

CHAPTER 137

STATE LANDS LAW

A Law to make further and better Provision for the Management and Disposal of State Lands.

L. of N. 1948
Cap. 45.
N.I.N. 131 of
1954 E.N. 13
of Lands.
1964, 8 of
1966 and 22 of
1966 E.C.S.
20 of 1970, 20
of 1974 and 4
and 5 of 1976
A.S. 6 of 1986.

[8th April, 1918]

1. This Law may be cited as the State Lands Law.

Short title.

2. (1) This Law shall operate subject to the Land Use Act of the federation and the Land Use Law of the State.

Interpretation.

(2) "State Land" means all public lands within the State which were on the 2nd of February 1976 subject to the control of the government of East Central State of Nigeria and held for the public purpose, and all lands thereafter acquired or to be acquired by or on behalf of the government of the State and held or to be held for any such purpose: public "purpose" has the meaning assigned to it in the Land Use Law Chapter 77.

3.(1) Subject to any regulations now in force or hereafter to be made regarding State lands, the Governor may grant—

Power to grant
Certificate of
Occupancy and
licences for
temporary
occupation.

(a) Certificate of Occupancy of State Lands to any person for any term of Years, or in the case of a citizen of Nigeria for an indefinite term;

(b) Licences to any person for the temporary occupation of state Land.

(2) The Governor may delegate any of the powers conferred on him under this Law to the State Commissioner assigned with the responsibility for lands.

(3) All Certificates of Occupancy granted under this Law or any Law repealed by it, before the 6th of March 1978, shall for the purposes of this Law be regarded as Certificates of Occupancy.

Power of
Governor to
accept
surrender.

4. The Governor may—

(1) Accept on such terms and conditions (if any) as he may proper the surrender of any certificate of occupancy granted under this Law repealed by this Law.

Remit
Covenants

(2) Wholly or partially remit, except as otherwise prescribed, all or any of the covenants or conditions in any certificate of occupancy owing to special circumstances, compliance therewith would be impossible or great hardships would be inflicted upon the grantee; and

Extend time
for
performing
condition

(3) Extend, except as otherwise prescribed, the time to grantee performing the conditions contained in any certificate of occupancy to forfeiture for such period, and upon such terms and conditions, as he may think fit, and the period so extended and the terms and conditions so imposed shall be deemed to be inserted in the certificate of occupancy and shall be binding on the grantee.

Licences to
take building
materials.

5. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to grant a licence to any person to enter upon any State land which is not the subject of a certificate of occupancy or a temporary occupation licence granted under this Law, or of a mining right or exclusive prospecting licence granted under the Minerals Act or of a certificate of occupancy or licence granted under the Minerals Act, and remove or extract therefrom any stone, gravel, clay, sand or other similar substance (not being a mineral within the meaning assigned to that term in the Minerals Act) that may be required for building or for manufacture of building materials.

(Fed. Cap.
121)
(Fed. Cap.
120)

(2) A licence may be granted for such period and subject to such conditions as the Governor thinks fit or as may be prescribed.

(3) A licence shall not be transferable.

(4) The Governor may cancel a licence if the licensee fails to comply with any of the conditions thereof.

Implied
Covenants.

6. Except as otherwise prescribed or provided in the certificate of occupancy there shall in every certificate of occupancy under this Law be implied covenants by the grantee—

- (i) that he will pay to the Chief Lands Officer or to such officer as the Governor may appoint on the issue of the certificate of occupancy rent at the rate of the rent specified in the instrument for the period from the commencement of the certificate of occupancy to the 31st day of December next following, and that he will thereafter pay in advance without demand on the 1st day of January in each year to the Chief Lands Officer or to such other officer as the Governor may appoint the yearly rent specified in the certificate of occupancy, or if the yearly rent be revised or a penal rent be imposed in lieu of the yearly rent, such revised or penal rent as may for the time being be payable in respect of the grant.
- (ii) that he will pay all taxes, rates, charges, duties, assessment or outgoings of whatever description as may be imposed, charged or assessed upon the lands comprised in such certificate of occupancy or the buildings thereon or upon the grantee.
- (iii) not to assign, sublet or otherwise part with the possession of the land comprised in such certificate of occupancy or any part thereof, without the previous consent rent fixed shall not exceed the rent obtainable at the time of revision for similar lands of similar area and amenities similarly situate:

Provided that if any reason the Governor considers it desirable to postpone the revision of the rent reserved under any certificate of occupancy, the Governor may postpone such revision for such time, irrespective of any revision period, as he shall think fit; but should the right to revise be subsequently exercised the rent fixed shall be payable for the remainder of the current revision period.

