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1. New and Upcoming Publications/Podcasts (www.FEScyprus.org)

August

Hubert Faustmann, Gregoris Ioannou, Sertac Sonan
Cyprus, Trade Union Monitor
Report
(In English, German)



Ömer Gökçekuş, Sertac Sonan
Corruption Perceptions in North Cyprus: 2019 Report
(In English, Turkish)



September

Cihan Dizdaroğlu
The Perceptions of Cypriot Youth Matter 2019 FES/PRIO Briefing/Report
(In English)



Elias Ioakmoglou, Nicos Trimikliniotis
The Post-Pandemic Stimulus to Restart the Cypriot Economy: A Wage-led Growth Strategy Report
(In English)



Ömer Gökçekuş, Sertac Sonan
Socio-Economic and Political Impact of Austerity Policies in North Cyprus: A Brief Assessment
(In English, German, Greek, Turkish)



Sertac Sonan, Ebru Küçükşener, Enis Porat
Politics and Society in North Cyprus: A Survey Study, 2019 Report
(In English, German, Greek, Turkish)

Podcasts

Podcast: The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Cyprus as a new Migration Hotspot
With Nicos Trimikliniotis,
Professor of Sociology at University of Nicosia.
Head of the team of Cyprus' team for the Fundamental Rights Agency of the EU.
(In English)
<https://www.fes.de/mediathek/hoerbar/permalink/the-impact-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-on-cyprus-as-a-new-migration-hotspot>



2. Cyprus Problem

The month of August was marked by the escalation of tensions between Greece, Cyprus and Turkey over their rights to potential hydrocarbon resources. The confrontation revolved around conflicting claims over the extent of their continental shelves in the Mediterranean and the announcement by the TRNC¹ for reopening the fenced town of Varosha.

On August 13, Turkish Cypriot leader Mustafa Akinci claimed that the Greek Cypriot side was violating the Green Line Regulation by not allowing visitors from EU countries to cross to and from the north. At the present time, the Republic of Cyprus requires a negative COVID-19 test (certificate not older than three days) and only allows Greek and Turkish Cypriots and permanent residents in the Republic to cross between the two sides. The exclusion of tourists from crossing has led to a drop in arrivals in the north.

On August 21, the Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Ersin Tatar announced that the Turkish

Cypriot side was moving ahead with the opening of the closed suburb of Varosha without providing a specific timeline for the reopening of the fenced off part of Famagusta. The European Commission stated that it was aware of announcements made in the north to reopen the suburb and called on Turkey to commit and contribute to the settlement of the Cyprus problem. Opposing the move, Akinci stated that the Varosha issue needs to be discussed in accordance with international law and UN resolutions in order to contribute to a Cyprus solution. The Turkish Cypriot leader accused Tatar and the Deputy Prime Minister Kudret Ozersay of trying to turn the issue into a strategy for the elections in the north scheduled for 11 October 2020. UN Security Council resolution 550 (1984) considers any attempt to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of this area to the administration of the UN. Varosha, which was inhabited by Greek Cypriots prior to the Turkish invasion of 1974, has ever since been fenced off in order to be used as a bargaining chip by the Turkish side.

On August 26, President Nicos Anastasiades briefed UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on Turkey's "*provocative actions*" both on Varosha and the island's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Guterres replied to Anastasiades' letter on August 27 stating that no action should be taken regarding Varosha that are not in line with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

The Turkish Cypriot community is set to receive a total of €31.6m from the European

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).

Commission's second annual action programme. This comes in addition to the €5 million that was approved earlier this year and covered the emergency economic support for micro and small businesses following the coronavirus outbreak. The aid aims to support new projects that intend to facilitate a possible reunification of Cyprus. Between 2006 and 2020, €591m has been allocated for projects under the aid programme.

