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## 1. Cyprus Problem

In August, the issue of property, one of the most complicated topics of the Cyprus peace talks, continued to draw the attention of mainstream media on both sides of the island following July's agreement between Akinci and Anastasiades. According to the agreement, the individual's right of property will be respected under a solution and an independent property commission will resolve cases based on restitution, compensation or exchange. The agreement caused a backlash on both sides of the island with Akinci being accused by Turkish Cypriots who fear of being removed from Greek Cypriot properties while Greek Cypriot hardliners criticized Anastasiades for equating the legal owners with the 'usurpers'.

Akinci said that reports in the Greek Cypriot press regarding the property and territory issues did not reflect the truth adding that nothing related to property or territorial adjustment except for the criteria had been discussed so far in the negotiation process.

Touching upon the discussions on the property issue and claims that the right of return will be given to the previous owners, the secretary general of the Republican Turkish Party-United Forces (CTP-BG) Tufan Erhurman referred to the decision of the European Court of Human Rights and said "property right is a human right however bestowing this right does not necessarily mean bestowing the right of return to the property." "Property is a material and therefore

can be compensated with money," Erhurman added.

Turkish Cypriot foreign minister Emine Colak said that the agreement to be reached on the property issue would have a direct impact on the cost of the settlement. "Naturally a solution will have a financial cost and we need to start working together to see how we can cover this cost. The two sides are talking about settling property disputes through restitution, compensation and exchange. Even though there might be exceptions it seems highly likely that most cases will be solved through compensation and that means money" Colak added.

Describing the current process as a unique opportunity to settle the Cyprus problem once and for all, Colak said that she was extremely encouraged by the good will demonstrated by both sides in the talks. Stating that the two leaders had first chosen to start the talks on issues where progress could be easier to achieve, the Foreign Minister said that thornier issues such as property, guarantees and territory had been left to the later stages of the talks.

In the meantime, in an interview she gave to the Greek Cypriot daily Kathimerini, Colak said the rights of the previous owners as well as the current users of property should be taken into consideration. Noting that the notion that all Greek Cypriots will return to their properties was not realistic and that this was the same for Turkish Cypriots, Colak said "Turkish Cypriots

have no luxury to say we took on these properties in 1974 and Greek Cypriots have no right on them today.” The statement attracted fierce criticism from hardliners.

Moreover, according to the Greek Cypriot daily *Politis*, Greek Cypriots are selling their property in the north to other Greek Cypriots at prices higher than those determined by the Turkish Cypriot Immovable Property Commission<sup>1</sup> (IPC) but lower than the market value in the south. In particular, in the period between January 2014 and May 2015, 124 pieces of property were sold in the north by Greek Cypriots to other Greek Cypriots. Considering that the Greek Cypriot cabinet approved a bill in 2015 to abolish transfer fees for transactions of property in the north, it is believed that some Greek Cypriots are buying properties in the north at lower prices in order to seek higher compensation in the occasion of a settlement which under the current process appears to be closer than it has been since 2004. Meanwhile, British citizens living in the north have expressed concern over the fate of the properties they have bought in the occasion of a solution. The vast majority of their houses are built on land belonging to Greek Cypriots.

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<sup>1</sup> The Immovable Property Commission was set up under the Immovable Property Law (No. 67/2005) in accordance with the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Xenidis-Arestis v. Turkey*. The purpose of the measure was to establish an effective remedy for claims relating to Greek Cypriot properties in northern Cyprus. It examines claims for restitution, compensation and exchange.

On August 8, more than 2.000 Turkish Cypriots crossed the Limnitis/Yeşilirmak checkpoint to commemorate the 51<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the 1964 Tylliria/Dilirga bombings.<sup>2</sup> The events were attended by TRNC<sup>3</sup> President, Mustafa Akinci. Residents from nearby villages staged a peaceful demonstration calling for an opening of a crossing point at the former Turkish Cypriot enclave.

On August 13, the UN Secretary General’s Special Adviser on Cyprus Espen Barth Eide came together with Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu in Ankara. Reportedly, Eide

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<sup>2</sup> Following the inter-communal violence which erupted in December 1963, Turkish Cypriots established a bridgehead at Kokkina/Erenköy in 1964, providing them with arms, volunteers and materials from Turkey. Seeing this incursion of foreign weapons and troops as a major threat, the Greek Cypriot government launched an attack on the bridgehead. Turkey retaliated by dispatching its fighter jets to bomb Greek Cypriot positions. Over 50 people were killed including 19 civilians. The threat of a Turkish military invasion and a resolution of the United Nations Security Council calling for a ceasefire ended the standoff on August 10, 1964.

