



Emergency Laws (Re-enactments and Repeals) Act 1964

CHAPTER 60

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ELIZABETH II



1964 CHAPTER 60

An Act to repeal the remaining Defence Regulations (that is to say those set out in the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959), except the Defence (Armed Forces) Regulations 1939, and to re-enact certain of those Defence Regulations with modifications; and to continue for limited periods the Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939 and certain powers of the Board of Trade relating to jute products.

[16th July 1964]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I

RE-ENACTMENT OF DEFENCE REGULATIONS

1.—(1) The Board of Trade or the Secretary of State may by Hire-purchase order provide for imposing in respect of the disposal, acquisition control. or possession of articles of any description under hire-purchase or credit-sale agreements, or under agreements for letting on hire, such prohibitions or restrictions as appear to the Board of Trade to be required for restricting excessive credit.

(2) In this section—

“credit-sale agreement” means an agreement for the sale of goods in which the whole or part of the purchase price is payable by instalments, whether the agreement is absolute or conditional;

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“hire-purchase agreement” means an agreement for the bailment of goods under which the bailee may buy the goods or under which the property in the goods will or may pass to the bailee, whether on the performance of any act by the parties to the agreement or any of them or in any other circumstances.

(3) Schedule 1 to this Act shall apply for the purposes of this section.

(4) In the application of this section to Scotland, for the definition in subsection (2) of hire-purchase agreement there shall be substituted the following definition:—

“‘hire-purchase agreement’ means any contract, in whatsoever terms it may be expressed and whether it be truly one of sale or hire, whereby goods are taken on hire by one person from another person in consideration of periodical payments to be made by the first mentioned person to the other person, with an option to the first mentioned person to become the buyer of the goods;”

Power of
Treasury to
prohibit action
on certain
orders as to
gold, etc.

2.—(1) Where the Treasury are satisfied that action to the detriment of the economic position of the United Kingdom is being, or is likely to be, taken by the government of, or persons resident in, any country or territory outside the United Kingdom, the Treasury may give general or special directions prohibiting, either absolutely or to such extent as may be specified in the directions, the carrying out, except with permission granted by or on behalf of the Treasury, of any order given by or on behalf of the government of that country or territory or any person resident therein at the time when the directions were given or at any later time while the directions are in force, in so far as the order—

- (i) requires the person to whom the order is given to make any payment or to part with any gold or securities; or
- (ii) requires any change to be made in the persons to whose credit any sum is to stand or to whose order any gold or securities are to be held.

(2) Where any directions are given under this section with respect to any country or territory, a branch in that country or territory of any business, whether carried on by a body corporate or otherwise, shall, for the purposes of this section, be treated in all respects as if the branch were a body corporate resident in that country or territory.

(3) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“gold” means gold coin or gold bullion;

“security”, except in so far as is otherwise expressly provided, includes—

- (a) shares, stocks, bonds, notes, debentures, debenture stock and Treasury bills;

(b) a deposit receipt in respect of the deposit of securities ;

(c) a unit or a sub-unit of a unit trust ;

(d) an annuity granted under the Government Annuities Act, 1929, or to which either Part I or Part II of that Act applies, and a life assurance policy or other contract entered into with an assurance company for securing the payment in the future of any capital sum or sums or of an annuity ;

(e) a warrant conferring an option to acquire a security ;

(f) a share in an oil royalty ;

but does not include a bill of exchange or a promissory note ;

and references in this section to the United Kingdom shall be construed as if the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man were part of the United Kingdom.

(4) Any consent or permission granted by or on behalf of the Treasury under this section may be granted either absolutely or subject to conditions.

(5) This section, and directions having effect under this section, and the following provisions of this Act so far as they relate to this section, shall extend to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man as if those islands were part of the United Kingdom.

3.—(1) The Board of Trade may by order provide for imposing in respect of the movement, transport, disposal or acquisition of any article situated outside the United Kingdom, or in respect of the re-export of any article from the United Kingdom, such prohibitions or restrictions as appear to the Board of Trade to be expedient having regard to any agreement or arrangement concluded in respect of defence matters, or any consultations held in respect of such matters, between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the government of any country outside the United Kingdom.

