



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/HRC/WG.6/6/CYP/3
5 August 2009

Original: ENGLISH

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Sixth session
Geneva, 30 November -11 December 2009

**SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (C) OF THE
ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Cyprus*

The present report is a summary of 5 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations

N/A

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

1. According to KISA, in theory, international human rights conventions ratified by Cyprus apply to every person irrespective of nationality, national or ethnic origin or any other different identity and these are superior to any other domestic legislation, apart from the Constitution. All the provisions of these Conventions are directly applicable before national courts. Because of their direct applicability, no national implementing legislation has been enacted apart from the ratification laws, whereas national legislation is not always amended to be in line with international obligations. The above system, in conjunction with the lack of legal aid in administrative law cases where the state is held accountable for the human rights violations of migrants, makes it very difficult for migrants to enjoy their human rights protected under international law.²

2. As indicated by the European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA-Europe) and the Gay Liberation Movement of Cyprus (AKOK), there are no specific legislative provisions dealing with homophobic hate speech and transphobia and/or discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. There is no provision in the Cypriot legal system regarding crimes committed with a homophobic and transphobic motivation, nor are such motivations recognised as an aggravating factor. However, some of the more general provisions of the penal code may be interpreted as applying to these cases as well. There is no case law or equality body decision regarding any of these provisions to date.³

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. As noted by KISA, there are two bodies in Cyprus with a mandate to monitor implementation of human rights, the National Institution for the Protection of Human Rights (NIPHR) and the Ombudsman. The NIPHR is a quasi governmental institution with no real powers to monitor human rights abuses as it remains since its establishment, without a legal framework, without a budget and the necessary infrastructure to fulfil its mandate. The Ombudsman, on the other hand, has no enforcement mechanisms to impose its decisions.⁴

4. The Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe (ACFC/CoE) recommended that the authorities take appropriate measures to implement their plan to establish a National Human Rights Institution based on the Paris Principles with a mandate to conduct its activities with complete independence. Appropriate financial and human resources for the effective functioning of this institution should be made available to it.⁵

5. In its second opinion on Cyprus, ACFC/CoE recommended that the authorities make available to the Office of the Ombudsman additional resources – technical, financial and human – to build its institutional capacity and ensure the operational independence and the effectiveness of the new institutions established under its aegis.⁶

6. In his report of his visit to Cyprus in 2008, the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe (The CoE Commissioner) welcomed the creation of a Commissioner for Children's Rights.⁷

D. Policy measures

7. According to KISA, Cyprus faces many challenges in the human rights field, the most important of which are the lack of national action plans to mainstream human rights in all policies of the government, including immigration and asylum policies, as well as the lack of effective horizontal monitoring mechanisms.⁸
8. KISA noted that although at the 2001 Durban Conference states were urged to develop an action plan to fight racism and discrimination, no such action plan has ever been developed by Cyprus.⁹
9. The ACFC/CoE recommended that the authorities identify, in consultation with the representatives of the three minority groups – Armenians, Latins and Maronites – measures to improve and better institutionalize the management and coordination of the Government's minority policies. In addition, it is important to ensure that consultation with the minorities is conducted on a regular basis, as part of the institutional arrangements.¹⁰
10. KISA noted that the need for Cyprus to develop a comprehensive immigration and asylum policy, in line with the Republic's human rights obligations, has been repeatedly highlighted in the reports of many CoE bodies such as the CoE Commissioner for Human Rights and the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI).¹¹