According to police data, between June and the 13th of August this year, 51,714 crossings took place, most of them, 40,207 from the Ayios Dometios crossing point in Nicosia. Around two thirds of the crossings have been recorded from the north to the south. In comparison, more than a million were recorded during the same period last year. Crossings between the two sides had come to a standstill until June after restrictions were introduced by the two sides earlier in March as part of measures to stop the coronavirus.

A Turkish Cypriot (the daughter of a Turkish Cypriot mother and Turkish father) whose request for Republic of Cyprus citizenship was rejected after a five-year legal battle on the grounds that one of her parents was Turkish, has taken her case to the Supreme Court of the Republic. The Turkish Cypriot Trade Union Platform is backing the case. Cyprus Turkish Teachers' Union (KTOS) General Secretary and platform spokesperson, Sener Elcil, said: "A total of 6,300 people have been unable to obtain Republic of Cyprus citizenships and 30,000 people in total have been directly and indirectly affected by this." Explaining the new legal initiative, Elcil said, 'The outcome will set

an important legal precedent [...] if the verdict is against, we will take the matter to the European Court of Human Rights. This is an issue that concerns our community and it is, indeed, a human rights issue.'

August 14 marked the 45th anniversary of the second phase of the Turkish invasion of the island during which Turkish troops advanced from the island's north to seize 37% of the island. Turkey first intervened on July 20, 1974 in response to a military coup orchestrated by the military junta then ruling Greece aimed at toppling the Greek Cypriot president Archbishop Makarios III.

3. Hydrocarbons

On August 5, Energy Minister, Natasa Pilides, held a video conference with her Israeli counterpart Yuval Steinitz where they discussed Israel's Yishai gas field which is adjacent to Cyprus' Aphrodite field of which Israel claims a share of the production. A special agreement is being discussed that exclusively concerns Aphrodite and not block 12 in general to which the field belongs.

On August 16, through a Navtex covering block 6 within the EEZ claimed by the Republic of Cyprus the Yavuz energy drill ship extended operations in waters off Cyprus until mid-September. Moreover, daily Phileleftheros reported on August 20 that Turkey is preparing a third drillship the "Kanouni" that will be

dispatched to Cyprus' EEZ as soon as the necessary support ships are found.

On August 27, the Turkish navy issued a Navtex, announcing that it will hold shooting exercises on September 1-2 in the eastern Mediterranean off the coast of Iskenderun, northeast of Cyprus. It also extended the seismic work of its Oruc Reis survey vessel, southwest of Cyprus until September 1. The announcement of the latest in a series of military drills and Navtex extensions which fuelled tensions with Greece, came hours before parliament in Athens ratified an agreement with Egypt defining maritime boundaries between the two countries, a move which Turkey considers an affront. In the meantime, Greece is planning to extend its territorial waters in the Ionian Sea to 12 nautical miles from its coast, from six nautical miles. Turkey has warned that a similar move by Athens in waters east of Greece would be a cause for war (*Casus Belli*). The two NATO allies have been locked in a dispute over control of Mediterranean waters, which escalated after Ankara sent a seismic survey vessel to the disputed region on August 11, in a move which Athens called illegal.

On August 26, France announced that it would be joining military exercises with Italy, Greece and Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean. According to NATO Secretary-General, Jens Stoltenberg the Western alliance is looking at ways to avoid accidental clashes in the Eastern Mediterranean, while supporting German diplomatic efforts to defuse the dispute from worsening. A day earlier, following talks with German Foreign Minister, Heiko

Maas, Greek Foreign Minister, Nikos Dendias and Turkish Foreign Minister, Mevut Cavusoglu had stated that they wanted to solve the issue through dialogue.

EU-Turkey relations were among the issues discussed at an informal EU Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin, which began on August 27. The EU is reportedly preparing sanctions against Turkey to be discussed at the bloc's next summit on September 24.

