

REPUBLIC



OF CYPRUS

40 of 1969
52 of 1970
17 of 1973
34 of 1974
28 of 1985
42(I) of 1993
80(I) of 1995
16(I) of 1999
68(I) of 1999
91(I) of 2000
170(I) of 2000
152(I) of 2005
9(I) of 2014.

THE HOTELS AND TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS LAWS

1969 TO 2014

(English translation and consolidation)

Office of the Law Commissioner

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THE HOTELS AND TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS LAWS, 1969 TO 2014

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**A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND
OPERATION OF HOTELS AND OTHER TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS AND
OTHER RELATED MATTERS**

40 of 1969
52 of 1970
17 of 1973
34 of 1974
28 of 1985
42 (I) of 1993
80 (I) of 1995
16 (I) of 1999
68 (I) of 1999¹
91 (I) of 2000
170 (I) of 2000
152 (I) of 2005²
9(I)/2014.

PART I- PRELIMINARY

- Short title. **1.** This Law may be cited as the Hotels and Tourist Establishments Laws, 1969 to 2014.
- Interpretation. **2.** In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires-
- «Board of Directors» means the Board of Directors of the Organisation;
- «Committee» means the Committee set up under section 6;
- «Director – General» means the Director – General of the Organisation;
- «Hotel», «hotel unit», or «hotel premises» mean premises providing by way of business and on payment to the persons visiting the same temporary sleeping accommodation with or without food, and possibly entertainment;
- «Minister» means the Minister of Commerce and Industry;
- 2 of 9(I)/2014. «MTD» means the Mixed Tourist Developments, where on the same land, but on a development separate from the hotel and out of the building of the hotel unit, privately owned self-contained housing units, such as villas/houses, bungalows, or apartments and or other permissible uses, co-exist with the hotel unit in a collective ownership development with communal areas and which may be created or operate, in accordance with the terms and conditions referred to in a relevant Policy announced by the Board of Directors;
- «Organisation» means the Cyprus Tourism Organisation (CTO) established under the Cyprus Tourism Organisation Law, and until its establishment, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
- «Regulations» means regulations made under this Law;
- «Tourist Establishment» means premises or organised space, other than hotel, providing by way of business sleeping accommodation or facilities for camping with adequate amenities.

PART II - HOTELS

- Types of Hotels. **3.-(1)** Hotels or hotel units shall be sub-divided into-
- (a) hotels,
(b) motels,
(c) groups of bungalows,
(d) traditional buildings, and
- 2(a) of 42(I)/93.

¹ See Note at the end of the text.

² See Note at the end of the text.

(e) any other hotel premises as may be prescribed.

2 of 28/85.

(2) A hotel shall be hotel premises erected as a single self-contained main building or more buildings constituting a centralised whole in a centralised space, specially erected or converted for the purpose, having a unified functional organisation including the spaces, furniture, equipment and installations appropriate to the class in which it is classified as hereinafter prescribed under the provisions of this Law and the Regulations made thereunder.

(3) A motel shall be hotel premises situated outside a residential area, or on the outskirts thereof, consisting of one or, usually, more main buildings constituting a centralised whole, in a centralised space, having in other respects the characteristics specified in subsection (2), and aiming, principally, at serving people travelling by car.

(4) A bungalow hotel shall be hotel premises consisting in whole or in part of a group of detached bungalows erected at a distance from each other in a centralised space, serving through one or more central buildings provided with the indispensable common parts and ancillary spaces, having in other respects, the characteristics mentioned in subsection (2).

2(b) of 42(I)/93.

(5) A traditional building shall be hotel premises housed in a self-contained building or part of a building which is declared to be preserved by virtue of section 38 of the Town and Country Planning legislation or the Antiquities Law or is designated as such by the Board of Directors on an application by the owner, and is arranged appropriately so as to provide by way of trade and on remuneration, temporary accommodation and possibly food to customers. The terms and conditions for the operation of these establishments may be prescribed by regulations or circular directions of the Organisation.

90 of 1972
56 of 1982
7 of 1990
28 of 1991
91(I) of 1992
55(I) of 1993
72(I) of 1998
59(I) of 1999
142(I) of 1999
241(I) of 2002
29(I) of 2005
135(I) of 2006
11(I) of 2007
46(I) of 2011
76(I) of 2011
130(I) of 2011
164(I) of 2011
33(I) of 2012
110(I) of 2012.
Cap. 31.
48 of 1964
32 of 1973
91(I) of 1995
4(I) of 1996
33(I) of 1997
120(I) of 2005
41(I) of 2006
103(I) of 2012.

Classes of Hotels.
3 of 28/85
3(a) of 42(I)/93
3(b) of 42(I)/93.

4.-(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) hotels shall be classified as follows:

Hotels, motels and bungalows as:

- (i) 5 star (*****)
- (ii) 4 star (****)
- (iii) 3 star (***)
- (iv) 2 star (**)
- (v) 1 star (*)

(2) A hotel shall be classified in one of the classes referred to in subsection (1) if it complies with the conditions prescribed for such class as regards position, appearance, number of beds, building lay-out, value and quality of construction, technical finish, furniture,

equipment, staff, perfect functional organisation and, in general, services and amenities provided.

2 of 170(I)/2000.

(3) (*Repealed*).

Supervision of construction of hotels.

5.-(1) The study (specifications) and plans of newly-built or converted buildings intended to house hotels as well as every subsequent alteration, addition or extension thereof, shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and be in conformity with the conditions prescribed for the class contemplated.

4 of 28/85
4 of 42(I)/93.

(2) (i) Before the submission of the study (specifications) and plans of new hotels or the extension of existing hotels which involves a variation of the area and dimensions of the original site, the applicant shall apply to the Organisation to obtain a certificate of suitability of the site to be developed, which must satisfy the terms and conditions set out in the Regulations.

(ii) Upon the issue of the certificate of suitability the Organisation may impose conditions for the purpose of securing the balanced development within the framework of the Regulations and the Government tourist policy prescribed from time to time.

(iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Law, the study (specifications) and plans of hotels shall, before their submission to the appropriate authority for obtaining a building permit, be submitted, together with the prescribed fee, for inspection to the Organization which shall consider whether they have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

(iv) Before inspecting the plans, the Organisation may impose any amendments to the study (specifications) and plans it considers appropriate by reason of the special circumstances, the position and the special features of the site in conjunction with the intended class:

Provided that, the Organisation may reject any plans, which in its opinion are not in line with the landscape or in harmony with the environment and the character of the region.

(3) The inspection by the Organisation of the study (specifications) and plans of the hotel shall be an indispensable prerequisite for granting the building permit but this will not preclude the appropriate authority from exercising the control which lies within its competence. Subject to the provisions of the Regulations relating to matters of town and country planning, the legislation in force for the time being relating to town and country planning shall apply in full as respects hotel buildings.

2 of 17/73.

(4) The approval by the Organisation of the study (specifications) and plans of the hotel shall be valid for a period of one year from the communication to the interested person of the relevant decision of the Committee or, in case of a hierarchical recourse, the decision of the Board of Directors, unless such approval is renewed by the Organisation. The grant of a building permit shall be prohibited after the expiration of that period unless the interested person submitted his application for such permit before the expiration of such period:

Provided that, any approval of the study (specifications) and plans of the hotel granted before the coming into operation of this subsection shall be deemed to have expired one year after the coming into operation thereof.

Power of Council of Ministers to prescribe areas for hotel development.
5 of 28/85.

5A. The Council of Ministers shall have power to prescribe areas within which there shall be regulated the type, category, class and total capacity of hotel development, taking into consideration all the circumstances prevailing in each area, as well as the town planning principles which govern the regulation and control of the development in the area, the

promotion of hotel development and the satisfaction of the tourist needs of the area for the general benefit of the Republic.

Committee.
2 of 52/70.

3 of 17/73.

3(a) of
170(I)/2000.

6.-(1) For the purpose of the inspection of the study (specifications) and plans by the Organisation, referred to in the preceding section, the Minister shall appoint a Committee composed of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Director-General, an officer of the Organisation, a representative of the Ministry of Communications and Works, a representative of the Ministry of Health, an architect representing the Association of Architects and Civil Engineers, two representatives of the Hoteliers' Association and up to five persons appointed by the Minister, having special knowledge in, or appropriate experience of the hotel industry or having, in any other subject, special knowledge or experience which would be useful to the Committee in the exercise of its functions.

(2) All members of the Committee, other than the *ex-officio* members thereof, shall be appointed by the Minister on such terms and for such period as may be fixed in their instrument of appointment.

(3) The Organisation shall pay to the Chairman and the members of the Committee such remuneration or allowance as may be approved by the Minister from time to time.

(4) The Committee shall be summoned from time to time by the Chairman who will preside over its meetings. In case the Chairman is absent or unable to attend, the Committee shall be summoned by the Director-General or another member of the Committee named by the Minister, and the meetings shall be presided over by one of the members present who shall be nominated by them by vote. The subjects laid before the Committee shall be proposed by the Director-General on the basis of an agenda prepared by the person summoning the Committee, and the decisions taken by the Committee shall be binding on the Organisation.

3(b) of
170(I)/2000.

(5) The Committee shall constitute a quorum if seven members thereof are present, and decisions shall be taken by majority; in the event of an equality of votes, the person presiding over the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

(6) Where a vacancy exists in the office of any member of the Committee, it shall be filled as provided in subsections (1) and (2). The validity of any decision or act of the Committee shall not be questioned by reason of the fact that a vacancy exists in its membership.

(7) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the Committee shall regulate all matters concerning the summoning of its meetings, the procedure to be followed thereat, the keeping of minutes, and, in general, its functioning.

(8) A hierarchical recourse against a decision of the Committee shall lie to the Board of Directors, by the person who applied for the inspection where his interests are prejudiced by such decision. This right may be exercised within a period of fifteen days from the date of the communication to him of the relevant decision. The Director-General has the same right of recourse within a period of fifteen days from the date when the decision of the Committee was given. Such recourse shall be examined by the Board of Directors at a special meeting presided over by the Minister and its decision thereon shall be final.

Classification of
hotels.

7.-(1) The classification of hotels shall be made by the Board of Directors in the prescribed manner and according to the prescribed procedure.

(2) The classification shall be renewed every two years in accordance with the prescribed procedure, following a check as to the concurrence of the conditions laid down in the Regulations.

(3) Where it is made to appear in the prescribed manner that the hotel is being inadequately maintained, furnished, equipped, or staffed, or that it is being kept with neglect, or that the matters taken into consideration for its classification are absent, there shall take place a re-classification in the appropriate lower class or, in serious cases, there shall be no classification:

Provided that, the Board of Directors shall, before proceeding with any re-classification or taking any decision, fix a reasonable time for the remedying of the defects or contraventions ascertained.

(4) Where it is made to appear in the prescribed manner that important improvements have been effected to the structural and mechanical condition of the hotel, together with a corresponding improvement in its furniture, equipment, staffing and functioning, subject to the conditions of the Regulations, the hotel may be re-classified in a higher class.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, upon the reasoned, written proposal of the Director-General, there shall take place a re-classification of a hotel before the lapse of two years.

6 of 28/85.

(6) In case of re-classification of any hotel the prices applicable thereto shall be the prices in force for the new class.

(7) The classification of a hotel shall be a pre-requisite for the grant of a licence for its operation in accordance with section 8.

Licences for the operation of hotel.

8.(1) The licence for the operation of a hotel shall be issued by the Board of Directors in accordance with the prescribed forms, conditions and procedure, on payment of the prescribed fee to be fixed by Regulations according to the classification of the hotel and the period of its operation.

(2) The document of the licence for the operation of a hotel shall be posted up in a frame in a conspicuous place in the Manager's Office or in the reception hall of the hotel.

(3) The licence for the operation of a hotel shall be revoked in the case of-

- (a) definite cessation of its business operations;
- (b) non-renewal of the classification in accordance with subsection (2) of section 7;
- (c) serious continuous contraventions of the provisions of this Law or of the Regulations:

Provided that, the Board of Directors, before revoking the licence for the operation of a hotel under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, shall fix a reasonable time for the remedying of the omissions, defects or contraventions ascertained.

