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## **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

### **Cyprus**

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\* The final document will be issued under the symbol A/HRC/26/14. The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its eighteenth session from 27 January to 7 February 2014. The review of Cyprus was held at the 13th meeting on 4 February 2014. The delegation of Cyprus was headed by Mrs. Leda Koursoumba. At its 17th meeting held on 6 February 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Cyprus.
2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cyprus: Republic of Korea, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Cyprus:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CYP/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CYP/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/18/CYP/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Cyprus through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Law Commissioner presented the national report. She underlined that Cyprus attributes great significance to the UPR process, as the principal human rights protection mechanism.
6. Since the first review cycle, there were significant developments regarding Cyprus' compliance with human rights instruments. Many laws were enacted and policies adopted, several National Action Plans (NAPs) were initiated. Independent control mechanisms were established by law, such as the National Independent Authority for Human Rights; the Independent Mechanism for the Promotion, Protection and Monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Independent authorities were created, such as the Commissioner for Humanitarian Issues, whereas existing mechanisms like for instance the Commissioner for Children's Rights (CCR), the Anti-Discrimination Body (ADB), the National Machinery of Women's Rights (NMWR) and the Police Office for Combating Discrimination, further promoted their scope and actions.

7. Cyprus intensified its efforts for closer cooperation with human rights bodies and is now up-to-date with all its treaty reporting obligations. It ratified, inter alia, the OP CAT and the OP CRPD and its promoting the ratification of the Convention on Stateless Persons and the Council of Europe Convention on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Lanzarote Convention.
8. Cyprus presented the important initiatives for the promotion and protection of children's rights. The Government of Cyprus in collaboration with the relevant internal monitoring mechanism the CCR promoted new legislation in compliance with international human rights instruments on children's rights, particularly the UNCRC. The CCR in collaboration with the competent Government authorities, media, NGOs and the civil society organised seminars and workshops for the empowerment of children and the awareness raising of professionals and the society at large on children's rights.
9. In promoting Human Rights Education, NAPs and projects have been undertaken, such as, multicultural education projects, school curricula reform, measures to combat school violence, including bullying, and in-service training for teachers to combat discrimination practices by promoting tolerance.
10. Cyprus transposed a number of EU Council Directives, which include provisions for unaccompanied minors, minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection.
11. Regarding women's rights, Cyprus has launched wide consultation with women's organizations for the restructuring and strengthening of the National Machinery for Women's Rights. Cyprus is in the process of preparing the new Strategic Plan on Equality 2014-2017, in collaboration with civil society. Within the framework of women's rights, Cyprus launched, through the Media, an awareness-raising campaign against trafficking in human beings for sexual and labour exploitation. More women were appointed at the decision making level, and significant efforts were made to address the issues of labour discrimination and gender pay gap. The gender pay gap in Cyprus is within the EU average of 16,2% and a special project "Actions for reducing the gender pay gap" was launched.
12. One of the main priorities for Cyprus is the prevention and combating of domestic violence. The NAP on the Prevention and Combating of Domestic Violence for the period 2010-2013 aimed to promote concrete policies on a holistic, integrated and systematic basis.
13. Cyprus acknowledged that migration is a major challenge. In this framework, a series of policy oriented measures were adopted: e.g. the signing in December 2012 of a Cooperation Agreement with IOM, which includes provisions on special programmes and capacity building, regular training of staff by the UNHCR and the European Asylum Support Office, reinforcement of the staff in Kofinou Reception Centre, free education to all migrant children and free medical care to all vulnerable groups. Cyprus, despite the budgetary constraints, aims to maintain free access to healthcare treatment particularly for vulnerable groups.
14. Cyprus referred to increased efforts to combat Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) through the relevant legislation and a NAP, training of Government officers, the abolition of the so called "artist visa", awareness raising campaigns and bilateral cooperation with the countries of origin. A Bill transposing the 2011 EU Directives on THB is under discussion before Parliament.
15. Cyprus is sensitive to issues regarding police ill-treatment and use of force. Special training programmes on human rights issues are provided to all police members. On the

issue of police ill-treatment several independent bodies for the investigation were set up. Another important development is the cooperation of Police with the UNHCR and the Ombudsman in drafting of a Code of Conduct concerning checks of the residence status of migrants.

16. The reformation of the operation of the Prisons is a high priority for the Government. As a result, a program for major reforms in the Prison system has been adopted entailing short, medium and long term measures. Prisons are already undergoing a considerable restructuring of its leadership and management team, in order to ensure that the prison conditions are aligned with respect of human rights of the inmates, in particular human dignity. The Prison system is currently shifting from an over-controlling approach to a human rights-based approach.

