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1. Cyprus Problem

In October, negotiations for a settlement of the Cyprus problem continued. While previous meetings were conducted under a positive climate since the resumption of the peace talks in May, during this period the talks were held under considerable scepticism in light of significant divergences appearing between the two sides. This development was expected as the leaders are entering into the discussion of core issues. The issues concern the majorities of property ownership and population in each constituent state of a future reunified Cyprus and how the EU Acquis Communautaire will be eventually implemented.

In particular, the Turkish Cypriot side argues that permanent derogations from the EU Acquis should be viewed as a natural right of Turkish Cypriots instead of a restriction to the rights of Greek Cypriots or other EU nationals and therefore should become primary EU law. In addition, the Turkish Cypriot side insists on clear majorities of property and population to be maintained in the northern constituent state within a reunified Cyprus. On the other hand, the Greek Cypriot side argues that the EU Acquis should be implemented in its entirety across the island without permanent derogations, meaning that all Cypriot citizens should have the freedoms of property, movement and settlement just like every EU citizen. Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot side is opposed to any guaranteed majorities of population or properties.

In the shadow of these divergences, President Nicos Anastasiades and Turkish Cypriot leader Mustafa Akinci met again on October 12. They were accompanied by United Nations Special Adviser, Espen Barth Eide, and their respective negotiators Andreas Mavroyiannis and Ozdil Nami. According to Eide the leaders recognised that serious work that still lies ahead and reiterated their commitment to significantly intensify the pace of the negotiations. Eide described the meeting as “substantive and constructive” and stated that the two leaders “confirmed some convergences and some disagreements”.

The leaders’ second monthly meeting, the tenth in total, took place on October 30. Speaking after the meeting, Eide stated that the leaders reaffirmed that each was negotiating in the interests of his own community but also taking into account the concerns of the other community in order to reach a solution that would benefit all the citizens of a united Cyprus. He further announced the intensification of negotiations with the leaders planning six meetings on November 2, 5, 18, 20, 23 and 25. According to Eide, the leaders will take an even more direct role in the negotiations in order to seek mutually beneficial solutions on issues where divergences remain.

Significant progress in the negotiations have been achieved on two fronts. Following their meeting on October 12, the two leaders acknowledged and ‘welcomed the initiation of the work of the bi-communal ad-hoc committee

on EU preparation, which aims at preparing the future Turkish Cypriot State for the implementation of the EU Acquis upon entry into force of the settlement agreement'. Akinci emphasized that the transition to euro, customs union and other harmonisation operations could not be left until after a referendum. On October 21, the Turkish Cypriot president's political adviser and general coordinator for the technical committees Meltem Onurkan Samani announced the establishment of a fifth 'working group' tasked to prepare federal laws for the future partnership state. Accordingly, on October 26, Mavroyiannis and Nami held a meeting with legal experts from both sides in order to start drafting the future state's federal laws.

In a similar vein, an agreement was finally reached between the two sides on October 14 for the opening of the Dherynia Checkpoint. Over the past months the two sides had disagreed, with the Greek Cypriot side insisting on using the existing road leading to Varosha whereas the Turkish Cypriot side proposed, mainly for security reasons, the creation of a new road due to the fact that the old road passed from a Turkish army outpost. Consequently, it was decided that the old road will be used and the army outpost would be removed. In the north, the development was seen as a victory of Akinci over the Turkish army. On a more negative note, Samani said that the technical work regarding the interoperability of mobile phones, a CBM which was agreed by the two leaders in May, has been completed but

the implementation is delayed due to legal obstacles raised by the regulatory authority in the south.

In an interview, Baris Burcu, the spokesperson of Akinci, said that the total cost of the solution in Cyprus is estimated to be around €20-25 billion. "This money will mainly come from donations and long-term loans from international institutions" and "a significant portion of [it] ... will constitute compensations to resolve the property issue," Burcu added. On the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, Special Adviser Eide held discussions with representatives of various countries and international organizations in order to explore avenues for funding a settlement in Cyprus. According to the Undersecretary to the President, Constantinos Petrides, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are interested in providing technical assistance and secure sustainable public finances in a unified economy following a settlement.