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non discrimination

11. KISA noted that there are no reliable comprehensive data regarding the extent of discrimination faced by disadvantaged groups in Cyprus. The vast majority of the available data is based on research and data collection on the attitudes, values, and views of the society towards victims. According to the 2008 report of KISA, 220 cases were reported relating to discrimination and racially motivated incidents at Cyprus' Immigrant and Refugee Centres. KISA indicated that the main form and extent of discrimination against third country nationals results from the fact that they are not considered an integral part or an established social group of the Cypriot society.¹²
12. ILGA-Europe and AKOK reported that in Cyprus, lesbian, gay and bisexual persons enjoy legal protection against discrimination in the areas of employment, through the transposition of the European Union Employment Framework Directive. However, according to information from the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency cited by ILGA-Europe and AKOK, the implementation of this directive fails to ensure: the repeal of discriminatory laws and provisions; dialogue and consultation with NGOs; dissemination of information targeting vulnerable groups; and resources for the equality body. ILGA-Europe and AKOK also made reference to prejudices amongst society and the lack of targeted awareness raising measures which have so far prevented Cypriot LGBT persons from using the equality body procedure at national level.¹³
13. ILGA-Europe and AKOK made reference to hate speech reports, noting that according to the Gay Liberation Movement, members of the Church as well as politicians frequently make statements which are reportedly fuelling stigma against LGBT persons and constitute another significant obstacle to combating discrimination based on sexual orientation.¹⁴

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

14. In the report on its visit to Cyprus in 2004, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) noted that the information gathered during the visit suggested that the problem of the physical ill-treatment of persons detained by the police persists.¹⁵ The CPT recommended that the Minister of Justice and Public Order reiterate to all police officers the obligation to respect the Constitution, international human rights conventions and Cypriot law, impressing upon them that the ill-treatment of persons in their custody is an affront to the values which constitute the very foundations of the State, and will not be tolerated. CPT stated that this message should make clear – and should be underpinned by concrete action- that all information regarding possible ill-treatment will be investigated, and perpetrators of ill-treatment will be the subject of severe sanctions. The CPT also recommended that Cyprus give a very high priority to practical professional training in managing high-risk situations, particularly the questioning of suspects, and take the necessary steps to integrate human rights principles into such training. The training should be offered to police officers of all ranks and categories and should be ongoing.¹⁶

15. Regarding safeguards against ill-treatment of detained persons, the CPT recommended that: (i) a very high priority be given to the adoption of the Bill on the Rights of Arrested and Detained Persons, taking into account specific comments regarding the right of detained persons to inform a relative or third party of their choice about their situation;¹⁷ (ii) clear instructions be given to the police to the effect that all persons deprived of their liberty by the police have the right to inform a relative or third party of their choice of their situation from the very outset of detention;¹⁸ (iii) delaying the exercise of the right of detained persons to inform a relative or third party of their choice about their situation be clearly circumscribed in law, made subject to appropriate safeguards (e.g. any delay in notification of custody to be recorded in writing with the reasons therefore, and the approval of a senior police officer unconnected with the case or a prosecutor required), and strictly limited in time;¹⁹ and (iv) the notice to persons in custody be given systematically to such persons at the very outset of their deprivation of liberty.²⁰ CPT further recommended that: (v) the Cypriot authorities ensure that a code of conduct for police interrogations is introduced without further delay. The code should include specific safeguards for particularly vulnerable persons (e.g. the young and those who are mentally disabled or mentally ill);²¹ (vi) the authorities ensure that police officers fulfill their obligation to complete custody records in a diligent manner in respect of every person deprived of his or her liberty;²² (vii) the authorities take the necessary measures to ensure that all police establishments use individual custody records, as foreseen by the current regulations;²³ and (viii) the authorities take urgent steps to ensure that the requirements concerning provision of information to immigration detainees on their rights, are fully implemented in practice.²⁴

16. In its third report on Cyprus, ECRI recalled the recommendation made in its second report with regard to the extensive use of detention under immigration powers in respect of both immigrants and asylum seekers and the conduct of law enforcement officials, which has included alleged cases of ill treatment, vis-à-vis immigrants, asylum seekers and other minority groups.²⁵ According to KISA, asylum seekers and refugees face particular difficulties in Cyprus relating to the procedures for determining refugee status and the reception conditions of asylum seekers. CPT similarly reported that asylum seekers also face detention and ill treatment.²⁶

