

**CHAPTER 62:05**

**ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT**

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CHAPTER 62:05

1929 Ed.  
C. 170  
1953 Ed.  
c. 179

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT

31 of 1914

**An Act to facilitate the Acquisition of Lands required for Public Purposes.**

[17TH DECEMBER, 1914]

Short title.

**1.** This Act may be cited as the Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes Act.

Interpretation.

**2.** In this Act—

“the Court” means the High Court, and includes any judge thereof;

“land” includes all land whether covered with water or otherwise, together with any buildings and erections thereon, and, where that meaning may be inferred, any right therein;

“the Registrar” means the Registrar of the Court.

Power to declare a work a public work.

**3.** The Minister may by order declare any railway, tramway, road, canal, dock, harbour work, polder, building, dam, sluice, or drain, or any work, measure or undertaking of whatsoever description whether *ejusdem generis* with any of the foregoing or not, and whether constructed or to be constructed out of public funds or otherwise or by the Government or otherwise, to be a public work and may alter or vary any order so made.

Authorisation to enter and examine land required.

**4.** The Minister may by order authorise the Commissioner of Lands or any other person, together with his agents, servants or workmen, to enter upon any land specified in the order for the purpose of surveying or otherwise examining it with a view to the acquisition of the whole or of part of it for the construction of a public work.

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5. (1) When any order aforesaid has been made the person authorised shall have power to do all or any of the following acts:

Powers of Commissioner of Lands or other person authorised.

- (a) to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in any locality within which the public works are intended to be executed; or
- (b) to dig or bore into the sub-soil of that land;
- (c) to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted to the purpose:

Provided that neither the person authorised, nor his agent, servants or workmen, shall enter into any building or into or upon any enclosed yard, court, or garden, attached to a dwelling-house, except with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

6. The report of the person, together with a plan of the land, shall be laid before the Minister, and after consideration thereof the Minister may enter into negotiations for the purchase of the land, or, if for any reason he deems it advisable, may by order declare that the land or any part thereof is required for a public work and may alter or annul any order so made.

Power to declare land to be required for public work. [10 of 2001]

6A. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law or in any judgment, decree or order of any Court, it shall, with effect from the commencement of the Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes (Amendment) Act 2001, be lawful under this Act to acquire land for the proposed construction of a public work or for a public purpose whether or not there is any building or erection on such land.

7. (1) At the expiration of one month from the date of the order mentioned in the last preceding section or of any longer period fixed by the order, the land specified therein shall vest in the State, subject to the payment of the purchase money or of any compensation as hereinafter provided.

Vesting of land. [23 of 1990]

(2) Land so acquired may be sold, leased, or otherwise dealt with in all respects in the same manner in which Government land is sold, leased or otherwise dealt with from time to time by any law, practice, or procedure, notwithstanding that it has not been used or has ceased to be used for the purpose of the public work for which it was acquired.

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Notification to owner and suspension of dealings with the land.

**8.** (1) When any order is made under section 4 or section 6, notice thereof shall be served personally on the proprietor or his attorney if either is resident in Guyana, and, if he is not so resident or cannot be found, shall be considered duly served if it is published in the *Gazette* and in one local newspaper and a copy is also affixed upon a conspicuous part of the land.

(2) From the date of that service no transport or mortgage shall be advertised, passed, or registered, and no contract relating to the land entered into, for the period of one month in the case of an order under section 4, and until the date of the vesting of the land in Guyana in the case of an order under section 6. Any transport, mortgage, or contract passed, registered or entered into contrary to this Act shall be null and void.

Vesting of land in the State.

**9.** (1) When any order is made under section 6, the Minister shall cause a certified copy of it, together with a plan of the land duly certified by a qualified surveyor, to be deposited in the deeds registry and may at the same or at any subsequent time deposit a certificate under his hand to the effect that the National Assembly has voted the sum necessary for compensation; and from the expiration of the period prescribed by section 7 that certified copy shall be conclusive evidence that the land set out in the plan is vested in the State, and the Registrar of deeds shall register the title accordingly in the same manner as if transport had been advertised and passed notwithstanding any entry of opposition.