According to comments made by Akinci to Turkish daily Milliyet, three quarters of Greek Cypriot refugees do not wish to return to their homes in the north. Moreover, Akinci stated that the property issue will be solved through financial compensation being paid to the legal property owners. The Turkish Cypriot leader further added that November, December and January would be the most critical months for the ongoing negotiations.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the newspaper *Reporter*, Anastasiades downplayed the possibility of a referendum on a solution being held by next March, citing differences on issues such as property, territorial adjustments, guarantees, the troop withdrawals, timeframes and the issue of basic freedoms and human rights. Still, according to the Anatolian News Agency based in Ankara, the Director-General of the United Nations Office in Geneva, Michael Möller who served as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus from 2006 to 2008, said "for over 40 years this process has been continuing and they have never been as close to a solution as they are now".

A total of 31 cash prizes of €10.000 each were granted to Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots during the Stelios Bi-communal Business Awards 2015 which took place on October 26. The awards aim to promote common business endeavours between Greek and Turkish Cypriot entrepreneurs. This year's applications hit a record high, receiving four times more submissions than previous years. Sir Stelios announced that next year the amount of grants will increase to half a million to be allocated to 50 bi-communal teams. Total grants have reached €2 million so far over seven years.

On October 9, Ali Tuncay and Takis Hadjemetriou, this year's recipients of the European Citizen's Prize for their work as heads of the bicomunal Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage in preserving cultural monuments belonging to all communities in Cyprus,

received their award at a ceremony organised by the Office of the European Parliament in Cyprus at the EU House in Nicosia.

The conservation of the Armenian Church and Monastery in Nicosia was the winner of the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage (the Europa Nostra Award 2015), which is considered Europe's highest honour in the field. Success was celebrated at a special ceremony, which was also attended by the two mayors of Nicosia, Mehmet Harmanci and Constantinos Yiorkadjis.

An island wide poll of 1.000 people carried out in September for the TV station Sigmalive found that the vast majority of Greek Cypriots favour an end to guarantees (80%), while the withdrawal of all Turkish troops and settlers (90%), the non-equation of current users of Greek Cypriot properties with the legal owners (88%) and oppose a virgin birth for the Republic of Cyprus (77%). Almost 60% oppose a rotating presidency but nearly 35% said they could accept it. The top two concerns of the Greek Cypriots were security at almost 40% followed by property at 35%.

A joint delegation from the two building contractors' unions across the divide, KTIMB and OSEOK, visited Akinci and submitted a list of confidence building measures and concrete steps that the two organizations have agreed to undertake in order to contribute to the ongoing peace process. The two organizations aim to protect the interest of Cypriot construction

companies in a post-settlement and federal Cyprus.

The Committee on Missing Persons (CMP) in Cyprus held contacts with the EU officials in Brussels. A statement released by the CMP said that the aim of the visit was to expand the financial and political support to the projects carried out by the committee for the excavation, identification and returning of the remains of the listed missing persons in Cyprus. In the meantime, the CMP reached to the remains of four new bodies at the excavation site behind the central prison in the northern part of Nicosia.

As part of a deal Germany is seeking with Turkey in exchange for more assistance in addressing the EU's migrant crises, German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, stated during a joint news conference in Istanbul with Turkish Prime Minister, Ahmet Davutoglu, that Germany is ready to open Chapter 17 (economic policy) and make preparations for chapters 23 (judicial and fundamental rights) and 24 (justice security and freedoms) which are part of the eight chapters blocked by the Republic of Cyprus (RoC). In response to Merkel's statements Foreign Minister Ioannis Kasoulides stated that Cyprus cannot consent to the opening of the negotiating chapters for Turkey's accession to the EU since the reasons for which it blocked those chapters "have not ceased to exist". Meanwhile, Turkish Foreign Minister, Feridun Sinirlioğlu, stated that there was no link between the stalled EU acces-

sion negotiations and the migrant crisis, according to an article published in *Daily Hurriyet*.