(b) In revising the rent no improvements made by the grantee on the land shall be taken into account.

(2) The amount at which the rent is fixed by the Governor shall be notified to the grantee, who if he considers that the rent fixed is in excess of that which can properly be demanded under the terms of subsection (1)(a) may within one month of such notification appeal to the Governor of the Governor in writing.

7. (1) Every covenant or condition whether expressed or implied in a certificate of occupancy under this Law, which is binding on a grantee shall, unless otherwise expressly provided in the instrument, be binding on all persons claiming an interest in the land the subject of the certificate of occupancy and whose title is derived through or under the certificate of occupancy.

Covenants and conditions binding on persons claiming under the certificate of Occupancy.

Obligation of
minors.

(2) Any minor who becomes a grantee under this Law shall be in the same position with regard to his liability and obligation under or in respect of a certificate of occupancy as if he were of full age.

Revision of
rent.

8. (1) In every Certificate of occupancy under this Law there shall, unless expressly expected, be reserved by virtue of this Law to the Governor the right to revise and fix the rent for such periods (hereinafter referred to as revision periods) as may be specified in the certificate of occupancy.

(2) As nearly as conveniently may be to the commencement of each revision period the Governor shall revise and fix the yearly rent which shall be payable for such revision period, but so that the

(3) If the Governor and the grantee are unable to agree as to the rent to be paid the matter shall be referred to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the Governor and the grantee or in the absence of such agreement to be appointed by a judge of the High Court.

(4) The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and if the rent fixed by the arbitrator is not less than that demanded by the Governor the grantee shall pay the cost of the arbitration.

Penal rent.

9. (1) When in any Certificate of Occupancy under this Law the grantee has covenanted to develop or effect improvements on the land granted and has committed a breach of such covenant the Governor may at the time of such breach or at any time thereafter, and at the expiration of every year thereafter so long as the breach be not remedied, fix a penal rent which shall be payable for one year from the date it is fixed and shall be paid by the grantee in addition to and at the same time and manner as the rent reserved is payable and shall be recoverable as rent. The first penal rent shall not exceed the rent reserved in the instrument and penal rents subsequently fixed shall not exceed double the penal rent payable in respect of the preceding year.

Notice of

(2) Notice of such penal rent being imposed and the amount thereof and the date from which it is payable shall be given in writing to the grantee.

Effect of

(3) The fact that a penal rent has been imposed shall not preclude the Governor, in lieu of fixing a subsequent penal rent, from taking or directing to be taken proceedings for the forfeiture of the Certificate of Occupancy.

reason of the breach in relation to which the penal rent has been imposed, provided that such proceedings shall not be taken during the period for which a penal rent has been paid.

10. In the absence of special provisions to the contrary in any certificate of Occupancy under this Law all buildings and improvements on State lands, whether erected or made by the grantee or not, shall on the determination of the Certificate of Occupancy, pass to State without payment of compensation: Building on
state lands

Provided, however, that, in the absence of any special provision to the contrary in the Certificate of Occupancy; when land is granted for a term not exceeding thirty years the grantee shall be at liberty within three months of the termination (otherwise than by forfeiture) of such lease to remove any buildings erected by him on the land granted during the currency of such Certificate of Occupancy, unless the Governor shall elect to purchase such buildings. In the event of the Governor and the grantee not agreeing as to the purchase price of such buildings, the same shall be determined by arbitration. The grantee shall make good any damage done to the land by any such removal.

11. No Certificate of Occupancy under this Law, which contains a covenant, express or implied, not to assign without the consent of the Governor, and no Certificate of Occupancy under the State Lands Act or under any Ordinance repealed by the State Lands Act, which contains a covenant not to assign without the consent of the Governor, shall be sold by or under the order of a court in execution of a decree or otherwise however, save to a purchaser approved in writing by the Governor and under terms, as to adequacy of price or otherwise, also so approved. Sale of
Certificate of
Occupancy by
order of court
to be to a
purchaser
approved by
Governor.

