



EDITOR'S NOTE

An EU member state in the Eastern Mediterranean, at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa; this is Cyprus in a nutshell.

The monthly FES Cyprus Newsletter gives you a current overview of the domestic political situation and the external affairs of an island, which is far more than a divided country. Have a pleasant read!

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116
JANUARY 22

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FES CYPRUS NEWSLETTER

PODCASTS in FEBRUARY:

Hubert Faustmann, Hrishabh Sandilya, Michael Goecken and Sylvia Chumuru
Migration 2.0 Podcast Episode 9
Project Phoenix's Fellowship Program and Migrant Entrepreneurship
(in English)



PODCASTS in MARCH:

No podcasts in March

Hubert Faustmann and Hrishabh Sandilya
Migration 2.0 Podcast Episode 10
2021 - A Migration Year in Review
(in English)

PUBLICATIONS in FEBRUARY:

No publications in February



PUBLICATIONS in MARCH:

Omer Gokcekus & Sertac Sonan
Corruption Perceptions in North Cyprus: 2020 Report
(In English, Turkish)

EVENTS in FEBRUARY:

No events in February



EVENTS in MARCH:

No events in March

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CYPRUS PROBLEM

On January 3 UN Secretary-General (“UNSG”), Antonio Guterres, submitted his report to the Security Council concerning the developments on the Cyprus problem covering the period between June 19, 2021 and December 15, 2021. Guterres cited the negative rhetoric of both sides warning that without decisive action, the continuing dynamics in and around Cyprus could render future efforts unattainable. The equidistant approach in the UNSG’s latest report sparked criticism by both sides.

A solution to the Cyprus problem was not prioritized by political parties in the latest Turkish Cypriot¹ parliamentary elections that took place on January 23, 2022. Instead, amid the huge economic predicament that the north is facing, the focus of the elections was on the economy. The outcome of the elections does not leave room for optimism as regards a solution to the Cyprus problem, as the majority of the parties represented in the Turkish Cypriot parliament do not support a federal solution.

On January 27, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNIFCYP) until July 31, 2022 but expressed regret over the lack of progress in restarting formal negotiations, stressing that the status quo is unsustainable. The UN Security Council affirmed its full support for the UNSG’s ongoing efforts urging the two sides to renew their efforts. The Security Council continued to reiterate concern regarding the fenced-off town of Varosha in Famagusta, opened by the Turkish Cypriot side reduce existing barriers to intercommunal contact.

¹The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) is only recognised by the Republic of Turkey. While for Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, Ersin Tatar serves as President of the TRNC, the international community considers him the communal leader of the Turkish Cypriots. As the government of the Republic of Cyprus remains internationally recognised as the government of the whole of the island, the entire island is now considered to be a member of the European Union. However, the *acquis communautaire* is suspended in northern Cyprus pending a political settle-

ment to the Cyprus problem (see Protocol no. 10 of the Accession Treaty).

Concerns related to the violations of the military status quo along the ceasefire lines; the reported encroachment by both sides into the buffer zone and the risks associated; the challenges to the mission’s delineation of the buffer zone and the increase in unauthorised construction which poses challenges to UNFICYP’s operations and mandated authority. The Council requested the UNSG to submit by July 5, 2022 a report on his Good Offices mission, Commenting on the resolution, Government Spokesman Marios Pelekanos stressed that references included in it improved those contained in an earlier report by the UNSG. The references Pelekanos referred to include:

- Security Council resolutions and more precisely to resolution 1251, a resolution containing all the parameters pertaining to a Cyprus settlement;
- The need to appoint an envoy;
- The need to respect resolutions 550 and 789 concerning Varosha.

Following reports that the Turkish Cypriot religious endowment foundation Evkaf² has been named as an interested party in a large portion of properties in Varosha, President Anastasiades commented on January 29, that the Immoveable Property Commission (IPC) was “a trap” and reiterated that the government had warned Greek Cypriots against resorting to it. Anastasiades argued that the properties claimed by Evkaf were conveniently left out of the small area “offered as bait” to Greek Cypriots

ment to the Cyprus problem (see Protocol no. 10 of the Accession Treaty).

