a period exceeding three weeks, the Council shall give notice in writing or send a registered letter to the owner of the vehicle or article or to the registered owner of the private space by which it shall call on him to remove the vehicle or article within 15 days of the notice.

(2) If the person to whom notice has been given fails or neglects to remove the vehicle or article within the period of 15 days mentioned above, the Council shall have the power to remove or arrange for the removal of the vehicle or article to a specially designated place either within or outside the boundaries of the Council.

(3) Immediately after the removal of the vehicle or article, the Council shall notify the owner about the place where the vehicle or article lies and shall call on him to take delivery of it within a month of the notice given and has paid for the cost of removal.

(4) If the person to whom a notice has been sent as in subsection (3) above fails or neglects to take over the vehicle or article, the Council may sell it by public auction or otherwise dispose of it. The proceeds of sale shall be used to cover the costs of the Council and any balance shall be deposited in its Fund. Where the proceeds of sale do not meet the costs the Council may require the owner to pay the difference.

(5) When the owner of the article or the place is not known or his place of residence remains unknown then the notices provided in subsections (1) and (3) above shall be given by Public Notification.

(6) The provisions of this Bye-law shall not affect the liability of any person under the provisions of any other Ordinance.

Chapter 4 – Control of hoardings and advertisements

150.- (1) Any person who wishes to display any advertisement on any hoarding erected by the Council or at his own initiative within the Community limits, shall make application to the Council. Such application shall be in accordance with Form C of Schedule I of these Bye-laws and shall be submitted in duplicate and be accompanied by two copies of drawings which are essential to describe the dimensions, type and drawing of the respective advertisements and shall include any other necessary particulars.
(2) The Council may, having regard to the provisions of section 5 of the Display of Advertisements (Control) Ordinance or any other Ordinance amending or substituted for the same, grant a permit with or without conditions or refuse such permit. When the Council grants such permit for the display of advertisements on a hoarding belonging to the Council, it may determine the size and type of such advertisement and its position on the hoarding.

(3) A permit granted under this Bye-law shall be in accordance with Form D of Schedule I of these Bye-laws and shall be signed by the Chairman or a person authorised by the Council in that behalf.

(4) No permit shall be granted, unless the applicant has previously paid the fees prescribed in the Second Schedule of these Bye-laws.

151.- (1) Any person who wishes to obtain permission from the Council to erect one or more hoardings within the Council's limits as provided in this subsection shall apply to the Council. Every such application shall be in accordance with Form C set out in Schedule I of these Bye-laws, shall be submitted in duplicate with two copies of drawings showing the dimensions, type and position of the hoarding as well as the approval of the Planning Authority under the Town Planning Law of the Republic (No. 90/72) and the Policy Statement in force from time to time.

The Council may, subject to the provisions of section 5 of the Display of Advertisements (Control) Ordinance or any other Ordinance amending or substituted for the same, grant or refuse the application or may require the applicant to modify the hoarding in respect of its size, type and position before giving its approval.

The approval or refusal of the application by the Council under this Bye-law shall be recorded or endorsed on the application, a copy of which shall be given to the applicant and, where the application is refused subject to conditions, the Council shall state on the application the grounds on which it has been refused or the conditions required before a permit is granted.

(4) No approval, either absolute or subject to conditions, shall be granted to the applicant unless he has first paid the fees mentioned in Schedule II of these Bye-laws.

152.- (1) Subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Display of Advertisements (Control) Ordinance or any other Ordinance amending or substituted for the same, any person who wishes to display upon his own land or upon any land in his occupation or use or where he is working, whether on a hoarding or otherwise, advertisements (hereinafter in this Bye-law referred to as "point of sale advertisements") directly relating to any business, profession, trade or work carried on upon such land, shall first apply to the Council for approval of the type, position and size of such advertisement. Every such application shall be in accordance with Form D of Schedule I of these Bye-laws and shall be submitted in duplicate together with two copies of such drawings as are essential to describe the dimensions, type and positions of the points of sale advertisements.

(2) The approval or refusal by the Council under this Bye-law shall be recorded or endorsed on the application, a copy of which shall be given to the applicant and, where the application is refused
or granted subject to conditions, the Council shall set out thereon the grounds on which it has been refused or the conditions which have been imposed.

(3) No approval, whether absolute or subject to conditions, shall be granted to the applicant unless he first pays the fees prescribed in Schedule II of these Bye-laws.

153. The fees provided in these Bye-laws shall be pre-paid at the time of granting a licence, approval or authorisation, as the case may be.

Chapter 5 – Prevention of noise

154. No person shall be permitted within the Community area to play or set in motion or maintain the operation of any apparatus of music, or any musical instrument, radio, recorder, television set, cassette, loudspeaker or similar apparatus in the following cases -

(a) near a place of religious worship and in the course of such worship in such a way as to disturb the performance of such worship; and

(b) at any time and in such manner as to cause nuisance and disturbance to persons living or residing nearby.

155. No person shall advertise or hawk anything in a loud voice or through the use of apparatus of reproduction of voice or a loudspeaker apparatus or for the transmission of music at a high volume in the following cases –

(a) before 7 a.m. on any day between the 1st May and the 31st October, both dates inclusive;

(b) before 8 a.m. on any day between the 1st November and the next 30th April, both dates inclusive;

(c) between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any day between the 1st May and the 31st October of every year;

(d) after 7 p.m. on any day between the 1st May and the 31st October, both dates inclusive;

(e) after 6 p.m. on any day between the 1st November and the next 30th April, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 6 – Traffic

156.- (1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Chief Constable, by Public Notification, fix places upon any street at which vehicles may park when not in motion and install in such places parking meters for the regulation of the parking of vehicles and when such places are so fixed the Council may from time to time prescribe such fees as it may consider reasonable for the use of such parking places.

(2) The Council may from time to time regulate, control, restrict or prohibit the passage of any horses, mules, donkeys and camels along any street or streets in the Community area and specify the places where such animals and their numbers may be kept and fix charges for the use thereof. In order to achieve the above objects the Council shall post notices in public places.

(3) Whenever any place has been fixed as a parking place for vehicles, the Council shall mark such place by means of adequate
Code, indicating that it is a stand for bicycles etc. and the number of bicycles are which may stand thereon and thereafter, subject to the provisions of subsection (3) below no person shall leave any bicycle, auto cycle or motor cycle at any place other than a place fixed and indicated as such a stand.

(3) No person shall place, leave or lean any bicycle, auto cycle or motor cycle on or at the foot of any pavement or against any building or other structure for any time exceeding ten minutes unless—

(a) such time is unavoidable having regard to the circumstances; and

(b) such bicycle, auto cycle or motor cycle has been left at such a place as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of any person on such pavement or of the traffic in the street.

163.- (1) No person shall cause, suffer or permit a bicycle, auto cycle or motor cycle to be used in any street or shall ride or have charge or control of it when so used unless such bicycle, auto cycle or motor cycle—

(a) is fitted with a bell in good working order;

(b) has brakes in good working order;

(c) during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, has affixed in the front thereof a lighted lamp exhibiting a sufficient white light and at the back thereof a red reflector or a lighted lamp exhibiting a red light.

The red reflector or the lighted lamp exhibiting a red light at the back of a bicycle may be dispensed with if the lower portion of the rear mudguard is painted white for at least 20 cm.

(3) No light used on a bicycle on a street shall be used unless such precautions are taken as are sufficient to prevent it from being dangerous by reason of its brilliance to persons, motor cars or vehicles using the street.

(4) A person riding, leading, pushing or using a bicycle in any street shall comply with the following provisions—

(a) he shall not ride side by side with any vehicle or any other cyclist save for the time reasonably required for overtaking such vehicle or cyclist;

(b) he shall not ride otherwise than sitting on the saddle of the bicycle nor without holding at least one of the handle bars thereof;

(c) when riding his bicycle, he shall not push another bicycle;

(d) he shall not ride or push his bicycle on any pavement;

(e) when pushing his bicycle, he shall walk on the left side of the street and shall hold the bicycle as close to himself as possible and in such manner as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in such street;

(f) he shall not hold on to any vehicle in motion for the purpose of being towed or for any other purposes;
(g) he shall not carry on his bicycle any passenger over the age of twelve and shall not carry more than one such passenger and then only if the bicycle is specially and safely fitted or adapted for the purpose;

(h) he shall not carry on his bicycle any passenger at all if such person is less than fifteen years old;

(i) he shall not carry on his bicycle any load unless the bicycle is fitted with a safe and suitable carrier, and the load so carried shall not project more than 35 cm. on either side from the centre of the handle bar or beyond the overall length of the bicycle and shall not exceed the height of the handle bar;

(j) bicycle bells shall not be rung except when and where absolutely necessary and then only to such an extent as not to cause unnecessary annoyance;

(k) between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. bicycle bells shall not be rung at all.