17. On the protection of LGBT rights, a Bill criminalizing public incitement of discriminatory, hateful or violent acts against persons because of their sexual orientation or identity is pending before Parliament. Moreover, a Bill regulating the civil partnership pact for same and opposite sex couples is at present open for consultation between Government agencies and NGOs, aiming at its enactment before the end of 2014.

18. Cyprus is determined to take concrete measures in the fight against xenophobia. The relevant Law of 2011 criminalizes public incitement to violence or hatred by reference to race, colour, the religion, descent, national or ethnic origin, etc; racist and xenophobic motivation constitute aggravating circumstances. A “No HATE Speech” campaign on TV, the drafting of anti-racist glossary by the Cyprus Youth Organization, in cooperation with the Anti-Discrimination Body and the “Policy Report for Multicultural Education”, promoting the integration of non-native speaking student are among these measures.

19. Cyprus noted that, due to the continuing illegal foreign occupation of 36,2% of the territory of the country since 1974, the Government is not in a position to ensure the application of the human rights treaties in the area not under its effective control. Thus, it could not present reliable information regarding the enjoyment of the relevant rights by the population living in the occupied area of Cyprus.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

20. During the interactive dialogue, 53 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Denmark commended Cyprus on enhancing the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, despite holding facilities falling short of international standards, and enabling children of irregular migrants to access education. It appreciated measures to combat human trafficking, but was concerned that the new work permit system failed to detect sexual or labour exploitation. It made recommendations.

22. Djibouti complimented Cyprus on steps taken by Cyprus to fulfil its human rights obligations by ratifying international conventions, which reflected its willingness to cooperate with human rights mechanisms. It made recommendations.

23. Ecuador commended ratification of the CRPD, OP-CRPD, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CAT, and legislative amendments aimed at ensuring equal treatment of men and women in employment and vocational training, and equal pay for work of equal value. It commended the adoption of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Domestic Violence. It made recommendations.

24. Egypt welcomed measures to improve employment rights and migrant conditions, ratification of the CPRD and OP-CRC-AC, legislation on racism and xenophobia and the establishment of an independent police investigation authority. It encouraged Cyprus to

continue combating hate speech and incitement to violence and discrimination against migrants and to increase measures to address police violations. It made recommendations.

25. Canada welcomed Cyprus' proposed amendment to its Criminal Code to criminalize incitement to violence against individuals on grounds of sexual orientation and requested an update on that legal revision. Canada commended Cyprus for action taken to date to ensure equality between men and women. It made recommendations.

26. France welcomed efforts to implement previous recommendations, including ratification of the CRPD, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CAT. It asked whether Cyprus intended to implement or support anti-xenophobia programmes, including awareness-raising campaigns, and to take measures to strengthen ethics training for law enforcement officers and improve administrative and disciplinary oversight of prison management. It made recommendations.

27. Germany asked what steps had been taken to bring asylum procedures into line with international standards, how cooperation with the IOM had developed since the December 2012 agreement, and what measures had been taken to enhance asylum application transparency and efficiency. It also asked how Cyprus intended to increase women's representation and access to public administration leadership positions. It urged Cyprus to ease regulations for domestic workers and allow more frequent authority inspections.

28. Greece commended efforts to close the gender wage gap, maintain social security benefits above minimum European and ILO standards, provide training for public officials on identifying and assisting human trafficking victims and establish mechanisms to facilitate impartial investigations into police misconduct. Cyprus should continue its unwavering support to the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus in implementing its important humanitarian mandate. It requested more information, particularly on reducing the wage gap and financial assistance to victims of trafficking. It made recommendations.

29. Hungary commended Cyprus for its efforts to advance human rights despite the economic crisis and the continued political and territorial division of the island. It noted the Council of Europe's recommendations on the situation of minorities and that Cyprus had not signed the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. It welcomed steps to address human trafficking, encouraged continued efforts and asked for information on planned cooperation in that field. It made recommendations.

30. Indonesia commended the appointment of the Ombudsman as the national human rights institution. It welcomed measures taken to curb domestic violence and guarantee gender equality, particularly the National Action Plan on Gender Equality. It also welcomed ratification of the CRPD. It made recommendations.

31. Ireland noted the concerns of the CRC about the need to establish a juvenile justice system based on a holistic and preventive approach, a national action plan for child victims of trafficking and protection for children employed as domestic workers. It positively noted efforts to combat discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity. It made recommendations.