²Evkaf claims that most of Varosha belongs to three vakifs: the Abdullah Pasha foundation, the Lala Mustafa Pasha Foundation and a small part to Bilal Aga Foundation. The Greek Cypriots claim that the former British colonial government, as part of independence arrangements in August 1960, gave the Turkish Cypriot community £1.5m for a complete and final settlement of all Turkish claims including those of Evkaf.





through IPC³. Anastasiades also blamed the Turkish Cypriot and Turkish sides for the collapse of negotiations on the Cyprus problem and revealed that the government plans to present a proposal to the European Council asking Europe to act towards a solution to the Cyprus problem and the adoption of essential confidence-building measures that will reportedly restore trust and pave the way for a new, constructive dialogue. Turkish Cypriot authorities had announced in the summer that 3.5% of the fenced area would be demilitarised and opened for settlement and called on property owners to file their claims to the IPC. The area is adjacent to the open, inhabited part of Varosha⁴.

In an interview with Greek Cypriot daily, Phileleftheros published on January 30, Turkish Cypriot leader, Ersin Tatar, stated that he was ready for an informal dialogue with the Greek Cypriot side and suggested for it to take place in London. Tatar noted that formal negotiations could take place if there was formal recognition of the sovereignty of both sides. On the issue of Varosha, Tatar stated that as soon as the examination of the applications from Greek Cypriot property owners was completed, they would be returned. The current policy of opening Varosha would continue, he added.

The Greek Cypriot head of the bicomunal Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage, Takis Hadjidemetriou, stepped down from his post. Hadjidemetriou became the head of the bicomunal Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage in 2008, when bicomunal committees were established in Cyprus

³The IPC was set up by Turkey in 2005 as the domestic remedy, ranging from restitution of property, to compensation to exchange, for claims relating to Greek Cypriot properties in the north and was accepted as such by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in 2010.

⁴Turkish Cypriot leader, Ersin Tatar, announced in July 2021 a partial lifting of the military status in Varosha. On October 8, 2020, the Turkish side opened part of the fenced area of Varosha, following an announcement made in Ankara on October 6, 2020. Both the UN Secretary-General and the EU expressed concern, while the

under then President Demetris Christofias and Turkish Cypriot leader at the time, Mehmet Ali Talat. He will be replaced by Sotos Ktoris, another member of the bicomunal Technical Committee.

HYDROCARBONS

On January 10, the US State Department issued a statement according to which it abandoned the East-Med gas pipeline. Greece, Cyprus and Israel have approved an agreement for the EastMed pipeline, which has been in planning for several years. The countries had aimed to reach a final investment decision this year and have the €6bn (\$6.82bn) project completed by 2025, to help Europe diversify its energy resources. According to Reuters, the US expressed reservations as to the rationale of the EastMed pipeline, raised issues of its economic viability as well as environmental impact on area. Concerns about the financial viability of the project had been heard before, but Greece, Israel and Cyprus have supported the project. Turkey has repeatedly argued that any plans in the Eastern Mediterranean that exclude it were bound to fail and that it would defend its rights in the region. It has also opposed the EastMed project, saying the plan could not work without Turkey's approval. The US believes that priority should be given to interconnecting the electricity grids of the countries in the region.

A press release from the presidency office in the north dated January 17, noted that the offer to the Greek Cypriot government to collaborate on hydro-

UN Security Council called for the reversal of this course of action. UN Security Council resolution 550 (1984) considers any attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of this area to the administration of the UN. UN Security Council resolution 789 (1992) also urges that with a view to the implementation of resolution 550 (1984), the area at present under the control of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus be extended to include Varosha.





carbons is still on the table but being ignored. The statement argued that the Greek Cypriot side is infringing on the rights of Turkish Cypriots and Turkey when it comes to hydrocarbon exploration, adding that the north is determined to protect its legal rights and interests in the eastern Mediterranean.