164. Every pedestrian shall -

(a) when walking or standing in the street, walk or stand on the side of the street so as not to prevent, interrupt and interfere with the free passage of the pedestrians or the other traffic in such street;

(b) when there is a pedestrian crossing in any street, not cross the street at any point other than such crossing, provided that any pedestrian crossing lies within 100 metres from the point where he wants to cross the street;

(c) not prevent or wilfully or negligently interrupt the free passage of traffic at any point of the street, pavement or pedestrian crossing;

(d) obey all the traffic signs erected for the control of pedestrians in streets;

(e) obey all the signs and instructions given by any police officer;

(f) not play any game in any street so as to cause annoyance or inconvenience to any pedestrian or to prevent or interrupt any traffic in such street;

(g) not carry large or lengthy articles likely to endanger any pedestrian or traffic;

(h) use any pavement and, if a pavement is not available, use the right kerb and in case there is no right kerb use the left kerb;

(i) if no kerb is available, use the right side of the street.

165. -(1) The Council may, with the prior concurrence of the Chief Constable, fix pedestrian and students’ crossings in public streets.

(2) When the Council fixes any section of a public road as a pedestrian crossing, the Council shall erect adequate traffic signs as prescribed in the Highway Code showing the particular section which has been designated as a pedestrian crossing.
The Council may, with the prior concurrence of the Chief Constable, authorise suitable persons to regulate traffic when students cross streets on any pedestrian/students' crossing.

The traffic warden or the person authorised by the Council to regulate traffic near students' crossings shall exhibit a special sign in order to require every person who drives or pushes a vehicle approaching a students' crossing to stop his vehicle until students have completely crossed the students' crossing.

The special sign referred to in sub-paragraph (4) is a placard of round shape with a diameter of 45 cm., of yellow colour surrounded by red colour and on both sides the words "CHILDREN" shall be written as provided in the Highway Code. Such sign shall be placed at the end of a pole of about 1 ½ metres in length which shall be coloured with a reflective paint of yellow and black colour spaced out successively at intervals of 30 cm. immediately below the placard.

Any person who drives or pushes a vehicle approaching a students' crossing when called upon by a person authorised by the Council who exhibits the sign mentioned in sub-subsection (5) of this Bye-law shall –

(a) stop his vehicle before the students' crossing in such a way as not to prevent the safe movement across the students' crossing; and

(b) not move his vehicle forward before the person authorised by the Council has allowed him to continue his course.

The Council may, from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Chief Constable, by Public Notification –

(a) designate any street or part thereof as a street for one-way traffic for vehicles and animals or cancel any such designation;

(b) prohibit traffic other than pedestrians in any street;

(c) restrict traffic in any street.

Whenever a street is designated as a street for one-way traffic or whenever traffic in any street is prohibited or restricted, the Council shall erect adequate signs as provided in the Highway Code at all suitable places in such street indicating the direction, prohibition or restriction of the traffic in such street, as the case may be, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of subsection (3) of this Bye-law, no person shall take, drive, ride or push any vehicle or shall ride or lead any animal or shall push any hand-driven vehicle, the width of which (including the load carried) exceeds 90 cm. in such street contrary to the direction, prohibition or restriction declared or made under this Bye-law in respect thereof.

No prohibition or restriction made under the provisions of subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this Bye-law shall prevent any person from using any vehicle, perambulator or leading any animal in any street in respect of which the prohibition or restriction has been made, for the purpose of taking merchandise to or from any premises or place situated in any part of such street or for any other purpose necessary for or incidental to the ordinary use of any such premises or place.
167. Any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor vehicle or driving or pushing or having the charge or control of a hand-driven vehicle in any street shall—

(a) keep to the left side of the street and, when overtaking traffic proceeding in the same direction, pass such traffic on the right side thereof;

(b) when he is being overtaken by another vehicle, reduce speed and give way to allow the overtaking vehicle to pass;

(c) always drive the motor vehicle, ride or push the bicycle or drive or push the vehicle in such manner as to give as much space as possible for the passing of other traffic;

(d) pay regard to signals used by other persons and, with the exception only of drivers of hand-driven vehicles, make use of the signals prescribed from time to time by the Highway Code:

Provided that, in the case of a person driving a motor vehicle, mechanical or electrical indicators when fitted to the motor vehicle, may be used for indicating that he intends to turn to the right or left;

(e) on approaching any police officer at any street junction, give the appropriate signal to him and obey any signals of such police officer;

(f) obey all directions by a police officer;

(g) obey all directions whether verbal or by signal given by a police officer in uniform;

(h) comply with all traffic signs provided in the Highway Code and erected, exhibited, placed or painted by the Council in or near any street or by the Police or by any other authority empowered to regulate or control traffic;

(i) obey all notices or signs, identical or similar to the signs prescribed in the Highway Code, which may be erected, exhibited, placed or painted by the Council or by the Police or by any other authority empowered to regulate or control traffic in or near any street, or so as to be visible from any street, for the regulation of traffic.

(j) not prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of the other traffic in the street and shall keep the motor car, bicycle or vehicle on the left side of the street for the purpose of allowing such passage;

(k) not sound the horn of the motor car or ring the bell or other sound instrument of the bicycle or vehicle at all between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. and not sound the horn or ring the bell or other sound instrument at any other time, unless it is absolutely necessary;

(l) before rounding any curve or corner, or entering or crossing a street or approaching a fork in the street, reduce speed to a safe limit; and, in rounding any curve or corner keep as close as possible to the left-hand side of the street and, when rounding a curve at which the street ahead is not visible for a greater distance than 90 metres or any corner,
or entering or crossing a street or approaching a fork, not pass or attempt to pass any traffic travelling in the same direction; and not otherwise than by reason of an enforced stoppage or owing to the necessities of traffic, stop the motor car, bicycle or vehicle within 10 metres from any corner or traffic sign;

(m) when entering into a main street, slow down or halt and give way to traffic in the main street;

(n) on the request of any police officer in uniform, stop the motor car, bicycle or vehicle and remain stationary until such officer allows him to proceed and, on the request of any person having charge of any animal or vehicle or if such person shall put up his hand as a signal for the purpose, he shall slow down;

(o) not drive the motor car or ride the bicycle at a speed which is likely to endanger human life or cause harm or injury to any person or property, having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition and use of the street and the amount of traffic at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, in such street:

Provided that, in the case of a motor car, such speed shall not exceed 50 km per hour or such lesser speed limit as may be indicated by a street sign in respect of the street to which such sign relates;

(p) not drive the motor car, or ride or push the bicycle or hand-driven vehicle without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the street;

(q) on the request of any police officer in uniform or on the occurrence of an accident involving the motor car, bicycle or vehicle, give to such police officer his name, address and place of abode, and the name, address and place of abode or business of the owner of the motor car, bicycle or vehicle;

(r) not carry on an auto cycle a load which projects beyond the width of the widest part of the auto cycle or beyond the overall length, or is higher than 30 cm. from the highest point of the rear mudguard;

(s) not use in any street any vehicle the wheels of which are not covered or protected by a rubber cover.

