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1. Cyprus Problem

In October, a new model of a solution to the Cyprus problem made headlines. On October 8, during a National Council meeting held between the Greek Cypriot political leaders President Nicos Anastasiades suggested the idea of a “loose” or a “decentralised federation” as an option towards a solution to the Cyprus problem. The idea of a loose federation was suggested following Anastasiades return from New York where he attended the UN General Assembly in September and after having a meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu. According to Kibris Postasi, Mustafa Akinci had made clear that he would rather resign than table any model of solution other than a federal system while TRNC Foreign Minister, Kudret Ozersay, also rejected the idea of a loose federation if this was offered ‘because [the Greek Cypriot] side has difficulty sharing power with us and if it states that Turkish Cypriots should for this reason be excluded from active and effective participation in decision making’. Nevertheless, Cavusoglu noted in an interview with Anadolu News Agency published on October 23 that Turkey is open to alternative solutions but stressed that prior to a new round of talks, a decision must be made on whether the sought solution would be on the basis of a federation, confederation, a two-state solution or another system.

On October 5, in response to an earlier statement by the Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu who had stated that they were meet-

ing with everyone including the Greek Cypriots, Akinci said it was “natural and necessary” for the island’s guarantor powers to meet “other relevant sides” but urged caution: “Firstly, if these contacts turn out to be regular, it might create an impression that the Turkish Cypriot side is being excluded ... The impression should not be created that the Turkish Cypriots are a minor, insignificant detail.” Later in the month, it emerged that Greek Cypriot President Nicos Anastasiades met with Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu on the side-lines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September. Reports of the meeting were confirmed by Greek Cypriot government spokesman Prodromos Prodromou. Few days later, Akinci responded through his social media account to comments that he has been sidelined in the negotiation process by Ankara. He said that, numerous comments questioning his position had been made after he drew attention to the dangers that could arise if Turkey and the Greek Cypriot administration were to increase the frequency of their contacts. “Most of these comments have expressed the view that I, as the Turkish Cypriot leader, have been sidelined from the process. Within the context of the Cyprus Problem, it is the Turkish Cypriot people who have elected and authorized me as their leader and President¹. Only the people may

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 Re-

have the power to dismiss me from such a position. The rest is empty chatter” he said.

On October 15 UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres delivered to the UN Security Council the much anticipated report from the Good Offices in Cyprus. According to the report Guterres assessed *“that prospects for a comprehensive settlement between the communities on the island remain alive”*. Guterres moreover tasked Special Envoy, Jane Holl Lute to carry out another fact-finding mission before formal negotiations resume to explore the willingness of the two sides to propose new ideas. The Secretary General noted in particular that *“continued support for a horizon of endless process without result lies behind us, not before us... I note the widespread consensus that an unchanging status quo – i.e., the lack of resolution on the Cyprus issue – is not sustainable”*. With regards to hydrocarbons Guterres noted that these *“should benefit both communities and should provide a strong incentive for all concerned parties to work in earnest towards a mutually acceptable and durable solution.”* He moreover stressed that efforts should be made to avoid unnecessary escalation in the coming months and to pursue dialogue on this issue. Among revelations suggesting that the Greek

public 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).

Cypriot leadership and Turkey are discarding the bicomunal, bizonal federation model and in stark contrast to his previous reports, Guterres neither mentioned a bizonal, bicomunal federation as the model of a solution, nor the convergences reached during the previous negotiations by Mustafa Akinci and Nicos Anastasiades. He only made a weak reference to the Guterres framework of six points.

Both sides in Cyprus cherry-picked the parts of the UNSG’s report that supported their respective positions. On the one hand the Greek Cypriot side pointed out that the Guterres report mentioned that any new attempt should be well prepared and that tensions over hydrocarbons should be avoided. The Turkish Cypriot side was pleased to see that the report reflected their position that a new process should not be open ended, but results-oriented.

On October 25, trade unions from the World Trade Unions Federation and the Bi-communal Peace Initiative presented the two leaders a joint declaration highlighting the urgency of the settlement of the Cyprus problem. The trade unions also demanded the talks aimed at resolving the problem to restart as soon as possible.

The opening of the Dherynia and Lefka border crossings was announced by the Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders as part of the confidence building measures. On October 26 according to a joint statement issued after a meeting between Akinci and Anastasiades, the two lead-

ers decided to open the Lefka and Dherynia crossings on November 12.