According to energy expert Charles Ellinas, prospects for resuming exploration in Cyprus' EEZ and development of discovered assets is not only affected by Turkish aggression but inevitably also by the challenging global situation and the crisis engulfing the oil and gas industry. The energy expert stated that energy companies are giving priority to the development of large, easy to produce, easy to export, oil and gas fields, with low production costs and low risk, and high profitability. In addition, if gas prices do not rise substantially above the \$4/mmbtu expected by the end of the year, to over \$7/mmbtu, development of Aphrodite is unlikely to become commercially viable. Similar challenges apply, according to Ellinas, to Calypso and Glafcos gas fields. CHEVRON which acquired NOBLE ENERGY recently declared a \$8.3 bn loss in July, implementing major spending cuts and is unlikely to run into new spending around Cyprus soon. Similarly, EXXONMOBIL, TOTAL and ENI, are unlikely to resume drilling near the island next year.

On August 31 the Turkish navy issued a Navtex noting that Oruc Reis would continue seismic surveys in the eastern Mediterranean

until September 12. It also extended military exercises northwest of Cyprus until September 11.

4. Greek Cypriots

Economic Developments

On August 23, Al Jazeera released a series of reports about the Cyprus citizenship by investment scheme, reportedly based on an investigation of more than 1,400 leaked classified documents dubbed the “Cyprus Papers”. The reports claimed that citizenship was sold to dozens of foreigners linked to crime and corruption. The investigation included a list of individuals allegedly being convicted criminals, oligarchs on the run, government officials and politically exposed persons that obtained citizenship. Interior Minister Nicos Nouris condemned the reports on the programme and implied Turkey was involved in an attempt to wrongly discredit Cyprus.

On August 24 Finance Minister, Constantinos Petrides stated that the economy is expected to shrink by 7% this year due the impact the pandemic. Moreover, the fiscal deficit is predicted to reach 4.3% of GDP at the end of the year. Unemployment was expected to be close to 9% by December compared with last year’s 7.1%. Public debt is likely to reach 120% of GDP, or around €23.8bn.

The Labour Ministry confirmed on August 24 that it will continue to support specific types

of business in September. The announcement came a week before the scheduled completion of the four support schemes for businesses, workers and unemployed people this month.

On August 26 the Cyprus Stock Exchange announced that Hellenic Bank CEO, Yiannis Matsis, had resigned. Further details concerning his resignation were not available. He will be replaced by Constantinos Loizides, the current CEO of AstroBank.

On August 28 the Bank of Cyprus stated that it recorded a loss after tax of €100m for the second quarter of 2020. For the first half, losses totalled €126m. Total income was €143m. The Bank of Cyprus also announced that a sale of non-performing loans with a gross book value of €916m to PIMCO would be completed in the first half of 2021, subject to a number of conditions, including customary regulatory and other approvals. Upon completion, the sale, which relates primarily to non-performing retail and small and midsize enterprise loans, will reduce the bank’s nonperforming exposure (NPE) ratio. Moody’s ratings agency stated that Bank of Cyprus’ sale of almost €1bn in non-performing loans to investment firm PIMCO was credit positive.

Cyprus is earmarked to receive €479m in loans from the EU as part of an €81.4bn aid package to 15 member states that the European Commission has presented to the council under the SURE instrument. It is one of the three safety nets agreed by the European

Council to shield workers, businesses and countries.

According to the statistical service, tourist arrivals in July amid the coronavirus pandemic registered an annual decline of 88.2% notably 64,914 compared with 550,971 in the same month last year. For the period January – July 2020, arrivals of tourists totalled 320,589 compared with 2,181,994 for the corresponding period of 2019, a decrease of 85.3%. No tourist arrivals were recorded in April and May.

Domestic Developments

In August the confirmed COVID 19 cases rose from 1,114 to 1,488. Total deaths from Covid-19 reached 20, while 27 people died of other causes even though they had the virus.