168.—(1) Any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor car in any street shall—

(a) not stop the motor vehicle or having it standing at a parking place in such a way as to be facing the non-permitted direction of travel;

(b) stop and give way to pedestrians who are making use of a marked pedestrian crossing or who have indicated their intention to do so;

(c) overtake another vehicle proceeding in the same direction on the right or offside thereof unless the driver of the other vehicle to be overtaken has signalled his intention to turn to the right and has taken position near the centre of the
road, in which case he may overtake on the left side of such other vehicle;

(d) subject to the conditions imposed by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles from time to time, the load carried by motor vehicles shall –

(i) not project beyond the width of the wheel base of the vehicle;

(ii) not project beyond 10% of the total length of the vehicle;

(iii) not exceed in height four metres from the ground;

(iv) not be conveyed in a manner likely to cause any danger to the driver, passengers or any third party;

(v) when the load includes sand, aggregates, lime, wheat, barley, straw or any other commodity which may be blown away by the wind or the vibrations of the vehicle, such load must be covered by a protective cover and when the load includes any commodity which may be spilled such as mixed concrete and various liquids, other than water, special safety measures must be taken during conveyance to ensure the protection of pedestrians, drivers and the environment;

(vi) when the load includes animals, such as camels, horses, cattle, donkeys, mules, sheep, goats or pigs they shall be carried in cages or boxes and always on motor vehicles specially constructed for the conveyance of animals:

Provided that in the case of an auto cycle the load shall not project beyond the width of the wheel or the total length of the auto cycle or exceed in height the shoulders of the driver.

(2) No person shall use any motor vehicle or auto cycle having removed therefrom any switch, accessory or other mechanical part, which would allow the gases emitted by the engine of the motor vehicle or auto cycle to escape into the atmosphere before passing through a silencer or a chamber or any apparatus which is suitable and adequate for the reduction as far as possible of the noise which would otherwise have been created through the escape of such gases.

169. No person shall, within 6 metres of any traffic sign, erect, exhibit, place or paint at any premises any sign, advertisement, notice or other matter whatsoever which in any way resembles or, is likely to be mistaken for, a traffic sign.

170. No person shall without reasonable cause place or leave any tables, chairs or any other furniture whatsoever, any goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket or bucket, or place or use any standing place, stool, bench, stall, show board, other thing, or place any blind, shade, covering or other projection, over or along any pavement unless it is 3 ½ metres in height at least in every part thereof from the ground.

171. Except with the permission of the Council, no person shall in any street or streets within the Community area lead, ride, drive,
take or use any carriage, cart or other vehicle drawn by one or more horses, mares or mules and constructed for the conveyance of persons which plies for hire whether actually hired or not.

172.- (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Bye-laws of this Chapter shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £450 or to both such imprisonment and fine and the Court trying the case may order that the driving licence of the person convicted in relation to any vehicle connected with the commission of the offence shall be cancelled or suspended for such period as the Court may deem fit.

(2) Where any person has been sentenced by any Court to pay a fine, such fine shall be paid into the Community Fund regardless of whether such person has been prosecuted under the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance or under any Regulations made thereunder.

173. Nothing in this part of these Bye-laws contained shall affect the operation of the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations 1973 to 2001.

PART V – VARIOUS PUBLIC UTILITY ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL

Chapter 1 – Community Slaughterhouses

174. Whenever the Council may decide to establish and operate a community slaughterhouse, subject to the provisions of the legislation relating to slaughterhouses, it shall designate any building or premises as slaughterhouses separately for the slaughter of pigs and the slaughter of other animals.

175. The slaughterhouse for the slaughter of any animals other than pigs will be referred to hereafter as Slaughterhouse 1, the slaughterhouse for the slaughter of pigs as Slaughterhouse 2 and both together as Slaughterhouses.

176. The management and control of slaughterhouses shall be the responsibility of the Secretary subject to the instructions and directions issued from time to time by the Medical and Veterinary Services.

177.- (1) In all matters referred to in Bye-laws 181, 184, 186, 187, 188 and 189 the Council shall be guided and act in accordance with the directions issued from time to time by the Director of Veterinary Services or any other authorised officer of the Veterinary Services.

(2) No provision of this Chapter shall affect the exercise of the duties and powers of the Director of Veterinary Services or the Official Veterinarian with regard to the control of Community Slaughterhouses and carcasses by virtue of the Hygiene of Meat Law of the Republic and the Regulations made thereunder.

178.- (1) Slaughterhouse 1 shall be open and be kept open for the slaughter of any animals other than pigs and for the cleaning of the carcasses on such specified days and hours as may be determined by the Board from time to time.

(2) Slaughterhouse 2 shall be open and be kept open for the slaughter of any pig and the cleaning of the carcass on such specified days and hours as may be determined by the Council from time to time.
179.- (1) No animals shall be slaughtered for human consumption or for sale in the Community area except in the designated slaughterhouses.

(2) No carcass of any such animals shall be cleaned in the Community area except in the designated slaughterhouses.

180.- (1) No person may slaughter or be permitted to slaughter any pig in Slaughterhouse 1.

(2) No person may slaughter or be permitted to slaughter any animals other than a pig in Slaughterhouse 2.

181.- (1) Every animal intended for slaughter shall be submitted for inspection to the Secretary at least eighteen hours before slaughter and shall be detained in a special place designated for this purpose:

Provided that these provisions shall not apply to:

(a) Animals which are slaughtered on emergency grounds with the permission of the Secretary;

(b) Unweaned lambs and unweaned kids.

(2) Every animal which is detained in a special place as provided in this Bye-law, shall be fed, if so required by the Secretary, by the owner thereof or by the person who brings such animal for slaughter.

(3) An adequate supply of domestic water for every animal detained in the special place shall be provided by the Council.

182. Only animals intended for human consumption shall be allowed to be brought into slaughterhouses.

183. No person shall slaughter any animal in the slaughterhouses unless he produces and leaves with the Secretary the certificate of ownership in respect thereof.

184.- (1) Every animal shall be inspected by the Secretary before slaughter and every carcass after slaughter.

(2) No animal shall be slaughtered in the slaughterhouses without the permission of the Secretary.

(3) The carcass and all parts thereof which are capable of being used for human consumption shall, until their inspection is completed, be retained in such manner as will enable them to be inspected by the Secretary.

185. The inflation of carcasses and lungs by blowing into them with the mouth is prohibited.

186. Every carcass, part or organ which in the opinion of the Secretary is healthy and wholesome shall be passed as fit for human consumption and shall be marked by the Veterinary Officer with a seal (hereinafter in these Bye-laws referred to as “the seal”) of such design, pattern and colour as may be prescribed from time to time by the Council.

187. Any carcass, part or organ which in the opinion of the Veterinary Officer contains any lesion of disease or other condition that would render the meat unfit for human consumption shall be seized in accordance with the provisions of the Hygiene of Meat Law of the Republic and the Regulations made thereunder.
188. Every person who slaughters any animal in the slaughterhouses or cleans or dresses the carcass thereof shall —

(a) obtain every six months and shall have in his possession a certificate from the Chief Medical Officer to the effect that the state of his health and physical fitness are such as not to admit the possible infection of any animal or carcass thereof;

(b) produce such certificate at all times on request to the Secretary;

(c) provide himself with clean and suitable knives, appliances, clothing and overalls to the satisfaction of the Secretary;

(d) slaughter such animals at such places in the slaughterhouses as may be indicated from time to time by the Secretary;

(e) clean the carcass of any such animal from offal and refuse or shall dress it at such place in the slaughterhouses as may be indicated from time to time by the Secretary;

(f) dispose of such offal and refuse in such place in the slaughterhouses and in such manner as may be indicated from time to time by the Secretary; and

(g) not remove the carcass of any animal from the slaughterhouses until it has been inspected by the official Veterinary Officer and he has paid the fee prescribed by Bye-law 194 of these bye-laws.

189. Every person who has handled a diseased carcass, part or organ thereof shall forthwith clean and disinfect his hands, knives and other appliances in such manner as the Secretary shall direct.

190.—(1) The Secretary shall enter daily in a book —

(a) the names and surnames of each slaughterman who slaughters any animal in the slaughterhouse and of the owner of any such animal;

(b) the number, kind and description of all animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse by each person; and

(c) the fees paid by each person in respect of any animal slaughtered in the slaughterhouse.

(2) The Secretary shall submit reports, records and other information likely to be demanded from him by the Veterinary Services.

191. All carcasses shall be conveyed from the slaughterhouse to the meat market in accordance with the Hygiene of Meat Law of the Republic and the Regulations made thereunder.

192.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Bye-law, no carcass or meat of any animals shall be conveyed or kept in the Community area for human consumption or for sale or shall be exposed for sale therein unless —

(a) such carcass or fresh meat belongs to an animal which has been slaughtered at the slaughterhouses and has been cleaned and dressed therein; and
(b) such carcass or fresh meat bears on it in good and clean condition the seal.