32. Israel welcomed actions taken to promote the equality of women in employment, including the establishment of a gender equality certification body within the Department of Labour Relations to combat the root causes of gender inequality. It made a recommendation.

33. Italy welcomed initiatives to combat abuse and violence against children, especially sexual violence. It requested additional information on preventive actions and support programmes implemented under the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Domestic Violence. It made recommendations.

34. The Lao People's Democratic Republic appreciated Cyprus' ongoing development and enhancement of its human rights legislation, institutions and monitoring mechanisms. It encouraged Cyprus to continue cooperating with the United Nations, other international organizations and stakeholders to overcome remaining constraints and challenges.

35. Malaysia commended measures taken to combat human trafficking and encouraged continued efforts in that area. It welcomed the commitment to developing human rights education and awareness. It noted remaining challenges, including in ensuring employment, housing and transport and cultural activities for persons with disabilities and minorities. It made recommendations.

36. Mexico recognized Cyprus' efforts in human rights protection and promotion despite the difficulties arising from the division of the country. It noted legal and institutional progress in promoting gender equality and the rights of children and persons with disabilities, and in combating domestic violence, discrimination and human trafficking. It welcomed the establishment of the national human rights institution, ratification of the CRPD and the signing of a Cooperation Agreement with the IOM on improving immigration policy. It made recommendations.

37. Montenegro commended progress made to enhance human rights legislation, institutions and monitoring mechanisms, not least new legislation and amendments on refugee protection, gender equality, torture, children's rights and discrimination. It welcomed Cyprus' determination to comply with all international human rights instruments to which it was party. It asked what steps would be taken to implement the recommendations of the CRC and CEDAW on ratifying Council of Europe conventions on child protection and violence against women.

38. Morocco welcomed the role of the Ombudsman. It encouraged continued efforts to combat human trafficking and exploitation and asked what measures had been taken to train the police in tackling human trafficking networks. It welcomed initiatives to meet the educational needs of vulnerable groups and counter racism and violence in schools. It made a recommendation.

39. The Netherlands noted efforts to promote and protect people's civil and human rights, particularly Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender persons. It welcomed the National Action Plan on Gender Equality and other efforts to tackle gender disparities, highlighting the Manual of Interdepartmental Cooperation on Domestic Violence. It encouraged continued efforts in those areas. It made recommendations.

40. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) noted the efforts of Cyprus in the field of human rights, despite the difficult economic situation, including the launching of a National Action Plan on Gender Equality, which addressed a range of themes. It highlighted the signing of a Cooperation Agreement with the IOM on special programmes, capacity-building, technical support and health care on behalf of migrants. It made recommendations.

41. Oman commended the ratification of a number of international human rights treaties and action taken to protect and promote the rights of children and women. It made a recommendation.

42. Paraguay commended the ratification of the OP-CAT, CRPD and OP-CRPD as well as legislative measures aimed at promoting equal pay for men and women, and combating racism, xenophobia and human trafficking. It was concerned about reports of the adverse impact of the economic crisis on human rights bodies and of increased discrimination against persons of foreign origin. It made recommendations.

43. The Philippines acknowledged Cyprus' commitment to safeguarding human rights, despite the difficult economic situation. It recognized positive steps to include irregular migrants and their children in vulnerable groups to ensure access to public health services.

It was encouraged by measures to ensure irregular migrant children had access to public education. It made recommendations.

44. Portugal welcomed the Government's commitment to implementing a national insurance system and efforts to combat domestic violence, in particular the adoption of a comprehensive legislative framework, research into domestic violence and specialized training provided for the police. It made recommendations.

45. The Republic of Moldova requested information on the impact of measures implemented under the national action plans on preventing and combating domestic violence and on integrating third-country nationals legally residing in Cyprus. It asked about the current status of draft legislation on children's rights. It welcomed measures and legislation to combat human trafficking. It made recommendations.

46. The Russian Federation noted that despite the very difficult economic situation, Cyprus continued to take vigorous action to ensure full compliance with all international treaties to which it was a party.. It made a recommendation.

47. Serbia noted Cyprus' strengthening of its legal and institutional framework for human rights protection and of its independent national human rights institutions. It noted reports of the deplorable condition of religious buildings in the northern part and underlined the need for need to address such issues as an essential element of reconciliation and respect for the human rights of all people, irrespective of ethnicity. It urged cooperation with the OHCHR and support for visits by special procedures mandate-holders on internally displaced persons, cultural rights, enforced or involuntary disappearances and the right to education.

