# SCHEDULE 7 <br> FORM OF NOTICE INTIMATING APPLICATION TO LANDS TRIBUNAL UNDER SECTION 20(1) 

## Notes for completion of the notice

The superior should not swear or affirm, or sign, until a copy of the notice has been sent (or otherwise) as mentioned in note 6 . Before signing the superior should swear or affirm before a notary public (or, if the notice is being completed outwith Scotland, before a person duly authorised under the local law to administer oaths or receive affirmations) that, to the best of the superior's knowledge and belief, all the information contained in the notice is true. The notary public should also sign. Swearing or affirming a statement which is known to be false or which is believed not to be true is a criminal offence under the False Oaths (Scotland) Act 1933. Normally the superior should swear or affirm, and sign, personally. If, however, the superior is legally disabled or incapable (for example, because of mental disorder) his legal representative should swear or affirm and sign. If the superior is not an individual (for example, if it is a company) a person entitled by law to sign formal documents on its behalf should swear or affirm and sign.

## Changes to legislation:

Abolition of Feudal Tenure etc. (Scotland) Act 2000, Paragraph 7 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 23 May 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.
View outstanding changes

Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Act associated Parts and Chapters:
Whole provisions yet to be inserted into this Act (including any effects on those provisions):

- $\quad$ s. $18 \mathrm{C}(1)$ words repealed by 2004 asp 7 sch. 2
- $\quad$ s. 18C(3) words repealed by 2004 asp 7 sch. 2