(2) Any carcass or fresh meat which is found in the Community area which does not fulfil any of the requirements of this Bye-law may be seized.

(3) The Council may from time to time by Public Notification permit the conveyance within the Community area of any carcass or fresh meat which belongs to an animal which has been slaughtered at the Kophinou Abattoir or any approved slaughterhouse which has been specified in the Public Notification subject to such conditions as the Council may consider advisable to impose.

(4) The Council may by Public Notification revoke or cancel a public notification issued under the previous paragraph of this Bye-law.

193. The Secretary or any other person authorised in writing by the Chairman may-

(a) inspect any carcass or meat disposed or intended for sale in the Community area; and

(b) examine any vehicle or receptacle found in the Community area for which there is reasonable cause to believe contains any carcass or meat.

194. The following fees shall be paid by the owner or the person slaughtering any animal in the slaughterhouse –

(a) For any calf, camel, cow or ox, up to £10;

(b) For every goat, kid or sheep, up to £3;

(c) For every pig, up to £5.

195. All fees payable under this Chapter shall be paid to the authorised officer of the Council.

196. Every receipt issued for any fees payable under this Chapter shall be produced by the holder thereof at all times on the request of the Chairman or any other person authorised by him for the purpose.

197. Subject to the provisions of any other relevant legislation, the Council may provide new or other premises which shall be used as the Slaughterhouse 1 or the Slaughterhouse 2, in addition to or in substitution of the designated slaughterhouses under Bye-law 174: Provided that for the purposes of these Bye-laws such new or other premises shall be deemed to be Slaughterhouse 1 or Slaughterhouse 2, as the case may be, only after a Public Notification thereof has been made by the Chairman.

198. For the purposes of this Chapter -

(a) the expression “animal” means any bull, calf, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox, sheep or pig;

(b) the expression “carcass” means the carcass of any animal.

Chapter 2 – Community stadium

199. The Council may designate any specified site within the Community area to be the Community stadium.
200.-(1) The community stadium shall be administered and managed by the Council which may delegate to the Secretary or to any other person so authorised by the Council, the application of these Bye-laws as well as such directions as may be given from time to time by the Council which shall be notified by Public Notification, for the purpose of ensuring the proper functioning of the community stadium.

(2) For the proper and efficient carrying out of its duties and functions, the Council may appoint an advisory technical sports committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") consisting of five to seven persons who have experience or ability in sporting activities in order to advise the Council on sporting matters and any other matter likely to be raised, so as to ensure the most efficient functioning of the stadium and its fairest use.

(3) The Chairman or any authorised representative nominated by him shall chair the Committee. The Committee shall regulate its own procedures and its decisions shall be taken by a simple majority.

(4) Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, the term of office and the other conditions of service of the Committee members shall be determined by the Council in the document of their appointment:

Provided that every member of the Committee may at any time resign his post in writing to the Chairman, and the Council may at any time, if it so deems necessary, terminate the appointment of any member of the Committee.

201. The community stadium shall be used for any of the following purposes -

(a) For every kind of athletic event which may be organised by the Council or any other organisation, an athletic or other club, any person or school situated in the Community area;

(b) For every kind of cultural event which the Council or any organisation, athletic or other club, any person or school situated in the Community area may organise:

Provided that the Council may permit any organisation, athletic club, person or school which is not situated in the Community area to use the community stadium for any athletic or cultural event, if in the opinion of the Council this would assist in the athletic or cultural development of the Community area or contribute to the entertainment of the public.

202. No organisation, athletic club, person or school, whether situated within the Community area or outside it, may use the community stadium for any athletic or cultural event unless the written permission of the Council is previously obtained. For this purpose, any person or corporate body wishing to use the community stadium for any athletic or cultural event, shall submit in due time an application in writing to the Council in accordance with Form D appearing in Schedule I of these Bye-laws.

203. In considering every application for the use of the community stadium the Council may –
(a) request the applicant to modify his application or any aspects of it and especially the date and hour of the intended use of the community stadium;

(b) reject the application;

(c) approve the application subject to such terms and conditions as the Council in its opinion from time to time may consider reasonable or necessary;

(d) before granting any permission for the use of the community stadium and its installations, require the payment of such charges as the Council may from time to time determine and notify by Public Notification.

204. The charges for the grant of permission to use the community stadium shall be determined by the Council:

Provided that the Council may –

(a) fix the charges for permission to use the community stadium according to the duration of use contained in such permission;

(b) grant permission for the use of the stadium for a whole year or part thereof;

(c) fix the hours of the day during which the holder of such permission shall use the community stadium.

205. Every person to whom permission has been granted by the Council for the use of the community stadium under these Bye-laws shall –

(a) pay before such permission is granted for the use of the community stadium the charges prescribed by the Council;

(b) use the community stadium in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in such permission;

(c) observe and comply with the directions issued by the Council from time to time;

(d) not cause to the stadium or any part or any installations hereof any loss or damage;

(e) use the community stadium only during the period contained in such permission and, immediately after the termination of its use, remove any object or vehicle placed in the community stadium during its use;

(f) keep the community stadium clean and free from any dirt, useless or waste articles or rubbish and at the termination of its use hand over the stadium in the same good condition as that when he took it over;

(g) if so requested by the Secretary, keep the stadium clean by removing any article, dirt, rubbish or waste material within the time limits laid down by the Secretary;

(h) repair or restore at his own expense within the period laid down by the Secretary any damage or loss caused during the use of the stadium in accordance with the permission granted by the Council whether such damage or loss was caused by him or by any other person or persons who
entered into the stadium or attempted to enter into it or were found to be around the stadium during the event or match which such person has organised;

(i) not place, post or distribute and shall not allow or instigate the placing, posting or distribution, either within the stadium or on its external walls or installations, any advertising material or other leaflets, documents or articles;

(j) not cause or allow or instigate inside or outside the stadium any nuisance or disturbance;

(h) not introduce or place or allow inside or outside the boundaries of the stadium any motor vehicle, bicycle or other vehicle or animal, except in the parking place designated by the Council.

206. The Council or the Secretary upon directions from the Council may, during the use of the community stadium by any person and at any time, revoke or suspend the permission to use the stadium if –

(a) in the opinion of the Council or the Secretary such person does not comply with the permission granted or does not comply or observe any condition, requirement or obligation contained in such permission;

(b) in the opinion of the Council or the Secretary, any person who is found inside or around the stadium contravenes or fails to comply with any provisions of these Bye-laws;

(c) the Police Officer on duty or any member of the Police requests the Secretary to evacuate the stadium on grounds of safety of the persons found therein or outside or around the stadium or for the purpose of securing the protection of the stadium or any of its installations against any threatened or expected damage or loss or in order to prevent a riot, disturbance or violence or any other criminal offences against peace and public order or human life or property; and

(d) generally if in the opinion of the Council or the Secretary, the revocation or suspension of such permission for the use of the stadium is essential on grounds of public order, safety, protection of the public of the stadium or its installations or in order to avoid or prevent any incidents inside or outside the stadium.

207. In any of the cases referred to in the immediately preceding Bye-law the person to whom permission has been granted shall immediately take any necessary, reasonable and lawful measures to evict from the stadium any person found in it and if he fails, neglects or refuses to comply or to take action for the evacuation of the stadium, such person shall be held responsible for any loss or damage which is likely to be caused to the stadium or its installations.

Chapter 3 – Water supply

208.- (1) No person shall -

(a) open, injure, break or cause damage to any community water supply works or take any water therefrom;
(b) tamper with, injure or obstruct the community domestic water;
(c) deposit or throw any article or thing or foreign matter into the community domestic water;
(d) do anything that may pollute or is likely to pollute the community domestic water or render it dirty;
(e) remove or in any way tamper with any community water supply works;
(f) place, maintain or connect any pump or other mechanical apparatus with the object of causing a leakage of water from any community water supply works;
(g) remove, alter the place, tamper with or cause damage to any water meter or stop-cock of the mains supply community of domestic water.

In addition to any criminal liability, the offender in relation to the prohibitions mentioned in subsection (1) shall be liable to civil proceedings for any damage caused or for the theft of water.