<sup>3</sup> The 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).

briefed the Turkish minister about the negotiation process and expressed his satisfaction over Turkey's support to the process. On his social media account Eide said that his meeting with Cavusoglu was fruitful and added that Turkey's support to the Cyprus negotiations was essential. During his visit to Ankara Eide was also received by the Turkish Foreign Ministry Undersecretary, Feridun Sinirlioglu where they discussed the issues of property, territory and guarantees.

August 14 marked the 41<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the second phase of the Turkish invasion which was initiated after the second round of the Geneva talks failed subsequently leading to the de-facto division of the island.

According to the Greek Cypriot daily *Politis* and the Turkish Daily *Sabah*, an agreement has been reached between the two leaders on the citizenship ratio in a future federation which would allegedly be four Greek Cypriots to one Turkish Cypriot. The number of the citizens of the north who will be part of the new federation reaches 280,000. This includes those settling in the north, as permanent residents or immigrants and the ones married to Turkish Cypriots. Some 70,000 Turks living on the island would be accepted as citizens of the new federation. About 20,000 Turkish citizens are considered illegal and as part of the negotiations are required to leave Cyprus once the resolution is implemented. Additionally, about 40,000 Turkish soldiers will also leave the island after the resolution. The number of Turks who are not

citizens but will still remain with a work permit is 40,000.

On August 26, the European Commission amended the Green Line Regulation concerning the movement of goods and persons across the buffer zone to add Dheryneia/Derinya and Lefka/Lefke-Apliki/Aplıç to the list of authorized crossings. The opening of the Dheryneia checkpoint was agreed on in May as part of a package of confidence building measures (CBM's) decided by Anastasiades and Akinci. Disagreement, however, over the route of the road has prevented the opening of the checkpoint so far. In particular the Turkish Cypriot side proposed an alternative new route citing security reasons while Greek Cypriots insist that the existing road should be used.

The Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot negotiators, Andreas Mavroyiannis and Ozdil Nami respectively, continued their meetings until August 7. Following a two week break the two negotiators resumed intensive meetings on August 25 in order to prepare the ground for the next leaders meeting. They discussed the issues of property, territory and topics related to governance. Anastasiades and Akinci are expected to meet on September 1, and are due to meet again probably on September 14.

In an interview with Hurriyet Daily News, published in Turkey, Christos Michaelides, the chairman of the Cyprus Employers and Industrialists Federation (OEB) said that a reunited island would be favourable to Turkey as well

provided there was a functioning solution. “I don’t know whether this might sound a bit exaggerated, but Cyprus can be to Turkey what Hong Kong is to China. Cyprus is already a business center and it has developed intensive relations with so many countries,” Michaelides said. “As businessmen, we have to work as a catalyst towards a solution,” he added. When asked about the reason behind the change in the mind-set of the Greek Cypriot business community to be more vocal for a solution, he said, “the whole situation made all of us wiser,” referring to the ongoing economic crisis.

In August, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus (CMP) has continued its efforts towards finding, identifying and returning the remains of the people who lost their lives during inter-communal clashes. On August 17<sup>th</sup>, the CMP started a new excavation at a military area behind the central prison in northern Nicosia, where it expects to find the remains of 40-50 Greek Cypriots. According to the Turkish Cypriot member of the CMP Gulden Plumer Kucuk “around 40-50 Greek Cypriots who had died in separate areas in 1974 were gathered and tried to be returned to the Greek Cypriot authorities through the UN at the time. However upon the rejection of the Greek Cypriot side bodies were buried in this area”. According to the CMP’s Excavation Coordinator anthropologist Okan Oktay currently nine different locations were being excavated; two in the south and seven in the north.