Temporary powers for purposes of defence.

(2) The Minister of Transport may by order provide for imposing in respect of the construction of ships such prohibitions or restrictions as appear to the Minister to be expedient having regard to any agreement or arrangement concluded in respect of defence matters, or any consultations held in respect of such matters, between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of any country outside the United Kingdom.

(3) Schedule 1 to this Act shall apply for the purposes of this section.

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(4) This section shall continue in force until the end of 1969, and may be continued in force thereafter under the following provisions of this section.

(5) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that this section shall continue for such further period from the end of 1969 as may be specified in the order, being a period not exceeding five years, and from time to time extend the period for which this section continues in force for further periods not exceeding five years.

A draft of an Order under this subsection shall not be submitted to Her Majesty in Council unless it has been approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

Welfare foods.

4.—(1) The Minister of Health or the Secretary of State may, so far as appears to any of those Ministers to be required for the purposes of any scheme administered by a government department for the provision of any welfare food, by order provide—

(a) for regulating or prohibiting—

(i) the acquisition, treatment, keeping, storage, transport, distribution, disposal, use or consumption of any welfare food other than liquid milk, and

(ii) the disposal, use or consumption of liquid milk, and

(b) for controlling the prices to be charged for any welfare food.

(2) In this section “welfare food” means liquid milk, dried milk, concentrated orange juice, cod liver oil or vitamin tablets.

(3) Schedule 1 to this Act shall apply for the purposes of this section.

(4) In the application of this section to Northern Ireland references to the Minister of Health shall be omitted.

Medical supplies.

5.—(1) The Minister of Health or the Secretary of State may by order provide for controlling maximum prices to be charged for any medical supplies required for the purposes of the National Health Service Acts.

(2) The Minister of Health or the Secretary of State may by direction given with respect to any undertaking, or by order made with respect to any class or description of undertakings, being an undertaking or class or description of undertakings concerned with medical supplies required for the purposes of the National Health Service Acts, require persons carrying on the undertaking or undertakings of that class or description—

- (a) to keep such books, accounts and records relating to the undertaking as may be prescribed by the direction or, as the case may be, by the order or a notice served thereunder,
- (b) to furnish at such times, in such manner and in such form as may be so prescribed such estimates, returns or information relating to the undertaking as may be so prescribed,

and Schedule 1 to this Act shall apply for the purposes of this section.

(3) In this section "medical supplies" includes surgical, dental and optical materials and equipment.

(4) In the application of this section to Northern Ireland references to the Minister of Health shall be omitted.

6.—(1) The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State may by order provide for controlling maximum prices to be charged for liquid milk.

Temporary control by Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Secretary of State of maximum prices of milk.

(2) Schedule 1 to this Act shall apply for the purposes of this section.

(3) This section shall continue in force until the end of 1969, and may be continued in force thereafter under the following provisions of this section.

(4) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that this section shall continue for such further period from the end of 1969 as may be specified in the order, being a period not exceeding five years, and from time to time extend the period for which this section continues in force for further periods not exceeding five years.

A draft of an Order under this subsection shall not be submitted to Her Majesty in Council unless it has been approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

Supplemental provisions

7.—(1) Any order made under this Part of this Act, and any general direction given under section 2 of this Act, shall be made or given by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Orders and directions.

(2) Any power conferred by this Part of the Act to make any order or give any direction shall be construed as including a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like conditions, if any, to revoke or vary the order or direction.

(3) Any power of making orders under this Part of this Act shall include power to provide for any incidental and supplementary provisions for which the Minister making the order

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thinks it expedient for the purposes of the order to provide, including, in the case of orders under section 1 of this Act, provisions requiring persons to retain documents recording hire-purchase agreements and other agreements.