During the meeting Anastasiades explained to Akinci his position of devolution in a bid to achieve a functional, lasting solution that will create a state which will be fully in line with everything the EU requires. Reportedly, Anastasiades conveyed to Akinci that decentralisation would restore Turkish Cypriot trust that the Greek Cypriot majority will not abuse power. On the other hand, it would allay Greek Cypriot concerns that the need for a Turkish Cypriot positive vote will not render the state dysfunctional. Akinci returned from the meeting expressing his satisfaction over the opening of the crossings. According to Akinci, Anastasiades told him he was not thinking outside the UN parameters nor beyond a bizonal, bicomunal federal solution but that *“he wants to evaluate a model with fewer powers in the centre and more with the constituent states”*.

During the month unofficial contacts took place between Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot officials and party leaders. In particular, DISY leader Averof Neophytou held meetings with Kudret Ozersay, with the Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister and President of the Republican Turkish Party, Tufan Erhurman, and Minister of Education and Social Democratic Party (TDP) leader Cemal Ozyigit. Neophytou also met with the former Turkish Cypriot negotiator Ozdil Nami. Ozersay also met with Greek Cypriot negotiator Andreas Mavroyiannis.

On October 31 the UN Secretary-General’s envoy, Jane Holl Lute, held separate meetings with the island’s two leaders. According to the government spokesman, Prodromos Prodromou during her meeting with Anastasiades, Lute conveyed the UNSG’s position that the parties should agree on the terms of reference for the resumption of talks as soon as possible. Anastasiades welcomed the UNSG’s position that sound preparation was necessary beforehand and discussed his positions on how to achieve a functional solution through devolution, without altering the basis of the negotiations. Following Lute’s meeting with Akinci, TRNC spokesman, Baris Burcu issued a brief statement noting that there cannot be open ended procedures in the negotiations and there must be a result. The statement stressed *“the importance of political equality and effective participation in a possible settlement”*. No statements were made by Lute following her meetings with the two leaders. The UNSG envoy was on the island on the request of Guterres, to carry out another fact-finding mission, before formal negotiations are launched, exploring the willingness of the two sides to propose new ideas as part of an overall solution.

The Turkish Cypriot mayor of Nicosia, Mehmet Harmanci, said that his municipality was ready to take on responsibility for the opening of two new crossing points near Famagusta and Paphos gates. Noting that together with his Greek Cypriot counterpart Constantinos Yior-kadjis they had sent letters to the two leaders in

the past, he said they agreed on the opening of as many crossing points as possible.

Germany has donated €100,000 to the Committee on Missing Persons (CMP). A statement from the CMP pointed out that the donation brought Germany's financial assistance to the CMP to a total of €600,000 since 2006, making it the fifth largest single donor country to fund the CMP.

2. Hydrocarbons

On October 1, Energy Minister Yiorgos Lakkotrypis announced that Cyprus will be seeking bidders for a €300m project to facilitate natural gas imports. The project includes a floating regasification unit, pier, pipeline to the Vassilikos power station, and storage. Moreover, the Cabinet decided to invite energy companies to express interest in block 7 of the island's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The invitation concerns companies with concessions bordering blocks 6,8,10 and 11. The government chose this option instead of another licensing round reportedly due to "*particular geological reasons related to the Calypso discovery*" in block 6.

On October 5, Cyprus' natural gas public company (DEFA) published the tender documents for the design, construction, and operation of a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import terminal that will be located at Vassilikos. The LNG Terminal will be completed in 2020 and 40% of its cost, or €101m, will be funded by the EU.

Following a meeting with President Anastasiades, EXXON MOBIL Senior Vice President Neil Chapman confirmed that the firm intends to carry out an exploratory drilling in block 10 of the Cypriot EEZ during the fourth quarter of 2018. An exact date has not been decided yet.

The 6th trilateral summit between Greece, Cyprus and Egypt took place on October 10, in Elounda of Crete. An official declaration following the meeting called on Turkey to cease all illegal activities within the maritime zones of Cyprus and to refrain from similar actions in the future.

On October 10, a total of 4 investment firms expressed an interest in financing the construction of a pipeline that would transport natural gas from Cyprus to Egypt. The names of the firms were not disclosed.