According to UNFICYP Force Commander Major

General Kristin Lund, most of the buffer zone is now mine-free with over 27,000 landmines having been cleared between 2004 and 2011. Lund escorted the media to a mine field near Mammari village in the buffer zone, where a group of Cambodian de-miners have been working since late May to clear the area of mines, which were detected after winter floods had carried them from a military zone in the north into the buffer zone. “The area is now clear of mines and safe,” Lund said. She added that to avoid another mine wash occurring in the future in Mammari, UNFICYP has liaised closely with the Turkish Cypriot authorities and secured their commitment to clear the area north of the ceasefire line in the coming months. The recent decision by the Greek Cypriot leader Nicos Anastasiades to provide information on 28 minefields located in the north is a very important step towards achieving a mine-free Cyprus and helps build confidence between the sides, Lund said. She added that a survey indicated that 25 of those areas “have proven to pose no mine risk at all” and that the UNFICYP are committed to providing all possible assistance to facilitate the clearance of what remains of those minefields.

## 2. Hydrocarbons

On August 19, the cabinet authorised Energy Minister Giorgos Lakkotrypis to negotiate a two-year extension of the licence of the Italian and South Korean consortium ENI-KOGAS to explore

for hydrocarbons in Cyprus' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The company requested an extension until February 2018 to re-evaluate its geological model after it twice failed to find exploitable hydrocarbons in Block 9 of Cyprus's EEZ.

According to an agreement announced by the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu on August 13, the Israeli company Delek and US based Noble Energy are committed to invest \$1.5 billion over the next two years for the development of the Leviathan field located in the Israeli EEZ. For Noble the main export markets include:

- First, a pipeline to Egypt, where the gas would be re-liquefied (to LNG) and re-exported to Europe;
- Second, a pipeline to Turkey, and then possibly to Europe;
- Third, combining the resources of the Leviathan and Cyprus' Aphrodite fields via an LNG plant in Cyprus for export to Europe.

On August 30, Italian company ENI announced the discovery of the largest ever offshore natural gas field of the Mediterranean in the so called Zohr block of the Egyptian EEZ. The field could potentially hold 30 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of gas in an area of about 100 square kilometres and could cover Egypt's gas demand for decades. According to Lakkotrypis, the field, which is near Cyprus' blocks 10, 11 and 12 of the Cypriot EEZ, revives Cypriot hopes to discover additional reserves. After communicating with his

Egyptian counterpart Lakkotrypis stated that the planning for the transport of natural gas from the Aphrodite field to Egypt via an under-sea pipeline continues as normal. Nevertheless, the new discovery is expected to have geological, geopolitical and commercial implications regarding energy designs of the region. According to energy expert Charles Ellinas the new find not only negates Egypt's need to import Cypriot gas but Israeli as well. The two remaining options for Cyprus therefore include a pipeline to Turkey and then possibly to Europe or combining resources of Israel's Leviathan field and the Cypriot Aphrodite via an LNG plant in Cyprus for export to Europe. On the other hand, the Egyptian government clarified that the agreements with the Cyprus government regarding gas deliveries to Egypt would continue to be valid.

### 3. Greek Cypriots

#### **Economic Developments**

According to data disclosed by the Central Bank of Cyprus (CBC) non-performing loans (NPL's) in the Cypriot banking system rose in July to 46.37% or by €68.2 million compared to 46.02% in June. The increase in NPL's in June mainly concerned small and medium companies unable to service their debt. Furthermore, between January 2014 and March 2015 commercial banks restructured NPL's worth €4.9billion. The restructured loans correspond to 19.2% of the

total of NPL's in the entire banking system, which came to €26.5 billion on March 31, 2015. Approximately 26,000 loans were restructured during this period. According to the Troika<sup>4</sup>, private debt and the high level of NPL's represent the single largest challenge to the economy.

Furthermore, deposits in the Cypriot banking system in July rose by €238 million in comparison to June, reaching €46.2 billion.

According to the director of the Cyprus Tourism Organisation tourism arrivals by the end of July, reached 1.450.427, the highest since 2002 and the third best on record after 2000 and 2001. The number of tourists visiting Cyprus in July itself rose to 414.527 which was 8.5% more than July 2014, which was also a record in the history of the island's tourism. Despite this increase, there was a drop of 14.6% in tourism revenue which is due to a decrease in the number of Russian tourists by 23% and shorter holidays. Another reason is that tourists on average spent less during their stay in Cyprus.

On August 19, Bank of Cyprus (BoC) initiated the process of liquidating foreclosed properties, exempting for the moment primary residences and vulnerable groups. The first 25 cases concern commercial properties.