209.-(1) No owner or occupier of any premises within the Community area shall supply or cause to be supplied to such premises or shall allow or suffer such premises to be supplied with any water, other than the domestic water of the Council without a licence first obtained therefor in every year from the Council:

Provided that the owner of any water found in the Community area, other than the water of the Council, may use such water for his own domestic purposes, but before he can do so he must satisfy the Council that such water is free from contamination and chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this Bye-law, the supply to any premises within the Community area or the use of any water other than the Community domestic water is prohibited.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this Bye-law, the owner or occupier of any premises within the Community area supplied with water other than the Community domestic water shall, within one month of the date of the coming into operation of these Bye-laws, discontinue such supply.

(4) The Council may when granting a licence as provided in subsection (1) of this Bye-law impose such conditions or restrictions as the Council may consider necessary or expedient in order to ensure that the water consumed is wholesome and that the public health is secured or refuse such licence or suspend or revoke such licence if the Council for any reasonable cause deems it expedient or necessary to do so in order to protect public health.

(5) The fee payable for any licence granted under subsection (1) of this Bye-law shall be determined in each case by the Council but shall in no case exceed £200 for every year or part thereof.

210.-(1) Every person requiring any domestic water to be conveyed from the main to his immovable property within the water supply area of the Council on which any premises exist or he intends to erect thereon any premises, shall make application to the Council in which he will state, amongst other things, that he authorises the Council to lay the main pipe line and the required pipes.
On receiving such application the Council shall estimate the cost of pipes required and the expenses for the excavation of trenches, the laying of pipes and the filling in of trenches, as well as all other expenses which are expected to be incurred for the restoration to their previous state of pipes, streets and pavements through which the pipes will be laid for the conveyance of domestic water and shall inform the applicant accordingly in order that he may deposit the amounts estimated for all the above work with the Council. The applicant shall, in addition to any other amount which he is required to pay or may have to pay under the provisions of any other Bye-law, pay the above estimated amounts before the commencement of the work for the installation of the mains and pipes.

(3) When the Council has collected the amounts mentioned in the previous paragraph and in addition a fee not exceeding 20% of such amounts in order to cover general expenses, it shall proceed as soon as possible to carry out the required installations:

Provided that the work may be carried out by the applicant following approval and supervision by the Council.

211.- (1) Every person who asks for domestic water to be conveyed from the main pipe line to his private immovable property shall immediately deposit with the Council an amount equal to the estimated cost for such conveyance and the estimated expenses required for the repair of pipes and streets through which such conveyance will be carried out and in addition before the issue of a building permit or a permit for division of land into building sites, he shall pay the following fees in order to connect such property with the Council's water supply –

(a) Tourist complexes –
   (i) Hotels, organised apartments, bungalows and other buildings covered by the Hotels and Tourist Apartments Law of the Republic up to £200 per bed;
   (ii) Buildings covered by the Places of Entertainment Ordinance up to £5 per each cubic metre;
   (iii) Camping sites up to £1,000 for each site;
(b) Dwelling houses and flats –
   Up to £2 for every square metre;
(c) Shops –
   Up to £200 for every 50 square metres or part thereof.
(d) Industrial and handicraft buildings –
   (i) For every industrial building a fee up to £1,000 regardless of floor area;
   (ii) For every handicraft building a fee up to £300 regardless of floor area;
(e) Livestock premises –
   For every livestock premises a fee up to £300 regardless of floor area;
(f) Other buildings –
For every building unit a fee up to £500 regardless of floor area;

(g) Building sites –
(i) For every building site of an area up to 520 square metres a fee up to £1,000;
(ii) For every building site of an area over 520 square metres a fee up to £2 for every additional square metre.
The Council may, by Public Notification, determine from time to time the fees to be collected according to the number of building sites to be divided:

Provided that if the building sites or buildings which were supplied with domestic water in the course of division and connection, fees have been paid in respect of them are to be used for the erection of buildings or for any use other than that for which they were originally supplied with water and for which the connection fees will exceed the fees already paid, any likely difference shall be calculated by and paid to the Council:

Provided also that the Council may by a resolution to that effect not collect or determine other fees which shall not exceed the above in cases where public buildings, churches, schools, public utility institutions or other premises are concerned.

(2)(a) If the Council’s domestic water requirements so permit, the Council may, in agreement with the Water Development Department and with the approval of the Area Officer, grant permission for the supply of domestic water from the Council’s water supply to immovable property which lies within the boundaries of the Community area but outside the Council’s water supply area, for the purpose of its development and/or division into building sites or for the erection thereon of a dwelling house or any kind of premises.

(b) Every person to whom such permission for the supply of domestic water outside the area of water supply of the Council has been given, shall before the issue of a permit, pay to the Council, in addition to any other amount payable under any other relevant Bye-law, twice the fees prescribed in subsection (1) of this Bye-law calculated in the same manner as that referred to in subsection (1) of this Bye-law.

Every person to whom permission has been given for the supply of domestic water with the object of using it to supply his immovable property for any building development before such property is divided into building sites, shall pay fees according to the type and use of the building development which shall be calculated in the manner mentioned in subsection (1) of this Bye-law.

(4) Every person to whom permission has been granted for the supply of domestic water with the object of using it to supply his immovable property, only part of which will be divided into building sites, shall pay fees exclusively for such building sites as are to be divided as provided in this Bye-law. For the remaining part of the
land which is not to be divided into building sites, fees shall be collected in the future and according to the development to be carried out.

(5) Every person to whom a building permit has been granted for additions to an existing building supplied with water by the Council and such additions are not a separate building unit, shall pay to the Council fees to be determined from time to time in each case by Public Notification by the Council which shall not exceed £5 for every square metre of the additions which will be carried out to the original building:

Provided that in respect of repairs to existing dwelling units no fee shall be paid.

(6) In cases where land is granted for division into building sites for housing purposes by the Republic or the Administration, which are to be used exclusively for the needs of destitute families or for the erection of livestock, industrial and handicraft units or for other purposes of public utility, no connection fees shall be paid for the division of land by the Republic or the Administration but these shall be collected from the person who is to develop the building site for building purposes in the same manner as that mentioned in subsection (1) above.

(7)(a) The Council may, where a main water supply network is to be constructed in an area which has no water supply and which lies within the authorised water supply area of the Council, impose on the owners or occupiers of property lying in such areas, special connection fees which shall have been determined beforehand by Public Notification according to the kind and extent of the development which is to be supplied with domestic water.

(b) The same special fees shall be payable in connection with applications relating to connection with existing buildings.

(8) The provisions of this Bye-law shall not apply in cases where the immovable property falls within the boundaries of existing Government Waterworks.

212.-(1) Any person who requires the conveyance of water from the Council’s water supply to any block of flats or complex of apartments shall first number such flats and the points of supply of water to the full satisfaction of the Council.

(2) Before any check is carried out in respect of the connection of any flat or apartment in the complex of apartments with the Council’s water supply, the person concerned shall pay into the Council’s Fund a sum of up to £5 by way of a fee for checking each flat or apartment.

(3) If in the course of checking it is established that the point of supply indicated by the person concerned does not tally with the apartment for which a connection was sought, the Council may refuse to connect the apartment or apartments and shall not refund the checking fees paid. If the Council is called upon to check again if the numbering of such apartments is correct, the person concerned shall pay again the prescribed checking fees.

213.-(1) The connection of the consumer’s premises with the water meter installed by the Council at a point previously determined
by the Council and all the necessary plumbing installations shall be carried out by the consumer at his own expense by using galvanised pipes and accessories or first quality plastics or other suitable material capable at any time of resisting the maximum water pressure with no loss or leakage and such installations shall be placed on the surface or otherwise as the Council may approve for easier control.

(2) All such installations and any additions, alterations or repairs thereof shall be carried out in accordance with modern standard practices and shall always be subject to being checked and approved by the Council. No change or alteration shall be permitted without the previous approval of the Council.

(3) The cost of the water meter installed by the Council shall be borne by the consumer, it shall belong to the Council and shall only serve the premises named by the consumer in the signed application to the Council. Any connection of the water meter which does not serve the premises stated in the application shall be regarded as being unlawful and shall entail the interruption of the water supply.

(4) Every consumer shall be personally responsible for the maintenance of the water meter and its protective cover in good condition and moreover shall keep them free from any foreign matter and obstacles which are likely to make access to or the reading of the water meter difficult. If there is any damage to the water meter or its cover the consumer shall immediately inform the Council and if he fails to do so, besides his responsibility for any likely loss of the domestic water or damage because of any leakage, such consumer shall be held responsible for any other consequential damage.