17. Regarding conditions of detention, the CPT recommended in 2004 that Cyprus pursue efforts to improve conditions in all police establishments throughout the country. Further, CPT wished to receive confirmation that all metal shutters covering cell windows had been removed.²⁷

18. Regarding prison conditions, the CoE Commissioner learned from the authorities that there are plans to enhance prison capacity by another 130 cells during the next three years in order to solve current problems of overcrowding. He informed that a bill is being prepared to use electronic monitoring for the last 6 months of a prison sentence, making an earlier release possible. The purpose of this bill is to facilitate the individual's integration into society. The CoE Commissioner welcomed measures envisaged to solve the problem of overcrowded prisons, in particular by providing for alternatives to detention.²⁸

19. Regarding prison regulations, the CPT noted in 2004 serious reservations as to the maximum possible periods of disciplinary confinement. As regards minors, it emphasised that the placement of juveniles in conditions akin to solitary confinement must be regarded as a highly exceptional measure. If they are held separately from others, it should be for the shortest possible period of time and they should in all cases be guaranteed appropriate human contact. Further, the CPT expressed concern that a "malicious allegation against a member of the prison personnel" is included in the list of disciplinary offences contained in the Prisons Regulations. The CPT recommended that the Prisons Regulations be amended in the light of the above remarks.²⁹ It also recommended that the provisions relating to discipline in the Prisons Regulations be reviewed in order to expressly guarantee that all prisoners charged with having committed a disciplinary offence benefit from the right to be informed in writing of the charges against them and the right to call witnesses on their own behalf and to cross-examine prosecution witnesses. Further, the CPT recommended that the question of the right of prisoners to be legally represented be addressed.³⁰

20. The CoE Commissioner made reference to information from NGOs that measures against domestic violence still appear to be insufficient, leaving an estimated 80,000 victims without support. He urged the Cypriot authorities to strengthen their efforts to effectively combat domestic violence and provide for adequate victims' support, not least by creating sufficient shelter capacity.³¹

21. The CoE Commissioner noted legislative and administrative measures taken since 2005 in the context of the National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings as well as criminal legislation enacted in 2007 which includes support to victims, and welcomed that the CoE Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings of October 2007 came into force in Cyprus in February 2008. However, the CoE Commissioner deplored that despite these measures, Cyprus is still associated with trafficking in human beings, in particular trafficking of women for sexual exploitation mainly in bars, nightclubs and so-called cabarets. He invited the authorities to evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of their National Action Plan 2005 and the new legislation enacted notably with a view to ensuring proper identification of victims and child protection measures.³²

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

22. As regards accountability mechanisms, the CPT noted encouraging developments in its 2004 visit report since its previous visit in 2000. The CPT noted that the procedure for the Attorney General to initiate an investigation into possible ill-treatment had been strengthened, and there is now a presumption of ill-treatment whenever a person displays signs of injuries during or immediately after a period of police custody which were not apparent on the person's admission into police custody. The CPT also made reference to plans to establish an independent Police Control Board.³³ In its view, the approach should be proactive, involving the gathering of information from various sources about possible cases of ill-treatment. Moreover, a preliminary investigation should be undertaken every time credible information is received, from any source

and whether or not that information takes the form of a formal complaint, that ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty may have occurred. Further, all law enforcement officials should be under a specific obligation to notify the relevant authorities immediately whenever they become aware of any information that might indicate ill-treatment; this information should be systematically brought to the attention of the Attorney General. The CPT recommended that the Cypriot authorities take the necessary steps in this direction. The CPT underlined that an effective investigation into possible ill-treatment by police officers should offer guarantees of independence and thoroughness, and must be conducted in a prompt and expeditious manner.³⁴

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

23. ILGA-Europe and AKOK indicated that while LGBT persons in the southern part of the island experience widespread discrimination and marginalisation, their situation in the northern part of the island is rendered more difficult by the existence of criminal provisions prohibiting homosexual relations.³⁵ ILGA-Europe and AKOK noted that a provision criminalizing sexual relations between consenting adult males is still in effect in the northern part of the island.³⁶ ILGA-Europe and AKOK stressed that the jurisdictional complications constitute a significant obstacle in repealing this criminal provision.³⁷