Following the Chinese stock market crash which sparked the devaluation of the Chinese Yuan and other Asian currencies, Finance Minister Harris Georgiades stressed that the Cypriot economy will not be negatively affected and argued instead that the demand for Cypriot government bonds could increase as they could become an attractive option in times of uncertainty. On the contrary, Elena Constantinou Chief Asset Manager at the Nicosia based Ultimate Performance Management LTD stated that a probable slowdown of the global economy could affect Cyprus through various channels. Constantinou argued that lower oil prices could further weaken the Russian economy which has a significant reliance on energy exports, affecting the registration of foreign-owned companies in Cyprus and in turn the business of local lawyers and accountants and tourism, both significant industries of the Cypriot economy.

Capital Intelligence, a Limassol based rating company affirmed Cyprus' long-term foreign currency sovereign rating and short-term foreign currency sovereign rating at B and placed their outlook on positive from stable, which could lead to a rating upgrade in the next 24 months. The decision resulted from the better than expected economic performance the government's commitment to implement reforms and the return of the Cyprus' economy to growth in 2015

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<sup>4</sup> The Troika is comprised by the European Commission, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).



### **Domestic Developments**

A private briefing by the Greek Cypriot negotiator Andreas Mavroyiannis on the progress in the Cyprus peace talks caused a new round of friction within DIKO. On August 26, former party leader Marios Garoyian organized a briefing of party cadres which sparked the reaction of current leader Nicolas Papadopoulos. In particular Garoyian accused Papadopoulos of side-lining him and other party members close to him from official party functions. Papadopoulos on the other hand accused Garoyian of missing key party gatherings including a recent discussion on the Cyprus problem. Ideological differences on the Cyprus problem have created two camps within DIKO: a moderate one represented by Garoyian and a hard line one represented by Papadopoulos. In late July, Garoyian penned an opinion piece in which he attacked the party leadership for its reactionary views on the Cyprus problem. This sparked a tit-for-tat war on Twitter and Facebook. It is expected that Garoyian will either break off from DIKO and form a new party with like-minded DIKO members or will try to regain control of the party.

### **Labour Relations and Trade Unions**

The council of ministers has approved the bill which regulates the issue of labour mobility between the employees of the public and the semi-public sector and will now be sent to parliament for approval. The bill, prepared in the context of the civil service reform, allows for the placement of a civil servant or an employee

of a semi-public organization in a different post for three years with the possibility of renewal, while keeping his/her organic position without any changes in rights and obligations.

An EU funded project of intern exchange between G/C and T/C firms has begun under the auspices of the Chambers of Commerce in the two communities targeting unemployed youth with university degrees and aiming to allow 12 persons from each community gain three months of work experience in the other community. It is intended to allow the interns to choose the fields they want to work in while their monthly remuneration will be €500 and the 24 firms participating will not bear any cost at all.

CYTA, the telecommunications authority will be the first of the semi-public organizations to be privatized according to the plans of the government. After a series of negotiations between the unions and the government, the council of ministers is expected to finalise the various bills so as to send them to parliament and secure their approval by December. According to the government, the labour rights of all the employees will be fully protected and they will have various options from which to choose as the privatization process develops. The trade unions repeated their opposition to the privatization plans, but stated that they have entered the negotiations so that they can safeguard the labour rights of their members in case the privatization proceeds. The formulas examined for CYTA employees who will not accept a



private contract with the new CYTA LTD (to be established and sold soon) and the incentive of some shares in order to give up their civil servant status include the following options:

- a) move to CYTA LTD with a private contract but maintain their status as civil servants under indefinite non-paid leave and the right to return to the CYTA
- b) voluntary resignations with compensations,
- c) transfer to other public organizations and
- d) transfer to CYTA LTD while maintaining their civil servant status through some form of “a contract of services” agreed between CYTA LTD and CYTA.

If the privatization proceeds, all the commercial activities will be performed by CYTA LTD while CYTA will also remain in its current form keeping non-core assets and infrastructure under public ownership.

After an agreement between KEST, the bankers’ association and ETYK, the main banking sector trade union, the banks have now changed their timetable. Since 10th August and until the end of 2016, they are opening 7.30-15.00 and 7.30-14.30 on Friday and serving the public 8.00-14.30 and 8.00-14.00 on Friday.

