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1. Cyprus Problem

The month of May began with the first leaders meeting between Mustafa Akinci and Nicos Anastasiades on the 6. The meeting was conducted within a positive climate with both leaders expressing their determination to tackle the current differences and challenges in the negotiation process with the aim to reach a solution by the end of 2016. This was confirmed in a joint statement on May 15, marking the first anniversary of negotiations between Akinci and Anastasiades.

The positive climate, however, was not maintained throughout the month. The second leaders meeting scheduled for May 27, was cancelled by Anastasiades after he was informed by the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Cyprus, Espen Barth Eide, that Akinci would be attending a dinner hosted by Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, as part of the World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul. Akinci's presence at the Istanbul dinner and his unconfirmed informal meeting with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon was ill received by Anastasiades, who was participating in the Summit as the President of the Republic of Cyprus (RoC) and thus as the official representative of Cyprus. Anastasiades decided to cancel his scheduled meetings with Eide, and Akinci on the May 26 and 27, respectively.

Commenting on the incident, the President said that he would not accept any downgrading of the RoC and blamed the UN for handling the

incident poorly. Domestically, Anastasiades' response was backed by all Greek Cypriot parties, while Akinci's surprise appearance at the Summit was more or less perceived as an attempt to upgrade the status of the TRNC¹ and to downgrade the RoC. According to Government Spokesman, Nicos Christodoulides, Anastasiades received assurances from the UN and the EU that efforts made by Turkey to downgrade the RoC and upgrade the TRNC was be rejected and the standards of international rule of law upheld.

Akinci, on the other hand, described Anastasiades' response as an overreaction and commented that it was not right for the leader of only one community in Cyprus to represent the whole of Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriot leader initially stated that the TRNC could have participated despite not being recognised internationally and that he had been invited by President Erdogan as the 'President of the TRNC'. Nevertheless, the Turkish Cypriot leader was quoted by Al-Jazeera stating that his goal in travelling to Istanbul had not been "recognition from other

¹The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) is only recognised by the Republic of Turkey. While for Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, Mustafa Akinci 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 settlement to the Cyprus problem (see Protocol no. 10 of the Accession Treaty).

countries”, but to ensure a solution before 2017. Eventually, Akinci went on to say that he did not participate in the UN summit, and did not go to Istanbul in order to take part in it. For this he was also criticized by Turkish Cypriot opposition parties at home.

In order to defuse the tension, the UN issued a statement on May 27, with the Secretary-General encouraging the leaders to “intensify their efforts towards reunifying Cyprus, in a climate of mutual respect, in order to bring an end to the unacceptable status quo, in the interests of all Cypriots”. Furthermore, Ban Ki-moon reiterated that the UN’s policy on Cyprus “has not changed”. By the end of the month, new meetings were not announced but the two leaders are expected to informally meet at a bi-communal event organized by the technical committee on education on June 2. The incident occurred at a critical point of the peace talks as both leaders were expected to intensify their meetings.

Meanwhile, on May 25, Andreas Mavroyiannis stepped down from his position as chief negotiator for the Greek Cypriot side. Mavroyiannis will be running as a candidate for the position of the President the United Nations General Assembly on June 13. Government spokesman Nicos Christodoulides, and Toumazos Tselepis, a member of the negotiating team during the previous administration, are among the candidates to replace Mavroyiannis.

On a positive note, the spouses of the two lead-

ers, Meral Akinci and Andri Anastasiades attended a concert by young musicians from both communities, which was held under the auspices of the Bi-communal Technical Committee on Culture in south Nicosia. Both first ladies expressed their support to efforts for a solution that would reunite Cyprus. “It is a great pleasure to be here at this concert with Meral,” said Mrs. Anastasiades. “I believe that women can do a lot and that we are part of the solution to our problem. My wish is to have a solution to the problem this year,” she added. Meral Akinci said that women needed opportunities to put all their power, knowledge and enthusiasm to solve the Cyprus problem. In her address, Co-President of the Bi-communal Technical Committee Androulla Vasiliou said “we want to hope that the solution to the Cyprus problem and the reunification of our island is not far.” However, she added, for the eventual solution to be consolidated and stand the test of time, political will and cooperation from the political leaders would not suffice. “We will need to already create the proper climate between our people. We all, and especially younger people, will need to believe in the solution and the peaceful coexistence, as well as the cooperation between the two communities. We must believe that, together, we will be able to work towards and create our mutual future, in our mutual homeland, Cyprus”, she said. In his address Co-President of the Bi-communal Technical Committee Kani Kanol said “we fully understand the role of art and artists and particularly young artists in creating a free, inde-