(2) (a) Anyone who would have a right to oppose if transport of the land were about to be passed by the owner thereof shall have the same right to enter opposition to the registration but that opposition shall be deemed to apply only to the payment of the compensation money to the parties interested.

(b) Where the matters alleged in the opposition are disputed by any of the persons claiming the compensation money or any part thereof, the person so claiming may enter a defence to the opposition and thereafter the proceedings shall continue as in ordinary opposition suits; and the Court shall have full power to make any order in relation

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to the opposition suit, both as to granting time or otherwise appearing to the Court to be necessary in order to have the questions at issue between the parties determined.

**10.** In case the public work which is the subject of an order under section 6 hereof is a railway, the Minister, subject to any special Act passed for the purposes of a public work under this Act, may exercise any of the powers and shall be subject to all the obligations, as regards construction of a railway and works connected therewith as regards temporary occupation of lands near a railway during construction thereof, and as regards works for accommodation of lands adjoining a railway, and also may exercise all other powers and shall be subject to all other obligations, which a company may exercise or to which it is subjected under sections 244 to 254 (inclusive), sections 256 to 260 (inclusive), and 280 to 284 (inclusive), of the Companies Clauses and Powers Consolidation Ordinance, 1846, and those sections shall for that purpose, *mutatis mutandis*, be read and construed as if the word “Minister” were substituted for the words “company” or “railway company” and as if any reference in those sections to the Ordinance last aforesaid and to the special Act were only to this Act and to any special Act passed for the purposes of any public work sanctioned by an order under this Act:

Powers of Minister.

1 of 1846

Provided that—

(a) in cases where notices, summonses, or other legal process are to be given or served those sections shall be read and construed as if the word “Minister”, and where summonses or other legal process are to be served as if the words “the Attorney-General”, were substituted for the words “company” or “railway company”; and

(b) nothing in section 249 of the Companies Clauses and Powers Consolidation Ordinance, 1846, shall be held to authorise any action for nuisance or other injury against the Minister or against the State.

**11.** The owner of any land which, without any portion thereof having been actually acquired, has been injured by the erection or construction upon lands acquired under this Act of a public work shall

Compensation to adjacent proprietors.

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be entitled to compensation in the manner hereinafter provided for any servitude, easement, or right appurtenant to the land destroyed or interfered with or for any injury caused to the land by that erection or construction.

Arbitration.

**12.** Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed or deemed or taken to prevent or preclude the persons interested by mutual agreement submitting the difference between them as to compensation to the decision of an arbitrator or arbitrators in manner provided by the Companies Clauses and Powers Consolidation Ordinance, 1846.

1 of 1846

Giving directions on publication of order.

**13.** (1) When any order has been published by the Minister under section 6 hereof, the Court to which application may be made by motion *ex parte* by or on behalf of the Attorney-General shall direct the value of the land described in the order to be ascertained and the amount of compensation which ought to be paid to the several persons interested therein to be determined.

(2) The Court shall further appoint the time and place at which it will sit to hear and determine the matter, and the Registrar shall cause public notice of the time and place so appointed to be published in the *Gazette* and in one other newspaper published in Guyana.

Notices to persons interested.

**14.** The Court shall direct what notices shall be given or served to enable all persons interested to protect their rights and the manner in which those notices shall be given or served.

Assessment of compensation. [35 of 1975]

**15.** The Court, after hearing evidence in that behalf, shall, subject to this Act, assess the amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of the land described in the order and to all others having any just right, title, or interest, to or in the land or any portion thereof, and the compensation may take into account and may include any amount the Court decides to be a proper compensation for disturbance to a lessee.

Evidence and direction of proceedings.

**16.** (1) The Attorney-General or anyone on his behalf and everyone interested in the land described in the order, may appear before the Court and tender any relevant evidence in support of their alleged rights and the value thereof, and may cross-examine any witness produced in an adverse interest and produce evidence to rebut any adverse testimony.

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(2) The Attorney-General or anyone on his behalf, or any interested person aforesaid, may summon any witnesses required.