48. Slovenia welcomed ratification of the OP-CRC-AC and the enactment of legislation making racist motivation an aggravating circumstance in criminal offences. It also noted the Anti-Discrimination Body's recommendation to introduce legislation against homophobic speech. It made a recommendation.

49. Spain commended the amendment of the Law on Combating of Trafficking and Exploitation of Persons and the Protection of Victims, which had enhanced the protection of workers from third countries. It made recommendations.

50. Sri Lanka welcomed efforts to incorporate human rights in school curricula, including through teacher training on managing diversity and combating discrimination, and the timely new policy on multicultural education. It also welcomed steps to grant free health services, notwithstanding budgetary restrictions, and efforts to protect the rights of migrants, including cooperation with IOM. It made a recommendation.

51. The State of Palestine welcomed the steps taken by the Ministry of Labour to reduce the wage gap between men and women, and commended action to prevent and combat human trafficking, including through the training of police officers under the National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings, which had been undertaken despite the economic difficulties. It made recommendations.

52. Sweden observed the risk of inequality resulting from the economic crisis. Noting reports of violations of the rights of migrants, refugees or asylum-seekers, asked how Cyprus ensured that local authorities and the police respected the basic human rights of those groups. It recalled its advance question on steps taken to protect guest workers, who were at risk of labour exploitation and sexual abuse. It made recommendations.

53. Thailand encouraged ratification of the OP-CRC-IC. It also welcomed the recent appointment of a Commissioner for Humanitarian Issues to promote cooperation between the State and the religious minority group and encouraged the Commissioner to ensure access to education for minorities. It welcomed advances in women's rights and gender



equality, but remained concerned about reports of the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and inequalities in access to health care. It made recommendations.

54. Bulgaria noted that Cyprus had ratified the OP-CRC-AC and initiatives taken by its Ministry of Labour to reduce the gender wage gap and by the Government to ensure access to the labour market for persons with disabilities. It requested further information on policy measures to promote the right to education. It made a recommendation.

55. The United Arab Emirates commended the Government's determination, notwithstanding the economic crisis, to continue its coordinated efforts to ensure full compliance with all international human rights treaties to which it was a party, and to safeguard the human rights of all people in Cyprus. It made a recommendation.

56. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged Cyprus to guarantee the operational independence and financial autonomy of the Ombudsman. It was concerned about reports on the treatment of prisoners and discrimination against LGBT persons. It suggested that measures should be taken to enable Turkish Cypriots to participate effectively in cultural, social and economic life and public affairs. It made recommendations.

57. The United States of America, while commending efforts to address trafficking in persons through cooperation with non-governmental organizations, expressed concern at the lack of a formal mechanism to identify and refer victims to appropriate services. It referred to complaints of exploitation of domestic and agricultural workers, and to reports of difficult conditions of detention of some migrants. It made recommendations.

58. Uruguay commended the additional provision in the Criminal Code to the effect that racist motivation constituted an aggravating circumstance and the establishment of a national human rights institution. It made recommendations.

59. Uzbekistan expressed concern about racially-motivated verbal abuse and attacks against foreigners, human rights defenders and Turkish Cypriots, and racist discourse in the media. It also noted the vulnerable situation of older women, women with disabilities and domestic workers, and the pay gap between men and women. It made recommendations.

60. Nicaragua commended the promulgation of new laws, the implementation of national action plans and the establishment of monitoring mechanisms. It encouraged Cyprus to prevent the challenges stemming from the economic crisis from undermining the protection of human rights. It made a recommendation.

61. Viet Nam commended legislative reforms, the establishment of national human rights monitoring mechanisms, support for minority religious groups and action against human trafficking. It made recommendations.

62. Algeria commended ratification of the OP-CRC-AC and CRPD. It praised measures taken to ensure equal pay and equal treatment of men and women in employment and vocational training, and encouraged Cyprus to continue amending the Children Law. It emphasized the importance of action against racism, racial discrimination, human trafficking and organized crime. It made recommendations.

63. Argentina welcomed ratification of the CRPD, OP-CRPD, OP-CR-AC and OP-CAT. It commended the Law on Combating Certain Forms and Expressions of Racism and Xenophobia and encouraged Cyprus to take vigorous steps to prohibit and punish all forms of discrimination. It made recommendations.

64. Armenia welcomed policies on multicultural education and in support of national minorities. It appreciated the respectful attitude displayed to the Armenian community and church. It was concerned that the Government was unable to guarantee human rights and to

protect cultural heritage sites, including those of religious minorities, in the territory beyond the effective control of the Government. It made recommendations.