On October 22, Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan was quoted by Turkish Cypriot news outlet Bayrak, as saying that the Cyprus government's energy plans are doomed to fail and that Turkey will continue to "*respond firmly to impositions*" in the Eastern Mediterranean both in the field and diplomatically. Meanwhile in an interview with Phileleftheros, Kudret Ozersay noted that Turkey would react to the drilling later this year by US energy giants EXXON MOBIL, even if there happens to be Cyprus peace negotiations. Reportedly the Turkish navy stopped on October 18 a Greek frigate from "harassing" the Turkish seismic vessel Barbaros Hayreddin Pasa, which was skirting blocks in

Cyprus' EEZ south west of the island. A Greek defence source denied there was an incident but said the Greeks were monitoring the activity of the Barbaros. The Cypriot government was largely silent on the issue.

The Turkish vessel, Fatih was due to drill in the Eastern Mediterranean on October 29. An exact location has not been revealed. Ozersay said *"this should be perceived as de facto changing of the rules of the game, ... a change of paradigm,"* adding that in the past the Turkish Cypriot side's response to the [unilateral Greek Cypriot hydrocarbon exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean] would be limited to protests which would result in the situation evolving against them. *"With the Turkish drilling ship now actively in the picture we shall be looking out and protecting our own rights"* he added. In the meantime, and on different occasions, Turkish presidential spokesperson, Ibrahim Kalin said that Turkey would never give up on their rights to the natural resources in the Eastern Mediterranean safeguarded by international law, while Minister of Defense, Hulusi Akar was quoted as saying *"We have openly and clearly informed our interlocutors at every opportunity that we are determined to protect the rights of Turkey and the TRNC and that abandoning any of these rights is out of the question"*.

3. Greek Cypriots

Economic Developments

On October 20, Fitch Ratings upgraded Cyprus' sovereign rating to investment grade, 'BBB-' from 'BB+', with a stable outlook as the island expects a 2,7% fiscal surplus in 2018 and continuous growth. The upgrade followed similar action by Standard and Poor's in September.

According to the Central Bank of Cyprus (CBC), Non-performing exposures (NPEs) in the Cypriot banking system declined to 40,3% of total loans in the end of June, marking a reduction of €3,28bn compared with the end-of March 2018, and €10,7bn or 39,1% since the end-of December 2014.

On October 9, Finance Minister, Harris Georgiades handed the 2019 budget to the President of the House of Representatives Demetris Syllouris. The 2019 state budget will provide revenue of €8,5bn and expenditure of €7,9bn, creating a 3% surplus.

According to Eurostat, Cyprus has recorded the largest annual decrease in unemployment rates in the EU, from 10,2% in September 2017 to 7,4% in September 2018. The same rate was 7,5% in August 2018 and corresponds roughly to 32.000 individuals.

Domestic Developments

Reactions and concerns were raised as to whether the government would shift its policy

on the Cyprus problem after the President expressed his idea of a “loose federation” to the National Council on October 8, despite reassurances that this would concern only the powers of the central government. Main opposition AKEL warned that talk of a decentralised federation was dangerous and could possibly lead to extremely negative effects. DIKO chairman Nicolas Papadopoulos called on Anastasiades to explain what he meant with the term. He warned, however, that discussion on the matter could be used by Turkey as a coating for a velvet divorce.

On October 21, DIKO leader Marios Garoyian launched a new political party, Democratic Front (Dimokratiki Parataxi in Greek - DiPA). According to the founding proclamation of the party, largely made up by DIKO dissidents, the party was created to fill the political vacuum that has been formed in the centre, because of the prevailing extreme political approaches that negate a moderate approach. DiPa was formed by former DIKO members who were either kicked out of the party last February for not supporting its leader, Nicolas Papadopoulos, who was a candidate in the presidential election, or who decided to leave the party following the mass expulsion of senior members. On the Cyprus problem, Garoyian said the present situation, the continuation of the status quo, could not continue. He also stated that a solution should be based on the fact that the Cyprus problem is a matter of foreign invasion and continued occupation in violation of international law and human rights but agreed the UN

framework that came out of the failed talks in Crans-Montana was a good basis for discussion.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

Cobalt Air employees made an announcement in relation to the closing of the company calling upon all competent institutional bodies to oppose the tactics of the Director General of the Ministry of Transport in order to give the company an opportunity to look for possible solutions that will benefit the approximately 300 directly affected employees as well as other indirectly involved, numbering about 200 people. Cobalt Air has ceased its operations due to insolvency but it resists having its license cancelled as the Ministry of Transport intends to do. Trade unions are ready to support the workers if their wages are not paid, while the employer organizations OEB and CCCI hope that capital can be found or the company may be bought so that it can resume its operations.