(3) In all matters not herein expressly provided for the Court shall have full power to direct the proceedings as justice requires:

Provided that the Minister may at any stage of the proceedings give notice of intention to discontinue them on paying compensation for any damage done, for any temporary occupation of the land, and for any costs incurred up to the date of withdrawal, but nothing shall in that case be awarded by way of compensation for loss of bargain or damages for breach of contract.

(4) On the notice being given to discontinue the proceedings for the acquisition of land the soil of the land shall thenceforth revert in the owner or person interested for his prior estate.

17. If the Minister has not, either before or within fourteen days of the award of the Court of the amount of compensation to be paid, caused notification of the abandonment of lands entered on, or as to which proceedings have been instituted under this Act, to be made in manner hereby provided, the owner thereof may, by notice in writing to the Minister, claim that land be appropriated, and the land shall then be deemed to have been definitely appropriated without the power of subsequent abandonment, and the assessed compensation therefor shall become due.

Owner may claim appropriation.

18. In determining claims for compensation for lands acquired under this Act, the Court may take into consideration—

Items of assessment to be taken into consideration. [35 of 1975 23 of 1990]

(a) the market value of the land on the date of the publication in the *Gazette* of the order under section 3 declaring the work on the land to be a public work;

(b) any damage sustained by the person interested at the time of awarding compensation by reason of severance;

(c) the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested at the time of awarding compensation by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property or his

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earnings;

(d) if in consequence of the acquisition he is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to the change,

but shall not take into consideration—

(i) the degree of urgency or necessity which has led to the acquisition;

(ii) any *pretium dilectionis* or disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

(iii) any damage sustained by the person interested which, if caused by a private person, would not render the private person liable to an action;

(iv) any damage, not being in the nature of deprivation of, or interference with, any servitude, easement, or legal right, which, after the time of awarding compensation, is likely to be caused by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put;

(v) any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put;

(vi) any outlay or improvements on the land which appear to have been made, commenced, or effected, with the intention of enhancing the compensation to be awarded therefor in the event or with the view of its being required for the public purpose for which it has been acquired.

Additional  
award.  
[35 of 1975  
23 of 1990]

**19.** In determining claims for compensation the court shall have power to consider and award to the claimant in respect of compensation for compulsory purchase, in addition to the matters herein specified, any sum not exceeding such per cent of the market value of the land at the time of awarding compensation to the Court seeming fit.

Resumption  
under State  
grant or State  
Lands  
Resumption  
Act.  
c. 62:02

**20.** Nothing in this Act shall be construed or deemed to confer upon any person any right to compensation in respect of any land resumed in the name of the State, in pursuance of any condition, reservation, or power of resumption contained in any grant of State land or under the State Lands Resumption Act.



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21. As to severance, the Court shall have power to assess compensation on the footing that any specified works, crossings, or access, agreed on behalf of the Minister, shall be erected, provided, and allowed, and the agreement shall be reduced into writing and be signed by the judge and shall be valid and effectual and binding on the parties. Severance.
22. In any matter not above provided for the Court may award compensation in accordance with any law, rule, or procedure followed in like cases by courts of justice or by arbitrators in the United Kingdom. As to procedure not specifically provided for.
23. The amount of the assessment, and those, if they are known, to whom it is payable, shall be forthwith published by the Registrar in the *Gazette* and in one other newspaper published in Guyana. Publication of assessment.
24. The amount of the assessment shall, on the warrant of the Minister responsible for finance, be deposited by the Accountant General in the registry of the Court to abide the order of the Court, and shall be distributed by the Court free from all deductions for office and other costs, as justice may require. Deposit and distribution of amount of assessment.
25. Where any land is acquired under this Act the compensation for the land may, in the discretion of the Minister, be paid either in whole or in part by the issue of land bonds under the Land Bonds Act of such type as the Minister determines to a nominal amount equal to the amount of compensation payable or to such part thereof as may be determined by the Minister, as the case may be, and the provisions of the Land Bonds Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose subject, however, to the following modifications— Payment in bonds at discretion of the Minister and issue thereof. [35 of 1975] c. 62:07
- (a) section 5(1) shall not apply;
  - (b) for the words “two million dollars” in section 6(2), there shall be substituted the words “one hundred million dollars or such greater value as may be approved by resolution of the National Assembly”;
  - (c) for the reference in section 6(3) to section 4 of the Land Bonds Act there shall be substituted a reference to this section;