pendent, democratic and bright equal future.” Espen Barth Eide was also among the guests who attended the concert.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tahsin Ertugruloglu has decided to give only one permission, per year, (either on Christmas, Easter or the Name Day of the church) per church for religious services at the churches in the northern part of Cyprus except three churches (Apostolos Andreas, St. Barnabas and St. Mamas). Mustafa Lakadamyali, Undersecretary of the Ministry, justified the move by saying that this decision was taken in order to prevent "the abusing of this right," adding that they had been constantly receiving requests and the police force, which had to take measures in the area for every religious ceremony was having difficulty to keep up with these requests.

Serdar Atai, on behalf of the Famagusta Initiative, criticized this decision, saying that this was a serious blow to the rapprochement process. He added that they did not accept such chauvinism at a time when the two leaders declared full support to any kind of dialogue, and the religious leaders took their most liberal stance. He noted that he believed that these religious ceremonies revived the old friendships between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. In a similar vein, Burak Mavis, the Education Secretary of the Turkish Cypriot Primary School Teachers Trade Union (KTOS) criticized the decision and said that within the framework of the freedom of religion and conscience, it was not acceptable to have a state policy in modern world restrict-

ing religious ceremonies.

The leader of the Social Democratic Party (TDP) Cemal Ozyigit also pointed out that the decision would damage the positive climate in the ongoing Cyprus negotiation process. Furthermore, he reiterated once again the need for the opening of the fenced-off city of Varosha under the supervision of the UN, and the opening of the Ercan (Tymbou) airport and the port of Famagusta for direct trade. Ozyigit added that this would be a catalyst for the solution of the Cyprus problem and would also contribute positively to the economy of the region.

According to the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce, the volume of products sold from the north to the south within the framework of the Green Line regulation continued to stagnate at around 3,9 million euros for the third year in 2015. The top selling products to the south are fresh fish, scraps and plastic products.

As a response to the statements made by the Greek Cypriot negotiator Andreas Mavroyianis, who argued that a solution of the Cyprus problem cannot be reached unless the Turkish Cypriot debt of 17 billion euro to Turkey is written off, Deputy Prime Minister Serdar Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots are the reason that the TRNC owes so much money to Turkey: “It is the Greek Cypriot side which forced us to live under isolation which prevented us from having contacts and to borrow money from the IMF and the World Bank. ... It is the Greek Cypriot side which should pay these 17 billion euro to

Turkey”, Denktas added. The National Unity Party (UBP) Nicosia deputy and former Minister of Finance, Ersin Tatar, on the other hand, stated that the debt is not 17 billion euro, but maximum 4 billion euro reminding that Ankara has been transferring funds as aid as well.

2. Hydrocarbons

In a letter to the UN Secretary General dated May 12, Turkey attempted to associate the delimitation of the median line in the Aegean between Greece and Turkey with the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the RoC. The letter came in response to a letter from Cyprus’ permanent representative at the UN, Nicos Emiliou, regarding Turkish provocations, in which he had expressed the government’s “grave concern” over Turkey’s claims questioning the sovereign rights of the Republic of Cyprus to its EEZ and its exploration and exploitation of natural reserves.

In his letter, the Turkish permanent representative to the UN, Yasar Halit Cevik, recalled that Turkey raised its objections to, and its non-recognition of the agreement between the “Greek Cypriot Administration” and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the “delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone. He claimed that “several of the so-called hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation licence areas declared by the Greek Cypriots partly remain within Turkey’s continental shelf”. Referring to block 6 of the Cypriot EEZ, he drew the UNSG’s attention “to

the fact that in the latest round of the ‘international tender’, one of the tendered areas lies directly on the Turkish continental shelf.” The Turkish representative also said that “it is Turkey’s well-considered position that the outer limits of the Turkish continental shelf in the above-mentioned maritime areas follow the median line between the Turkish and Egyptian coastlines”. The western terminal point of the median line, he added, “will be determined in accordance with the outcome of future delimitation agreements in the Aegean Sea and in the Mediterranean among all States concerned, taking into account all relevant and special circumstances”.

