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1. Cyprus Problem

The month of May was marked by the incursion of the Turkish drilling vessel Fatih and three supporting ships, into the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Republic of Cyprus to commence drilling activities. The Greek Cypriots consider the incident as a violation of the Republic's sovereign rights. For Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots this action is viewed as a move to safeguard the rights of Turkish Cypriots. Moreover, Turkey does not recognise the boundaries of the EEZ as claimed by the Greek Cypriots and claims the section in which it conducts activities as part of her own continental shelf. (see the Hydrocarbons section for further details).

On May 3, the UN Security Council underlined the *"urgent need for a settlement in Cyprus"* after a briefing by the Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on his latest report on the Good Offices Mission. The Council urged both sides *"to agree to the terms of reference as a basis for meaningful result-oriented negotiation, mindful of the natural window of opportunity presented by the current electoral cycle."* It also emphasized the need to avoid actions that damage the chances of success and urged the implementation and further development of confidence-building measures.

On May 15 Government Spokesperson, Prodromos Prodromou affirmed that a phone

conversation with President Anastasiades and the UN special envoy for Cyprus, Jane Holl Lute, addressed the situation of Turkey's violations of the Republic's sovereign rights in its EEZ which prevents the resumption of peace negotiations as it undermines attempts to foster an appropriate climate. The President reiterated to Lute the readiness of the Greek Cypriot side to participate in a new round of talks for a viable and functional solution to the Cyprus problem, on the basis of UN resolutions, EU acquis, and the six parameters proposed by the UN secretary-general Antonio Guterres.

The cabinet on May 15 approved an amendment to allow the Greek Cypriot negotiator of the Cyprus problem to also carry out other duties. The law amendment aims at allowing negotiator Andreas Mavroyiannis to also serve as Cyprus' Permanent Representative at the UN where he was appointed in March.

The Greek-Turkish Forum met in Ankara between May 6-7. They issued a statement that the positive atmosphere registered during the recent high-level contacts between Turkey and Greece towards enhancing friendship, links and close cooperation in issues of mutual interest. With respect to Cyprus, the group underlined the necessity of the resumption of the negotiations on the basis of a bizonal bicomunal federation and the political equality of both communities living on the island, as summarised in the latest report of the UN Secretary-General. It also reaffirmed *"the paramount importance"* of more civil society engagement and the building

of mutual trust between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities.

According to the European Commission's annual progress report, Turkey has made no steps in normalising relations with Cyprus. This refers mainly to Turkey's refusal to comply with the Customs Union Agreement with the EU which obliges it to open its ports and airports to ships and planes of the Republic of Cyprus, which Turkey does not recognise. The EU repeated Brussels' call to Ankara, to refrain from illegal acts in Cyprus' EEZ, reconfirming that it would respond appropriately and in full solidarity with the Republic of Cyprus. On the Cyprus problem, the report stated that although Turkey welcomed the UN's renewed efforts to consult stakeholders as to a possible resumption of negotiations, tensions in the region around the prospect of hydrocarbon exploration off the coast of Cyprus increased, due to Turkey's actions and statements challenging the right of the Republic of Cyprus to exploit hydrocarbon resources in its EEZ. The government described the report as "*the most critical*" since Ankara opened accession negotiations with the block in 2005.

A new bicomunal project seeking to rid Cyprus seas of marine litter was launched on May 25 in Famagusta. MarLitCy – Marine Litter for Synergies, Capacity-building and Peacebuilding is a 36-month long project, which will run until November 2021, and is funded by the European Union. The project aims to use the problem of marine litter as a tool for promoting dialogue

and building closer relationships between the communities of Cyprus.

As in previous years, trade unions from both sides of the divide met at the UN-controlled buffer zone at a rally to mark the 1st of May Labour Day. A joint statement was also read out in both languages at the event. Expressing support for a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation on the basis of political equality, single citizenship and single international identity as indicated in the relevant UN resolutions, the statement called on the leaders to unconditionally come together within the framework set by the UN Secretary General in Crans-Montana.

Turkey boycotted NATO's change of command ceremony to protest against the participation of the Republic of Cyprus. The invitation to the Greek Cyprus administration, which is not a NATO member, to the change of command ceremony is inexplicable, said Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman Hami Aksoy.