5. Freedom of movement

24. The ACFC/CoE recommended that the authorities strengthen further the measures taken to facilitate movement of persons between the territory under Government control and the northern part of the island in order to allow Maronites, among others, to maintain contacts with persons who share the same identity in the northern part of the island. In addition, they should give more resolute support to the Maronites' efforts to maintain their culture and identity.³⁸

6. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

25. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) reported on provisions concerning conscientious objection to military service in Cyprus. CPTI noted the following particular aspects of concern: relevant arrangements are not under civilian control; the stipulated duration of alternative service for conscientious objectors is punitive by comparison with that of military service; there are doubts as to whether a non-military alternative (as opposed to unarmed military service) has ever been instituted in practice; and conscientious objectors are not released from the requirement to perform military reserve service.³⁹ The ACFC/CoE recommended that if the obligation to carry out military service is extended to persons belonging to the minority groups, the authorities should, in consultation with the groups' representatives, seek ways and means to guarantee the effective exercise of their right to manifest their own religion. This should include the right to opt out of any practices or activities which are specific to another religion.⁴⁰

26. CPTI noted that the unrecognised administration in the northern part of the island⁴¹ enforces conscription into military service with no provision for conscientious objection. It also expressed concern that military recruitment procedures in both parts of the island may not be adequate to prevent the deployment of persons under 18 in armed conflict.⁴²

27. The ACFC/CoE recommended encouraging the authorities to pay increased attention to the needs of the three minority groups – Armenians, Latins and Maronites – as regards access to the media. They should have a more visible presence in radio and television public broadcasting and their representatives should be consulted in the preparation of the programmes in question.

Given the importance of written publications for the preservation and assertion of the identity of the three minority groups, the authorities are encouraged to ensure the effective implementation of their recent decision to grant annual financial support for their publications.⁴³

28. The ACFC/CoE recommended identifying ways of making the participation of representatives of the three minority groups in parliament more effective.⁴⁴

7. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

29. The ACFC/CoE welcomed the measures taken by the authorities to support the members of minority groups in the education field. It noted that the Government gives considerable financial support to schools providing education for these persons, in both the public and private systems. There are different school arrangements for each of the three minority groups, aiming to respond to their specific needs, traditions and cultures, based on the opportunities that exist within the Cypriot educational system.⁴⁵ The ACFC/CoE recommended encouraging the authorities to examine more closely the specific educational needs of the three minority groups and to try to find, in close consultation with their representatives, the most appropriate ways and means of satisfying those needs. The availability of appropriate teaching material and qualified teachers for schools serving the minority groups should receive increased attention. Similarly, the latter's representatives should be constantly involved in the efforts made to promote their history and culture. The concerns of the Maronites should be addressed as a matter of priority in view of their particularly vulnerable position.⁴⁶

30. The ACFC/CoE recommended encouraging the authorities to examine the difficulties affecting the educational opportunities of children belonging to the three minority groups in private schools. In consultation with all interested parties, the authorities are invited to identify ways and means of overcoming these difficulties.⁴⁷

31. ILGA-Europe and AKOK noted that the lack of awareness-raising and education about human rights and LGBT issues significantly contributes to the ongoing stigmatisation of LGBT people in the southern part of the island. ILGA-Europe and AKOK stated that this is particularly true in schools where lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender are either portrayed negatively or made invisible in the curriculum. The lack of access to sex education in schools was also highlighted as a problem.⁴⁸ ILGA-Europe and AKOK recommended that Cyprus authorities: ensure that education is directed to the development of each student's personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential, and responds to the needs of students of all sexual orientations and gender identities; and that education methods, curricula and resources serve to enhance understanding of and respect for, inter alia, diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, including the particular needs of students, their parents and family members related to these grounds.⁴⁹