2. Hydrocarbons

The French energy company Total is reportedly interested in renewing its exploration license in Block 11, following ENI's recent natural gas discovery within the Zohr field of the Egyptian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which lies just 6 km from Block 11. The company considered abandoning its prospecting activities in Cypriot waters after failing to identify any drilling targets, but eventually maintained its explorations rights in the specific block. Total's exploration license expires in February 2016 and the Zohr discovery led to concerns that Egypt may no longer need to purchase Cypriot natural gas. Despite that, Egyptian officials insist that they are still keen on importing gas from Cyprus, whereas experts have been pointing out that Egypt would have no incentive to purchase gas from Cyprus.

Meanwhile, Energy Minister, Giorgos Lakko-trypis stated that several energy companies are showing keen interest over a third hydrocarbon exploration licensing round inside the EEZ if Cyprus.

On another front, the Israeli energy conglomerate Delek Drilling announced via a press release on October 22 that they do not plan to drill another exploratory well within Block 12 until May 2016, when their licence is expected to

expire. According to the press release, the Block 12 partners “are examining options for amending the Development plan as required under the Production Sharing Contract and conducting discussions with regard to the proposed outline for the development plan of the Aphrodite reservoir” which means that Delek is possibly looking into amending their agreement with Cyprus. Noble operates the block with a 70% interest in partnership with Delek subsidiaries Avner Oil Exploration and Delek Drilling which have a 15 % interest each.

According to an Israeli business portal Globes.co.il, Israel’s request to be involved in the development approval processes of the gas findings in the Aphrodite field of Block 12 is delaying the signing of a cooperation agreement with Cyprus, and possibly the development of the reservoir. Israel claims the Aphrodite reservoir extends into its own EEZ. Thus its demand to be included in the development approval of the reserve is legitimate in Israel’s reading. According to the website, Cyprus and Israel have been in negotiations over arrangements for the joint development of oil and natural gas reservoirs shared by the two countries, including a project to build a shared pipeline for exporting natural gas to Europe and laying an electrical cable between Israel and Cyprus. Citing unnamed sources, the website stated that the Israeli Energy minister Yuval Steinitz is delaying a trip to Cyprus until the negotiations are completed. However, Cypriot Energy Minister Giorgos Lakkotrypīs denied any truth to the *Globes* story.

In an interview with the newspaper *Kathimerini*, Lakkotrypīs claimed that rather than laying a pipeline straight from the Aphrodite reservoir to Egypt, a shorter and cheaper pipeline could be built, connecting to Egypt’s newly discovered Zohr gas field which will then transfer gas to Egyptian shores. Under this scenario, the facilities to be built on top of the Zohr site would pool Zohr’s gas with that from Aphrodite, and then the combined gas could be transported via a single pipeline to Egypt. Nevertheless according to energy expert, Charles Ellinas, exports to Egypt are commercially not viable. Ellinas specifically argues that the cost of piping Aphrodite gas to Zohr will not drop significantly compared to the cost of a pipeline running directly from Aphrodite to Egypt. This is estimated at \$5.75 and \$6.5 per mmbtu, respectively. According to Ellinas, the price of liquefied natural gas is currently estimated between \$6-7 at European markets. Therefore even by the most conservative estimates the market price of Cypriot LNG gas is estimated around \$10 which makes it too expensive compared to the price LNG gas is currently sold at European markets.

3. Greek Cypriots

Economic Developments

On October 9, the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) released a tranche of €500 million to Cyprus following a positive assessment of the

seventh review of the island's macroeconomic adjustment programme. The total amount of disbursed ESM financial assistance for Cyprus reached €6.3 billion out of the €9 billion agreed for the Cypriot financial assistance programme.

According to the Central Bank, the ratio of non-performing loans in Cyprus' banking system rose to 47.8% in August from 47.4% in July.