(4) An order under this Part of this Act may make such provisions (including provision for requiring any person to furnish any information) as the Minister making the order thinks necessary or expedient for facilitating the introduction or operation of a scheme of control for which provision has been made, or for which, in the opinion of the Minister, it will or may be found necessary or expedient that provision should be made, under this Part of this Act.

(5) An order under this Part of this Act may prohibit the doing of anything regulated by the order except under the authority of a licence granted by such authority or person as may be specified in the order, and may be made so as to apply either to persons or undertakings generally or to any particular person or undertaking or class of persons or undertakings, and so as to have effect either generally or in any particular area.

(6) Where under this Part of this Act two or more Ministers have power to make orders, the power may be exercised by them jointly or separately.

(7) The Interpretation Act 1889 shall apply to the interpretation of any order made under this Part of this Act as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and for the purposes of section 38 of that Act any such order shall be deemed to be an Act of Parliament.

Notices,
authorisations
and proof of
documents.

8.—(1) A notice to be served on any person for the purposes of this Part of this Act, or of any order or direction made or given under this Part of this Act, shall be deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom it is directed if—

- (a) it is delivered to him personally, or
- (b) it is sent by registered post or the recorded delivery service addressed to him at his last or usual place of abode or place of business.

(2) Where under this Part of this Act a person has power to authorise other persons to act thereunder, the power may be exercised so as to confer the authority either on particular persons or on a specified class of persons.

(3) Any permit, licence, permission or authorisation granted for the purposes of this Part of this Act may be revoked at any time by the authority or person empowered to grant it.

(4) Every document purporting to be an instrument made or issued by any Minister or other authority or person in pursuance of this Part of this Act, or of any provision having effect

under this Part of this Act, and to be signed by or on behalf of that Minister, authority or person shall be received in evidence and shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be an instrument made or issued by that Minister, authority or person; and prima facie evidence of any such instrument as aforesaid may, in any legal proceedings (including arbitrations), be given by the production of a document purporting to be certified to be a true copy of the instrument by or on behalf of the Minister or other authority or person having power to make or issue the instrument.

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9.—(1) Unless the contrary intention appears therefrom, any provisions contained in, or having effect under, this Part of this Act shall, in so far as they impose prohibitions, restrictions or obligations on persons, apply to all persons in the United Kingdom and all persons on board any British ship or aircraft, not being an excepted ship or aircraft, and to all other persons, wherever they may be, who are ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and who are citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies or British protected persons.

Territorial
extent of
Part I.

(2) In this section—

“British aircraft” means an aircraft registered in—

- (a) any part of Her Majesty’s dominions;
- (b) any country outside Her Majesty’s dominions in which for the time being Her Majesty has jurisdiction;
- (c) any country consisting partly of one or more colonies and partly of one or more such countries as are mentioned in the last foregoing subparagraph;

“British protected person” has the same meaning as in the British Nationality Acts 1948 to 1964;

“excepted ship or aircraft” means a ship or aircraft registered in any country for the time being listed in section 1(3) of the British Nationality Act 1948 or in any territory administered by the government of any such country, not being a ship or aircraft for the time being placed at the disposal of, or chartered by or on behalf of, Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom.

Offences and legal proceedings

10.—(1) If, with intent to deceive, any person—

- (a) uses any document issued for the purposes of this Part of this Act or of any order made under this Part of this Act; or

False
documents
and false
statements.

PART I

(b) has in his possession any document so closely resembling such a document as aforesaid as to be calculated to deceive ; or

(c) produces, furnishes, sends or otherwise makes use of, for purposes connected with this Part of this Act or any order or direction made or given under this Part of this Act, any book, account, estimate, return, declaration or other document which is false in a material particular,

he shall be guilty of an offence against this Part of this Act.

(2) If, in furnishing any information for the purposes of this Part of this Act or of any order made under this Part of this Act, any person makes any statement which he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly makes any statement which is false in a material particular, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Part of this Act.

Restrictions
on disclosing
information.

