



**SUPPLEMENT No. 3**  
TO  
**THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3631 OF 2ND JULY, 1952.**  
**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.**

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**No. 263. THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.**  
CAP. 216 AND LAW 14 OF 1951.

RULES MADE UNDER SECTIONS 33 (1) AND 34 (1).

A. B. WRIGHT,  
*Governor.*

In exercise of the powers vested in me by sections 33 (1) and 34 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Law, I, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1952.
2. The summary required under section 15 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Law, shall be given in English, Greek and Turkish and shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto.
3. On or before the 15th day of January in every year, every employer shall make a return to the Commissioner of Labour in the form set out in the Second Schedule hereto containing the particulars therein set out, in respect of the preceding twelve months ending on the 31st day of December, in every year.
4. The Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1944, are hereby revoked.

*Gazette:*  
*Suppl. No. 3:*  
*30.3.1944*

FIRST SCHEDULE.  
SUMMARY—(Rule 2).

*The Workmen's Compensation Law, Cap. 216 and Law 14 of 1951.*

SUMMARY UNDER SECTION 15 (1).

Any workman in this establishment who suffers personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment is entitled to claim compensation from his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Law, unless:—

- (a) the injury incapacitates him for less than four days;
- (b) the accident was due to his own serious and wilful misconduct;
- (c) the workman, killed or incapacitated, has deceived his employer by representing to him that he was not at the time suffering or had not previously suffered from the same or a similar injury when he was so suffering or had previously so suffered;
- (d) the workman received a salary of more than £400 a year;
- (e) the work is of a casual nature not connected with the employer's trade;

- (f) he is a member of the employer's family ;
- (g) he is engaged in agriculture, but not employed in connection with a prime mover or power-driven machinery ;
- (h) he is a domestic servant, employed in private dwelling houses.

In order that a workman or his dependants may obtain compensation it is essential that notice of the accident should be given to the employer as soon as possible after it happens and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured and that application therefor should be made within six months from the occurrence of the accident or death. Such notice may be given either orally or in writing, to the employer himself or to the foreman or other official under whom the workman is working or any other person the employer may indicate for this purpose. The notice, if in writing, may be given by delivering or sending it by post by registered letter addressed to the employer or to\*.....  
 (\*insert description of other person to whom notice may be given). The notice must state the name and address of the person injured, the date of the accident, and the cause of the injury. The workman must supply the employer, if requested, with any further particulars he may reasonably require.

When the death of a workman from any cause is brought to the notice or comes to the knowledge of the employer he shall as soon as possible give notice thereof to the Commissioner of Labour stating the circumstances of the death if known to him.

When a workman has given notice, the employer may, if he wishes, within seven days require the workman to be examined by any doctor at any reasonable time and place. No fee may be charged to the workman for such examination. If the workman is receiving periodical payments for temporary incapacity he may be required to report to the doctor at reasonable intervals. He may, if he wishes, have his own doctor present at such an examination. If he does not employ his own doctor he must submit to any medical treatment prescribed by the employer's doctor free of charge. Failure to comply with these requirements may involve loss of compensation.

When an injury is suffered as a result of the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer or some other person for whom he is responsible, then the workman can recover damages under the Civil Wrongs Law (Cap. 9). But workmen cannot recover judgment both under that Law and this Law and if they do so under the Civil Wrongs Law they lose their rights under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Similarly if they obtain judgment under the Workmen's Compensation Law they cannot afterwards bring proceedings under any other Law.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE.

#### RETURNS BY EMPLOYERS—(Rule 3).

*The Workmen's Compensation Law, Cap. 216 and Law 14 of 1951.*

#### ANNUAL RETURN BY EMPLOYERS UNDER SECTION 33 (1).

Name of employer.....  
 Address .....

Town or Village .....

Trade or industry.....

Average daily number of persons employed during the year ended 31st December, 195..... ; .....

	Number of persons involved	Compensation paid during 195.... for Accidents :				Number of cases not settled by 31.12.5....
		Not settled by 31.12.5....		Occurred during the year ended 31.12.5....		
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Number of accidents causing :—						
(a) Temporary disablement for more than 3 days . . . . .						
(b) Permanent partial incapacity . . . . .						
(c) Permanent total incapacity . . . . .						
(d) Death . . . . .						
Totals . . . . .						

## ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS BY CAUSE.

Cause and description of accidents*	Temporary disablement	Permanent partial incapacity	Permanent total incapacity	Death	Total

\* Give a brief description of the various causes of accidents, e.g. falling, injury by belt, explosion of boiler, etc., showing in the next columns the number of accidents attributable to each cause. Please also describe the part of the body injured.

Date.....

Signature.....

Made this 30th day of June, 1952.

I. M. G. WILLIAMS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

(M.P. 705/43.)