Turkey's largest military exercise, Sea Wolf 2019, took place between 13 and 25 May in the eastern Mediterranean, Aegean and Black Sea with the participation of 131 warships, 57 warplanes and 33 helicopters. Four of the vessels that took part in the exercise, TCG Tufan (P-333) and TCG Karayel (P-349) assault boats, TCG Beykoz (F-503) corvette and the TCG Karpaz (P-1213) patrol boat visited ports in the northern

part of Cyprus¹ too. Ahead of the exercise, Turkish Minister of Defense Hulusi Akar said *“Our aim in military exercises is to show that the Turkish Armed Forces is extremely determined, committed and capable of ensuring the security, sovereignty, independence, maritime rights and interests of Turkey.”*

2. Hydrocarbons

On May 3, Turkish authorities issued a Navtex (navigational telex) advising that the Turkish drillship Fatih would be carrying out ‘drilling operations’ in an area west of Paphos until September 3. Fatih was sent 40 nautical miles west of the Akamas peninsula and 83 nautical miles from the Turkish coast in an area that falls within the EEZ and the continental shelf claimed by the Republic of Cyprus but has not been

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).

licensed by the Republic for hydrocarbons exploration. The vessel remained stationary for the remainder of the month. While the Republic of Cyprus and Turkey do not have a delimitation agreement for their respective EEZ’s, Nicosia has set its limit at the median line. Following the incursion, Greek Cypriot authorities submitted to the United Nations the coordinates for the boundaries of the EEZ and the continental shelf, based on the median line that is equidistant from the shores of Cyprus and Turkey². According to Greek Cypriot media reports, this was not done previously, as the government was advised not to by international experts, in order to avoid inflaming tensions in the region. The government reported the Turkish actions to the EU and won verbal support from the EU and the US. EU Council, President Donald Tusk stated that *“the EU stands united behind Cyprus and expects Turkey to respect the sovereign rights of EU member states”*. Full announcements regarding the EU’s

² The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is an international treaty which was adopted and signed in 1982. Cyprus ratified UNCLOS in 1988. According to the treaty, EEZ delimitation agreements with neighbouring countries must be formally filed with the UN. Cyprus signed EEZ delimitation agreements with Egypt (2003), Lebanon (2007) and Israel (2010). Turkey is not a signatory to UNCLOS, and does not recognise the Republic of Cyprus so no delimitation agreement exists.

stance, or measures relating to Turkey's incursions into Cypriot EEZ will be left to the next formal European Council summit, to be held in early June. Meanwhile, Turkey's energy minister Fatih Donmez announced that a second drillship, the Yavuz, would "soon" be undertaking drilling operations in the eastern Mediterranean.

On May 10, the Greek Cypriot Parliament condemned Turkey's actions in the island's EEZ and demanded measures from the international community and the EU that would have tangible consequences for Ankara. On the same date, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, stated that stability in Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean is only possible by protecting the rights and interests of Turkey and of the Turkish Cypriots. On May 11, the Greek Cypriot National Council unanimously condemned the "flagrant violation" of Cyprus' sovereign rights and called on Turkey to immediately cease its threats of violence and all its actions within the Republic's EEZ.

According to statements made on Turkish TRT state television, Turkish Cypriot leader Mustafa Akinci stated that Turkey had the right to carry out explorations for natural gas in its own continental shelf. He added that the Greek Cypriot side has closed completely the issue of sharing the hydrocarbon

resources with the Turkish Cypriot and has been encouraged to do so by the international community.

On May 15, British High Commissioner Stephen Lillie was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to clarify the UK government's stance on Cyprus' EEZ, after Britain's Minister for Europe Sir Alan Duncan stated that Cyprus' sovereignty was "under dispute" in its EEZ. The Cypriot government characterized the statements as unfortunate and unacceptable and made official representations to the British government. A clarification issued by the Foreign Office following the incident stated that the UK recognises the sovereign right of the Republic of Cyprus to exploit oil and gas in its "internationally agreed" EEZ. The British argue however that the area where Turkey is threatening to start drilling has not been delineated, therefore under the law of the sea it is considered still "under dispute".

On May 13, Greek oil and gas company Energean submitted to Cypriot authorities an updated proposal to sell natural gas to the island from one of its Israeli offshore leases. According to a press release the company drafted and submitted to the Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (Cera) a preliminary pipeline development plan, to pipe gas from Israel's Karish reservoir to Cypriot shores.