(5) In the event of any damage caused wilfully to the water meter or its protective structure where it is installed, all the costs required for their repair or replacement shall be borne by the consumer. Such expenditure shall be added to the water consumption bill of the consumer.

(6) Where the consumer wishes the removal of the water supply pipe, he shall so notify the Council in writing and the Council shall carry out such removal if the consumer has previously deposited with the Council the estimated cost.

(7) The repair of any damage to the main water supply pipeline or to the pipe supplying water to any person or corporate body shall be carried out by the Council. In addition to the resulting costs, the guilty party shall also be responsible for paying any other costs sustained by the Council on account of the damage caused or for the restoration of pipes, streets and pavements to their previous state including any loss of water.

(8) The consumer shall at his own expense keep in good condition his plumbing installations which are connected to the water meter in order to avoid any wastage of water and any other damage for which he shall be wholly responsible.

(9) Any consumer who questions the accuracy of his water meter may, having first deposited with the Council a sum up to £10, request the Council to check his water meter. If the check shows that the water meter is accurate (provided that a difference of 2% upwards or downwards in registering consumption shall not be taken into account) then the above amount shall be detained by the Council.
If however it is proved that the accuracy of the water meter was affected without the consumer being responsible for it, then the Council shall repair or replace the water meter free of charge and shall make a corresponding reduction of the water charges. In that case the above sum paid by the consumer shall be refunded to him:

Provided that where the over-consumption of water is not due to the water meter or the fault of the consumer, the Council may reduce the water charges but in no case shall they be lower than the cost of water.

214.-(1) The owner or occupier of any premises or place supplied with domestic water shall pay rates according to the quantity of water consumed as measured by the water meter and as they may be determined each time by a resolution of the Council and notified by Public Notification:

Provided that the Council may impose different rates according to the kind of building development:

Provided also that the Council may by resolution not collect or fix other rates, which shall not exceed the above, in respect of public buildings, churches, cemeteries, schools, institutions of public benefit or other premises:

Provided further that where surplus water is sold, the Council may, with the consent of the Area Officer, sell water for any purpose other than domestic use in the Community area and the rates shall be determined by the Council.

(2) The Council may, in addition to the rates or charges imposed under subsection (1) of this Bye-law, require the payment of –

(a) an amount of £500 per year according to the kind and use of a building;

(b) a fixed charge up to £20 per year which will be spread over monthly or quarterly periods;

(3)(a) Bills for water rates or fees for water supplied which are presented for payment shall be settled before the date stated on the bill. After the end of this date the water supply shall be interrupted and for the reconnection the consumer shall be charged up to £10 plus 25% additional surcharge on the amount due.

(b) If after a period of six months since the original interruption of the water supply, the bill has not been settled, the installation shall be removed finally without any other notice and the debtor consumer shall be struck off the Council’s consumers’ register of domestic water and all the necessary steps shall be taken for the collection of the amounts due.

(c) If a consumer who has been struck off the register wishes, after having first settled his bill, to be reconnected to the water supply within a reasonable time since the final removal of his installation, the Council may proceed to a fresh connection treating him as a new consumer and calling upon him to pay in advance the connection fee provided by Bye-law 212 as well as the fee for disconnection and reconnection as provided by sub-subsection (a) of subsection (3) of this Bye-law.
If any additional amounts are imposed under subsection 2(a) of this Bye-law they shall be paid until the 31st December of each year.

215. The Secretary of the Council or any officer of the Council duly authorised by the Chairman for this purpose may enter, inspect at any reasonable time any premises supplied with water from the Council’s water supply, read the water meter, regulate the supply of water to them, and repair or replace any supply pipes including the water meter and switch.

216. The Council may, upon application by a consumer, temporarily interrupt the supply to his premises on the grounds of safety. In such a case the consumer shall continue to pay during such interruption an amount of rates as may be determined by the Council and in addition a sum up to £10 by way of disconnection and reconnection costs.

217.- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Bye-law any person who wishes to become a consumer of the Council by transferring to his name premises which are supplied with water by the Council shall give notice to the Council before such transfer so that any outstanding payments due to the Council may be paid by the transferor of the premises. After the settlement of any such debts, the new consumer shall produce to the Council proof of ownership of the premises and sign any documents for the transfer of the water supply of the premises to himself and pay a fee up to £10.

(2) Every consumer shall pay to the Council an amount of £20 which shall be detained to the credit of the consumer by way of security for the settlement of his water bill and such amount shall be refunded to him as soon as he ceases to be a consumer:

Provided that if any person fails to comply with the above provision the water supply shall be interrupted by the Council and the person concerned shall be notified to that effect by the Council.

218. The Council shall not be liable for any interruption of the water supply, whether wholly or partly.

219. The Council may, by Public Notification to consumers, because of a drought or other emergency, restrict the quantity of water supplied to them or fix hours for the supply of water or prohibit the consumption of water by means of water hoses for purposes other than domestic or for the watering of gardens, washing of cars or pavements. Subject to the provisions of Law 1 of 1991 of the Republic (relating to the saving of water) or other Ordinances amending or substituted for the same.

Chapter 4 – Camping sites

220. The Council may, subject to the provisions of the Hotels and Tourist Apartments Law of the Republic and the Regulations made hereunder, establish camping sites.

221.- (1) Camping sites shall be administered and managed by the Council through its Secretary or any other person authorised for this purpose:

Provided that the Council may lease the camping site subject to such conditions as the Council may decide.
(2) For the proper and efficient operation of the camping site, the Council may by Public Notification draw up special terms or operating regulations.

222. Fees for the issue of a licence to use the camping site shall be determined by the from time to time by Public Notification according to the duration of such licence.

223. Every person to whom a licence is granted by the Council to use the camping site shall -

(a) pay before the grant of a licence the fees prescribed by the Council and the expenses in respect of the various services provided;

(b) use the designated site for the installation of a tent or caravan in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Council;

(c) not cause any damage or loss to the installations of the camping site;

(d) keep the designated site for the placing of the tent or caravan clean and free from any filth, useless article or rubbish and after the termination of its use hand over the site in the same good condition as that when he took it over;

(e) keep common services places clean and carry and place any rubbish or other useless articles to the sites designated for the purpose;

(f) not start a fire unless he obtains permission from the Secretary or the authorised person and only on the sites designated for this purpose;

(g) be well-behaved so as not to affect the amenities of the other persons found on the camping site;

(h) not keep any animals within the camping site.

224. If in the judgement of the Council or the Secretary or the authorised person in respect of the camping site, the licensee does not comply with the above provisions then regardless of any criminal liability for the contravention concerned, the Council may revoke the licence granted.

225. No person shall be permitted to place a tent, structure or caravan except on the approved camping site in the Community area without obtaining first a licence from the Council and after paying the fees which the Council may determine from time to time by Public Notification.
PART VI – LICENCES, FEES, CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELATED MATTERS

Chapter 1 – Licences to operate business premises

226.- (1) Every person who, within the Community area, keeps any building or place, covered or uncovered, in which any business, industry, trade, profession or calling is carried on shall obtain an annual licence from the Council subject to such terms and conditions as the Council may impose having previously paid to the Council fees not exceeding for each category as follows –

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business/Specialty</th>
<th>Annual Maximum Fee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For every coffee shop</td>
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<td>For every shop</td>
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<td>For every restaurant</td>
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<td>For every discotheque</td>
<td>£1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>For every cabaret</td>
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<td>For every confectionery shop</td>
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<td>For every cafeteria</td>
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<td>For every bar</td>
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<td>For every night club</td>
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<td>For every snack bar</td>
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<td>For every grocery shop or alcohol-selling shop</td>
<td>£200</td>
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<td>For every chemist’s shop</td>
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<td>For every laboratory</td>
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<tr>
<td>For every bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>For every barber’s shop or hair-dressing salon</td>
<td>£100</td>
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<td>For every hotel</td>
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<td>For every factory</td>
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<td>For every amusement park</td>
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<td>For every tourist establishment</td>
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<td>For any other premises or place not mentioned above</td>
<td>£500.</td>
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</table>

(2) The Council may exempt payment of fees for the issue of a licence in respect of certain businesses, handicrafts, industries, occupations, trades or commerce.