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(d) for the words “the passing of this Act” in section 6(3) there shall be substituted the words “the exercise of his powers under section 25 of the Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes Act”;

(e) the following section shall be substituted for section 8—

“8. (1) Land bonds shall bear interest at such rate as the Minister shall determine.

(2) The interest upon the principal represented by each land bond shall run from the date specified in that behalf in the bond. Payment of interest in the case of each fixed-date or drawing bond and of principal and interest in the case of each annuity bond shall be made half-yearly on the date specified in that behalf in the bond, at the office of the Accountant General.”

Taking of proceedings in vacation.

**26.** All proceedings by and before the Court under this Act may be had and taken during any of its vacations.

Claim under \$500 may be settled by magistrate.  
[4 of 1972]

**27.** When it does not appear to the Commissioner of Lands that the land claimed exceeds five hundred dollars in value, the magistrate of the district in which the land is situate, upon the application of the Commissioner of Lands, may summon the other party to appear before him at a time and place to be named in the summons, and upon the appearance of that party, or in his absence upon proof of the due service of the summons, the magistrate may give all directions and exercise all or any of the powers in regard to the assessment and award which the Court may exercise under this Act:

Provided that—

(a) the party so summoned, at any time before the magistrate has given his decision, may apply to the Court in chambers by motion to have the proceedings removed to the Court and thereupon the Court may order them to be so removed, and the order shall be served upon the magistrate, who shall immediately transmit all documents of every description in his possession and custody to the Registrar;

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and

(b) in that case the party having the proceedings so removed shall only be entitled to the costs as laid down by the Summary Jurisdiction (Magistrates) Act, or any order under it relating to fees, unless the compensation awarded by the Court exceeds five hundred dollars.

c. 3:05

**28.** In any case in which the compensation claimed exceeds five hundred dollars, the Commissioner of Lands may apply to the Court in chambers, by motion, duly served on the claimant and supported by affidavit that the market value of the land to be taken does not exceed five hundred dollars, for an order referring the question of compensation to the magistrate of the district in which the land is situate, and if the Court is satisfied on evidence that the compensation will probably not exceed five hundred dollars, then the assessment of compensation may be referred to the magistrate, but in that case the magistrate shall be at liberty to award a greater sum than five hundred dollars if he thinks fit.

Claim exceeding \$500 may be referred to magistrate. [4 of 1972]

**29.** Anyone who assaults or beats or obstructs—

(a) the marshal, bailiff, or any of his assistants, in the execution of his duty under this Act; or

(b) the Commissioner of Lands, or other person authorised as aforesaid, or his workmen, servants, or agents, in the execution of his or their duty under this Act, or aids, or aids or abets any person in so doing,

Assaulting or obstructing officers. [6 of 1997]

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment for six months.

**30.** (1) For the protection of persons acting in execution of this Act, all actions and prosecutions to be commenced against the Commissioner of Lands, or person authorised as aforesaid, or his workmen, servants, or agents, for anything done by him or them in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within six calendar months after the act was committed and not otherwise.

Protection of persons acting under Act.

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(2) Notice in writing of the action and of the cause or causes thereof shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action.

(3) In the action the defendant may plead the general issue and give this Act and the special matter in evidence in any trial to be had thereupon.

(4) No plaintiff shall recover in the action if tender of sufficient amends has been made before action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money has been paid into court by or on behalf of the defendant after action brought, and notice of that payment has been given to the plaintiff or his solicitor.

(5) If a judgment passes for the defendant, or the plaintiff becomes nonsuit or discontinues the action, the defendant shall be entitled to his full costs of suit to be taxed as between solicitor and client and shall have the same remedy therefor as any defendant has by law in other cases.

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