### **Foreign Policy**

On August 4, Cypriot finance minister, Harris Georgiades and Iranian deputy finance minister, Ali Asgari, signed a double taxation avoidance treaty as well as a restricting tax evasion treaty,

setting the foundation for bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The agreements were concluded after economic sanctions against Iran were lifted following the successful conclusion of negotiations on its nuclear programme in July. Cyprus might benefit from an increase in trade ties which could include energy and aviation by serving as a bridge between Iran and the EU and as a hub for the export of Iranian products to the rest of Europe. In addition, Cypriot companies could expand their operations to Iran providing technical knowledge in the areas of desalination and pharmaceuticals.

On August 6, Greek prime minister, Alexis Tsipras and Egyptian President, Abdel Fattah al-Sisi agreed to hold a new trilateral meeting of the heads of state of their countries together with Cyprus. The agreement was reportedly made during a meeting between the two leaders on the sidelines of events marking the inauguration of a new Suez Canal waterway.

The promotion of strategic cooperation between Cyprus and Israel in the fields of defence and security was discussed by Minister of Defence Christoforos Fokaides with his Israeli counterpart Moshe Ya’alon in Israel on August 4. According to a statement issued following the meeting, the two sides would engage in the creation of a Cooperation Committee and in strengthening the framework of bilateral agreements in the fields of defence and security through the so called ‘Status of Forces Agreement’, which governs the presence status of

official personnel of each country in the territory of the other in carrying out common activities. The agreements are part of a wide range of actions of the two countries in creating the conditions for cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa. The ministers agree in their assessment that both Cyprus and Israel are part of a region of geopolitical uncertainty, with asymmetric threats and terrorism as well as humanitarian crisis and coordinated action is needed.

#### 4. Turkish Cypriots

##### Economic Developments

The government, which has been looking into possible ways to ease the impact of the rise in foreign exchange rates against the Turkish Lira on the Turkish Cypriot economy, has fixed foreign exchange rates for customs duties, taxes and import fees for a period of 90 days. The Council of Ministers took the decision at an extraordinary meeting on August 31st. The fixing of the rates excludes cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, vehicles and fuel. Announcing the decision, Prime Minister Omer Kalyoncu said that the exchange rates were determined according to average rates between March and August as provided by the Central Bank. The new fixed rates are as follows: 1 USD= 2.70 TL, 1 British Pound= 4.14 TL and 1 Euro= 2.97 TL. On September 4<sup>th</sup>, the market rates were 1 USD= 2.96 TL, 1 British Pound= 4.54 TL and 1 Euro= 3.33 TL.

Another important phase of the water pipeline project between Turkey and the northern part of Cyprus was completed on August 7 when the last segment of the 80 km water pipeline was submersed and connected. Water from Turkey's dragon stream was expected to reach Cyprus in 10 days and Nicosia in a month's time following the completion. According to Veysel Eroglu, the Turkish minister of Forestry and Water Works fresh spring water from Turkey's Taurus Mountains will be flowing from taps all across the northern part of Cyprus by the 31st of December 2015. Eroglu also said that the water would be shared with the Greek Cypriot community in the event of a settlement serving to build a lasting peace on the island. "Our duty ends at the Geçitkoy Dam. The distribution of the water will be carried out by the relevant Turkish Cypriot authorities," Eroglu added, in a way, narrowing the debate about the management of water by ruling out the direct involvement of Turkish authorities. The network will pump 75 million cubic meters of water annually from Turkey to Cyprus with pipelines anchored at a depth of 250-280 meters under the sea. The project will help to cover the water and irrigation needs of the northern part of Cyprus for the next 50 years.

In the meantime, Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Taner Yildiz said that they had prepared a master plan for transferring electricity from Turkey to the northern part of Cyprus. According to Yildiz if this plan is implemented, the electricity prices could be cut

by a third. The plan envisages the implementation of the project by private sector.