Following a spike in cases the cabinet on August 21, approved additional long-term measures to prevent the spread of the coronavirus, including a ban on private gatherings of over 50 people and regular large-scale screenings to have an accurate picture of the virus' prevalence in the community. The measures will be in place until 15 January 2021.

On August 24, health authorities announced changes to the list of countries from which Cyprus accepts visitors which saw five countries moved from category A to B and five from B to C. One country, Sweden was promoted from C to B. Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, and Iceland were moved

from category A to category B, which means travellers from those countries need a negative coronavirus test 72 hours before departure. Malta, Spain, Australia, the Netherlands, Croatia, France, Andorra, and Tunisia have moved to category C. Greece remains in category B. Only arrivals from a shrinking list of Group A countries can travel to Cyprus without a test which are: Canada, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Thailand.²

On August 10, Centre-right DIKO party saw another mass exodus from its ranks after another 30 people announced their resignation. In a joint statement, they said they were joining the ranks with the three MPs, and two senior officials who left DIKO two weeks ago, to create a political platform. The latest developments mark a larger 'bleeding out' of DIKO that has been losing members for the past few years, many of which argue Papadopoulos shifted the party direction from its original purpose of being a centre-right party.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

The trade unions expressed their frustration regarding the reluctance by the Cyprus Public

² For further information on the categories refer to <https://cyprusflightpass.gov.cy/en/country-categories>

Transport (CPT) bus company to implement the Collective Bargaining Agreement, which has been in force since July with the Ministry of Transport. The issues that the Department of Labor Relations attempts to manage, concern the Providence Fund, vacation, shifts, and permanent appointments of drivers.

The Independent Union of Civil Servants of Cyprus and the Police Branch report the delay, by the Police accountant, in payment of salaries as well as the implementation of the new salary scales, in a relevant letter to the Minister of Justice. They also express their concern about the long delay observed in the payment of accrued overtime duties, which often exceeds eight months. This practice is not observed in the rest of the public service, but only in the Police due to the understaffing of the accounting department. The Police Branch calls on the Minister of Justice to address the issues

On August 26, the trade unions of primary and secondary education employees' expressed their dissatisfaction to the General Director of the Ministry of Finance for the lack of a pension plan for teachers who were made permanent after 1 October 2011. In a statement the trade unions state that *"they expressed their strong dissatisfaction with the non-resolution of this issue, which has been pending for eight years."* According to the announcement, *"the delay in solving it, causes many of problems especially for those teachers who have retired and have not received any retirement benefits."* The General Director of the Ministry of Finance, pledged to submit

the Government's proposal to solve the pension problem, within September 2020.

The flexible employment plan announced by the Bank of Cyprus that gives to its employees the choice of unpaid leave or part-time work, sparked discussions around the benefits and issues created by the institutionalization of flexible work in the private but mainly in public sector. Employers welcome the Bank's move, saying: *"As an employers' federation, we believe that this pioneering institutionalization of long-term leave and part-time employment promotes balance between work and family life"*. The trade unions stated that *"digitization and remote work do not have to mean a reduction in employee benefits"*.

A representative of the civil servants' union clarified that if the competent ministry or department decides to grant a long-term unpaid leave, the request is subject to the approval of the cabinet and should be in line with the purposes of the public interest. He also explained that part-time work is not possible in the public sector, where there are temporary employment contracts.

5. Turkish Cypriots

Economic Developments

The Turkish Lira continued its slump in August and shed around 7 per cent of its value against Euro in one month, while the cost of living went up in July compared to the previous month by 1.98%, pushing the overall inflation rate for the north in 2020 to 6.44%.

According to the report of the Turkish Cypriot weekly Cyprus Today, the Minister of Labour Faiz Sucuoglu disclosed that 4,408 individuals lost their jobs in the previous two months as 95 businesses were forced to shut down and 7,656 temporarily closed due to a lack of customers, particularly tourists. The direct cost to the government, he said, was 96 million TL (€11 m) paid out in unemployment benefits. The main reason for this crisis is that the country's two leading sector, tourism and higher education, have been severely damaged as a result of the pandemic, the minister said.