On January 21, President Nicos Anastasiades voiced concern over delays in bringing natural gas to Cyprus and requested that the Liquefied Natural Gas (“LNG”) project be stepped up. The issue was discussed with Nicos Castellani, the new president of DEFA (Natural Gas Public Company) during a meeting aimed to set priorities for the arrival of natural gas to Cyprus and infrastructure projects. The LNG project in Vasiliko has been described as the single largest energy project ever undertaken in Cyprus. Castellani briefed Anastasiades on progress made with infrastructure development, which is being carried out by DEFA subsidiary, ETYFA (Natural Gas Infrastructure Company). An official announcement noted that the President was informed that due to the coronavirus pandemic, there is an anticipated nine-month delay, caused by restrictions on movement of people and the reduced availability of raw materials. As a result, the project will not be completed until July 2023. The project, co-financed by the EU through its Connecting Europe Facility, is currently close to completion of the planning stage. The contract for the LNG terminal, awarded to CHINA PETROLEUM PIPELINE ENGINEERING, involves the Floating, Storage, Regasification Unit (FSRU), the docking pier, and the pipeline to the power station. Many energy experts claim the project to be economically unviable.

On January 26, the EU approved €657m in funds for the EuroAsia Interconnector which is estimated to cost over €1.5bn. The ambitious project seeks to end Cyprus’ energy isolation by linking its national electricity grid with those of Israel and Greece through a 1,208km submarine HVDC cable.

GREEK CYPRIOTS

Economic Developments

The Cyprus Deputy Ministry of Shipping announced on January 28, that the expiration of the deadline for the submission of tenders to establish a passenger maritime link between Cyprus and Greece, as a service of general economic interest (SGEI) in accordance with the relevant European Union legal framework. The tender procedure was launched in November 2021 and managed to attract the interest of several parties who have submitted a tender through the Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus.

According to a report released by the Central Bank of Cyprus on January 28, deposits in the Cypriot banking system at the end of 2021 amounted to €51.52bn. This represents an increase of €3.31bn compared to December of 2020. In the meantime, total loans at the end of December 2021 came up to €29.9bn, a decrease of €870m, reflecting the continued deleveraging taking place in Cypriot banks’ loan portfolios. Liquidity in the banking system at the end of the previous year amounted to €21.6bn.

On January 28, state-owned asset management company KEDIPES announced that it repaid €60m in state aid during the fourth quarter of 2021, with state aid repayments reaching €250m for the entirety of the year. According to the company’s quarterly progress report, KEDIPES’ state aid repayments hit a total of €570m since its creation in 2018. The report also states that cash collections during the fourth quarter reached €115.5m, a 28.3% increase over the previous quarter, where €90m was collected. This figure represents the highest quarterly inflow throughout the duration of the coronavirus pandemic. In addition, KEDIPES’ cash inflow for the entirety of 2021 amounted to €403m in total, reflecting a year-on-year increase of 29%, with €311.8m being collected in total in 2020. In total, the company has collected €1.2bn since it began operating.





Domestic Developments

In January, the Covid 19-cases dramatically increased from 166,827 to 256,746 cases due to the highly transmissible Omicron variant. The number of deaths attributed to the virus rose from 638 to 733. As regards Covid vaccinations, for children aged 5-11 this has reached around 9%. Around 56% of children aged 16 and 17 have been vaccinated, as well as 46% of children between the ages of 12 and 15. Out of the whole population, 74.7% have received the first dose of the vaccine, and 71.1% are fully vaccinated while 84.1% of the adult population are fully vaccinated. The “test to stay” programme currently being implemented in schools is expected to be extended to health professionals in public and private hospitals, police and the fire department. Preparations for the 2023 Presidential elections have started in the south. President Nicos Anastasiades clarified that he will be supporting DISY leader Averof Neophytou’s bid to succeed him to the presidency. Neophytou is expected to formally receive the party’s nomination to contest the presidency, in March 2022. On January 9, Nicos Christodoulides, widely seen as flirting with running, stepped down from the foreign ministry without clarifying his intentions. Christodoulides, was replaced by Ioannis Kasoulides who had previously served as Foreign Minister, from 1 March 2013 to 28 February 2018. For DISY, an independent Christodoulides’ candidacy raises the spectre of a repeat of the 2003 race, when prominent DISY politician Alecos Markides ran as an independent against DISY founder Glafcos Clerides, who was seeking re-election. Both lost to Tassos Papadopoulos. Meanwhile main opposition AKEL has ruled out backing any party leader for candidate, including Neophytou or Christodoulides. AKEL is in talks with other opposition parties in search of a common candidate.