In response to the Turkish letter Cyprus’ permanent representative to the UN also sent a letter to the UN Secretary General and the Security Council outlining the main Cypriot positions which are based on the 1982 UN Convention of the Law of the Sea. However, Turkey has not ratified the convention and therefore does not feel bound by it.

3. Greek Cypriots

Economic Developments

In its spring 2016 report, the fiscal council, an agency set up to advise the government in an attempt to prevent fiscal derailment, concluded that it was concerned over the delay in the reform process since the country’s economy remained in a “precarious situation” as a result

of a high degree of indebtedness. “The council stresses once more that Cyprus is in a difficult position because of its high public and private debt”, seen at four times the annual economic output, the report highlighted. “A probable deterioration of external environment will have many times over and likely non-manageable consequences for the Cypriot economy compared with a country with less debt. The delay in, or even the obstruction of, solving the non-performing loans problem prolongs Cyprus’s precarious situation,” the council said, adding that there is a need to focus on crucial issues to help avoid additional challenges. Such issues include the planning and implementation of the national healthcare scheme and the Cyprus problem.

On May 18, the European Commission announced that it would propose that the European Council terminate the excessive deficit procedure for Cyprus, Ireland and Slovenia, after the three countries took effective action to reduce their fiscal deficits. The Commission took the decision to recommend the end of the procedure, which, in the case of Cyprus, was launched six years ago after Cyprus reported a budget shortfall of 6.1% of gross domestic product (GDP) and after the three countries brought their fiscal deficit below the margin of 3% of economic output as allowed by the European Treaty.

According to the Cyprus News Agency, the pace at which non-performing loans in Cyprus are decreasing is too slow, as delinquent borrowers

are reluctant to take advantage of the provisions of recently enacted legislation, prompting the European Commission to request more action by the Cypriot authorities. Consequently, the EU Commission asked the Cypriot government to prepare a report in the near future in order to identify specific obstacles. Non-performing loans in the Cypriot banking system make up roughly half of the banks’ loan portfolios and amount to around €27billion, which is one and a half times Cyprus’ annual economic output

According to the Cyprus Statistical Service (Cystat), the number of tourist arrivals in April rose by 12% to 225,575 compared to the respective month in 2015, boosted by positive news from all major markets with the exception of Greece and Germany. The rise in tourist arrivals in April was mainly due to an increased number of travellers from the UK, traditionally, Cyprus’ largest market of incoming tourism, reaching 91,391 which is 9.6% more compared to the respective month in 2015. Arrivals from Russia, which developed in recent years into Cyprus’s second largest source of incoming tourism, rose by 53% to 38,591, partly as a result of geopolitical tensions.

According to Eurostat, Cyprus’ unemployment rate for the month of April dropped to 11.6% from 12% in March this year and 15.7% in April 2015. This corresponds to the lowest unemployment rate since April 2012 in Cyprus, but the sixth highest in Europe.

Domestic Developments

The May 22 parliamentary elections were marked by the highest ever abstention rate (33.63%) with a voter turnout reaching only 67.37% out of 542,915 registered voters. Voting is compulsory in Cyprus but non-voters are not fined anymore. Ruling DISY saw a 3.7% drop in its support since the 2011 elections, though its final tally of 30.69% could be interpreted as a

boost for the Anastasiades government, as it had to implement harsh austerity measures imposed by the Troika since coming to office in 2013. Communist AKEL fared poorly, suffering a 7.1% drop ending with 25.67% of the total vote. Centrist party DIKO saw a drop of only 1.3% – less than expected - ending with a 14.49% of total votes. Socialist EDEK was next to AKEL the other big loser of the elections, receiving only 6.18% of the total vote, a decrease of 2.8%.

