



ICO General Research on Cyprus -2017

1. Background Information:

COUNTRY NAME	
Conventional long form:	Republic of Cyprus
Conventional short form:	Cyprus
Local long form:	Kypriaki Dimokratia/Kibris Cumhuriyeti
Local short form:	Kypros/Kibris
Note:	the Turkish Cypriot community, which administers the northern part of the island, refers to itself as the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" or "TRNC" ("Kuzey Kibris Turk Cumhuriyeti" or "KKTC")
Etymology:	the derivation of the name "Cyprus" is unknown, but the extensive mining of copper metal on the island in antiquity gave rise to the Latin word "cuprum" for copper

Government

Capital	Nicosia (Lefkosa/Lefkosa)
Government Type	<p><i>Republic of Cyprus - presidential democracy; Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (self-declared) - semi-presidential democracy</i></p> <p>Note: a separation of the two main ethnic communities inhabiting the island began following the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified when a Greek military-junta-supported coup attempt prompted the Turkish intervention in July 1974 that gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government on the island; on 15 November 1983, then Turkish Cypriot "President" Rauf DENKTAS declared independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" ("TRNC"), which is recognized only by Turkey.</p>

<p>Administrative Division</p>	<p>6 districts;</p> <p>Ammochostos (Famagusta); (all but a small part located in the Turkish Cypriot community),</p> <p>Keryneia (Kyrenia; the only district located entirely in the Turkish Cypriot community),</p> <p>Larnaka (Larnaca; with a small part located in the Turkish Cypriot community),</p> <p>Lefkosia (Nicosia; a small part administered by Turkish Cypriots),</p> <p>Lemesos (Limassol),</p> <p>Pafos (Paphos);</p> <p>note - the 5 "districts" of the "TRNC" are Gazimagusa (Famagusta), Girne (Kyrenia), Guzelyurt (Morphou), Iskele (Trikomo), Lefkosia (Nicosia)</p>
<p>GENERAL NOTES</p>	<p>16 August 1960 (from the UK); note - Turkish Cypriots proclaimed self-rule on 13 February 1975 and independence in 1983, but these proclamations are recognized only by Turkey</p> <p>Constitution: Ratified 16 August 1960; amended 1996, 2013; note - in 1963, the constitution was partly suspended as Turkish Cypriots withdrew from the government; Turkish-held territory in 1983 was declared the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" ("TRNC"); in 1985, the "TRNC" approved its own constitution (2016)</p> <p>Legal system: Mixed legal system of English common law and civil law with European law supremacy International law organization participation: accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; accepts ICCT jurisdiction</p> <p>Citizenship: Citizenship by birth: no Citizenship by descent only: at least one parent must be a citizen of Cyprus Dual citizenship recognized: yes Residency requirement for naturalization: 7 years</p>

Population	
Total Population	1,205,575 (July 2016 est.)
Ethnic Groups (2011 est.)	Greek 98.8%, other 1% (includes Maronite, Armenian, Turkish-Cypriot), unspecified 0.2%
	Note: data represent only the government-controlled area of Cyprus (2011 est.)
Languages (2011 est.)	Greek (official) 80.9%, Turkish (official) 0.2%, English 4.1%, Romanian 2.9%, Russian 2.5%, Bulgarian 2.2%, Arabic 1.2%, Filipino 1.1%, other 4.3%, unspecified 0.6% Note: data represent only the government-controlled area of Cyprus (2011 est.)
Religions (2011 est.)	Orthodox Christian 89.1%, Roman Catholic 2.9%, Protestant/Anglican 2%, Muslim 1.8%, Buddhist 1%, other (includes Maronite, Armenian Church, Hindu) 1.4%, unknown 1.1%, none/atheist 0.6% Note: data represent only the government-controlled area of Cyprus (2011 est.)
Literacy Rate	Definition: age 15 and over can read and write Total population: 99.1% Male: 99.5% Female: 98.7% (2015 est.)
Unemployment (youth ages 15-24)	Unemployment, youth ages 15-24: Total: 35.9% Male: 37.4% Female: 34.6% (2014 est.)

2. International Relations, Law and Situation on Human Rights:

International Human Rights Treaties

Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
 Convention on the Rights of the Child
 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 Cyprus National Report submitted in accordance with paragraph 15(a) of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolution 5/1 - Universal Periodic Review (UPR Report)
 Cyprus National Report Submitted in Accordance with Paragraph 5 of the Annex to the Human Rights Council Resolution 16/21 - Universal Periodic Review (UPR Report)
 European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages
 Indicative List of International Human Rights Instruments to which the Republic of Cyprus is a party (situation as at 29 July 2009)
 Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
 International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination
 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
 Action of the Council of Europe in Cyprus

Human Rights and CSO Activities

Prevention of torture

The European Committee for the prevention of torture visits places of detention (for juvenile or immigration detainees, police stations, psychiatric hospitals) in order to assess how persons deprived of their liberty are treated.

Fight against racism

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is an independent monitoring body which provides member States with concrete and practical advice on how to tackle problems of racism and intolerance in their country.

Protection of social rights

The European Social Charter is a Council of Europe treaty which guarantees social and economic human rights. It was adopted in 1961 and revised in 1996. The European Committee of Social Rights rules on the conformity of the situation in States with the European Social Charter, the 1988 Additional Protocol and the Revised European Social Charter.

Protection of minorities

The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities provides for a monitoring system to evaluate how the treaty is implemented in State Parties. An advisory Committee adopts recommendations to improve minority protection.

Fight against corruption

The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) monitors member states' compliance with the Council of Europe anti-corruption standards with the objective to improve the capacity of its members to fight corruption.

Fight against money laundering MONEYVAL Committee of experts

The committee evaluates the effectiveness of domestic measures to counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Council of Europe member states which are not members of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Council of Europe member states which are members of MONEYVAL but subsequently become members of the

FATF can elect to retain full membership of MONEYVAL. Applicant states for membership and other non-member states which are not members of the FATF may apply to join the terms of reference under certain conditions.

The Conference of the Parties under the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (CETS No. 198) monitors the proper implementation of the Convention by the Parties.

Democracy through Law

The European Commission for Democracy through Law - the Venice Commission - is an advisory body on constitutional matters which plays a leading role in the adoption of constitutions that conform to the standards of Europe's constitutional heritage

Fight against trafficking in human beings

The Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) is responsible for monitoring implementation of the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the Parties. It regularly publishes evaluation reports.

Justice system

European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)

The aim of the CEPEJ is the improvement of the efficiency and functioning of justice in the member States.

Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE)

This consultative body to the Committee of Ministers prepares opinions, promotes the implementation of Rec(2000)19 and collects information about the functioning of prosecution services in Europe.

Bibliography:	<p>United Nations Human Rights Office of The Law Commissioner. Country Reports on Human Rights. Web Page: http://www.olc.gov.cy/olc/olc.nsf/dmlreports_en/dmlreports_en?OpenDocument</p> <p>United Nations Human Rights Office of The High Commissioner. Ratification Status for Cyprus. Web Page: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=45&Lang=EN</p> <p>Council of Europe. Human Rights. Web Page: http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/cyprus</p> <p>CIA. The World Factbook. Kosovo. Web page: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kv.html</p> <p>The Guardian. (2009) The flight of Kosovo's minorities. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2009/jun/03/kosovo-minorities-eu-government</p> <p>CIA. The World Factbook. Kosovo. Web page: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kv.html</p>
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