Energean believes their plan offers Cyprus the opportunity to import gas at a very competitive price, with no upfront infrastructure costs.

On May 30, Daily Politis reported that the government has reached an agreement revising the production sharing contract (PSC) with the stake holders of the Cypriot Aphrodite gas field, notably Noble Energy and its joint venture partners, Delek Group and Shell. The key revision in the PSC will result in redistribution of profit, increasing the share of the joint venture when oil prices are low, but conversely increasing Cyprus's share, when global oil prices rise.

3. Greek Cypriots

Economic Developments

On May 18, DBRS rating agency confirmed Cyprus's Long-Term Foreign and Local Currency at BBB (low) with a stable trend. DBRS noted that the BBB (low) ratings *"are supported by Cyprus's solid budget position, its prudent public debt management framework, its Eurozone membership fostering sustainable macroeconomic policies, and its openness to investment encouraging a favourable business environment"*. However, it stressed that risks to financial stability remained relatively high relating to its still sizable non-performing exposures (NPEs) in the

banking sector, high levels of private and public sector debt, external imbalances, and the small size of its service-driven economy, which exposes Cyprus to adverse changes in external demand.

A team from the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism, also known as Moneyval, arrived during the month in Cyprus for a comprehensive review of Cyprus' corporate, legal and financial sectors. The team of experts will interview law firms, banks, accounting and audit firms, financial services firms and entities involved in the citizenship by investment scheme. The final report and conclusions are expected by the end of this year. Moneyval's review will play a crucial role in the perception of Cyprus as a compliant jurisdiction in the eyes of international bodies, investors and grading agencies.

Tourist arrivals rose by 4.8% in April compared to last year, marking a new record. Arrivals from the UK increased by 5.4% and from Russia by 2.3% while arrivals from Israel increased by 37%. The UK remains the biggest market, with a proportion of 35.5%, followed by Russia with 15.2%, Israel with 7.1% and Greece with 6.2%.

The Bank of Cyprus' Board of Directors announced on May 13, the appointment of Panicos Nicolaou as the group's chief executive officer, to succeed John Patrick Hourican. Nicolaou's appointment is subject to approval by the European Central Bank (ECB) and he will

formally take up his duties once his appointment is approved. The Bank has generated a €95m net profit in the first quarter of the year on tax legislation amendments and adjustments in the sale of non-performing exposures.

Domestic Developments

On May 31, a new Justice Minister, George Savvides, was sworn in taking over from Ionas Nicolaou who was forced to resign. Nicolaou resigned in May after it was revealed that police did not investigate properly the reported disappearance of three women and two children, who turned out to be victims of a serial killer. Two other female victims were never declared missing. The case also prompted the dismissal of the chief of police, Zacharias Chrysostomou. He was replaced by Kypros Michaelides.

The May 26 European Parliament elections found Cyprus sending three new MEP's to Brussels one of them being the first-ever Turkish Cypriot MEP. With a turnout of 42.8% the lowest-ever of voters in Cyprus for any election, the extreme right National People's Front (ELAM) saw a surge in its votes almost tripling its support compared with the 2014 Euro elections, and doubling its percentage share since the 2016 Cyprus parliamentary elections. Ruling DISY came out on top at 29.02% though it was a significant drop from its 2014 results of some 37%. Opposition AKEL gathered 27%, a small increase of around 1% since the 2014 European elections. Centre-right DIKO came in third with 14% of the vote, followed by socialist

EDEK with 11%, and ELAM with 8%. DIPA, the party of former DIKO leader Marios Garoyian, gathered 4% and the Greens-Citizens Alliance 3%. The YIASEMI party of Turkish Cypriot Afrika publisher Sener Levent received 2% of the vote. DISY's two seats went to journalist Loucas Foulas who garnered the highest number of votes from all 72 candidates with 43.156 votes. Second was DISY incumbent, Lefteris Christoforou, with 39.616 votes. AKEL's elected MEP's are Giorgos Georgiou who received 27.063 votes and Turkish Cypriot academic, Niyazi Kizilyurek with 25.051 votes. Returning to their MEP seats will be DIKO's Costas Mavrides with 21.155 votes and EDEK's Demetris Papadakis, who received 11.789 votes. Kizilyurek told the Cyprus News Agency that his election was of particular importance, not because he was the first Turkish Cypriot to become a MEP, but because he was elected through Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot cooperation.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