On October 27, the government issued a €1billion 10-year bond at an average yield of 4.25%, a move that signalled the final restoration of market access following the €10 billion March 2013 bailout. It was Cyprus' third successful market test after the country was shut out of markets in May 2011. The government issued a €750m five-year bond at an average yield of 4.85% in June 2014 and a €1billion 7-year bond in April 2015 at an average yield of 4%. According to Finance Minister, Harris Georgiades, Cyprus' creditworthiness has been essentially restored. €450 million (of the 1 billion borrowed) will be exchanged with bonds maturing in 2019 and 2020, while the other €550 million will strengthen the government's cash reserves in the near future once Cyprus exits its adjustment programme. *Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's* and *Fitch Ratings* rate Cyprus B3, BB- and B+ respectively. All ratings are below investment grade.

Domestic Developments

On October 22, ruling DISY submitted to parliament a proposal to raise the electoral threshold

from 1.8% to 5% so that it is in line with practices in other EU countries with the aim to improve and make the operation of parliament more efficient. DISY's intention already sparked reaction by smaller parties, which called the measure undemocratic.

The inauguration of the water project connecting the TRNC¹ with Turkey via an underwater pipeline triggered the ire of political parties in the south. In general, the project is perceived as another way for Ankara to push forward its agenda by consolidating Turkey's presence, leverage and influence in the northern part of the island.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

An important legal development in employment relations occurred after two court rulings on September 30, the court decided on two occasions that the practice of employers to hire employees under repeated fixed term contracts in order to avoid compensation is illegal. In two separate cases involving a private university

¹ 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).

professor employed for four years and a cook employed for two and a half years, the Court of Labour Disputes ordered that the employees, although under fixed term contracts, were entitled to compensation just like regular employees after their dismissal by their employers. This ruling is now an important precedent for thousands who are employed under such circumstances and at the same time constitutes a warning to employers to refrain from this tactic, which has become customary in the last decade.

Continued strike activity by port workers demanding immediate compensation in the context of the commercialization of port services failed to secure the support of the trade unions and prompted the reaction of the government who stated that it is the responsibility of the firm "Galimento", running now the ports, to do what it takes to keep the ports open. The Chamber of Commerce reiterated again its position to outlaw strikes in "essential services".

The dispute concerning appointments to key positions and the further extension of working time in the banking sector continued unresolved in October, although a two hour strike that was called at the Hellenic Bank did not eventually materialize after the personal intervention of the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.

The trade unions of the Electricity Authority challenged the privatization process at court claiming that it was violating the constitution of the Republic of Cyprus. The court postponed the hearing of their case. Meanwhile, AKEL, EDEK, the Citizens' Alliance and the Greens submitted a bill in parliament, which, if voted in, would block the privatization of Electricity and Telecommunications until 2017.

The government decided to defreeze the wage raises of all those that have been or will be now promoted in the public sector so as to receive the wage increases as of 1/1/2016. This affects 650 employees and the government stated that the cost for the state would be insignificant and that there was an ongoing public sector reform, which was expected to reduce the overall cost of the public service. AKEL and DIKO commented negatively on this governmental decision. ASDI, the new public sector trade union that is now also active in addition to the main public sector trade union PASIDI, issued a statement, criticizing how the media presented the partial defreeze involving a few civil servants as a general public sector wage raise, thus provoking a negative reaction of the public opinion against civil servants in general. ASDI claimed that this tactic is frequently used in order to divide the working people and deflect the opposition from those who are responsible for the crisis such as the developers, the bankers and the financiers.

The Minister of Labour and Social Insurance has stated in the Labour parliamentary committee that 12.670 families have benefited from the Minimum Guaranteed Income and that this amounts to over 23.000 persons, that for the first time have gained access to public assistance. AKEL raised the issue of delays in the processing of applications and announced that it will propose amendments in order to enhance the protection of long term unemployed and the low income pensioners.

The Minister of Labour and Social Insurance stated in a meeting with the Employers Association that she viewed positively its demands for maintaining the extended operational time for shops and for offering credit facilities to firms facing difficulties in paying their Social Insurance contribution. The minister also stated that she will examine the Employers Association's request for a reduction of employers' contribution from 1.2% to 0.6% to the Redundancy Fund. She appeared fully negative, however, with respect to the Employers Association's demand to reduce the minimum wage.