On 17th of October, P&O Maritime Cyprus had a two-hour work stoppage, which was followed on 18th of October, by a work stoppage at the Eurogate Container Operator. The work stoppage took place as a protest for the delay in collective bargaining and the non-renewal of the collective agreement involving 80 employees of four specializations. The protesters at the same time also raised issues of health and safety at workplace. The dock workers, following intensive consultations with the Department of Labour Relations of the Ministry of Labour, decided to suspend the planned 24-hour strike,

which was originally scheduled for the 23rd of October at the ports of Limassol and Larnaca, about the non-renewal of the collective agreement. The dock workers, made a warning however that if there is no positive outcome in upcoming meeting with the Ministry, strike measures will be rendered inevitable.

PEO issued a statement on the occasion of the 17th of October, declared by the UN as the Global Day for the Eradication of Poverty. According to Eurostat figures, Cyprus is placed in the top positions for making the biggest increase in the percentage of the population experiencing poverty. In Cyprus, the percentage of the population at risk of poverty stood at 25.2% while it was 23.3% in 2008. This is the relative poverty figure which is based on the general societal welfare which as a whole has decreased as a result of the economic crisis. According to PEO, population groups who experience the biggest poverty threat are the long-term unemployed, the low-waged workers, pensioners, single parent families and migrants. For the effective tackling of poverty PEO suggests the following: (1) creation of decent jobs with regulated employment conditions. (2) legislation to oblige employers to apply the sectorial collective agreements. (3) arrangements and mechanisms where, through tripartite dialogue, minimum employment conditions will be agreed for those workers not covered by collective agreements. (4) increase in the family policy measures, widening of the social benefits and services for working parents to educate, care for and guard their children. (5) support to

the Local Government to pursue social policy. (6) review the state social policy for the Minimum Guaranteed Income to improve its effectiveness and adequacy.

SEK called on a statement to the House of Parliament to vote on pending regulations aiming at tackling non-registered work and for the creation of single service of inspectors, with extended responsibilities and powers for the monitoring of law concerning undeclared work through execution of targeted inspections. The bill is being delayed as employer organizations protest at what they see as concentrated power in the hands of these new inspectors.

Trade unions in the hotel industry made a complaint to the Government and the House of Parliament about their promoting of a new secret law that leads indirectly to the deregulation of employment relations in hotels, through giving the hoteliers the right to outsource some of the services offered by hotels to third parties. On October 18th, in a joint statement SEK and PEO reported that to their great surprise a change of the law on the establishment and operation of hotels which also covers basic workers' rights is being discussed. The trade unions expressed their dissatisfaction about not being informed about the proposed changes that affect the work and life of thousands of hotel workers. The trade unions fear that additionally the existing provisions of the law, that oblige hoteliers to employ the necessary suitably qualified staff according to their occupational category to ensure that they offer quality services to their customers, are going to be

abolished with the proposed new law. They have threatened to react with strikes if the proposed new law is enacted.

Negotiations between the trade unions and the Government about non-fixed term employees (contracts of indefinite duration) in the public and wider public sector have continued and there are two issues now pending. Firstly, this relates to the question of supplementary social security, which is aimed to be resolved through the inclusion of these employees into the new Provident Fund as already agreed. The second issue is the provision of promotion incentives, which so far do not exist. The latter can only be resolved through legislative change allowing those employees to have the same status as the regular civil servants. Over the last two decades the proportion of irregular employees in the broader public sector has grown (currently around 1/3 of employees) at the expense of the regular employees. Despite the fact that many of the initially temporary employees have gained a series of rights, the duality of the workforce remains. The government recently promised to PASIDY that it will resolve the issue but this is deemed difficult as there are constitutional issues involved.

Special police officers called for equal treatment with the permanent police officers. Their requests are being discussed in the Committee of Law in the House of Parliament. In addition, they are demanding equal treatment in respect of retirement benefits, gratuities and damages in the event of death on duty.

The inequalities between the low and high income strata remain high in Cyprus; with the richest 20% receiving almost five times higher incomes than the poorest 20%. According to recent data released by the Statistical Office, the average gross monthly earnings of employees during the second quarter of 2018, was estimated at €1.827 compared to €1.801 in the second quarter of 2017.

The Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance has set high in its priorities the prevention of accidents at work, said Minister Zeta Aimilianidou. One measure, she said, was the issuing of two decrees for medical examinations of workers in ports and work with asbestos. Another action is the promotion of legislation on administrative fines, which has already been tabled and is being discussed in the House of Parliament.

On October 31, a 24-hour warning strike at the Sewerage Board of Nicosia was conducted by the workers, in response to the dismantling of its services through the outsourcing of work to the private sector.

On October 31, employees of the company "Ten Group services and J & P Overseas" began a strike of indefinite duration demanding salaries and benefits owed to them by their employer. The Company refused to contact the trade union representatives, despite several requests for a meeting by the union. They also staged street protests.

4. Turkish Cypriots

Economic Developments

According to the State Planning Organization the monthly inflation rate in September was 6,20% while 12-month rate had reached to 37,23%.

Pointing out that the government's efforts to overcome the economic difficulties were continuing, Prime Minister, Tufan Erhurman said they were still waiting for funding from Turkey which was delayed due to the change in the government system in Turkey.

Turkey is *"no longer a place to grab money from but one of strategy and planning"* said Finance Minister, Serdar Denktas in answering critics who blame the government for not seeking funds from Ankara to help north Cyprus address the overall economic crisis. While fluctuations in interest and exchange rates were beyond the government's control, he said, they had tried to provide some *"ease"* to citizens by restructuring debts and making transitional arrangements. However, the fact that the Price Stabilisation Fund was empty meant they could no longer intervene on fuel prices, although they would still attempt to help the public by *"whatever means we have in our hands"*. Despite a series of delays earlier in the year in activating the 2018 budget and signing the latest economic protocol with Turkey, Denktas said the government had experienced no difficulties in meeting its financial obligations, and commented: *"This should be appreciated, but the opposition is*

trying to gain credit by displaying problems that do not exist."

Relations with Turkey

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kudret Ozersay paid a 2- day working visit to Ankara upon an invitation from his Turkish counterpart, Mevlut Cavusoglu.

The Minister of Tourism and Environment, Fikri Ataoglu met with the Turkish Minister for Environment and Urbanization, Murat Kurum in Ankara. Ataoglu announced that a tender had been launched for the establishment of an automatic waste water observation system in the TRNC. He also said that the ministry aims at introducing the blue flag standard at all beaches in the country. Pointing out that the ministry has also started work on the purchasing of a mobile laboratory to test sea water for any contamination; Ataoglu said that they also asked for the Turkish government's support on this issue. Kurum, for his part, said that they could send a team of experts to inspect the beaches in the TRNC which he added could work together with staff from the Department of Environmental Protection. The Turkish Minister also said that the mobile laboratory would be a good investment and that one could be donated to the TRNC by his ministry.

Domestic Developments

Upon a parliamentary sub-committee recommendation, the parliamentary immunity of a deputy of the main opposition National Unity

Party (UBP), Aytac Caluda, was lifted after the attorney general's office reported that he had caused state losses of some 230.000TL when working as the Private Secretary of the Minister of Labour.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kudret Ozersay said that the lack of communication and cooperation between the police and the Attorney General's Office in the past had, at times, been an excuse for not completing investigations on corruption allegations. However, this problem had been solved by establishing a special task force within the police aimed at fighting corruption. The work by this special unit is being carried out under the supervision of a prosecutor, Ozersay said. In so doing, they are working as one unit and this helps to speed up the process, he added. *"The fight is big. There are those who oppose the fight against corruption within the state, who are trying to slow it down or prevent it altogether. Those who do so will certainly pay the price as required by law. We aspire to this task. We have no one to be afraid of"* said Ozersay.

The 21st ordinary congress of the main opposition National Unity Party (UBP) was held on October 27-28. The incumbent UBP leader Huseyin Ozgurgun (Nicosia MP), Ersin Tatar (Nicosia MP), Faiz Sucuoglu (Nicosia MP) and Sunat Atun (Famagusta MP) competed for the party leadership. Of the 7.002 votes cast, Tatar received a total of 2.592 votes and came in first, followed by Ozgurgun who received 2.005 votes. As none of the candidates managed to

secure the majority of votes in the first round, a run off was scheduled for the following week. However, Ozgurgun announced that he withdrew his candidacy and Tatar was declared the new leader of the party.