On the 3rd of May, the Pancyprian Federation of Labour (PEO) denounced the government's statements in international media regarding the ill-treatment of workers from third countries. Particularly, PEO states that the explanations the government has attempted to provide regarding the employment procedures and employment conditions of third-country workers, unfortunately, do not correspond to the current situation. The serious concerns include: 1) the work permit system for third-country workers is

incompatible with the labour relations system of Cyprus, (2) the conditions of employment are not the result of collective agreements, (3) the procedures for monitoring the working and residence conditions of workers from third countries are problematic and inadequate. Thus, PEO calls on the government to act to restrict the exploitation of workers from third countries and to create the right framework for them based on the Cyprus labour relations system. They await the implementation of the decision to transfer the granting of work permits to domestic workers by the Immigration Service of the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Labour.

Employers and trade unions have debated on the renewal of collective agreements in key private sector segments. All contracts expired on 31 December 2018. The renewal of collective agreements concerns the construction sector, banks, hotels, woodworking, metalworking and harbours. However, on May 27, the Minister for Labour, Zeta Emilianidou, submitted a binding mediation proposal for the renewal of the collective agreement in the construction industry, which has been pending since 2015. Under the new collective agreement, the bill will legally cover three substantial benefits. These benefits relate to the number of gratuities during holidays and public holidays, the granting of overtime allowance after completing 38 hours of work and the welfare fund's contributions. Any violation of this legal framework will be a criminal offense for contractors. In line with the forthcoming renewal of the collective agree-

ment, there will be a 30-month timetable to restore 70% of all cuts from 2013. The contractors' association and trade unions will respond to the binding proposal of the Minister of Labour within 15 days. Acceptance of the proposal will be accompanied by approval by the relevant ministerial bill, which will be submitted to the Parliament for the legal protection of essential benefits granted to the private sector. The Minister of Labour, along with the construction sector, also deals with the negotiations between the Cyprus Union of Bank Employees (ETYK) and the Bank of Cyprus. These talks are not only about the renewal of the collective agreement that expired in December 2017, but also the demands of the employers' side to abolish all automatic increases such as Automatic Indicative Adaptation (ATA) and annual increments.

The negotiations between the Cyprus Hotels Association (PASYXE), the Cyprus Workers Confederation (SEK) and the Pancyprian Federation of Labour (PEO) have come to a standstill for the renewal of the collective agreement in the hotel sector. Minister of Labour Emilianidou took on the role of mediator for lifting the labour dispute in the hotel industry. The minister gave a timetable to both sides for the purpose of a positive conclusion. A new convention should be reached in June. The collective agreement for hotels expired on December 31, 2018. The trade unions demand that the contract should be for a two-year duration and claim wage increases of 4% per year. At the same time, they demand that all the articles of

the collective agreement changed by the extraordinary special agreement of 2013-2015, due to the economic crisis, should be returned to the previous contract that expired on 31 December 2012. Trade unions argue that cuts in wages and other benefits were about 15% of the existing wages. Hoteliers disagree with the restoration of all these articles on the grounds that they had agreed to incorporate holidays and other benefits into the relevant law in 2016. They are only prepared to accept part of the wage increases demanded by the trade unions. PASYXE members also leave an open loophole to accept a lower salary threshold in a limited number of low scales that will not exceed €800-€900, as the right to service already enshrined in the law will be deleted.

A two-hour strike was held on May 8-10 by civil servants employed for a fixed and indefinite period. According to the Secretary of the Pancyprian Trade Union "Equality", Christos Chatzipavlou, the strikes are due to inadequate compliance by the employers' side with the Directive 1999/70/EC on equal treatment of temporary workers in relation to their respective officials. The directive states that the state must stop recruiting staff on an extraordinary basis to cover fixed needs and to recognize the same rights for permanent and temporary staff as those of permanent officials. He added that since this category of workers has the same responsibilities, the same duties and obligations as those of officials, the state should apply European law in its entirety. Despite the union meeting with the Minister of Finance where he

admitted that he realizes that there is a problem, in the course of the debate he raised several issues as a red line for the ministry, which could be resolved. The trade union considered that there was no intention to resolve the matter by the Ministry of Finance and on the 13th of May they began a 48-hour strike in favour of workers in the wider public sector. Nevertheless, on the 22th of May, the Board of Directors of Pancyprian Trade Union Equality announced the end of its strike action. The trade union reports that the Board, having considered the outcome of its contacts with almost all political parties, including the ruling party DISY, which expressed their will to support and/or settle the issue, decided to end the strike action. On May 27, a dialogue to resolve the issues started.