### **Domestic Developments**

On August 11, the Turkish Cypriot leader Akinci evaluated his 100 days in office at a press conference. Noting that he had carried out seven leaders meeting with his Greek Cypriot counterpart Anastasiades, Akinci said that the negotiators met more frequently and added that the technical committees continued working too. Touching upon the topics that have been discussed so far, he said that much progress had been made on the chapter of government and power sharing. An electronic version of the booklet distributed in the press conference can be accessed here:

[http://www.kktcb.org/cb100gun-4c\(eng\).pdf](http://www.kktcb.org/cb100gun-4c(eng).pdf)

President Akinci participated in a Council of Ministers meeting where he expressed his expectations from the new government and briefed members of the cabinet on the negotiation process. "The public's expectations regarding the new coalition government set up by two of the largest political parties in the country have gone up. The government announced it would be a reform government. I hope that the new government will be successful in passing these reforms" the president said.

President Akinci briefed the parties' leaders represented in the parliament. At the end of the meeting it was announced that Turkish Cypriot negotiator Ozdil Nami would be briefing these

parties' leaders on a weekly basis as of September.

In the month of August, the number of contestants running for the National Unity Party (UBP) leadership has reached six. The candidates contesting for the party chairmanship are the Nicosia MP and incumbent leader Huseyin Ozgurgun, Nicosia MP Ersin Tatar, Iskele (Trikomo) MP Nazim Cavusoglu, Kyrenia MP Unal Ustel, and Famagusta MP Hamza Ersan Saner. The congress will be held on October 31st.

### **Labour Relations and Trade Unions**

Following few rounds of meetings of representatives of employers, employees and the state at the Ministry of Interior and Labour, the gross minimum wage has been set at 1.730 TL (€516) a month, 400 TL a week, 80 TL a day and 10 TL an hour. According to the chairman of the Minimum Wage Determining Commission Ismet Lisaniler the figure was put forward by the state and accepted by the other parties. The 55 TL raise in the minimum wage has entered into force on September 1st. Yet the raise was far from protecting the purchasing power of the employees because of plummeting Turkish lira and hence hardly satisfied any employees. In November 2014, the minimum wage corresponded to €605.

In the first week of August, the Turkish Cypriot government declared a one-week curfew for working outdoors between 12 noon and 4pm

due to the heat wave, which disrupted daily life across the island. Several municipalities have also changed or suspended working hours and shifts of staff working outdoors.

### **Foreign Policy**

Foreign Minister Emine Colak paid her first official visit to Ankara where she was received by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu, her Turkish counterpart Mevlut Cavusoglu and the Turkish Minister of European Affairs and Chief Negotiator Volkan Bozkır.

During her visit to Ankara, Colak and Cavusoglu signed a cooperation protocol in the field of information technologies. Speaking at a joint press conference held after their meeting, Cavusoglu said that the ongoing Cyprus negotiation process had been taken up in detail during the meeting. "We hope that the positive atmosphere we observe on the island will be utilized well and this will be reflected in the form of a solution. We desire the speedy continuation of the process. We are pleased to see the same determination on both sides," Cavusoglu said.

Turkish Cypriot Negotiator Ozdil Nami paid a working visit to Ankara where he came together with Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu and exchanged views on the course of the negotiation process.

The mayor of north Nicosia Mehmet Harmanci

met with the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cities and Capitals (OICC) Omar Abdullah Kadi and reached an agreement to reactivate Nicosia's membership to the organization. Harmanci also briefed Kadi on the economic difficulties experienced by his municipality and asked for concrete support from the OICC in overcoming these problems. For his part, Kadi said that he would be dealing with the issue closely and would take up the issue with OICC members once the Nicosia's membership was reactivated.

## 5. FES Cyprus Events



### September

**Monday 28. and Tuesday 29.09.2015**

**Monday: 9.00 – 17.00**

PRIO / FES

Conference and Workshop

**International Best Practices in Combating  
Human Trafficking**

Nicosia, Chateau Status, UN Buffer Zone, Cyprus

Monday: Conference is open to the public

Tuesday: Workshop is not open to the public

**Friday 23.10.2015 until**

**Sunday 25.10.2015**

FES

Conference

**Journalist Seminar**

Chateau Status Nicosia, Cyprus

Not open to the public



### October

**Friday 09.10.2015 until**

**Sunday 11.10.2015**

PCC / LSE / FES

Conference

**The Everyday Lives of Sovereignty: Contests  
and Conflicts in a Transnational Era**

Nicosia, Chateau Status, UN Buffer Zone, Cyprus

Open to the public

**Friday 30.10.2015**

Jean-Monet Chair-UNIC / FES

Conference

**Chances of Economic Recovery in the European  
South**

University of Nicosia

Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the public



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