The fledgling social movement, Neo Kyma–The Other Cyprus, will contest the 2023 presidential elections with its own candidate, in collaboration

with Volt Europa. Volt Europa is an integrationist, pan-European political movement, with which Neo Kyma (New Wave) will merge after the elections, to create the political party Volt Cyprus. The candidate that will represent the collaboration has not been decided yet, although there is speculation that it will be Neo Kyma’s general coordinator, Constantinos Christofides, a physics professor who had served as rector of the University of Cyprus. Neo Kyma and Volt signed a memorandum of understanding that set in motion their collaboration, in November 2021. Currently Volt has 80 elected officials in five countries, including members in the national parliaments of the Netherlands and Bulgaria as well as one member of the European Parliament. In line with its federal thinking, Volt fully supports a federal Cyprus within a federal Europe.

On January 28, President Nicos Anastasiades appointed former government spokesman Kyriacos Koushos as his undersecretary, following the resignation of Vasilis Palmas, who cited personal reasons.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

On January 18, AKEL requested the commencement of a dialogue in the Cypriot Parliament on the working status and working conditions of delivery service drivers who work in catering and digital product delivery platforms. AKEL points out that in this sector the phenomena of over-exploitation of already low-paid employees are widespread, especially through the usual practice of employing them as service providers/“partners”. In this way, the employees are deprived of labor and insurance rights while at the same time, employers transfer the responsibility and the cost for the means of transport as well as the personal protective equipment to the delivery drivers. Furthermore, the pay-per-delivery system results in high workloads, creating constant pressure for as many and fastest routes as possible. The fact that in Cyprus a large percentage of workers in the sector are foreigners, makes them more vulnerable, according to AKEL.





On January 19, a protest outside the Presidential Palace was held by the employees of the Fasouri estate. They demanded the withdrawal of all work permits to immigrant workers, as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave work permits to employees of third countries, to carry out duties that they performed for years as temporary employees. They pointed out in a relevant letter that the main job of foreigners in the Fasouri estate is to cut fruit, while their work permits do not include this occupation. The work of cutting the fruit is done by a cooperation on the basis of different Collective Agreements with higher salaries than the ones provided to immigrants.

On January 21, the document that was being drafted by the social partners and the Ministry of Labor, in order to legislate the concept of teleworking, entered the final stage for elaboration by the technical committee with the officials of the Ministry of Labor, so that the bill will soon get in its way to the Parliament. The agreement will establish the general principles of voluntary teleworking and aims to establish a general framework at the European level. The agreement is to be implemented by the signatory organizations of the participating parties, in accordance with the procedures and specific practices of social partners at the national level.

On January 27, the unions rejected the findings of an updated study by independent experts, submitted to them by the KEDIPEs (Cypriot Company for the Management of Assets) administration, according to which the discharge of another 76 employees is recommended. According to the expert report, the recent departure of 58 employees has not solved the problem of increased operating costs of the company. However, the refusal of the unions to accept negotiations on the study of the experts, resurfaces the decision of the Board of Directors of the company with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, to activate "plan B", which involves redundancies. Prior to the voluntary retirement plan, KEDIPEs employed 390 employees. It is recalled that the Ministry of Finance, which holds 99% of the share capital of the

company, had supported the actions of the Board of Directors KEDIPEs and in this direction issued two relevant announcements supporting the management. However, top executives noted February 9th as a deadline for the unions to complete consultations on the findings of the report.