On August 15, the Governor of the Turkish Cypriot Central Bank, Rifat Guney, said that the economic crisis in the country was steadily growing, which explained the economic restructuring, downsizing the public sector and streamlining public institutions. *"The TRNC does not have a monetary policy which is why it is unable to exercise any instrument at times of such economic crisis. We need a strong budget to respond to crises but this is impossible with the current budget. The money we need is coming from Turkey and 85 per cent is being used to pay salaries of public servants and pensioners,"* Guney said during a meeting on the north's banking sector and economy. He added that the liquidity levels of the banks were good, however, pointed out that the banks were experiencing problems in collecting loan payments and that it took an average of five years for court cases on unpaid loans to be completed. *"This is unacceptable,"* he said, adding that the deposits were not transformed into loans which were necessary to bring life to the economy. Gunay

also said that the majority of savings at banks were in foreign currency with 40 per cent of the savings in Turkish Lira.

Relations with Turkey

In early August Prime Minister, Ersin Tatar visited Ankara to meet with the Turkish Vice President, Fuat Oktay and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mevlut Cavusoglu. The Turkish Vice-Presidency announced the decisions made in the meeting with a written statement:

- The contributions and support provided by Turkey to the Turkish Cypriot people during the fight against the pandemic will continue;
- Within this framework, a 100 bed capacity pandemic hospital with the latest technology equipment will be built in the TRNC within 2020;
- The repair work at the water pipeline between the two countries will be completed in September;
- The TRNC economy will continue to be supported; the economic relations will be intensified and the 2020 Economic and Financial Cooperation Agreement between the two sides will be implemented effectively.
- The determination and cooperation will continue for the protection of Turkish Cypriots' legitimate rights and interests in the Eastern Mediterranean;
- Agreement was also reached to accelerate work for the opening of the

fenced off city of Varosha as soon as possible.

During his visit to Turkey, Tatar also had a one-and-a-half-hour meeting with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Istanbul.

At the same time with Tatar but separately, the two right-wing opposition parties' leaders, Democrat Party (DP) leader Fikri Ataoglu and Rebirth Party (YDP) head Erhan Arikli were also invited to Ankara. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kudret Ozersay did not attend, despite receiving the same invitation. Ozersay said: *"We did not find the timing of this visit to be correct, which is why I chose not to participate"*. The invitation triggered widespread speculation that the talks with Turkish officials included the prospect of a "single candidate" from the right/nationalist camp and the possible formation of a three-party coalition between the UBP, DP and YDP. Answering a question regarding the invitation to the other two political party leaders, Tatar said: *"The presence of the [other] two political party leaders in Ankara is for me a normal part of the process. I saw, there, that there was no thought of intervening by [Turkey]."* However, the move was seen by the public opinion as an "open encroachment" on the political will of the Turkish Cypriot people. According to the report of the weekly Cyprus Today, the main opposition Republican Turkish Party (CTP) leader Tufan Erhurman slammed the visit as a *"clear intervention prior to the presidential election"*. In a written statement Erhurman added, *"This invitation and those who accepted the invitation have caused a big wound to our democracy and to*

our communal will. ... CTP stands against these sorts of interventions". DP leader Atagolu confirmed that they had *"spoken about a three-party coalition and a joint presidential candidate"*.

Later in the month, it was revealed that the Turkish Ambassador in Nicosia had lunch with the UBP MPs who are considered as dissidents/rivals of Tatar, which was again perceived as an interference of Turkey in the presidential election.

On August 28, the foundation for the pandemic hospital was laid. The 100-bed capacity hospital is scheduled to be completed within 45 to 60 days. On the same day, Fuat Oktay said that in the event that the number of positive COVID-19 cases increase in the TRNC and if there is a need, then Turkey will transport these patients via ambulance aircraft to Turkey for treatment.