(4) The Organisation shall keep a Register in which there shall be entered the licences for the operation of hotels and the transfers thereof. Every transfer of a licence shall be declared within one month to the Organisation for the relevant entry.

Name of hotel.

9.(1) Subject to the provisions of any other Law in force, every hotel shall have its own name which shall be the one recognized by the licence for the operation of the hotel:

Provided that, the Board of Directors may not approve any name which would in its discretion, be inappropriate to the type, size, class and generally the characteristics of the

hotel or which would confuse it with any other hotel in operation:

Provided further that, no name shall contain the words «Great» or «Tourist Hotel» or «Palace» or words with the same meaning, unless the hotel in question possesses exceptional prerequisites as regards size, degree of luxury and other qualities, which justify distinction by such words.

(2) The right of ownership and use over the name in the Republic shall vest in the owner of the hotel business and upon its transfer the right over the name shall also be transferred. Whenever the operation of the hotel business shall be suspended, the owner of the name shall preserve his rights over it for a period of two years during which he may use the said name again for the same, or where it has finally ceased to function as a hotel, for another hotel with like qualities in the same town, place or area, subject to the approval of the Organisation:

7 of 28/85.

Provided that, the rights over the name of a hotel without star or a lodging-house shall be lost upon the discontinuance of the operation of such hotel or lodging house.

(3) The name of the hotel shall be displayed in a conspicuous place on the outside of the hotel in the language in which it has been recognized in the licence and in one other language of those prevalent in the tourist trade.

(4) Every person who uses the name of a hotel in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding eight euros* for each day of the duration of the offence.

Hotel prices.
3 of 9(I)/2014.

10.-(1) The prices charged for the services rendered by hotels and/or apartments and/or tourist villas falling under the cases of MTD businesses, as regards accommodation and the consumption of the main and secondary meals shall be fixed in respect of a yearly period commencing on the 1st January of each year, unless the Organisation shall fix another period, and shall remain stable during the said period:

Provided that, the Board of Directors may allow, in the case of unforeseen circumstances which materially affect the hotel industry, an alteration of the prices fixed during the annual period either in respect of all hotels or in respect of those of a specific category or class.

(2) The prices shall be fixed by each business, on the basis of the prescribed criteria in respect of each room or suite or group thereof and may vary according to the characteristics of each and shall be posted up in a price list prominently in each room. A complete price list shall be displayed prominently in the reception hall:

Provided that, the obligation to take breakfast or the meals shall be arranged only with the prior approval of the Board of Directors.

The prices may vary in respect of each season.

(3) When the prices are fixed by each hotel business they shall be notified to the Organisation at least six months before the commencement of the period for which they have been fixed.

* P.I. 312/2007 issued pursuant to section 9(1) of the Adoption of the Euro Law, 2007 (L. 33(I)/2007, as amended).

(4) By resolution of the Board of Directors approved by the Minister, the fixed prices may be restricted within extreme limits, maximum or minimum, or both, for each type of hotel premises or class referred to in subsection (1) of section 3, and this shall be notified to the hotels at least two months before the commencement of the period in respect of which the prices are fixed. The stable prices of hotels shall be fixed within these extreme limits.

(5) The Board of Directors may, by its own resolution, prescribe a uniform type of bill for all hotels according to type or class.

5(a) of 42(I)/93.

(6) By resolution of the Board of Directors, approved by the Minister, the imposition of compulsory discounts shall be allowed.

2 of 152(I) of 2005.²

(7) *Repealed.*

Payment of percentage. 3 of 152(I) of 2005.²

10A. *Repealed.*

Circular directions. 8 of 28/85 4 of 170(I)/2000 4 of 9 (I)/2014.

10B.-(1) The number of choice of main course meals offered by each hotel, as well as their variety, may be prescribed by the Organisation by circular directions thereof, depending on the class of each hotel, after consultation with the professional associations.

(2) The Organisation may, after consultation with the professional associations, by circular directions thereof, prescribe the minimum standard of services and amenities rendered in accordance with the category and class of a hotel.

(3) The Organisation may, after consultation with the professional associations, by circular directions thereof, prescribe and amend the terms and conditions governing the creation, operation and the manner of application of MTD.

Management. 9 of 28/85 7 of 42(I)/93.

11.-(1) Each hotel shall be in charge of a Manager possessing the qualifications referred to in the following provisions. The management may be exercised by the owner of the business in person, a natural person, if he possesses these qualifications.

(2) The Manager shall be responsible to every authority for the operation of the hotel in accordance with this Law and the Regulations and for the fulfilment by the hotel business of all obligations imposed thereunder. The Manager shall also be responsible for providing customers with services and amenities corresponding to the class in which the hotel has been classified, for its proper maintenance and furnishing, for the proper functioning of its mechanical equipment, and for securing order, peace and decency therein:

5 of 9(I)/2014.

Provided that, in cases of operation of MTD, the responsibilities of the Manager of the hotel set out in this section, shall also extend to the units of MTD for as long as these fall under the management of the hotel.

(3) The Manager of the hotel shall possess the following qualifications:

- (a) as regards hotel units of the class of five and four stars, set out in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), of subsection (1) of section 3, he shall possess a diploma or degree of at least a two year post-secondary course of study in general hotel education from a recognised higher school or college, or other equivalent qualification and at least five years prior service in a managerial position in a hotel of at least three stars;

² See Note at the end of the text.