11. No person who obtains any information by virtue of this Part of this Act shall, otherwise than in connection with the execution of this Part of this Act or of an order made under this Part of this Act, disclose that information except for the purposes of any criminal proceedings, or of a report of any criminal proceedings, or with permission granted by or on behalf of a Minister of the Crown.

Offences by
corporations.

12.—(1) Where an offence under this Part of this Act committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) In this section, the expression “director”, in relation to a body corporate established by or under any enactment for the purpose of carrying on under national ownership any industry or part of an industry or undertaking, being a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of that body corporate.

Penalties.

13.—(1) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with this Part of this Act, or any order made under this Part of this Act, or any direction given or requirement imposed under this Part of this Act or under any order made under this Part of this Act, he shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be guilty of an offence against this Part of this Act ;

and, subject to any special provisions contained in this Part of this Act, a person guilty of an offence against this Part of this Act shall—

PART I

- (a) on summary conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to both.

(2) Where a person convicted on indictment of an offence against this Part of this Act is a body corporate, no provision in this Part of this Act limiting the amount of the fine which may be imposed shall apply, and the body corporate shall be liable to a fine of such amount as the court thinks just.

14.—(1) No proceedings for an offence against an order or direction under section 1, section 2 or section 3 of this Act shall be instituted in England and Wales except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Board of Trade or the Minister of Transport or the Treasury.

(2) Proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by a person against an order or direction under section 1, section 2 or section 3 of this Act may be taken before the appropriate court in the United Kingdom having jurisdiction in the place where that person is for the time being.

Interpretation

15. In this Part of this Act:—

Interpretation
of Part I.

“the National Health Service Acts” means the National Health Service Acts 1946 to 1961, the National Health Service (Scotland) Acts 1947 to 1961 and the corresponding enactments of the Parliament of Northern Ireland;

“undertaking” means any public utility undertaking or any undertaking by way of any trade or business;

and any reference in this Part of this Act to articles shall be construed as including a reference to substances, vehicles, vessels or animals.

PART II

CONTINUANCE OF OTHER EMERGENCY LAWS, AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

16.—(1) The Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939 (which, by virtue of section 11 of the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1947 no longer applies to aircraft) shall continue in force until the end of 1969, but subject to

The Ships and
Aircraft
(Transfer
Restriction)
Act 1939.

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the provisions of subsections (2) to (5) of section 4 of the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959 (which restrict the powers of the Minister of Transport under the said Act of 1939, and contain other modifications), and may be continued in force thereafter under the following provisions of this section.

(2) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that this section shall continue for such further period from the end of 1969 as may be specified in the order, being a period not exceeding five years, and from time to time extend the period for which this section continues in force for further periods not exceeding five years.

A draft of an Order under this section shall not be submitted to Her Majesty in Council unless it has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

Power of
Board of
Trade to
trade in jute
products.

17.—(1) The powers relating to jute conferred by section 3(2) of the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959 (which by virtue of certain orders made under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act 1946 are exercisable by the Board of Trade) shall, so far as they relate to the acquisition or disposal of jute bags, jute cloth and jute yarn, continue in force until the end of 1969 and accordingly subsection (2) of this section shall have effect in substitution for those powers.

(2) Until the end of 1969 the Board of Trade shall have power—

- (a) to acquire or dispose of jute bags, jute cloth and jute yarn ; and
- (b) to do all such things as appear to the Board of Trade necessary or expedient for the exercise of the foregoing powers.

Exercise of
powers of
Board of
Trade.

18. Anything required or authorised by or under this Act to be done by, to or before the Board of Trade may be done by, to or before the President of the Board, any Minister of State with duties concerning the affairs of the Board, any secretary, under-secretary or assistant secretary of the Board or any person authorised in that behalf by the President ; and references in this Act to a Minister include references to the Board of Trade.

Expenses.

19. Any expenses incurred by any government department which are attributable to the provisions of this Act shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Northern
Ireland.

20.—(1) Subject to this section, this Act shall extend to Northern Ireland.