Employees will receive increases in their basic salaries in January through the increase of the indexation allowance. This will be applied for employees in public service, semi-governmental organizations and in the private sector, given that there are such terms of employment in their contracts, due to the increase of 2.54% recorded in 2021 in the Consumer Price Index inflation expansion.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS

Economic Developments

The annual inflation rate in 2021 was 46.1% according to the Statistical Institute. The inflation rate in December alone reached 15.2%. The Institute's report also showed that in 2021 the price of 95 octane unleaded petrol went up by 87.4%, diesel (Eurodiesel) by 96.6%, and a 10-kilo domestic bottled gas by 79.9%.

According to Cyprus Today, a shortage of qualified workers has hit producers in various sectors. Cyprus Turkish Chamber of Industry chairperson Ali Kamacioglu said that construction and agriculture sectors have been the most affected by the problem. The domestic workforce should be encouraged to work in these sectors, Kamacioglu said and called for the "gap" in working conditions between the state and private sectors to be "eliminated". Furniture Manufacturers Association chairperson Huseyin Ciddi pointed out that his staff "want to quit their jobs and work for the state ... The lack of qualified personnel in the furniture sector is a problem because families steer their children to university ... [because] society sees people who have started university as more intelligent and has a negative view of vocational high





schools,” he said. Ciddi added that he had been trying to bring over skilled workers from Turkey, but that this had become more difficult lately and that he was now turning to “third countries” to meet his workforce needs. Cyprus Turkish Chamber of Shopkeepers and Artisans general coordinator Hurrem Tulga said that most Turkish Cypriots seek “employment in the public sector” instead of working in the private sector, a situation he said “has not changed since the 1980s”. Tulga added that there was less interest in vocational training due to the explosion in the number of universities (19 at the moment). Construction Contractors Union head Osman Amca said that due to the lack of skilled staff, production in the construction sector has fallen “by 30 to 40% “. Amca said that skilled Turkish Cypriots prefer to seek employment in south Cyprus, where they can earn higher salaries paid in euros, while it has become financially less attractive for qualified workers from Turkey to work in TRNC [due to narrowing of the pay gap between the two countries].

The total exports in the January-September 2021 period increased by 29.3% compared to the same period in 2020, and reached US\$ 106.76 million. In the same period of 2020, exports amounted to 82.58 million. The Trade Department data showed that the two main export items of the country, dairy products and citrus fruits, accounted for 60.3% of all exports. The imports in the same period of 2021 increased by 44.5% compared to the same period of the previous year. The total imports, which was US\$ 865.84 at the end of the ninth month of 2020, increased to US\$ 1.25 billion in 2021; US\$ 377.8 million was spent on fuel alone. 65.7% of the TRNC’s total imports in the January-September period of 2021 came from Turkey, 11.5% from European Union, 9.9% from Middle East countries and 8% from Far East countries.

Relations with Turkey

On January 11, Prime Minister, Faiz Sucuoglu, visited Ankara for the first time since taking over as the Prime Minister in December where he met with Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and Vice President, Fuat Oktay. After coming to Cyprus, Sucuoglu said that the “high flight ticket prices” were among the issues discussed with the Turkish officials, and added that one option put on the table was to treat flights to Ercan airport as domestic flights. The statement attracted criticism from the opposition parties along the lines that this would turn the TRNC into a “province” of Turkey. Sucuoglu said this would be only for tax purposes and that this would “result in a minimum reduction of €37 in ticket prices”.

Domestic Developments

By garnering 39.61% of the votes, the National Unity Party (UBP) has become the winner of the general election held on January 23, but fell short of achieving a majority in the parliament. Despite increasing its vote share and number of MPs, taking 24 of the 50 seats in Parliament, it will need a coalition partner (or two) to form the government. The main opposition Republican Turkish Party increased its vote share from 20.95% to 31.91% and the number of MPs by about 50% from 12 to 18. The turnout was the lowest recorded in a general election: Only 57.4% of voters casted their vote; 9.9% of which was invalid. The Democratic Party (DP) finished third with 7.42% of the votes, slightly down on the 7.82% it had achieved in 2018. It won three seats in the parliament; the same number as before. The worst performers comparative to their 2018 results were Kudret Ozersay’s People’s Party (HP), whose vote share plunged from 17.07% to just 6.69%. The number of seats of the HP went down from 9 to 3. The Rebirth Party (YDP) managed to hang on to its two seats, despite a fall in support from 6.99% four years ago to 6.44%. The Social Democratic Party (TDP)