- (b) (i) as regards the same hotels as hereinabove described of the class of three and two stars with a capacity over 100 beds, he shall possess a diploma or degree of at least a two year post-secondary course in general hotel education, of a hotel or tourist school or other equivalent qualification and at least three years prior service in a responsible position in a hotel;
- (ii) as regards the same hotels as hereinabove described of the class of two stars with a capacity up to 100 beds, he shall possess at least a certificate of hotel or tourist school and at least three years of service in a responsible position in a hotel:

Provided that, paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not apply to hotel managers who on the date of coming into operation of this Law possess the qualifications set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) which are repealed by this section;

- (c) as regards the same hotels as hereinabove provided of the class of one star, he shall at least possess a certificate of studies of a school of secondary or equivalent education, and at least two years prior service as a hotelier or hotel employee;
- (d) as regards all hotel units–
 - (i) besides the official language, he shall have a good knowledge of at least one of the prevailing foreign languages in the tourist trade, as regards hotels belonging to the classes of five, four and three stars, and an elementary knowledge of at least one foreign language in all other cases;
 - (ii) he shall be above 25 years of age;
 - (iii) he shall not have been convicted of theft, conversion, fraud, blackmail, any offence against morality, breach of the laws relating to the protection of currency, smuggling, using or facilitating the use of drugs, or sentenced to a fine exceeding eighty five euros * or to imprisonment for breach of the hotel legislation in force for the time being;
 - (iv) he shall be of a moral standard becoming to the office of manager of a hotel unit.

(4) The appointment of a person to the post of manager shall be made subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, which shall examine the qualifications of the person proposed and assess his ability and experience.

(5) The exercise of the duties of manager by the same person in more than one hotel shall be prohibited, except if the hotels belong to the same owner, are situated in the same tourist district and have a total capacity of up to 150 beds.

(6) The Board of Directors shall have the power not to require the application of the provisions of the present section as regards the academic qualifications, if it is satisfied with the rest of the academic qualifications, experience and ability of the applicant and that due to the special circumstances of the case, it would be reasonable not to require the application of these provisions:

* P.I. 312/2007 issued pursuant to section 9(1) of the Adoption of the Euro Law, 2007 (L. 33(I)/2007, as amended).

Provided that, the provision of this subsection shall not apply in the case of hotels of four and five stars and of hotels of three stars with a capacity over 150 beds.

Staff.

12.-(1) Each hotel shall be bound to engage the staff of various specializations necessary for providing its guests with services of a satisfactory standard and for the general and regular operation thereof.

(2) There shall be prescribed by Regulations the distinction of the staff into specializations, their qualifications, manner of appointment, hours of work and leave from work, rules of conduct, appearance and work, responsibilities, discipline and dismissal and, in general, all matters relating to the labour relations of the staff. There shall likewise be prescribed the charging by the hotelier of a certain percentage on guests' bills by way of service charge in lieu of gratuity or as a charge for service and there shall be regulated the manner of distribution of the service charge amongst the employees:

Official Gazette of
the Republic,
Supplement III (I):
11.2.1965
30.6.1966.

Provided that, until Regulations are made under this section, the Hotels (Conditions of Service) Regulations 1965 and 1966 shall continue to be in force as if they were made under this section.

(3) The following shall be required to observe the provisions of this section—

- (a) the youth hostels operating in Cyprus within the sphere of activities of the International Youth Hostel Federation;
- (b) the hostels operating by holy monasteries, institutions, organisations, clubs and enterprises which are not of a business nature or not clearly of such nature.

Relations with
guests.

13. Subject to the provisions of any other Law in force, the relations between hotel businesses and their guests as well as the obligations undertaken towards one another shall be regulated by the provisions of the Regulations, no deviation therefrom being allowed by means of any private agreement between the interested parties.

Liability of Hotels
and protection
thereof.
10 of 28/85.

14.-(1) (a) The owner of the business shall be liable for any damage to, destruction or loss of property brought into the hotel by any guest who is residing in the hotel and to whom a room has been made available.

For the purposes of this section «property» means the property of the guest, which is at the hotel during his stay therein:

6 of 9(I)/2014.

Provided that, in cases of operation of MTD, the responsibilities of the Manager of the hotel set out in this section shall also extend to the units of MTD for as long as these fall under the management of the hotel.

(b) The liability shall be limited to the equivalent of 3000 gold francs:

8 of 42(I)/93.

Provided that, a gold franc refers to a unit consisting of sixty five and a half milligrams of gold of millesimal fineness nine hundred.

(2) (a) The liability of the owner of the business shall be unlimited where:

- (i) he has received custody of the property;
- (ii) he has refused to receive property which he is bound to receive for safe custody:

Provided that, the owner or the Manager shall be bound to receive securities, money and valuables; he may however refuse to receive any property which is dangerous or, considering

the size or standard of the hotel, is of excessive value or causes nuisance.

(b) The owner of the business or the Manager shall have the right to require that the object shall be in a locked or sealed box.

(3) The owner of the business shall not be liable where the damage, destruction or loss is due:

- (a) to the guest himself or to a visitor, escort or servant of his;
- (b) to force majeure or acts of war;
- (c) to the nature of the object.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection (1), the liability of the owner of the business shall be unlimited where the damage, destruction or loss is due to a voluntary act or omission or negligence on his part or on the part of any person for whose actions he is responsible.

(5) Except in the cases to which the provisions of subsection (4) apply, the guest's claim for damages shall be extinguished if, after discovering the damage, destruction or loss, he delays unjustifiably to inform thereof the owner of the business or the Manager.

(6) Every unilateral notice excluding or diminishing the liability of the owner of the business and which is given or made before the damage, destruction or loss shall be void.

(7) The provisions of this section shall not apply to vehicles, any property left therein or to live animals.

(8) The owner of the business or the Manager shall have the right to detain any property brought into the hotel by the guest, other than that which he or the persons accompanying him wears or wear, for the lawful charges in respect of the stay of the guest or the persons accompanying him in the hotel and for all connected services. He shall be entitled to retain the same after giving notice therefor to the respective local police authority within twenty-four hours. The notice shall contain a short description of the goods retained.

(9) The Manager shall be responsible for any undue retention of goods brought into the hotel.

(10) The Manager shall be under the obligation to cause a summary of the responsibilities of the hotel under this section to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the entrance hall of the hotel and in each room.

15.-(1) Subject to the provisions of any other Law in force, the supervision as to the observance by hotel businesses of the provisions of this Law and the Regulations shall be exercised by the Organisation through its officers.