(2) Where by Part I of this Act any power is conferred upon the Secretary of State, then, in so far as the power is exercisable in relation to Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State may, to

such extent and subject to such restrictions as he thinks proper, by order delegate the power either to a department of the Government of Northern Ireland specified in the said order or to the appropriate department or departments of the said Government; and where any power is so delegated to the appropriate department or departments, it shall be exercised by such department or departments of the said Government as the Governor of Northern Ireland may by order specify.

(3) Where a power to make orders has been delegated in pursuance of the last foregoing subsection any order made in pursuance of that power, and any order made by virtue of that subsection by the Governor of Northern Ireland, shall be made by statutory instrument, and the Statutory Instruments Act 1946 shall apply in like manner as if the order had been made by the Secretary of State; and, in relation to any such delegation, the expression "government department" in the last foregoing section shall be construed as including a department of the Government of Northern Ireland.

(4) As from such date as the Secretary of State may by order contained in a statutory instrument appoint, orders made under section 4 of this Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall restrict the powers of the Parliament of Northern Ireland to make laws with respect to any matter with respect to which that Parliament has power to make laws, and any laws made by that Parliament with respect to any such matters shall have effect notwithstanding anything in this Act, or in any order or other instrument made under this Act.

(6) In this Act the expression "Act" includes an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, and references to enactments of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall be construed as including references to those enactments as they apply in Northern Ireland.

21. The power of making an Order in Council under section 9(2)(b) of the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959 shall include power to extend the period for which the provisions of any such Order have effect, or otherwise to vary the provisions of any such Order.

Channel Islands and Isle of Man,

22.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Emergency Laws (Re-enactments and Repeals) Act 1964.

Short title, repeals, savings and construction,

(2) Subject to this section, the Acts and instruments mentioned in Schedule 2 to this Act shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

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(3) Those repeals shall not affect any order, direction or other thing done or made or having effect under any provision so repealed and re-enacted in this Act with or without modification, and any such order or direction or other thing which was in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue in force and shall have effect as if made under the corresponding provision of this Act and may be varied or revoked accordingly; and references in this Act to orders made, directions given or other things done under any provision of this Act shall be construed accordingly.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (3) of this section, an order having effect by virtue of that subsection under any section in Part I of this Act may be varied or revoked by a Minister having power to make orders under that section, although made by a different Minister, or by Ministers one of whom is a different Minister.

(5) The expiration of any provision of this Act shall, for all purposes, and in particular for the purposes of section 38 of the Interpretation Act 1889, have the same effect as if that provision had then been repealed by Act of Parliament.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

Sections 1 and
3 to 6.

1.—(1) For the purposes—

- (a) of securing compliance with any order made or direction given under the relevant section of this Act by or on behalf of a competent authority, or
- (b) of verifying any estimates, returns or information furnished to a competent authority in connection with the relevant section of this Act or any order made or direction given thereunder,

an officer of a competent authority duly authorised in that behalf shall have power, on producing (if required to do so) evidence of his authority, to require any person carrying on an undertaking or employed in connection with an undertaking to produce to the officer forthwith any documents relating to the undertaking which the officer may reasonably require for the purposes set out above in this paragraph.

(2) The power conferred by this paragraph to require any person to produce documents shall include power—

- (a) if the documents are produced—
 - (i) to take copies of them or extracts from them, and
 - (ii) to require that person, or, where that person is a body corporate, any other person who is a present or past officer of, or is employed by, the body corporate, to provide an explanation of any of them,
- (b) if the documents are not produced, to require the person who was required to produce them to state, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where they are.

(3) If any requirement to produce documents or provide an explanation or make a statement which is imposed by virtue of this paragraph is not complied with, the person on whom the requirement was so imposed shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both:

Provided that where a person is charged with an offence under this sub-paragraph in respect of a requirement to produce any documents, it shall be a defence to prove that they were not in his possession or under his control and that it was not reasonably practicable for him to comply with the requirements.