Clocks went back an hour in the northern part of Cyprus on October 28 in line with the rest of Europe, despite Turkey's decision – for the third year running – to remain on summer daylight saving time. It means the TRNC and Turkey will again have a one-hour time difference during the winter but there will be no time difference between the two parts of the island.

Greek Cypriots will find themselves neighbors of Turkey in 10 years' time, Republican Turkish Party (CTP) MP Dogus Derya said in an interview with the Greek Cypriot daily Phileleftheros. Derya said that the demographic structure of the TRNC had changed over the past decade, and within the next, the Greek Cypriots would not find a Turkish Cypriot opposite number with whom to negotiate. She said the international isolation ... had increased Turkish Cypriots' economic dependence on Turkey and that had brought with it political dependence and cultural assimilation. Yet she claimed most Turkish Cypriots still preferred a future as a reunified island, despite their fears and concerns about how that might work out, and continued to believe that a bicomunal, bizonal federation based on political equality of the two communities was the best option for a settlement.

In a landmark decision, a Turkish Cypriot court ruled that police, by intervening in a 2011 demonstration against Turkey's then Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, violated fundamental rights and freedoms. Drawing from articles 10 and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights covering the right to peaceful protest, judge Mine Gucluer Ozankaya found the police guilty of violation of the freedoms of expression and assembly. She also found the police guilty of assault, wrongful arrest and false imprisonment.

Labour Relations and Trade Unions

Trade Unions Platform held a demonstration in front of the Ministry of Interior arguing that *"Turkish Cypriots are under threat of becoming a minority through the systematic population transfer"* from Turkey. They pointed out that due to the alteration of the demographic structure, work-life and social life have been changing. As a consequence, the criminal incidents including harassment, rape and violence have been increasing and the TRNC has become a country in which criminals searched by Interpol could live freely, while the pages of newspapers were full of criminal news and people did not feel safe anymore.

5. FES Cyprus Events

November

Thursday, 08th November 2018, 6:30 – 8:30 pm

Unite Cyprus Now / FES
Campaign

"What were you doing...?"

Goethe-Institut, UN Buffer-Zone, Nicosia,
Cyprus

Open to the public



Friday, 09th November 2018, 9 am – 6 pm

PRIO / FES
Conference

BREXIT and its Implications for Cyprus

Goethe-Institut, UN Buffer-Zone, Nicosia,
Cyprus

Open to the public



Tuesday, 13th November 2018, 6:30 – 8:30 pm

Unite Cyprus Now / FES
Campaign

“What were you doing...?”

Technical University of Cyprus, Limassol,
Cyprus

Open to the public



Friday, 16th November 2018, 9 am – 4 pm

PRIO / FES
Conference

**“The Belt and Road Initiative”: China’s new
“Silkroad” and the South-East Mediterranean**

Goethe-Institut, UN Buffer-Zone, Nicosia,
Cyprus

Open to the public



Saturday, 17th – Sunday, 18th November 2018

ENORASIS / FES
Workshop

**14th Friendship Weekend of the Enorasis Social
Cultural Clubs**

Chateau Lambousa Hotel, Kyrenia/Girne
Not open to the public



Tuesday, 20th November 2018, 10:30 am – 1 pm

Cyprus International University / FES
Launch

**Corruption Perception Index for the Northern
Part of Cyprus**

Home for Cooperation, UN Buffer-Zone, Nicosia,
Cyprus

Open to the public



Thursday, 22nd November 2018, 6:30 – 8:30 pm

Unite Cyprus Now / FES
Campaign

“What were you doing...?”

Mağusa Gelişim Akademisi, Famagusta, Cyprus

Open to the public



Thursday, 22th – Friday, 23th November 2018

Civil Society Advocates / FES
Presentations in English

ABCs of Democracy – Freedom of Association

**Thursday, 22th November, Home for
Cooperation, Nicosia, 5 – 7 pm**

**Friday, 23th November, Laona Foundation,
Limassol, 4 – 6 pm**

Open to the public



Thursday, 29th November 2018, tba

FES
workshop

Corporate Governance in the Public Sector

European Institute for Management & Finance

Open to the public



Friday, 30th Nov. – Sunday, 2nd Dec. 2018

IKME / BILBAN / FES
Workshop

Cyprus Solution: A European Challenge

Aquamare hotel, Paphos, Cyprus
Not open to the public



December

--- no events ---

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