8. Minorities and indigenous peoples

32. In 2007, the ACFC/CoE noted that since the adoption of the Advisory Committee's first Opinion in 2001, Cyprus had taken new steps to improve the implementation of the Framework Convention in respect of Armenians, Latins and Maronites.⁵⁰ While Armenians, Latins and Maronites are well integrated in society, their participation in decision-making on issues concerning them appears to be insufficient. Problems remain as regards the implementation of the principle of free self-identification in respect of the Armenians, the Latins and the Maronites, as well as in respect of the Roma.⁵¹

9. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

33. KISA reported that since the 1990s, Cyprus has followed a very rigid migration model based on the temporary residence of migrant workers linked to a specific job for a specific employer. This system ceased to apply after accession to the EU, in relation to migrants from EU member states, as freedom of movement rules apply vis-à-vis those nationals. The system of recruitment and the replacement of the third country nationals is operated and controlled by private agencies. Third country nationals do not have full and equal access to the health system and services. The only rights recognised under the law on an equal basis as Cypriots and EU nationals, are labour rights. This model has created two parallel and segregated worlds: one for Cypriots and EU nationals and the other for third country nationals. This excludes migrants from any integration measures, from operating in a free labour market, and from being valued and taken into account when measures are taken or policies are decided upon which relate to social inclusion and non-discrimination.⁵²

34. The CoE Commissioner noted that due to the geographical position of Cyprus, and to the division of the island with extraordinarily easy access to the government controlled area of the Republic through the Green Line, Cyprus continues to be the top recipient of asylum seekers among all industrialised countries in proportion to its population.⁵³ Aware of the challenges the Cypriot authorities face being a top recipient of asylum seekers in Europe, the Commissioner commended the authorities on efforts to speed up procedures and to increase the number of eligibility officers. In view of the continuous influx of asylum seekers and refugees via the Green Line, the CoE Commissioner recommended further reinforcement of the Asylum Service while at the same time seeking practical cooperation to discourage this influx. As to social protection of asylum seekers and refugees, in particular welfare assistance and health care, the Commissioner reiterated the importance of prompt, understandable information. He called upon the authorities to eliminate bureaucratic obstacles through effective coordination and cooperation of all authorities involved. Noting that a bill was being drafted to provide for free legal aid, the Commissioner urged the authorities to remedy the current lacuna by prompt adoption of the new law.⁵⁴

35. The CoE Commissioner also expressed concern about continuous reports, notably by the CPT and UNHCR, of lengthy detention of aliens in inadequate conditions. He urged the authorities to keep the number of rejected asylum seekers and irregular migrants and the time they must spend in detention to a strict minimum and to ensure adequate conditions, including making available a variety of meaningful activities. The CoE Commissioner noted with appreciation that average detention time pending deportation seems to have decreased since greater use is made of the discretionary administrative measures for release. He encouraged the authorities to make full use of these measures. Having noted that many detainees appear to lack information about the envisaged length of their detention, the CoE Commissioner urged the authorities to instruct police officers more clearly and enable them to explain to detainees the administrative measures allowing for a decision on their release. He called on the authorities to ensure access to judicial review of deportation and detention decisions in practice as well as to guarantee that detainees can regularly receive visitors including members of NGOs.⁵⁵

10. Internally displaced persons

36. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre of the Norwegian Refugee Council (IDMC/NRC), reported on the situation of up to 200,500 persons who continue to be internally displaced in the area under the control of the government of the Republic of Cyprus⁵⁶ IDMC/NRC noted that children of women with “displaced person” status are not entitled to

a Refugee Identity Card or the benefits deriving from the Card. As a consequence, they cannot access housing assistance, which can take various forms including a financial grant, a land plot, a housing unit or a rent subsidy. An amendment to the Civil Registry Law 141(I)/2002 on 12 July 2007 ensured that the children of women with “displaced person” status were also eligible for the status, but the law still does not entitle these children to the Refugee Identity Card or related benefits.⁵⁷