(2) Every hotelier shall be bound to admit and facilitate in every way the officers authorised by the Organisation for exercising the powers of inspection and supervision conferred on them by this Law.

(3) The Manager of a hotel and every person who in any manner obstructs the Organisation or any person authorised by it in the exercise of the duties conferred on him by this Law shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred seventy euros.*

* P.I. 312/2007 issued pursuant to section 9(1) of the Adoption of the Euro Law, 2007 (L. 33(I)/2007, as amended).

Brochures.
11 of 28/85.

15A.-(1) The owner of a hotel business shall, when asked to do so by the Organisation, submit to the Organisation for approval the outlines of every advertising brochure he intends to circulate relating to his business:

7 of 9(I)/2014.

Provided that, the said obligation shall also apply to the apartments and/or tourist villas, which co-exist with the hotel unit and form part of the MDA.

(2) The voluntary publication in any way by the owner of hotel business of any misleading or false information or particulars relating to his business shall be prohibited.

Loans.

16. The making of loans by the State or by special agencies under its control for the erection of new hotels or tourist establishments or for the extension and improvement of existing ones shall always take place with the prior approval of the Board of Directors. Such approval shall be granted on the written application of the interested persons and shall relate to the usefulness of granting the loan.

5 of 17/73.

PART III. -TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS

Tourist
Establishments.

17. The Tourist Establishments shall be—

- (a) holiday camps;
- (b) camping grounds and car campings;
- (c) hotel apartments and service flats;
- (d) groups of tourist villas;
- (e) tourist villages;
- (f) tourist apartments;
- (g) traditional buildings

6 of 17/73.

12 of 28/85.

9 of 42(I)/93.

Description of
tourist
establishments.

18.-(1) A holiday camp shall mean premises situated outside a residential area consisting of a group of small detached houses of semi-permanent or temporary construction serving through one or more central buildings of permanent construction, provided with the indispensable common parts and ancillary spaces.

(2) A camping ground and car camping shall mean a fenced plot of land situated outside a residential area near a trunk road or in a place of summer resort, provided with methodically arranged grounds for the parking of cars, caravans, or the erection of tents, together with permanent sanitary arrangements, lighting, water supply, organised removal of refuse and a sewage system.

7 of 17/73.

(3) Hotel apartments and service flats shall mean premises consisting of a single building or buildings constituting a centralised whole within a centralised space, with furnished flats of at least two rooms and limited public and ancillary spaces, offering to their customers, by way of trade or business, and on payment of rent for temporary sleeping accommodation services of a limited nature (a concierge, reception, cleanliness):

13(a) of 28/85.

3 of 34/74.

Provided that, in exceptional cases hotel apartments and service flats may consist of one room only to be used both for sleeping and accommodation purposes. The proportion of these flats in relation to the remaining flats of the premises shall be prescribed.

¹ See Note at the end of the text.

13(b) of 28/85
2(a) of 68(I)/99¹.

(4) Tourist villas shall mean a group of at least two self-contained residences constituting a centralised whole within a centralised space. They are erected outside a densely built-up area or on the outskirts thereof, in seaside locations or other summer resorts, are made available by way of trade for temporary residence and on payment of a prescribed rent and provide their guests with services of a limited extent:

2 of 16(I)/99.

Provided that, a detached residence may secure a licence from the Organisation to operate as a tourist villa, provided that—

- (a) it has a swimming pool;
- (b) it has secured a building permit from the appropriate authority;
- (c) it complies with all remaining provisions of the Regulations made in accordance with the provisions of the principal law, except for the provisions which refer to the area of the site and the necessary common and ancillary parts.

2(b) of 68(I)/99.¹

2(c) of 68(I)/99.¹

(4A) For the purposes of subsection (4), the minimum building site area for a detached residence or a group of detached residences shall be prescribed as follows:—

Number of self – contained/ groups of residences	Minimum area of single site for detached residences or group of self-contained residences which shall secure a town planning permit until the 31 st of December 1999	Minimum area of single site for detached residences or a group of self-contained residences which shall secure a building permit after the 31 st of December 1999
1	800 sq.m	1000 sq.m
2	1600 sq.m	2000 sq.m
3	2400 sq.m	3000 sq.m
4	3200 sq.m	4000 sq.m

13 (c) of 28/85
10(a) of 42(I)/93.

(5) Tourist village shall mean premises consisting of a group of ground-floor or two-storey small houses, of permanent construction, constituting a centralised whole in a centralised space, having the necessary common and ancillary parts, shops for supplying guests with food and other goods for daily use and consumption, free spaces and yards as well as athletic grounds, which are made available by way of trade for temporary residence on payment of a prescribed rent and which provide their guests with services of a limited extent.

13(d) of 28/85.

(6) Tourist apartments shall mean a group consisting of at least five apartments in a building of multiple ownership, irrespective of the capacity of the said building, which are made available by way of trade for temporary residence on payment of rent and which fulfil such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations:

Provided that, only non-licensed establishments registered under the Registration of Non-licensed Establishments Law may be classified as tourist apartments.

47 of 1982
79 of 1985
136 of 1988
106(I) of 1998
194(I) of 2002.

¹ See Note at the end of the text.

(7) Traditional building shall mean an establishment housed in a self-contained building or part of a building which is declared to be preserved by virtue of section 38 of the Town and Country Planning legislation or the Antiquities Law or is designated as such by the Board of Directors on the application of the owner and shall be arranged appropriately so as to provide by way of trade and on remuneration, temporary residence and possibly food to customers. The terms and conditions for the operation of these establishments may be prescribed by regulations or circular directions of the Organisation.

10(b) of 42(I)/93.

Classes of Tourist Establishments.
14(a) of 28/85.

19.-(1) The tourist establishments, with the exception of tourist apartments, shall, according to their value and structural quality, the amenities provided and the services rendered, as well as the adequacy of their functional organisation, be distinguished into classes as follows:

- (a) holiday camps, camping grounds and car camping into first and second class;
- (b) hotel apartments and groups of tourist villas into luxury, first, second and third class:

8 of 17/73
14(b) of 28/85.