lost its three seats after its vote share roughly halved from 8.65% in 2018 to 4.40% and below the five percent threshold for parties to enter Parliament. Following the disastrous result TDP leader, Cemal Ozyigit, and secretary general, Halil Hizal, said that they would quit. The Independence Path, contesting its first election, came seventh on 1.94%, while the Communal Liberation Party (TKP) received 1.56% of the votes.

The election also set a new record for the number of female MPs, which has risen from nine at the 2018 election, the previous record, to 11. More women are being elected following changes to the law, first implemented for the 2018 election, which requires 30% of candidates to be female.

Of the 50 MPs elected in 2018, only 31 retained their seats. Serdar Denktas, the former Democrat Party leader; former prime ministers, Ersan Saner and Huseyin Ozgurgun; former foreign minister and chief negotiator Ozdil Nami of the CTP; and former minister Tolga Atakan of the HP did not seek re-election.

After the election results have been finalised, attention has turned to the formation of the next government. Following the oath-taking ceremony, President Tatar will give the UBP leader Sucuoglu the mandate to form the government in 15 days.

In January, the number of Covid-19 cases increased from 35,011 to 54,803 while the number of deaths attributed to the virus increased from 138 to 172.

The Cyprus Turkish Medical Association criticized the government and argued that problems in the healthcare system related to Covid-19 were due to the failure to enforce rules. "The rules are useless without oversight," Ozlem Gurkut, the head of the Association said. Pointing to comments made by Health Minister, Ali Pilli, during a TV interview that 'monitoring doesn't work in this country,' Gurkut said this shows that the government deems that a 'lack of oversight' is 'acceptable'. She called on the authorities to 'fulfil their obligations by carrying out inspections and imposing penalties on those who

don't comply with the rules'.

At the end of the month, the government decided to scrap Covid-19 country colour codes. Passengers arriving in the TRNC will no longer be assessed based on their countries' Covid-19 status, according to the latest decisions by the Communicable Diseases High Committee. Instead, arrivals are now assessed based on whether or not passengers are fully vaccinated or have had Covid-19 in the last 180 days.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

Private sector employees received 41% pay rise in January after new minimum wage rate came into effect. The gross monthly minimum wage for a full-time employee has gone up from 4,970TL to 7,000TL, while the net amount has risen from 4,324TL (€282) to 6,090 TL (€397). Metin Arhun, Deputy Chairman of the Employers' Union, announced that employers have decided not to challenge the new minimum wage at the court, and rather they would focus on lobbying the government to provide support for their social security premium payments. Last month, the representatives of the business community in the Minimum Wage Determination committee had left the committee meeting in protest and announced that they would challenge the legality of the decision made in their absence.

According to the Cyprus Turkish Civil Servants Union (KTAMS), as of December 31, the minimum amount of money needed for a family of four to have a nutritious diet was 5,774 TL (€376) a month.

Prime Minister Fait Sucuoglu announced the 'Cost of Living' rate for July-December 2021 as 37.3% which he said would be reflected in public sector salaries as of January 2022. This means, the lowest gross salary in the public sector for those with a secondary school education will be 8,340 TL (€543).

In his message on the International Education Day, Cyprus Turkish Teachers' Union (KTOS) Education Secretary, Burak Mavis said that the average expenditure per student in public education (primary, secondary and high school) in north Cyprus is US\$





2,437, which is remarkably below the OECD average of US\$ 10,454. Mavis pointed out that “inequalities regarding the education of individuals with special needs, migrant and refugee children have also remarkably increased with the pandemic.” Noting that investing in public schools, teachers and students is essential in order to solve all these problems, the union called on the coalition government to be formed after the elections, to invest in public education and ensure that no child is deprived of their right to free and quality public education.





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