Results of parliamentary elections in the Republic of Cyprus (2011-2016)

	2016			2011		
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats
DISY – Democratic Rally	107,825	30.7	18	138,682	34.3	20
AKEL – Progressive Party of the working people	90,204	25.7	16	132,171	32.7	19
DIKO - Democratic Party	50,923	14.5	9	63,763	15.8	9
EDEK – Social democrats	21,732	6.2	3	36,113	8.9	5
Citizens' Alliance	21,114	6.0	3	-	-	-
Solidarity ²	18,424	5.2	3	15,711	3.9	2
Greens	16,909	4.8	2	8,960	2.2	1
ELAM (National Popular Front)	13,041	3.7	2	5,354	1.1	-
Others	11,217	3.2	-	4,823	1.19	-
Invalid/blank	11,153	3.08		13,670	3.27	
Abstention	180,664	33.6		113,216	21.3	
Registered voters	543,186			531,463		

Source: Cyprus Ministry of Interior

² In March 2016 centre-right EVROKO merged with former DISY member and MEP Eleni Theocharous' Solidarity Movement (launched earlier this year) for the parliamentary elections in May. The results for 2011 show the votes for EVROKO.

Giorgos Lillikas' Citizens Alliance reached 6.01%, followed by Eleni Theocharous' Solidarity Movement with 5.24%. Both contested parliamentary elections for the first time though the Citizen's Alliance was present in the previous parliament after one parliamentarian left DISY and joined the new party. Giorgos Perdikis' Greens did well reaching 4.81%. ELAM, an extremist right-wing party affiliated with Greece's Golden Dawn, managed to pass by the 3.6% threshold, earning 3.7% and entering parliament for the first time.

Hence, DISY will be represented by 18 MP's, AKEL 16 MP's and DIKO 9 MP's. Moreover, EDEK, the Citizens Alliance and the Solidarity Movement will all be represented by 3 MP's while the Greens and ELAM will be represented by 2 MP's.

DISY leader Averoff Neophytou, AKEL leader Andros Kyprianou, EDEK's Marinos Sizopoulos, backed by DIKO, Demetris Syllouris of the Solidarity Movement, who is hoping for support from ruling DISY, and the Greens' George Perdikis will all be contesting for the position of House Speaker. The alliances created to elect a House Speaker are often an indicator for the presidential elections, which will be held in the south in 2018.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

The Authority for the Development of Human Resources (ANNAD) initiated four schemes aiming to increase the proportion of Cypriots

employed in the hotel industry, offering training to unemployed persons for the work posts of waiters, barmen, receptionists and room cleaners. Each scheme involves 50-125 hours of training, 160 hours of practice and two months of full time employment. During the training and the practice period, there will be a remuneration of 125€ per week plus social insurance contributions.

In the context of the Strategic Fiscal Policy Plan 2017-2019 it is expected that those that have been promoted in the last years in the public sector will receive their corresponding remuneration increase in 2017, while at the same time the special contribution imposed on everybody in the public and private sectors in the last years will be terminated.

The government raised the low-income pensioners' benefit by about 20€ per month. EKYSY, the pensioners' union affiliated with PEO accused the government of trying to calm down the low-income pensioners who suffered about a 30% decline in their living standard as a result of government policy, by giving them "some peanuts back" just before the elections.

The Bank of Cyprus employees responded positively to the third voluntary retirement scheme. Although the maximum compensation offer does not change, the plan is improved as it changes the various rates and renders more employees eligible. The scheme was devised after long negotiations with the banking sector union ETYK, which eventually consented to it.

The target of 193 volunteers is deemed possible and if reached will prevent the firing of employees.

SEK changed its leadership in its last congress. Andreas Matsas, the ex-Associate General Secretary replaced Nikos Moyseos who retired, in the post of the General Secretary, after winning the election. Michalis Michael was elected as Associate General Secretary while Panikos Argyrides was re-elected (without a competing candidate) in the post of the Organisational General Secretary.

The nurses' union PASINO complained about the "illegal, arbitrary and revengeful way" with which the Ministry cut the striking nurses' salaries for a second time. PASINO will resort to the court.