Provided that, only non-licenced establishments registered under the Registration of Non-Licenced Establishments Law as well as licenced hotel apartments can be classified in the third class for re-classification purposes;

47 of 1982.

- (c) tourist villages into luxury, first and second class.

14(c) of 28/85
5 of 170(I)/2000.

(2) The conditions to be fulfilled by the Tourist Establishments to make them eligible for classification in a particular class provided in subsection (1), shall be prescribed.

Management of Tourist Establishments.

20.-(1) The manager of a tourist establishment must possess the following qualifications:

- (a) (i) in the case of luxury and first class establishments of a capacity over 20 apartments, he shall possess a degree of a two year post-secondary general course of a hotel or tourist school or other equivalent qualification and at least three years prior service in a managerial position in a hotel or tourist establishment and shall have a good knowledge of at least one foreign language;
- (ii) in the case of first class establishments of a capacity up to 20 apartments and second class establishments the capacity of which exceeds thirty apartments, he shall possess at least a certificate of a hotel or tourist school and at least three years prior service in a responsible position in a hotel;
- (iii) in the case of second class establishments of a capacity up to 30 apartments and establishments of the remaining classes, he shall possess a leaving certificate of a six-class secondary school or equivalent education, have a good knowledge of at least one foreign language and at least two years prior service in the tourist profession:

15 of 28/85
11 of 42(I)/93.

Provided that, sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) do not apply to managers of tourist establishments who, on the date of coming into force of this Law, possess the qualifications referred to in the paragraph which is repealed by this section;

- (b) he shall be above twenty-five years of age;
- (c) he shall not have been convicted of theft, conversion, fraud, blackmail, any offence against morality, breach of the laws relating to the protection of currency, smuggling, using or facilitating the use of drugs, or sentenced to a fine exceeding eighty five euros* or to imprisonment for breach of the hotel legislation;

* P.I. 312/2007 issued pursuant to section 9(1) of the Adoption of the Euro Law, 2007 (L. 33(I)/2007, as amended).

(d) he shall be of a moral standard becoming to the office of manager of a hotel unit.

(2) The provisions of subsections (1), (2), (4), (5) and (6) of section 11 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to tourist establishments.

Application of certain sections to Tourist Establishments.
16 of 28/85
12(a) of 42(I)/93.

21. The provisions of subsection (3) of section 4 and of sections 5 to 10B and 12 to 16 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to tourist establishments.

PART IV.- SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Special provisions for the registration and classification of non-licensed Tourist Establishments.
12 (c) of 42(I) of 1993.
3 of 80(I) of 1995.

21A. Notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Law, non-registered establishments which submitted an application to the Organisation within the fixed time limit in accordance with the provisions of section 21A of Law 42(1) of 1993, which is hereby repealed, shall be classified, provided that-

- (a) for this establishment an application for a building permit was submitted to the competent authorities before the 1st December, 1990 and the relevant permit was secured before the 11th August, 1993 or will be secured by the 15th September, 1995 and the existing buildings are in conformity as regards the plot ratio, plot coverage and height, with the building permit;
- (b) the establishment is of a capacity of at least five bedrooms or apartments, in a single, self-contained and independent building or group of buildings which is under a single ownership or administration, irrespective of the ownership of the site;
- (c) on 11th August, 1993 the buildings and other installations of the establishments were complete-
 - (i) into the category of «hotel» or «hotel apartment», as long as there is general concurrence of the provisions of the Hotels and Tourist Establishments (General) Regulations, 1985 or the Hotels and Tourist Establishments (Organised Apartments and Tourist Villas) Regulations, 1974 and 1985, for classification as they are, in one of the classes provided for by sections 4, 18 and 19 of the Law;
 - (ii) notwithstanding the provisions of proviso to subsection (6) of section 18 and of proviso to paragraph (b), of subsection (1), of section 19, into the category of «tourist apartment», as long as, within six months from the notification of the relevant decision of the Board of Directors of the Organisation about their classification, they shall complete any deficiencies or shall make any amendments for the satisfaction of the provisions of the Hotels and Tourist Establishments (Tourist Apartments) Regulations, 1985.

Official Gazette of the Republic,
Supplement III(I):
12.7.1985.
Official Gazette of the Republic,
Supplement III (I):
20.9.1974
12.7.1985.

Official Gazette of the Republic,
Supplement III(I):
12.7.1985.

(2) The above provisions shall also apply to the areas covered by the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 34.544, dated 29.11.1990, about the Measures for the Regulation of Tourist Development and the Provision of New Tourist Beds or any other decision replacing it.

Official Gazette of the Republic,
Supplement III(I):
12.7.1985.
Official Gazette of the Republic,
Supplement III (I):
20.9.1974.
12.7.1985.

(3) For the purposes of this section only Part III of the Hotels and Tourist Establishments (General) Regulations, 1985 and the Hotels and Tourist Establishments (Organised Apartments and Tourist Villas) Regulations, 1974 and 1985 are re-approved and re-enacted.

PART V. - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

12(b) of 42 (I)/93.

Regulations.
9 of 17/73.

22.-(1) The Council of Ministers may make Regulations for the better implementation of this Law and for regulating and prescribing any matter which under the provisions of this Law is required to or may be prescribed.

17 of 28/85.

(2) These Regulations may provide for a sentence of imprisonment up to six months or a fine up to five hundred twelve euros* or for both such sentences for any contravention thereof constituting an offence:

Provided that, Regulations made under this section shall be laid before the House of Representatives. If within twenty-one days from such laying the House of Representatives does not by resolution, amend or annul, in whole or in part the Regulations so laid, they shall then immediately after the expiry of the period hereinbefore mentioned, be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic and shall come into force as from their publication. In the event of their amendment, in whole or in part, by the House of Representatives, such Regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic as so amended and shall come into force as from such publication.

Savings.

23. All Regulations or Orders made under any of the laws repealed by this Law and in force on the date of the commencement of this Law, shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Law, remain in force until repealed or replaced by Regulations or Orders, as the case may be, to be made under this Law.

Offences and
penalties.