Chapter 2 – Licences to practise or carry on a profession, business or work and fees payable

227.- (1) Every person who, within the Community area, wishes to carry on or practise any profession, business, trade or other work shall upon application obtain every year a permit from the Council and pay fees in accordance with the following scales as may be determined by the Council by Public Notification in each case.
Annual licences:

(a) Salaried persons whose annual emoluments fluctuate –

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**Annual Fee not exceeding £**

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(b) Tradesmen working on their own account

c) Professional people who carry on a free vocation such as doctors, lawyers, architects, engineers, business people, industrialists and business people working as individuals

d) Limited liability companies which carry on insurance, shipping, air or banking businesses and other commercial business and finance organisations

e) Limited liability companies which do not fall under paragraph (d) above –

(i) Private companies – whether local or foreign and whether controlled by foreigners or not –

(aa) with issued share capital up to £5,000 or a turnover up to £50,000 a year or with a number of employees up to 5

(bb) with issued share capital up to £5,000 to £10,000 or a turnover from £50,001 to £100,000 a year or with a number of employees from 6 to 10

(cc) with issued share capital over £10,000 or a turnover exceeding £100,000 or a number of employees in excess of 10

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Provided that if any private company falls within more than one category it shall be classified into the category in respect of which the higher fee is payable;

(ii) Public companies, whether local or foreign and whether controlled by foreigners or not

Provided that for the purposes of this Part, the Cyprus Electricity Authority, the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority, the Cyprus Grain Commission and Water Boards shall be deemed and classified as public limited companies.

(f) General or limited companies (partnerships)

(aa) with a turnover up to £50,000 a year or with a number of employees up to 5

(bb) with a turnover from £50,001 to £100,000 a year or a number of employees from 6 to 10

(cc) with issued share capital over £10,000 or a turnover exceeding £100,000 or a number of employees over 10

(g) Offshore companies

(h) Co-operative Societies

(i) Other persons or corporate bodies not falling within any of the above categories

Half-yearly licences shall pay one half of the above fees.

(2) When the prescribed fees have been paid to the Council, the Council shall ensure that the applicant’s name be entered in a register which shall be kept for these purposes (called Register for Professional Licences) and shall issue the licence.

(3) Every employer who carries on any work or business, or trade or profession within the Community area shall, within one month from the 1st January in every year forward to the Council a list showing all persons employed by him which shall include the name, identity card number, the address and the emoluments of the persons employed; and where employment of any person or persons has taken place after the 1st of January he shall within one month of such employment forward to the Council the name, identity card number, address and the total emoluments of the employed persons.

(4) Every affected employer shall, if so requested by the Council, deduct from the emoluments of any person employed by him the fee imposed by the Council upon such person under the provisions of this Bye-law and forward the sum so deducted to the Council within the time limit determined by the Council.

(5) Every affected employer who –
(a) refuses, neglects or fails to forward to the Council the required information mentioned in paragraph (2) above within the prescribed period; or

(b) provides false information or particulars; or

(c) does not deduct or forward to the Council the fee imposed as prescribed in paragraph (4) above shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable if convicted to a fine not exceeding £450 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months or to both such penalties.

(6) In the written notices served on every person for the payment of the fee determined by the Council the amount of the fee payable shall be recorded.

(7) If any person fails to submit an application for a licence to the Council as provided in paragraph (1) of this Bye-law within a month of the date on which he commenced or re-commenced carrying on any business, occupation, work or trade, the Council without prejudice of the criminal liability of the person who failed to do so, may determine the fees payable by such person and shall enter his name in the register of professional or trade licences.

(8) The form of licence shall be prescribed by the Council from time to time.

(9) The licence shall be annual and shall expire on 31st December or half-yearly and expire on 30th June or 31st December immediately following its issue.

(10) Any person who carries on within the Community area any business, calling, work or trade without—

(a) submitting an application for a licence within a month of the date when he commenced or re-commenced carrying on a business etc; or

(b) submitting an application for renewal of a licence within a month from the expiration of the previous licence granted to him,

shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £500.

(11) Any person who is required under this Bye-law to have a licence relating to his business, calling, work or trade who—

(a) refuses or fails to produce a licence when so requested by any Police Officer or officer of the Council; or

(b) leases or lends his licence to any other person; or

(c) while he does not have a licence, produces or uses any document with intent to persuade that he is in possession of such a licence shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £500.

Chapter 3 – Annual contributions towards community services

228. Every occupier of property lying within the Community area shall pay annually a contribution towards the community services provided which shall not exceed £500.
229. The Council shall until the 30th of June prepare a list (hereinafter referred to as the “Occupiers List”) which shall show the name, occupation and the place of residence of every occupier and the annual contribution assessed upon him. The occupiers list shall be dated and signed by the Chairman.

230. Copies of the occupiers list certified and dated by the Chairman under his signature shall be notified by him or he shall ensure that they are notified by Public Notification.

231. Every occupier of property lying in the Community area whose name appears in the occupiers list shall pay until the 31st day of December to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Council the annual contribution assessed upon him.

232. The Council may, upon application or at its own discretion exempt on the grounds of poverty any person whose name appears on the occupiers list from the payment of the annual contribution towards community services.

Chapter 4 – Rates for premises or other immovable property

233.-(1) There shall be paid every year by the owner of any premises or other immovable property lying within the Community area which are let or leased during the year or any part thereof a fee not exceeding 5% of the rent collected every year.

(2) There shall be paid every year by the owner of any premises or other immovable property lying within the Community area which are let or leased and used as a hotel, boarding house, hostel or organised apartments or camping sites during the year or part thereof a fee not exceeding 5% of the rent collected every year.

234. The fees prescribed in this Chapter shall be payable until the 31st December and shall be paid to the person authorised by the Council for this purpose.

235. Nothing contained in this Chapter shall apply to any building let or used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

Chapter 5 – Hotels and fees for overnight stay

236.- (1) Every person who is licensed to operate a hotel in the Community area shall keep a special register in which the following particulars shall be entered –

(a) the full name and surname of every person staying in the hotel;

(b) his age;

(c) the time of his arrival; and

(d) the time of his departure.

(2) The particulars under (a), (b) and (c) of the previous paragraph shall be entered immediately after the arrival of the person at the hotel. The entry for (d) shall be made immediately after the departure of the person from the hotel.

(3) The person in whose name a licence has been granted to operate a hotel or the hotel manager or the person in whose charge the special register is kept shall place such register at the disposal of any officer of the Council duly authorised for the purpose by the Council for audit during reasonable hours.
Following a written demand by the Council, the person to whom a licence has been granted to operate the hotel or the hotel manager or the person in whose charge the special register is kept shall, within 24 hours of such demand, supply the Council without payment true copies of such register.

237.-(1) The manager or person in charge of any hotel, tourist apartment, boarding house, or hostel in the Community area shall pay for every person over 12 years of age who stays or is resident therein for every night a fee to be determined by the Council by Public Notification from time to time not exceeding the following fees—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee not exceeding cents</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) 5 star hotels</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) 4 star hotels</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) 3 star hotels</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) 2 star hotels</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) 1 star hotels</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Hotels without stars and hostels</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Luxury organised apartments</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii) Organised apartments</td>
<td>A Class 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ix) Organised apartments</td>
<td>B Class 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(x) Organised apartments</td>
<td>C Class 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xi) Tourist apartments</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xii) Luxury tourist villas</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xiii) Tourist villas</td>
<td>A Class 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xiv) Tourist villas</td>
<td>B Class 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xv) Tourist villas</td>
<td>C Class 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xvi) Tourist villages</td>
<td>A Class 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xvii) Tourist villages</td>
<td>B Class 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xviii) Boarding houses</td>
<td>A Class 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xix) Boarding houses</td>
<td>B Class 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xx) Boarding houses</td>
<td>C Class 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xxi) Tourist camping sites</td>
<td>A Class 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xxii) Tourist camping sites</td>
<td>B Class 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xxiii) Furnished (isolated) apartments</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The fees prescribed in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be paid to the Council within a month, with regard to the fees of the previous month, otherwise the fees due shall be increased by 25%.
PART VII - FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

238.- (1)(a) Any officer of the Council who collects money on behalf of the Council shall immediately hand a receipt to the person making the payment and the forms of receipt shall be prescribed by the Council. If the payment concerns the issue of any licence or permit the amount so paid shall also be stated on the licence or permit.