The Court of Labour Disputes decided that a PASINO member must be converted from a definite duration to an indefinite duration employee retrospectively, one year before he had filed his application. This sets a precedent for many nurses that have been working for years under continually renewed contracts of definite duration and strengthens the position of PASINO with respect to the on-going dispute with government.

PEO and SEK threatened with strike action in the hotel industry as various hoteliers continue to violate the collective agreement as well as working time legislation. The number of employees with personal contracts, stipulating worse terms of employment than the collective

agreement, has been steadily increasing and approaches now 50%. Monthly wages based on personal contracts are about 600€ which is half of those stipulated by the collective agreement and are lower than the minimum wage as well.

A legislative change is being planned adjusting Cyprus to EU practice, which will allow civil servants to extend their leave without pay up to 12 years.

The possibility of a strike at Cyprus' airports is open as PEO and SEK on the one hand and LGS and Swissport companies on the other hand cannot agree on the terms of employment of the ground service personnel. The employer side announced that it would unilaterally maintain the temporary cuts agreed in 2013 and which expired in 2015 while the unions demand the end of the cuts and 1% raise for 2015 and 1.5% for 2016. The Ministry of Transport considers that the law restricting the right to strike of the Air Traffic Control employees, voted in 2012 covers the ground service personnel as well, while the unions do not accept this interpretation.

4. Turkish Cypriots

Economic Developments

The Turkish Cypriot Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Serdar Denktas, said that the Ministry of Finance is not ready for the

European Union membership should there be a solution to the Cyprus problem. Denktas argued that harmonizing laws and regulations to the EU acquis is far from adequate, adding that they should quickly prepare to produce goods and offer services according to EU standards and under EU laws.

Additionally, Denktas stated that importing electricity from Turkey, after the transfer of water, is one of the priorities of the new government.

According to the Turkish Cypriot central bank's bulletin covering the first quarter of 2016 the banking sector in the northern part of Cyprus continued to grow in a stable manner. The total deposits in the banks were 14 billion Turkish liras (TL) in the end of the first quarter and the gross credits increased to 11.1 billion TL. There are 22 banks operating in the northern part of Cyprus with 227 branches and 2,881 employees.

The trade volume between Turkey and the northern part of Cyprus in the first quarter of 2016 declined by 8,6% to USD209,7 million, compared to the first quarter of 2015. This is the lowest figure in the last seven years. According to data released by the Turkish Statistical Institute, while exports to Turkey decreased by 28,44%, imports went down by 5,90%.

Domestic Developments

Addressing the CTP's congress, which was held to amend the party charter, the party chairman Mehmet Ali Talat announced that he would not seek re-election at the next ordinary party congress in November. Stating that the infighting within the party had to a large extent come to an end and that the CTP was on the way to recovery, he said it was time for him to step down. Furthermore, Talat said that the public had lost confidence and trust in the politicians, and this was something that needed to be addressed. Some of the main amendments approved at the congress were the switch from the delegate system to a membership system, and the raising of the party's gender quota from 30% to 40%. Term limits were also introduced for positions such as the party leadership, members of the parliament, mayors and district chairmen.

In an interview with a local TV channel, Talat stated that Turkey's relations with northern Cyprus on the political level have not been progressing well during the recent years. "The main responsibility for this belongs to Turkey," Talat added. Referring to the establishment of the coalition government between the National Unity Party-Democratic Party (UBP-DP), Talat said that it was Turkey, which gave the green light for this coalition.

The New Birth Movement (YDH), which was established in 2015 by various civil society organizations representing the TRNC citizens of

mainland Turkish origin, held an extended meeting where the decision was made to establish a political party in early July. According to the founders, existing parties discriminate against them.

On May 13, a delegation from the TMT (i.e. Turkish Resistance Organization) Fighters Association visited Serdar Denktas, where the president of the Association stressed the importance of the independence of the TRNC and said “the continuation of independence of the TRNC with the support of motherland Turkey is essential.” Denktas for his part touched upon the TRNC-Turkey relations and stated that the bond that existed between TRNC and Turkey had been weakened and that their primary goal would be to restore relations between the two countries to its previous state.