SEK, in the context of its building sector union conference, stated that it was time that wages and benefits return to the pre-crisis levels.

According to research undertaken by the Cyprus Statisticians Institute to investigate the youth's propensity to emigrate after the collapse of the economy, 28% of those aged 18-28 would like to leave Cyprus for better employment

prospects. 62% of those desiring to leave are holders of undergraduate and post graduate degrees and 79% of them do not have family obligations.

According to research by the Safety and Health Association, work stress was at very high levels for both men and women, standing at 70.2%. Furthermore around 15% of employees report that they were subject to bullying at work.

According to the last statistics, income inequality is rising rapidly in Cyprus. Using the Gini coefficient, one of the most reliable indicators, inequality has risen from 29 in 2008 to 31 in 2012 to 34.8 in 2014. This rise is by far the most rapid in the EU and in absolute numbers Cyprus now has the highest income inequality in the EU after Latvia and Lithuania. The proportion of the population in danger of poverty and exclusion has also risen from 23.3% in 2008 to 27.4% in 2014. The poverty limit yearly income has decreased from 9.614 in 2008 to 8.640 in 2014. In 2015, around 10.600 families continue to secure their food from the public charity "social stores".

Foreign Policy

On October 13, as part of a six day working visit, President Anastasiades travelled to China, accompanied by Foreign Minister, Ioannis Kasoulides, Minister of Transport, Communications and Works, Marios Demetriades, the Government Spokesman Victoras Papadopoulos

and a Cypriot business delegation. The visit aimed at strengthening bilateral relations and looked into the potential for cooperation in various fields such as transport, tourism and investment attraction. Anastasiades met with the President of the People's Republic, Xi Jinping and participated in the Asian Political Parties Conference "New View of the Silk Road: Action for Common Development". Speaking at the conference, Anastasiades stated that Cyprus was to become an active player in the Silk Road Initiative, an action plan focusing on connectivity and cooperation among countries in Asia, Europe and Oceania.

4. Turkish Cypriots

Economic Developments

The water transfer project was inaugurated on October 17. The project will transport 75 million cubic metres of water every year through pipelines under the sea from Turkey to Cyprus. The 107 km long pipeline project has taken four years to complete at a cost in excess of 500 million dollars. While half of the water will be used as drinking water, the other half will be used for irrigation and farming. Delivering a speech at the inauguration ceremony in Mersin, Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu said that 'motherland' Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus were now joined physically with a bridge of water, which reinforced the unbreakable bond between them. Expressing his belief that the two 'peoples' on

the island can live together side by side, Davutoglu said that water pumped to Cyprus will serve as a catalyst for peace on the island. "We hope that the water will bring not just life but also peace" he added.

While the construction of the project has come to an end, the discussion over its management is still going on. Earlier this year 26 municipalities set up a firm to manage the water coming from Turkey. Yet, according to the media reports, the Turkish Minister of Forestry and Water Works, Veysel Eroglu who was responsible for the project is in favor of privatization.

According to the higher education and foreign relations office of the Ministry of Education around 81.000 students are enrolled in Turkish Cypriot universities in 2015-2016 academic year. 69.015 of these students are foreigners, 47.033 of which are from Turkey. Last year the total figure was around 74.000 while the number of Turkish students was 41.928.

The new draft economic program, which covers the 2016-2018 period, envisages a 3.5% annual growth, the State Planning Organisation announced. The total number of employed which currently stands at 105.000 is expected to reach 114.00, while tourism revenues are expected to rise from 679.4 million dollars to 788.5 million dollars at the end of the period. Inflation is predicted to remain around 4.5% during the duration of the program.

According to the State Planning Organization

consumer prices have gone up by 1.52% in October, while inflation has reached 7.39% over the past 10 months.