12. The rent reserved or payable under any lease granted under this Law or under any Law repealed by this Law shall be a debt to the State and shall be paid at the office of the Chief Lands Officer or at such other office as the Governor may appoint. Rent.

13. If any such rent as aforesaid shall at any time be unpaid for a space of ninety days after the same became due, and a notice shall have been served on the person in default, there shall be payable by way of penalty a sum Penalty when
rent in arrear.

equivalent to five per centum of the rent due. If such rent and penalty shall be unpaid for a space exceeding one hundred and twenty days after the rent became due, and a notice shall have been served as aforesaid, there shall be payable by way of penalty a further sum equivalent to five per centum of the rent due.

Chief Land Officer may sue for rents in arrear.

14. The Chief Lands Officer or any person appointed by the Lands Officer on that behalf may, without prejudice to the right of the State to recover rent in arrear in any other way, sue for the same, together with the penalty (if any) which may be payable under the last preceding section, and such suit may be instituted in the High Court or a magistrate's court.

Chief Land Officer may distrain for rent due.

15. The Chief Lands Officer may, on behalf of the State, distrain for rent due under any lease under this Law, or under any Law repealed by this Law and any authorised person to act for him in this behalf.

Forfeiture of certificate of occupancy.

16. (1) If the rent reserved or payable under a certificate of occupancy under this Law or under any Law repealed by this Law is in arrear, or if there shall be any breach of the grantee's covenants or of the conditions of the Certificate of Occupancy whether express or implied, the Chief Lands Officer may serve a notice upon the grantee specifying the rent in arrear or the covenant or condition of which a breach has been committed, and at any time after one month from the service of the notice may commence an action in the High Court or in a magistrate's court for the recovery of the premises and, on proof of the facts, the court shall, subject to relief on such terms as may appear just, declare the Certificate of Occupancy forfeited, and the Chief Lands Officer may re-enter upon the premises.

(2) The Governor may cancel a Certificate of Occupancy granted under this Law in respect of any property, where the grantee—

- (a) has failed to fulfil the purpose for which the said Certificate of Occupancy has been granted;
- (b) has in fact ceased to exist; or,
- (c) has by operation of law become incompetent to fulfil the purpose for which the Certificate of Occupancy has been granted.

17. No forfeiture shall operate to extinguish any debt to the State in respect of any rent or payment to be made by a grantee under a Certificate of Occupancy forfeited.

Debt to State
not
extinguished
by forfeiture.

18. The acceptance by or on behalf of the State of any rent shall not be held to operate as a waiver by the State of any forfeiture accruing by reason of the breach of any covenant or condition, express or implied, in any Certificate of Occupancy under this Law or under any Law repealed by this Law.

Acceptance of
rent not to
operate as a
waiver of
forfeiture.

RESERVATIONS

19. A conveyance or Certificate of Occupancy under this Law shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided therein, confer any right to the water of any spring, river, lake or stream, other than such water as may be required for domestic purposes upon the land sold or granted.

Reservation of
Water

20. A conveyance or Certificate of Occupancy under this Law shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided therein, confer any right to the foreshore, or to the banks of any navigable waterway.

Reservation of
foreshore.

21. (1) A conveyance or certificate of Occupancy under this Law shall not confer any right to any mineral as defined in the Minerals Acts or to any mineral oil.

Reservation of
minerals.

(2) There is hereby reserved to the State the right to enter upon any land sold or granted under this Law and—

(a) to search for, mine and remove any mineral as aforesaid or any or any mineral oil; and

(b) except in the case of lands granted for building purposes only, to remove any stone, gravel, soil or other substance required for the construction or repair of any road, Government building or other public work.

(3) The right reserved to the state under subsection (2) may be exercised as to (a) by any person authorized by or under any Act relating to minerals or mineral oils, or as to (b) by any person authorized by the Governor.

RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

to erect
telegraph
poles, etc.

22. Any person authorized by the Governor may at any time enter upon any land sold or granted under this Law and may enter and resume any portion of such lands for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (1), paying compensation for the land taken.

(3) Whenever land which has been granted is resumed under this section the grantee shall be entitled to proportionate reduction in his rent.

(4) The Governor may authorize any officers of the Government, their servants and agents, to exercise the powers reserved to him by this section.

(5) Compensation payable under this section shall not exceed, in the case of buildings or crops, the market value of such buildings or crops, and in the case of land resumed the market value of such land.