On May 31 the trade unions of the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (EAC) met to decide their next steps after the Authority's Board of Directors refused to meet their demands. Trade unions request the EAC to: 1) terminate the cuts provided for in Law 192 (I) / 2011; 2) Count the years of service so that each employee will be placed on the compensation scale provided by the aforementioned Law; And 3) the maintenance of the Medical Care Fund, in which the EAC as employer contributes 5.9% of the salaries of the employees along with the employer's contribution of 1.85% for the General Healthcare System (GESY). The workers' reaction to the EAC is reflected in the decisions of the administrative court, which considered the reduction in the salaries and pensions of officials, employees and pensioners of the state

service and the wider public sector law of 2012 as unconstitutional in last March. The government, as the largest affected employer, has lodged appeals before the full court of the Supreme Court. The plenary will meet on the 10th of June to examine appeals. The EAC's Board of Directors states that the amounts cut off from salaries are deposited in a special fund with the purpose of being reimbursed to the final beneficiary. This is in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeal on appeals lodged by the Republic of Cyprus against the decisions of the Administrative Court. Regarding the request for reinstatement on an imagined scale, the board stated that it does not intend to examine it at this point without any validation of the implementation of the relevant legislation. For the first year of implementation of GESY, it states that it will apply an adjustment period by subtracting the employer's contribution to GESY from the amount paid to the Health Care Fund. The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCCI) urged the trade unions to avoid strike action. Also, the Cyprus Employers and Industrialists Federation (OEB) expressed strong discontent concerning the threats of EAC workers' trade unions to go to strike. The President of the Republic, Nikos Anastasiadis, was called upon to take over the labour crisis that broke out in the Electricity Authority.

4. Turkish Cypriots

Economic Developments

According to the Household Labour Force Survey which was held in October 2018 and released in May, unemployment rate in the TRNC is 6.9% while youth unemployment is 22%. Both figures are considerably higher among women: 9% and 27% respectively. The labour force participation among women is also quite low: 40.3%. Morphou district has the highest rate of unemployment with 12.9%. Additionally, 5% of the labour force are still without social security coverage.

According to the findings of a FES report on corruption perceptions in north Cyprus prepared by Omer Gokcekus and Sertac Sonan, the 2018 score of north Cyprus was 37 out of 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. When compared with the previous year, this score corresponds to a decline of 3 points. The study is based on the methodology of Berlin-based Transparency International. The north Cyprus' score is below the average score of 43 for 180 countries ranked in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index for 2018, which came out in the beginning of 2019. Based on this score north Cyprus would be in 93rd spot in the rankings. Although the score of 37 is close to the score of Turkey (41), it is way below the score of the Republic of Cyprus (59).

According to the State Planning Organization, the inflation rate in the first four months of 2019 was 5.72%. With 3.95% most of the price hikes came in April alone. Inflation for the year to the end of April was put at 30.77%.

Relations with Turkey

On May 16, two Turkish Cypriot journalists, Sener Levent and Ali Osman of daily Afrika, were acquitted of charges of insulting Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The journalists had been on trial over a cartoon depicting a Greek statue urinating on the Turkish President – first published in a Greek newspaper during Erdogan’s visit to Athens and re-published in Afrika a week later. The journalists had faced up to five years in jail if found guilty on charges of “insulting a foreign head of state” and “causing alienation” between the TRNC and Turkey. Reading out his verdict, the judge said he had not “formed the opinion that a foreign head of state had been insulted” and there was “no tangible evidence of a deterioration in relations between the TRNC and Turkey.” The publication was simply “criticism through satire and metaphor” and could not damage the two countries’ friendship”, he said, referring also to several European Court of Human Rights rulings on freedom of expression and protection of personal rights, as well as on the need for politicians to tolerate criticism. The complaint had been lodged by then Turkish Ambassador in Nicosia, Derya Kanbay, “on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community”.