Domestic Developments

The senior coalition partner CTP-BG reshuffled the cabinet. The Minister of Finance Hasan Basoglu has been replaced by the CTP-BG Nicosia MP Birikim Ozgur, the Minister of Agriculture, Onder Sennaroglu has been replaced by CTP-BG Famagusta MP Erkut Sahali and the Minister of Interior and Labour Aziz Gurpinar has been replaced by Famagusta MP Asim Akansoy. Prime Minister Kalyoncu said that while Basoglu had requested to be replaced due to health problems, Sennaroglu and Gurpinar had been replaced with the aim of rejuvenating the cabinet.

Sibel Siber, Republican Turkish Party-United Forces (CTP-BG) Nicosia MP has been re-elected as the speaker of the parliament, while the main opposition Democratic Party (DP) Iskele (Tricom) MP Hüseyin A. Alanli became the deputy speaker. According to a recent amendment in the parliament's charter, the deputy speaker has to be from the main opposition party.

The law governing political parties, which had been returned to parliament by the president for reconsideration, has been unanimously approved without any amendment by parliament. According to the constitution, the president has to promulgate the law.

Meanwhile, Emine Dizdarli has been approved by the parliament as the new Ombudsperson. Dizdarli had been appointed to the post by the president during the summer recess of the parliament.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

Revolutionary Trade Unions Federation (Dev-Is) announced that one of its partner unions Emek-Is's efforts to unionize at the wastewater treatment plant in Haspolat (Mia Milia) is bearing fruit and collective bargaining talks with the employer, WTE Wassertechnik GmbH, will start soon.

Cyprus Turkish Civil Servants Trade Union (KTAMS) held a full day strike at the Nicosia Motor Vehicles Registration office on October 23 and at the Fire Department of the Civil Aviation office at Ercan airport on October 25. According to the KTAMS chairman Ahmet Kaptan, the strikes were called to protest the ministry of finance and government, which have not taken any measure although the Turkish Lira depreciated by 55% against foreign currencies and this had drastically reduced the purchasing power of the people in the last two years.

On October 27, members of the Turkish Cypriot Physicians' Union (Tip-Is) went on a warning strike in all public hospitals and health centres in order to draw attention to the problems in the health care system which include a shortage of doctors. Speaking at the protest, the chair-

man of Tip-Is, Sila Usar Incirli accused officials of not attaching importance to the laws regarding the health care system.

Foreign Policy

During his visit to New York, Akinci met with the UN secretary, General Ban Ki-moon. In the statement issued by UN Secretariat following the meeting it was said: “The Secretary-General welcomed the positive and constructive spirit demonstrated by the leaders, as well as their commitment to intensify the pace of the leaders’ meetings in the upcoming months in order to reach a settlement as soon as possible. The Secretary-General and Mr. Akinci also discussed the involvement of the Guarantor Powers in the process”.

Akinci also met with the US Secretary of State, John Kerry. After the meeting, Akinci said that, Kerry had expressed US support for a solution in Cyprus based on a bi-zonal bicomunal federation and his wish to visit Cyprus in November.

5. FES Cyprus Events

November

Thursday 05.11.2015

PCC / FES
Conference

The Rise of the political Right in Cyprus

Home for Cooperation
Nicosia, Cyprus
Open to the public



Saturday 07.11.2015 and Sunday 08.11.2015

Enorasis / FES
Conference

Together We Rebuild our Common Homeland

Rodon Hotel, Agros Cyprus
Open to the public



Thursday 12.11.2015



PCC / FES
Conference

Cypriot Israeli Relations

Home for cooperation
Nicosia, Cyprus
Open to the public



Monday 16.11.2015

PCC / FES
Conference

Energy Security Conference

Chateau Status
Nicosia, Cyprus
Open to the public



Monday 23.11.2015 7- 8.30 pm

MC MED / FES
Launch

**Inclusiveness and the Perceived Legitimacy
of Peace Treaties**

Home for Cooperation
Nicosia, Cyprus
Open to the public

Friday 27.11.2015

DZF / FES
Conference

**Conference Deutsch-Zypriotisches Forum und
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung**

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Berlin
Berlin, Germany

Open to the public



December 2015

--- no events ---

Imprint:

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