2.—(1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on information on oath laid on behalf of a competent authority, that there are any reasonable grounds for suspecting that there are on any premises any documents of which production has been required by virtue of the foregoing paragraph and which have not been produced in compliance with that requirement, the justice may issue a warrant authorising any constable, together with any other persons named in the warrant and any other constables, to enter the premises specified in the

SCH. 1 information (using such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose) and to search the premises and take possession of any documents appearing to be such documents as aforesaid, or to take in relation to any documents so appearing any other steps which may appear necessary for preserving them and preventing interference with them.

(2) Every warrant issued under this paragraph shall continue in force until the end of the period of one month after the date on which it is issued.

(3) Any documents of which possession is taken under this paragraph may be retained for a period of three months or, if within that period there are commenced any proceedings for an offence under this Act to which they are relevant, until the conclusion of those proceedings.

(4) Any person who obstructs the exercise of any right of entry or search conferred by virtue of a warrant under this paragraph, or who obstructs the exercise of any rights so conferred to take possession of any documents, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to both.

(5) In the application of this section to Scotland, any reference to a justice of the peace includes a reference to the sheriff and to a magistrate.

3. In this Schedule—

“competent authority” means a Minister of the Crown, and any authority or person on whom by virtue of the relevant section of this Act powers have been conferred by order of any such competent authority as aforesaid ;

“the relevant section of this Act” means any section of this Act applying this Schedule.

4. It is hereby declared that this Schedule is contained in Part I of this Act.

SCHEDULE 2

Section 22.

REPEALS

Chapter	Short Title	Extent of Repeal
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 19.	The Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959.	<p>Sections 1 and 2.</p> <p>In section 3(1) the words " Notwithstanding anything in section one of this Act ".</p> <p>In section 3(2) the paragraph (f) inserted in section 6(1) of the Supplies and Services (Transitional) Powers Act 1945.</p> <p>Section 3(3) so far as it relates to section 6(1)(f) of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act 1945.</p> <p>Section 4(1).</p> <p>Section 5.</p> <p>In section 8(1) the words from " having effect " to " Act and ", and section 8(2).</p> <p>Section 9(1).</p> <p>Section 10(2) so far as it applies to section 4.</p> <p>In section 10(2) the words " one and "</p> <p>Schedule 1.</p> <p>All of Schedule 2 except Part C.</p> <p>Schedule 3.</p> <p>In Part II of Schedule 4 the entries relating to the Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939, the Ceylon Independence Act 1947, The Ghana Independence Act 1957 and the Federation of Malaya Independence Act 1957.</p>
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 52.	The Cyprus Act 1960.	Paragraph 11 of the Schedule.
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 55.	The Nigeria Independence Act 1960.	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 2.
9 & 10 Eliz. 2. c. 16.	The Sierra Leone Independence Act 1961.	Paragraph 10 of Schedule 3.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 1.	The Tanganyika Independence Act 1961.	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 2.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 40.	The Jamaica Independence Act 1962.	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 2.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 54.	The Trinidad and Tobago Independence Act 1962.	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 2.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 57.	The Uganda Independence Act 1962.	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 3.
1963 c. 54 ...	The Kenya Independence Act 1963.	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 2.
1963 c. 55 ...	The Zanzibar Act 1963	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 1.
1964 c. 46 ...	The Malawi Independence Act 1964.	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 2.

SCH. 2

Chapter or serial number	Title	Extent of repeal
S.I. 1955 No. 554.	The Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Food) Order 1955.	In Article 2(3) the words from "and the power" to "Regulations 1939".
S.I. 1959 No. 1829.	The Transfer of Functions (Construction of Ships) Order 1959.	Article 4(2). Article 2(1)(a).

Table of Statutes referred to in this Act

Short Title	Session and Chapter
Interpretation Act 1889	52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
Government Annuities Act 1929	19 & 20 Geo. 5. c. 29.
Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939	2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 70.
Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act 1946.	9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 31.
Statutory Instruments Act 1946	9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 36.
Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1947.	11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 10.
British Nationality Act 1948	11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 56.
Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959	7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 19.

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