37. IDMC/NRC further noted that internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to be prevented from returning to their place of origin and enjoying the property that they left behind. The IDP property issue on the island is complicated by several factors. These include the occupation of IDP housing and land by secondary occupants, sale of IDP housing and land to third parties and uncompensated expropriation and development of IDP land on both sides of the Green Line. Furthermore, different systems were put in place by the government of the Republic of Cyprus and the northern part of the island⁵⁸ authorities to administer and manage property left behind by IDPs. However, applicants on both sides of the Green Line have reported difficulties in repossessing their property through these mechanisms.⁵⁹

38. IDMC/NRW invited the Human Rights Council to consider making the following recommendations to Cyprus: ensure that all children with “displaced status” are treated equally in the law irrespective of the sex of their parents as recommended by several UN Treaty Bodies; consult with international experts such as the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons and the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing to ensure that any peace agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the northern part of the island⁶⁰ protects all IDPs’ right to property, while safeguarding the rights of secondary occupants, in line with international and regional law; ensure that applicants to the Immoveable Property Commission in the northern part of the island⁶¹ are not obstructed from making claims; ensure that people displaced to areas under the control of the northern part of the island⁶² have their property claims processed by the judicial system in the Republic of Cyprus in a timely manner and without discrimination based on their place of residence; create mechanisms for the consultation and inclusion of IDPs in the peace negotiations.⁶³

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

39. IDMC/NRC highlighted achievements and challenges in the protection of the rights of IDPs. It made reference to the criteria formulated by the government of the Republic of Cyprus for “displaced person” status to facilitate the provision of assistance to people displaced by the conflict.⁶⁴ In addition, the government established the Service for Displaced Persons, which provides housing assistance to IDPs, and the Turkish Cypriot Properties Management Service, which manages property that Turkish Cypriots left behind. The government also continues to raise national awareness of the internal displacement problem, maintain data on the numbers of IDPs, and cooperate with international organisations. Significant financial resources are also allocated to assist IDPs.⁶⁵ The Government has established conditions and provided the means for IDPs in areas under its control to settle where they are.⁶⁶

40. The ACFC/CoE noted as positive that the legal and institutional framework for combating discrimination had been strengthened in Cyprus. Notwithstanding efforts made to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue, Cypriot society remains divided and there is only a limited amount of dialogue and trust between the Greek Cypriot community and the Turkish Cypriot community. The ACFC/CoE noted that more resolute steps are needed to promote mutual respect, understanding and integration among all persons living on the territory of Cyprus, including through a more active contribution of the media and the education system.⁶⁷

41. Because of the non-recognition of the northern part of the island⁶⁸ by the international community, monitoring by human rights bodies of the implementation of international human rights instruments in the northern part of the island has been extremely limited.⁶⁹

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.)

Civil society

CPTI	Conscience and Peace Tax International, Thônex, Switzerland
IDMC/NRC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre of the Norwegian Refugee Council, Geneva, Switzerland
ILGA-Europe and AKOK	Joint submission by the European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA-Europe)* and the Gay Liberation Movement of Cyprus (AKOK)
KISA	Action for Equality, Support, Antiracism, Nicosia, Cyprus

Regional intergovernmental organization

CoE	Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France
-----	---------------------------------------

1. CPT – Report to the Government of Cyprus on the visit to Cyprus carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 8 to 17 December 2004 (CPT/Inf (2008) 17)
2. CPT – Responses of the Government of Cyprus to the report of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) on its visit to Cyprus from 8 to 17 December 2004 (CPT/Inf (2008) 18)
3. ECRI: European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), Third Report on Cyprus, adopted on 16 December 2005
4. Conclusions 2008 (CYPRUS), Articles 1, 9, 10, 15, 18, 20 and 24 of the Revised Charter, European Social Charter (revised), European Committee of Social Rights, November 2008
5. Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities ACFC/OP/II(2007)004, Second Opinion on Cyprus, adopted on 7 June 2007
6. Resolution CM/ResCMN(2008)5 on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Cyprus (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 9 July 2008 at the 1032nd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)
7. Report by Thomas Hammarberg, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe following his visit to the Republic of Cyprus on 7-10 July 2008 (CommDH(2008)36), 12 December 2008.