Major General, Zorlu Topaloglu has been appointed as the new Commander of the Cyprus Turkish Security Forces. In his previous post, Topaloglu served as the Head of the Department for Counter Intelligence and Security at the Office of the Commander of the Turkish Armed Forces.

Domestic Developments

As of the end of August, the number of Covid 19 positive cases has reached 331. According to the Minister of Health, 23 patients were under treatment at the pandemic center while

75 patients were under observation in pandemic hotels.

On August 24, the government limited the number of daily flights to the TRNC to six while the number of daily arrivals via ferry has been lowered to 250 persons. On August 27, the Health Ministry started carrying out random testing in the Nicosia industrial zone and old town. Speaking to the public broadcaster BRT, Health Minister Ali Pilli said that several local cases had been detected in the previous two days which had prompted them to carry out random testing. Meanwhile, the TRNC Health Ministry has carried out research on the population's immunity levels. The research conducted on 1,620 people showed that only 0.2 per cent of the general population had antibodies against COVID-19.

The head of the police task force for violence against women said that violence against women rose by 11 per cent during the pandemic.

The former Prime Minister (and leader of the senior coalition partner National Unity Party, UBP), Huseyin Ozgurgun, whose parliamentary immunity was lifted in September 2019 due to corruption allegations, tendered his resignation as an MP. Ozgurgun is said to be currently living in Istanbul and has refused to return to face trial. The resignation is subject to approval of the parliament.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

Teachers' trade unions have warned that schools should not reopen as planned by the government on September 14 because it would risk spreading the Covid-19 pandemic throughout the country. The primary school (KTOS) and Secondary Education Teachers' union (KTOEOS) joined forces to urge the government not to resume face-to-face lessons by 6,000 teachers for some 50,000 pupils until Covid-19 is completely eliminated in the northern part of the island. Speaking at a press conference, KTOS general secretary, Sener Elcil said: *"We want schools to re-open in a safe and healthy environment but the Ministry of Education has not taken the required action to enable that ... the policies the government is pursuing during the pandemic are a fiasco. The ministry, for example, has made contradictory statements about the process for opening schools while hygiene materials such as thermometers for measuring temperatures have not been delivered... There has also been a failure to deal with deficient infrastructure in school buildings and parents and pupils have not been kept adequately informed."*

The president of Turkish Cypriot Public Servants Union (KTAMS), Guven Bengihan, said that healthcare professionals and the public are experiencing uncertainty and anxiety due to COVID-19 and accused the government of inconsistency, lack of foresight and insensitivity. Bengihan said that *"although they are constantly at risk, healthcare workers are not tested regularly, seasonal workers and temporary nurses take care of positive cases treated*

in the hospital, and that Emergency Service employees have come to the point of exhaustion due to the intensity". In a different occasion, pointing out that the government's agenda is only the presidential election, KTAMS demanded that temporary employment, which is abused by governments in the run up to elections, be abolished. The union announced that it would apply to the judiciary for the cancellation of the recent placements in the public sector jobs just before the election bans kicked in.

KTAMS and Kamu-Is (Public Workers Trade Union) staged a one-day strike in all branches of the Motor Vehicles Unit on the grounds of lack of personnel, lack of security and bad conditions in waiting rooms. Kamu-Is President, Ahmet Serdaroglu, argued that politicians did not deal with the needs faced by citizens and employees and that they solely focused on the electoral campaigns.

Cyprus Turkish Electricity Authority (Kib-Tek) Employees Union (El-Sen) called out to the government, businesses, institutions and society and said, *"without Kib-Tek, there will be no production, let's protect this institution together. Necessary investments should be made urgently to the institution, which is the property of the people"*. The union blames the government for undermining the Kib-Tek by not making the necessary investments and in doing so preparing the ground for privatization.

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