(Fed. Cap.
167)

(6) The compensation to be awarded under this section shall, if not agreed upon between the Governor and the claimant, be determined by the High Court in the like manner as compensation is determined under the Public Lands Acquisition Law.

(7) Resumption of land under this section may be effected before the compensation (if any) is paid, either by actual entry on—

- (a) set up poles on and carry electric lines across such land; and
- (b) lay sewers, drains, water pipes or electric lines therein, without paying compensation but making good all damage done.

Resumption
of lands for
roads,
railways, etc.

23. (1) When any land sold or granted under this Law exceeds two hundred acres the Governor may at any time enter and resume any portion of such lands for roads, railways, tramways, canals, water channels or trigonometrical stations or any other public undertaking without paying compensation for the land, but compensation shall be paid for buildings or crops destroyed or damaged:

Provided that in the event of a larger portion than four per centum of such land being resumed for any such purpose as aforesaid there shall be paid to the owner or grantee, as the case may be, compensation for the land taken in excess of such portion.

(2) When any land sold or granted under this Law does not exceed two hundred acres the Governors may at any time the land resumed or by service of notice of resumption on the owner or grantee.

ROADS AND THOROUGHFARES

24. All public thoroughfares existing on any land sold or granted under this Law shall deemed to be and shall be reserved and shall remain free and uninterrupted unless the same be closed or altered by the order of the Governor or by other competent authority.

Saving of public thoroughfare.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARY MARKS

25. No State land shall be sold or granted under this Law until the same has been surveyed and demarcated by a Government or licensed surveyor and the plan thereof has been approved and signed by the Surveyor-General of Surveys, or by an Officer of the Survey Department acting on his behalf.

State land to be surveyed before sale or grant.

26. The owner or grantee of any State land sold, or granted before or after the commencement of this Law shall at all times maintain in repair to the satisfaction of the Chief Lands Officer or of such other officer as the Governor may appoint in this behalf all boundary marks placed or erected to denote the boundaries of the land, sold or granted.

Purchasers, etc., to maintain boundary marks.

27. (1) Every owner or occupier of land abutting on State land shall define and keep defined the boundary between the land owned or occupied by him and the adjoining State land to the satisfaction of the Chief Lands Officer, or of such other officer as the Governor may appoint in this behalf, and default of his so doing the Chief Lands Officer or other officer as aforesaid may by notice in writing require such owner or occupier to define such boundary in such manner and within such time as may be specified in such notice.

Owners and occupiers of land abutting on State lands to keep the boundaries defined.

(2) Any owner or occupier who shall fail to comply with such requisition shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of forty naira and in additions shall be ordered by the court to pay the expenses (if any) incurred by the Government in defining the boundary which he has neglected to define.

MISCELLANEOUS

Recovery of
State lands in
unlawful
occupation.

28. When any person without right, title or licence or whose right, title or licence has expired or been forfeited or cancelled is in occupation of State land, the Attorney-General, or the Chief Lands Officer, or some person appointed by the Attorney-General, without prejudice to the provision of part 2 of this Law, may enter a suit in the High Court to recover possession thereof.

Order of
Court.

29. If on the hearing of such suit the defendant does not appear, or appears but fails to establish an absolute right or title to the possession of the land, the court shall order that the possession of the land sought to be recovered shall be given by the defendant to the plaintiff, either forthwith or on or before such day as the court shall think fit to name, and shall issue such process as may be necessary for carrying such order into effect.

Evidence in
proceedings

30. In any action, suit or proceedings against any person for or in respect of any alleged unlawful occupation, use of or trespass upon State Land, the proof that the occupation or use in question was authorized, shall lie on the defendant, and in every such action, suit or proceedings and in every action by or against the Government in which title to land shall be in issue the averment that any land is State land shall be sufficient without proof of such fact, unless the defendant prove the contrary.

Right of State
to sue not
barred by
limitation.

31. No action or other remedy by or on behalf of the State for the recovery of the possession of State land shall be barred or affected by any law of limitation.

Suit for rent
not barred by
limitation.

32. No Law of limitation shall bar or affect any action or remedy for the recovery of any rent due under this Law, or under the State Lands Law, or under any Ordinance repealed by the State Lands Law.

Right of way
not to be
presumed
against the
State.