23A.-(1) Any person who-

10 of 17/73.

(a) uses the terms «hotel», «main hotel», «motel», «bungalow», «boarding house», «holiday camp», «camping ground» and «car camping», «hotel apartments and service flats», «tourist villas», «hotel without a star», «lodging house» or any other term having the meaning of hotel or tourist establishment to designate a business unit for which a licence of operation has not been issued under section 8; or

18(a) of 28/85.

(b) keeps or manages a hotel, hotel unit or tourist establishment which has not been classified or the classification whereof has not been renewed under section 7; or

(c) keeps or manages a hotel, hotel unit or tourist establishment without the issue of a licence of operation, or such licence having been revoked under section 8;

13(a) of 42(I)/93.

(d) erects a new hotel, a hotel unit or tourist establishment or makes extensions or changes to existing ones which have a licence, without the prior inspection of the architectural plans by the Organisation under section 5 of this Law,

18(b) of 28/85.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred twelve euros* or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both, and, if the contravention continues after the conviction thereof, he shall be guilty of a further offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty five euros* for each day during which the contravention continues.

(2) In addition to any other penalty provided for by this section, the Court may, on conviction of any person for an offence under subsection (1) of his section, order-

(a) the discontinuance of the operation of the hotel, hotel unit or tourist establishment in relation to which the offence was committed, within such time limit as may be

* P.I. 312/2007 issued pursuant to section 9(1) of the Adoption of the Euro Law, 2007 (L. 33(I)/2007, as amended).

provided in the court order but in any case not exceeding two months unless if, before the expiration of the time limit prescribed by the Court for the discontinuance of the operation, the Board of Directors issues a licence or makes a classification or a renewal of the classification;

(b) payment of trial costs by the convicted person.

(3) If any person, against whom an order has been made under the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section, fails to comply with the Order within the time limit prescribed by the order, the Divisional Police Commander of the District shall execute the order and demand payment of the costs of the execution by the person against whom the order has been made. Such costs shall be deemed to be a penalty within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Law and payment thereof shall be enforced according to the provisions of the aforesaid Law.

Cap. 155.

93 of 1972
2 of 1975
12 of 1975
41 of 1978
162 of 1989
142 of 1991
9 of 1992
10(I) of 1996
89(I) of 1997
54(I) of 1998
96(I) of 1998
14(I) of 2001
185(I) of 2003
219(I) of 2004
57(I) of 2007
9(I) of 2009
111(I) of 2011
165(I) of 2011
7(I) of 2012
21(I) of 2012
160(I) of 2012
23(I) of 2013
16(I) of 2014
42(I) of 2014.

18 (c) of 28/85.

(4) Any person who fails to comply with an order made under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one thousand two hundred eighty one euros* or to both.

18(d) of 28/85.
13(b) of 42(I)/93.

(5) In addition to any other penalty provided by the Law and Regulations, the Court shall have power to order the person found guilty of an offence to comply with the relevant provisions of the Law or the Regulations in relation to which the offence was committed.

13(b) of 42(I)/93.

(6) The Court before which a charge brought against a person for an offence committed in suspension of all works in relation to the erection, construction, maintenance or contravention of subsection (1) is being tried, may, on an EX PARTE application, order operation of any hotel or tourist establishment until the final adjudication of the case in relation to which the charge has been brought:

Provided that, the issue of such an order shall be subject to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Law, the Courts of Justice Laws, 1960 to 2014 and the Civil Procedure Rules of Court.

Cap. 6.
11 of 1965
161 of 1989
228 of 1989
51(I) of 1999
134(I) of 1999
58(I) of 2003
66(I) of 2004
138(I) of 2006.

14 of 1960
50 of 1962
11 of 1963
8 of 1969

40 of 1970
 58 of 1972
 1 of 1980
 35 of 1982
 29 of 1983
 91 of 1983
 16 of 1984
 51 of 1984
 83 of 1984
 93 of 1984
 18 of 1985
 71 of 1985
 89 of 1985
 96 of 1986
 317 of 1987
 237 of 1991
 42(I) of 1992
 43(I) of 1992
 102(I) of 1992
 26(I) of 1993
 82(I) of 1995
 102(I) of 1996
 4(I) of 1997
 53(I) of 1997
 90(I) of 1997
 27(I) of 1998
 53(I) of 1998
 110(I) of 1998
 34(I) of 1999
 146(I) of 1999
 41(I) of 2000
 32(I) of 2001
 40(I) of 2002
 80(I) of 2002
 140(I) of 2002
 206(I) of 2002
 17(I) of 2004
 165(I) of 2004
 268(I) of 2004
 21(I) of 2006
 99(I) of 2007
 170(I) of 2007
 76(I) of 2008
 81(I) of 2008
 118(I) of 2008
 119(I) of 2008
 36(I) of 2009
 129(I) of 2009
 138(I) of 2009
 19(I) of 2010
 166(I) of 2011
 30(I) of 2013
 46(I) of 2014.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Law in which a penalty is not specially provided for, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred twelve euros* or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

18(e) of 28/85.

Accommodation of tourists in establishments or apartments shall be prohibited.

23B. Any person who has available an establishment or apartment for the purpose of accommodating tourists or offering to them temporary accommodation, shall be guilty of an offence and, in case of conviction, the provisions of section 23A shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*:

19 of 28/85.

Provided that, for the purpose of application of this section, tourist shall be deemed to be any foreigner who resides in Cyprus for a period not exceeding one month.

Delegation of powers.

23C. The Board of Directors may, by a decision approved by at least five of its members, to

* P.I. 312/2007 issued pursuant to section 9(1) of the Adoption of the Euro Law, 2007 (L. 33(I)/2007, as amended).

6 of 170(I)/2000

delegate any of its powers in accordance with the provisions of this Law to the Director-General or to other officers of the Organisation.

12(b) of 42(I)/93.

PART VI. – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Hotels in operation.

24.-(1) All hotels in operation or under construction in the country at the time of the coming into force of this Law shall, as regards the first-named within six months, and as regards the second-named within one month, from the publication of the Regulations, submit an application to the Organisation for classification and for the granting of a licence to operate.