² KISA, p. 2.

³ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, p. 3.

⁴ KISA, pp. 2-3.

⁵ ACFC/CoE, Second opinion on Cyprus, para. 61.

⁶ ACFC/CoE, Second opinion on Cyprus, para. 60.

⁷ Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, 2008, Executive Summary.

⁸ KISA, pp. 2-3.

⁹ KISA, pp. 2-3.

¹⁰ ACFC/CoE, para. 143.

¹¹ KISA, p. 3. See also ECRI/CoE Third report on Cyprus.

¹² KISA, p. 5.

- ¹³ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, pp. 1-2.
- ¹⁴ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, pp. 3-4.
- ¹⁵ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information.
- ¹⁶ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information.
- ¹⁷ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information, and paragraph 29 of the report.
- ¹⁸ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information.
- ¹⁹ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information.
- ²⁰ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information.
- ²¹ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information.
- ²² European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information.
- ²³ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information.
- ²⁴ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information and paragraph 38 of the report.
- ²⁵ ECRI/CoE's Third report, Executive Summary.
- ²⁶ KISA, p. 4. See also CPT report, ECRI/CoE's Third report on Cyprus and the Commissioner for Human Rights report.
- ²⁷ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information and paragraph 44.
- ²⁸ Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, 2008, Executive Summary.
- ²⁹ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information and paragraphs 85-91 of the report.
- ³⁰ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Appendix I, List of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information and paragraphs 85-91 of the report.
- ³¹ Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, 2008, Executive Summary.
- ³² Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, 2008, Executive Summary.
- ³³ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), paras. 22-25.
- ³⁴ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), paras. 24-25.
- ³⁵ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, p. 1.
- ³⁶ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, p. 1.
- ³⁷ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, pp. 2-3.
- ³⁸ ACFC/CoE, para. 148.

- ³⁹ CPTI, p. 1. See also the 2008 Conclusions on Cyprus from the European Committee of Social Rights.
- ⁴⁰ ACFC/CoE, Second opinion on Cyprus, para. 105.
- ⁴¹ The original stakeholder submission referred to the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus”.
- ⁴² CPTI, p. 1.
- ⁴³ ACFC/CoE, para. 112.
- ⁴⁴ ACFC/CoE, para. 143
- ⁴⁵ ACFC/CoE, para. 114
- ⁴⁶ ACFC/CoE, paras. 123-124.
- ⁴⁷ ACFC/CoE, paras. 123-127.
- ⁴⁸ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, p. 3.
- ⁴⁹ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, p. 3.
- ⁵⁰ ACFC/CoE, Executive Summary.
- ⁵¹ ACFC/CoE, Executive Summary.
- ⁵² KISA, pp. 3-4. See also ECRI/CoE’s Third report on Cyprus.
- ⁵³ Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, 2008, Executive Summary. See also KISA, pp. 3-4.
- ⁵⁴ Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, 2008, Executive Summary. See also KISA, pp. 3-4.
- ⁵⁵ Report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, 2008, Executive Summary. See also KISA, pp. 3-4.
- ⁵⁶ IDMC/NRC, p. 1.
- ⁵⁷ IDMC/NRC, p. 1.
- ⁵⁸ The original stakeholder submission referred to the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus”.
- ⁵⁹ IDMC/NRC, p. 2.
- ⁶⁰ The original stakeholder submission referred to the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus”.
- ⁶¹ The original stakeholder submission referred to the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus”.
- ⁶² The original stakeholder submission referred to the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus”.
- ⁶³ IDMC/NRC, p. 3.
- ⁶⁴ IDMC/NRC, p. 1.
- ⁶⁵ IDMC/NRC, p. 1.
- ⁶⁶ IDMC/NRC, p. 1.
- ⁶⁷ ACFC/CoE, Executive Summary.
- ⁶⁸ The original stakeholder submission referred to the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus”.
- ⁶⁹ ILGA-Europe and AKOK, pp. 2-3.