33. No right of way shall be presumed or allowed to be asserted or established against the State, by reason only of user, whether such user commenced before or after the commencement of this Law.

34. A notice served personally on the person to be served, or left at or sent by registered post to his last known address in Nigeria, or if his address is not known, published in the Anambra State Gazette, shall be deemed to be good service for the purposes of this Law.

Service of notice.

35. A grantee of State land shall permit any land Officer or Governor Surveyor, or any Administrative Officer to enter upon and inspect the same.

Grantee to permit officer to enter and inspect State land.

Penalty: a fine of one hundred naira.

36. Any persons who shall unlawfully occupy State land in any manner whatsoever, shall without prejudice to the provisions of part 2 of this Law be liable to a fine of one hundred naira.

Penalty for unauthorised occupation of State land.

37. The Governor may make regulations for all or any of the purposes following—

Power to make regulations.

- (a) classifying Certificate of Occupancy according to the purpose for which or the class of persons to whom the same may be granted and prescribing the form of any Certificate of Occupancy;
- (b) prescribing the covenants or conditions which shall be implied in any class of Certificate of Occupancy;
- (c) prescribing the term of years for which any class of Certificate of Occupancy may be granted;
- (d) prescribing the praemia and rents to be paid and providing for the revision of rent;
- (e) prescribing the manner in which application for Certificate of Occupancy shall be made and the fees to be paid;
- (f) providing for the survey and demarcation of State land to be sold or granted, and the fees to be paid for such survey and demarcation;
- (g) prescribing the fees to be paid for any instrument issued under this Law;
- (h) providing for and regulating the sale of land under Certificate of Occupancy by auction;
- (i) prescribing the period for which and the conditions under which licences for the temporary occupation of State land may be issued;
- (j) providing for the care, management and protection of unoccupied State land; and

(k) generally for carrying out and giving effect to the purposes of this Law.

N.B: The provisions of Edicts Nos.22 of 1966, 4 of 1976 are spent and so are not reproduced in this Law.

PART 2.—EVICTON OF SQUATTERS

Commence-
ment of this
Part.

38. This part comes into effect on the 3rd of March 1986.

Definitions.

39. In this Part—

“authorized officer” includes the Chief Lands Officer of the State and any person authorized in writing by the Commissioner or by the Committee whether generally or specifically to carry out any functions under this Law;

“Commissioner” means the State Commissioner assigned responsibility for land matters;

“Committee” means any person or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate appointed by the Governor for carrying out functions relating to land use and allocation in the State;

“Government” means the Government of the State;

“public officer” means a person in the public service of the State;

“Structure” includes a house or other erection;

“State” means Anambra State of Nigeria;

“State land” has the meaning assigned to that expression in part 1 (section 2) and includes any land declared as “State land” by the Commissioner in accordance with section 40(1) of this Law.

Powers of the
Commissioner.

40. (1) The Commissioner may, by notice published in the manner set out in subsection (2) declare any land acquired or used for public purpose as State land.

(2) A notice under this section may be published—

(a) in the State official Gazette;

(b) in a newspaper circulating in the place where the land is situate; or

(c) in any other manner as the Commissioner deems fit.

(3) The Commissioner may himself exercise all the powers conferred by section 42 of this Law, and may, at any time as the occasion requires, in writing authorize any person to exercise such powers.

Squatters

41. Where any person—

- (a) is in possession or occupation of State land without a certificate of occupancy or other valid and existing authority or licence of the Government given under the hand of the Commissioner;
- (b) is in possession or occupation of State land by virtue of a certificate of occupancy or other authority or licence which was issued or obtained on the basis of a misrepresentation or misstatement of facts or circumstances relating to the land; or
- (c) derives any right or interest in State land from any person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section; that person shall for the purpose of this Law be or be deemed a squatter.

42 (1) An authorized officer may at any time by notice in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Law require any squatter to quit or vacate any State land in his possession or occupation. Eviction of Squatters

(2) An authorized officer may at any time after the expiry of any notice given under subsection (1) evict the squatter from the State land.

(3) The notice referred to in subsection (1) shall be deemed to have been properly served on the squatter if it is—

- (a) served on him personally;
- (b) posted up conspicuously in any place in the State land;
- (c) published in the State Official Gazette; or
- (d) published in a newspaper circulating in the place where the land is situate.