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by technical plans and a technical report, showing, as regards hotels in operation, the existing condition of the buildings and installations thereof, and as regards hotels under construction, besides the aforementioned, a complete report and plans thereof.

(3) The classification of such hotels and the issue of a licence to operate the same, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of sections 7 and 8, the whole procedure being completed within one year of the publication of the Regulations.

(4) Where the Organisation is of the opinion that it is technically feasible to complete the missing structural requirements for the classification of a hotel in the class applied for by the hotelier, a time-limit for compliance may be allowed. Such time-limit shall not be longer than two years or, in the case of hotels in mountain resorts, four years.

Tourist Establishments in operation. 11 of 17/73

24A.-(1) All tourist establishments in operation or under construction on the coming into force of Regulations to be made in respect thereof, shall, within three months from the publication of the afore-mentioned Regulations, submit an application to the Organisation for classification and for the grant of a licence to operate.

(2) The provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4) of section 24 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in respect of tourist establishments.

Lodging Houses. Cap. 139.

25. All existing lodging houses operating under a licence granted under the provisions of the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings (Regulation) Law, shall be permitted to operate for the period of two years from the coming into force of this Law, after the expiry of which they shall compulsorily discontinue their business unless they shall obtain a hotel licence in accordance with the provisions of this Law and Regulations.

Licences for the operation of hotels without star and lodging houses.

12 of 17/73.

25A.-(1) Where, in the case of any hotel existing on the coming into force of this Law, a classification cannot be made and a licence to operate cannot be issued under the provisions of sections 7 and 8, or where it does not become feasible to complete the missing structural requirements according to the provisions of subsection (4) of section 24, the Board of Directors may grant a licence for the operation of the hotel, designated as hotel without star (hereinafter referred to as «hotel without star»):

20(a) of 28/85.

Provided that, the licence granted under subsection (1) shall cover exclusively the person who is the owner of the business on the date of coming into force of this Law and shall not be transferable except to the heirs thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Law, where in the case of any lodging house existing on the coming into force of this Law and operating before the 13th June, 1969, under a licence granted under the provisions of the Hotels, Lodging Houses, and Public Buildings (Regulation) Law, and still operating after the aforementioned period, a classification cannot be made and a licence to operate cannot be issued under the provisions of sections 7 and 8, or where it does not become feasible to complete the missing structural requirements as if it were a hotel according to the provisions of subsection (4) of section 24, the Board of Directors may grant a licence for the operation thereof

designated as lodging house (hereinafter referred to as «the lodging house»):

20(b) of 28/85.

Provided that, the licence granted under subsection (2) shall cover exclusively the person who owns the business at the time of coming into force of this Law and shall not be transferable except to the heirs thereof, if any:

14 of 42(I)/93.

Provided further that, hotels and hotels without star may be designated as lodging houses for the purpose of re-classification.

(3) The prices charged for services rendered by hotels without star or lodging houses as regards accommodation and consumption of the main and secondary meals shall be fixed by each hotel business in respect of a yearly period commencing on the 1st January of each year, and the provisions of section 10 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

(4) The provisions of sections 9, 13, 14 and 15 of this Law shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in respect of all hotels without star and guest houses, and, in addition thereto, the provisions of the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings (Regulation) Law which have not been repealed under this Law shall apply in respect of lodging houses.

(5) (a) No hotel without star shall in any way use for the purpose of designating or describing its business the term «hotel» unless the words «without star» are referred to immediately thereafter, except in the case where that term is used on the board which is usually placed outside the business to which it refers.

(b) No lodging house shall in any way use for the purpose of designating or describing the business thereof the term «hotel».

20 (c) of 28/85.

(6) Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred twelve euros* or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both, and if the contravention or omission continues after his conviction, he shall be guilty of a further offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty five euros* for each day during which the contravention or omission continues.

(7) In addition to any other penalty provided for by this section, the Court may order the discontinuance of the operation of the hotel without star or lodging house, as the case may be, in respect of which the offence was committed and in that case the provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4) of section 23A shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

Restriction of stable prices.

26.-(1) During the first two years from the coming into force of this Law the provisions of subsection (4) of section 10 shall apply compulsorily as regards the restriction of stable prices between maximum and minimum limits. Five-star hotels shall be exempt from this provision.

3 of 52/70.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Organisation, at any time prior to the imposition of stable prices under subsection (4) of section 10, may with the approval of the Minister, fix a maximum price for each hotel, and in case such a price is fixed, it shall be compulsory for the hotel to which it applies.

Repeal. Cap. 138. 36 of 1966.

27. The Hotels Law and the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings (Regulation) Law (in so far as they apply to hotels and lodging houses) are hereby repealed.

* PI 312/2007 issued pursuant to section 9(1) of the Adoption of the Euro Law, 2007 (L. 33 (I)/2007, as amended)

NOTE

The following observations do not form part of the principal law and they cannot be included in the consolidated text of the Law as a part thereof. However, in view of the fact that they affect the application of the Law, it was considered expedient to include them in this Note:

1. The Hotels and Tourist Establishments (Amendment) (No.2) Law, 1999 (L.68(I)/99) published in the Official Gazette of the Republic, Supplement I(I), dated 18.6.99 contains the following special provision:

“Special provision.
40 of 1969
52 of 1970
17 of 1973
34 of 1974
28 of 1985
42(I) of 1993
80(I) of 1995
16(I) of 1999
68(I) of 1999.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Hotels and Tourist Establishments Laws, 1969 to (No.2), 1999 and the Regulations made thereunder the securing by an applicant of a town planning permit from the appropriate authority until the 31st December, 1999, is presumed to be equivalent to the securing of the necessary building permit for the purpose of securing a permit for operating a tourist villa”.

2. The Hotels and Tourist Establishments (Amendment) Law, 2005 (L. 152(I) of 2005), published in the Official Gazette of the Republic, Supplement I (I), dated 23.12.2005, contains the following provision:

“Entry into force
of this Law.

4. This Law shall come into force on the 1st January, 2006”.