On May 3, Turkey’s Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu paid a visit to the northern part of Cyprus to attend the Global Journalists Councils meeting. He also met with the President, Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.

On May 11, Akinci received the Republican People’s Party’s (CHP) candidate for Istanbul’s Metropolitan Municipality, Ekrem Imamoglu, who was in the TRNC for a social visit.

Domestic Developments

After months of speculations about the future of the four-party coalition, on May 8, the party assembly of Kudret Ozersay’s People’s Party decided to withdraw from the coalition. The pretext was the leasing of public land to Minister of Finance Serdar Denktas’ son’s company to build a university campus on it. On a last-ditch attempt to save the coalition, Serdar Denktas had tendered his resignation as Minister of Finance, to no avail. The HP’s decision paved the way for the forming of the long-rumoured and anticipated coalition government between the National Unity Party (UBP) and HP.

On May 22, the UBP leader Ersin Tatar presented his cabinet to President Mustafa Akinci after the UBP and HP had signed a coalition protocol in parliament forming the 35th government of the TRNC. The distribution of seats in the new government is seven to three (7-3) with the UBP also holding the Prime Minister’s post. During the ceremony, Tatar said that he trusted Ozersay when it came to the Cyprus Problem,

repeating the view that their respective parties shared the same views about the Cyprus Problem. Ozersay said that the country was going through a critical phase both politically and economically, adding that his party had decided to enter a coalition with the UBP for the sake of not leaving the country without a government and not holding early elections. He also said that Ersin Tatar's experience, who had earlier served as Minister of Finance, in the field of economy and finance will be invaluable in overcoming the economic crisis being experienced in the country. Tatar told reporters that signing the economic protocol with Turkey will be among the new government's top priorities.

The new cabinet is as follows:

- Prime Minister-Ersin Tatar (UBP)
- Deputy Prime Minister-Foreign Minister Kudret Ozersay (HP)
- Minister of Interior Aysegul Baybars (HP)
- Minister of Finance Olgun Amcaoglu (UBP)
- Minister of Health Ali Pilli (UBP)
- Minister of Labour and Social Security Faiz Sucuoglu (UBP)
- Minister of National Education and Culture Nazım Cavusoglu (UBP)
- Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources Dursun Oguz (UBP)
- Minister of Economy and Energy Hasan Tacoy (UBP)
- Minister of Public Works and Communication Tolga Atakan (HP)

- Minister of Tourism and Environment Unal Ustel (UBP)

Although the coalition government has a clear majority with 30 MPs in the 50-seat parliament (21 UBP and 9 HP), vote of confidence, scheduled for June 1, was not a foregone conclusion because of the discontented MPs on both sides. It was disclosed that UBP Nicosia MP, Huseyin Ozgurgun (who had been heavily criticized by HP because of the corruption allegations about him) would not be present for the vote of confidence. Some others including UBP Famagusta MP, Sunat Atun was said to be disappointed for not being in the cabinet; the UBP Iskele/Trikomo MP Onder Sennaroglu told reporters that he did intend to vote – but was undecided whether or not it would be in support of the coalition, saying: *“Wait and see”*.

5. FES Cyprus Events

June

Monday, 10th June 04.00 – 08.00 p.m.

United Social Work Platform / FES
Conference

Multiculturalism and Social Work in Cyprus

Home for Cooperation (in the UN Buffer-Zone)
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the Public

Wednesday, 12th June 2019, 07.15 pm

IKME / BILBAN / FES

Cypriots' Voice Symposium

Agios Georgios Tavern Nicosia, Cyprus

Not open to the Public



Thursday 13th till Friday 14th June 2019

FES Offices Portugal, Spain, Greece, France,
Italy, Cyprus
Workshop

Progressive Politics for the Southern Member States of the European Union

Lisbon, Portugal

Not open to the Public



Saturday, 22th June 10.00 a.m. – 02.00 p.m.

Political Sciences Association / CAD / FES

Workshop

Cooperation among the Local Governments towards Settlement

Home for Cooperation (in the UN Buffer-Zone)
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the Public



Monday, 24th June 2019, 5.30 p.m. – 8.00 p.m.

FES

Launch and Conference

Corruption and Corruption perception in both parts of Cyprus engl.

Home for Cooperation (in the UN Buffer-Zone)
Nicosia, Cyprus

Open to the Public

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