(4) For the purpose of subsection (2) of this section, an authorized officer may use or employ such force or means as is reasonably necessary or sufficient to—

- (a) remove a squatter from the State land; or
- (b) demolish or remove from the State land any structure erected or being used by or on behalf of a squatter.

(5) Any expenses incurred in the removal or demolition of any structure pursuant to subsection (4) shall, on demand, be reimbursed or paid to Government in full by the squatter or user of the structure.

(6) Any person who—

- (a) obstruct the commissioner, an authorized officer or any person assisting either of them in the due enforcement of any provision of this Law;
- (b) resists his eviction or removal of a structure affected by this Law, from any State land; or
- (c) on demand, fails or refuses to pay or reimburse in full to Government any expenses incurred pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, shall, on summary conviction, be liable, in the case of a first offender, to a fine of five hundred naira or imprisonment for six months; and for subsequent offence, to a fine of one thousand naira or imprisonment for one year.

(7) Any eviction under this section shall not be invalid by reason of the fact that—

- (a) the notice mentioned in subsection (1) was not given prior to the eviction;
- (b) the eviction was carried out prior to the expiry of the notice; or
- (c) such notice was not given in the prescribed form.

Immunity of officers.

43 (1) No person shall be liable under any action for anything done or omitted to be done in the lawful exercise of his powers under 42 of this Law.

(2) A person assisting or otherwise carrying out the lawful order of any other person in the exercise of that other person under section 42 of this Law is entitled to the immunity conferred by subsection (1) of this section.

Immunity of State

44 (1) With effect from the date of coming into force of this part no action relating to or affecting title, right or any interest whatever in any land in the State shall lie or be instituted by a squatter against the State or a public officer in his official capacity, and where prior to the coming into force of this part such action has been instituted and is pending in any court in the State, the same shall abate, be discharged and made void without prejudice to any order including an order for —

- (a) eviction or removal of the squatter from the land, demolition or removal of any structure on the land, and
- (b) demolition or removal of any structure on the land, and
- (c) payment of costs by the squatter, which the court may deem fit to make in the circumstances.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in the case of a person deemed a squatter by virtue of paragraph (b) of section 4 where such person asserts that his certificate of occupancy or other authority or licence was not issued or obtained on the basis of a misrepresentation or misstatement of facts or circumstance relating to the land.

45. (1) Where in any action relating to any right or interest of the State in any land, an issue arises as to whether any piece, parcel or area of land is State land, a notice published in pursuance of section 40 of this Law, or other statement in writing under the hand of the Commissioner confirming or certifying that the piece, parcel or area of land is State land, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact. Proof of State land.

(2) The notice or other statement referred in subsection (1) may be produced in Court by an officer in the State Ministry responsible for land matters authorized in that behalf by the Commissioner.

(3) If at any stage of the proceedings in any such action as is mentioned in subsection (1) an issue is raised that a party in the action is a squatter, that issue shall be tried and determined by the Court before any further proceedings in the action may be continued.

(4) Where upon the trial and determination of the issue referred to in subsection (3), the Court holds that the party in the action is a squatter, the action shall abate and be discharged without prejudice to any order including an order for—

- (a) eviction or removal of the party adjudged a squatter from the land;
 - (b) demolition or removal of any structure on the land; and
 - (c) payment of costs by the party,
- which the Court may deem fit to make in the circumstances.

SCHEDULE

(Section 42 (1))

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF.....

LANDS DIVISION ENUGU

To.....

NOTICE TO QUIT OR VACATE STATE LAND

You are hereby required within..... days from the date hereof, to vacate or give up possession and/or occupation of State land situate at..... in..... Local Government Area being land in your possession or occupation as a squatter.

DATED at..... the..... day of..... 19...

Authorized Officer

STATE LANDS (CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY)

REGULATIONS

made under section 37

Regulations
34 of 1918,
29 of 1972,
20 of 1932,
81 of 1940,
L.N 131 of
1954

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the State Lands (Certificate of Occupancy) Regulations.

Different
kinds of
certificate of
occupancy.

2. A Certificate of Occupancy of State lands shall ordinarily be of one of the several descriptions following—

- (a) "agricultural certificate of occupancy" issued for the purpose of cultivation, planting and farming;
- (b) "building certificate of occupancy" issued for the purpose of erecting buildings for residential, business or any special purpose;