(b) Any person making a payment as provided in subparagraph (a) above shall demand the issue of a receipt as provided in subparagraph (a) and shall refuse payment unless a receipt has been issued.

(2) Notices for the payment of any fees, rates or other dues under these Bye-laws shall be served as provided by section 154 of the Ordinance.

239.- (1) The Council shall by resolution determine the bank or banks where the Council keep an account or accounts and shall authorise the Chairman to sign the requisite documents for the opening of the account.

(2) The conditions concerning the opening, maintenance and movement of the account shall be the normal conditions laid down by the bank when the account is opened, always subject to the provisions of the Ordinance.

(3) The Council may also by resolution close any account or transfer any account from one bank to another bank.

(4) An account may also be kept with any co-operative society or co-operative bank where normal banking practices are followed.

PART VII – ADMINISTRATIVE AND CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

240. Whenever in these Bye-laws it is provided that any goods or articles are liable to be seized the following provisions shall apply, subject to any other special provisions –

(a) The goods or articles shall be seized by the appropriate officer of the Council following directions by the Chief Medical Officer or other appropriate officer of the Republic;

(b) Any goods or articles seized may be either destroyed by officers of the Council or kept in order to be used as evidence in any likely criminal proceedings;

(c) No damages shall be paid in respect of goods or articles seized in accordance with these Bye-laws.

241.- (1) Subject to the provisions of Bye-law 9 of these Bye-laws, any person who contravenes any of these Bye-laws shall be liable, unless otherwise provided in these Bye-laws, to a fine not exceeding £125, or where there is a continuing contravention of any of these Bye-laws, to a fine not exceeding £25 for each day while such contravention continues.

(2) The Court may, in addition to any other penalty, order the seizure in favour of the Council of any goods or articles in relation to which the contravention has been committed.
242. The Chief Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector or the Official Veterinarian or any officer of the Council who acts on their authority may serve on any owner, lessee, occupier, any person in charge of any premises or person working in any premises where any work or business is carried on in contravention of any of these Bye-laws, a notice which relates to the contravention and the measures which are required to be taken by the person to whom the notice is addressed for the lifting of the contravention and lays down the time limit within which such measures shall be taken:

Provided that the non-service of such notices shall not prevent any Court proceedings for any contravention of these Bye-laws.
Notice under Bye-law 72(1)(b) of the Administration of Local Affairs (General) Bye-laws of the Community Council of Akrotiri

To

..........................................................................................................................

(Owner, occupier or person in charge)

of

..........................................................................................................................

(Address)

You are hereby called upon, within ......................... from this date, to carry out the following measures to the above premises in the public health interest.

..........................................................................................................................

..........................................................................................................................

..........................................................................................................................

Date .................................

................................................

Chairman
Notice under Bye-law 145 of the Administration of Local Affairs (General) Bye-laws of the Community Council of Akrotiri

To ...........................................................................................................

(Owner, occupier or person in charge)

of ...........................................................................................................

(Address)

You are hereby called upon, within .................. from this date, to carry out the following measures to the above premises in the interests of public safety.

...........................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................

Date ..........................

.................................................................

Chairman
Application to place an advertisement on the Council’s hoarding

To the Community Council of Akrotiri:

I, the undersigned ............... of ................................

apply for the grant of an advertisement permit on the advertisement hoarding of the Council/or the hoarding erected by arrangement with the Council.

Type of advertisement ..............................................................

Dimensions .............................................................................

Period ......................................................................................

Other particulars .....................................................................

Date .................................................................

Applicant .................................................................
Permission to display advertisements on the hoarding of the Akrotiri Community Council

Permission is hereby granted to ................................................ to exhibit on the advertisement hoarding of the Council/on the hoarding erected by arrangement with the Council which is located at ................................................ the following advertisement.

Type of advertisement ..............................................................
Dimensions ..............................................................................
Period ......................................................................................
Maintenance conditions .........................................................
Other particulars .....................................................................
This permit expires on .............................................................
Fees paid...................................................................................

Date .................................................................

.................................................................
Chairman
Application for permission to use the Community Stadium of Akrotiri

Date ........................................

1. Applicant .................................................................

2. Capacity of applicant ................................................

3. Person or persons nominated by applicant as being responsible to represent applicant .................................................................

4. Address of applicant ................................................

5. Certificate of lawful registration of applicant (in the case of a corporate body) .................................................................

6. Federation/Confederation to which applicant belongs ......

7. Purpose of using community stadium ..........................

8. Period for which applicant asks for use of community stadium (e.g. for one year, for six months, for 3 months, for one month) from ................................................ until ................................................ (or for one day).

9. Hours during the day when applicant asks for the use of the community stadium during the period which is likely to be given permission of use .................................................................

10. Responsible declaration to be made by applicant (in the case of a corporate body the declaration must be signed by the persons who under the law are entitled to represent applicant).

/Responsible Declaration (next page)
Responsible Declaration

We hereby undertake in the event of permission being given by the Community Council of Akrotiri for the use of the community stadium to comply with and observe both we and the organisation we represent, the terms and conditions, requirements and prohibitions of the permit to be granted to ........................................ and moreover we undertake to comply with and observe both the relevant Bye-laws of the Council relating to the stadium and the directions of the Council and its Secretary. Finally, we undertake personally and jointly with the applicant to compensate the Council for any damage, loss or destruction which may be caused to the stadium or its installations during the period which the stadium will be used by the applicant or by us on behalf of the applicant.

11. Other particulars and information ........................................

................................................................................................
................................................................................................
................................................................................................

(Seal) ........................................................

(Signed) ..............................................

Applicant
Application for Erection of Advertisement at Work Points

To the Community Council of Akrotiri.

I, the undersigned ...................... of ..............................................

[Application details]

Business/calling/trade/work ..............................................................
Period ..............................................................................................
Other particulars (if available) ...........................................................
Date ....................................................................................................

Applicant .................................................................

For use by the Council

Approved absolutely / under the conditions below (relating to display and normal maintenance and/or alterations) (the reasons for imposing conditions and/or alterations must be stated)

Rejected on the following grounds
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................

Date ..................................................

Chairman
SCHEDULE I

FORM C

(Bye-law 151(1))

Application or permission to erect a private hoarding

(To be submitted in duplicate)

To the Community Council of Akrotiri.

I, the undersigned ................................ of ................................ apply for permission to erect a private hoarding as shown on the attached plans and the Land Registry Survey Plans for the display of advertisement/s.

Period

Other particulars (if available)

Date

Applicant ........................................

For use by the Council

Approved absolutely / under the conditions below (relating to the normal display and regular maintenance and/or alterations (the reasons for imposing conditions and/or alterations must be stated).

Rejected on the following grounds

.............................................

.............................................

.............................................

.............................................

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.............................................

.............................................

.............................................

.............................................

.............................................

Chairman

Fee paid ........................................

Date ........................................
Fees payable for the display of advertisements

The following fees shall be paid to the Council by every person to whom a permit or authorisation is granted, whether absolutely or under conditions, for the placing of advertisements on the Council's hoardings under Bye-law 151 –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Up to</th>
<th>£ cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) For one week or less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Advertisement not exceeding 2 sq. metres</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) For every sq. metre beyond 2 sq. metres</td>
<td>£1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The following fees shall be payable to the Council by every person to whom permission is granted, whether absolutely or under conditions for the erection of a private advertisement hoarding under Bye-law 152 and 153 –

(i) Where the private hoarding will be used for the display of an illuminated advertisement:
   (aa) For 2 sq. metres or part thereof | £20 annually |
   (bb) For every additional sq. metre beyond 2 sq. metres | £5 annually |

(ii) When the private hoarding will be used for the display of a non-illuminated advertisement:
   (aa) For 2 sq. metres or part thereof | £15 annually |
   (bb) For every additional sq. metre beyond 2 sq. metres | £5 annually |

(c) For hoardings whose surface is used for projection by mechanical means or otherwise for exhibition of various illuminated or non-illuminated advertisements, the Council may at its discretion impose an amount not exceeding £50 annually.

The above bye-laws have been made with my approval.
Dated this 30th day of September 2002.

D.J. BONNER,
Chief Officer,
Sovereign Base Areas.

(109/6)