The UBP leader and Prime Minister Huseyin Ozgurgun evaluated the recent developments on the Cyprus problem and stated that the government and Turkey support the negotiations conducted by the Turkish Cypriot leader Mustafa Akinci. “It is our biggest wish to see the president concluding the talks on the Cyprus problem by reaching an agreement before the end of 2016; if there is such a will in south Cyprus,” he stated, arguing that this cannot happen by wishes only, accusing the Greek Cypriot side of not wanting a solution.

According to a poll conducted by the Centre for Migration, Identity and Rights Studies (CMIRS), after a long period of time, Turkish Cypriots started seeing the Cyprus problem as the “most

serious problem of the country”. The director of CMIRS, Mine Yucel, said that contrary to the trend of declining trust towards various political institutions, the trust towards the Turkish Cypriot leader Mustafa Akinci has systematically increased since his election last year. According to Yucel, this is an indication that the Turkish Cypriot community is in favor of a settlement to the Cyprus problem. Yucel added that the “economic situation” is seen as the second important problem, followed by “unemployment,” and “the incompetent politicians”. Yucel noted that the answers to the question “which party will you vote for if elections take place next weekend” showed that the participants considered the CTP as the main responsible for the negative outlook. The answers to the above question were as follows:

36,01%:	I will not vote
14,1%:	Undecided
6,51%:	Mixed vote

15,84%:	National Unity Party (UBP)
11,5%:	People’s Party (HP)
7,38%:	Republican Turkish Party (CTP)
4,77%:	Social Democratic Party (TDP)
3,25%:	Democratic Party (DP)
0,43%:	New Cyprus Party (YKP)
0,22%:	United Cyprus Party (BKP).

The “Aid Committee,” which is headed by the Turkish ambassador to the TRNC, has changed

its name to “Development and Financial Cooperation Bureau”. The unit is responsible for implementing and monitoring the decisions of the technical committee based in Ankara, which is tasked to advise the Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Responsible for Cyprus Affairs, Turgrul Turkes. Reportedly, the agreement for the change was reached during a meeting between Akinci and Turkes. The change is a cosmetic one to improve the committee’s deteriorating image as a shadow cabinet above the Turkish Cypriot government, which calls the shots behind the scenes.

Foreign Policy

The Undersecretary of Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Feridun Sinirlioglu, visited the northern part of Cyprus and met with Turkish Cypriot leader Mustafa Akinci, Prime Minister Ozgurgun and Foreign Minister Ertugruloglu. No statements were issued before or after the meetings with the first two. Following the meeting, noting that the negotiations in Cyprus have been continuing for almost 50 years, Ertugruloglu said “I believe that open-ended negotiations are not a reliable approach” adding that the “result of the current negotiation process will either be a new partnership or it will become clear, once and for all, that this will never happen and we will look into what we can do in the future.” For his part, Sinirlioglu said that it was their common responsibility to mutually assess the state in which the negotiation process was progressing.

In an interview with a Turkish Cypriot daily newspaper, the German Ambassador to Cyprus, Nikolai von Schoepff said that the hydrocarbon resources found in Cyprus’ exclusive economic zone (EEZ) should be a catalyst in creating the conditions for a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem. Schoepff noted that Germany has been following the negotiation process for many years, sharing its experiences and providing technical support. He pointed out that the German Embassy organizes seminars on a regular basis for the negotiators and their teams with the participation of German experts. The Ambassador said that Germany cooperates with the UN and EU Commission representatives in order to coordinate their future actions.

5. FES Cyprus Events

June

Saturday-Sunday 11.-12. June 2016

CAD / FES

Workshop

Road to a Settlement in Cyprus actions Pre-resolution and Post-solution

Kyrenia, Cyprus

not open to the public

Monday 13. June 2016

CAD / FES

Conference

Life in a Federal Cyprus

Chateau Status, UN Buffer Zone,
Nicosia, Cyprus

open to the public



Friday 24.06.2016

Post RI/FES

Workshop

International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia

POST Research Institute

Ferruh Cambaz Sok, No 14, Koskluciftik,
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the public



July

10.-22. July 2016

ECPR/UCY/FES

Workshop

International Summer School in Peace & Conflict Studies

University of Cyprus among others

Nicosia, Cyprus

Not open to the public



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