65. Australia noted that the persistent division of the island inhibited the full enjoyment of all human rights by the entire population of Cyprus. Australia encouraged the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to reach an enduring and just solution to this issue with the assistance of the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary General and his Special Adviser, former Australian Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer. Australia expressed concern about the extent of human trafficking, particularly for sexual exploitation and forced labour. It noted the increasing difficulties posed by the management of irregular migration. It made recommendations.

66. Brazil encouraged Cyprus to conclude ratification of CPED. It welcomed the broadening of the Ombudsman's mandate, the amendment to the Criminal Code criminalizing public incitement against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation, and the amendments to the Legal Aid Law and the Aliens and Immigration Law. It requested information concerning programmes and policies in support of economic and social rights. It made recommendations.

67. Turkey stated that the Turkish intervention in Cyprus in the wake of the 1974 coup d'état had been fully legal under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee.

68. Cyprus made a point of order, indicating that Turkey's statement contravened the rules of procedures of the UPR Working Group, which examines the human rights situation in the Republic of Cyprus. It requested all erroneous references be omitted from the report.

69. The President of the Human Rights Council reminded that questions that were political and territorial in nature did not come in the framework of the UPR Working Group's mandate, especially because they were subject to the attention of other bodies that were more competent in the area. The President invited all delegations to focus on human rights issues and avoid politicizing the debate.

70. Turkey continued and pointed out that the last United Nations settlement plan had been approved by the Turkish Cypriot side but rejected by the Greek Cypriot side. Turkish Cypriots were deprived of basic human rights such as communications with the outside world and representation in international forums and their human rights situation cannot be directly communicated to, or observed and reported by relevant international bodies. Turkish Cypriots in the south were subjected to discrimination, ill-treatment and violence, and were denied the right to religious freedom, freedom of movement and education in their mother tongue. Turkey emphasized that it would continue to support the work of the Missing Persons Committee.

71. Ethiopia encouraged Cyprus to continue considering the introduction of affirmative action and quotas in areas where women were underrepresented. It welcomed the identification of laws and policies on migrant workers that could be improved. It made recommendations.

72. China commended implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality and the promotion of women's participation in public and political life. It also commended steps to protect vulnerable groups, ratification of the CRPD, the amendment of the Refugee Law to expand the coverage of legal aid and action against human trafficking. It made recommendations.

73. Colombia welcomed the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman, the strengthening of national human rights institutions and the steps taken to combat human trafficking. It offered assistance based upon its own experiences in different fields. It made recommendations.

74. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed measures to promote gender equality, to prevent domestic violence and assist victims, to support vulnerable groups and to prevent human trafficking. It commended the work of the Police Office to Combat Discrimination, the Commissioner for Humanitarian Issues, and the Supervisory Committee of Prohibited Immigrants Detention Centres. It made recommendations.

75. Cuba commended the numerous legislative amendments and the ratification of international human rights instruments. It welcomed the draft legal norms concerning the welfare and protection of children and the new standards incorporated in school curricula and child welfare programmes. It made a recommendation.

76. Romania commended the establishment of the national human rights institution, adoption of the comprehensive legal framework for the eradication of discrimination, promotion of equality between men and women and ratification of important international human rights instruments. It made a recommendation.

77. Cyprus stated that the Government of the Republic remains fully consistent with the objective achieving a viable and functional settlement, pursuant to UN Security Council resolutions. Such a settlement must be based on the framework of a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation, which will safeguard the human rights of all people in the country. For the Turkish Cypriots living in the Government-controlled areas of the Republic of Cyprus, the Government ensures their effective participation in economic, cultural and social life to the fullest extent possible. The root-cause of the shortcomings in terms of the human rights of Turkish Cypriots is the continuing illegal occupation of part of Cyprus by the Turkish Military.

78. Turkey made a point of order. It noted that the Cypriot delegation did not seem to believe that the rules of procedure not to use UPR for political issues apply to them. It stated that the 1960 Republic was based on the political equality of Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. In December 1963, this partnership was destroyed and all Turkish Cypriot elements were rejected by force of arms from all State organs. Between 1963 and 1974, Turkish Cypriots were subjected to all forms of human rights violations as well as armed attacks by Greek Cypriots. Turkey intervened in the Island in the wake of the coup d'état, which aimed at the final takeover of Cyprus at all costs.

79. The President of the Human Rights Council reminded that this is not a forum for dealing with bilateral matters or political conflicts or confrontations and implored all to follow the rules of procedures. The debates regarding bilateral or territorial issues were substantive matters and did not come under a point of order.

80. Pakistan made a point of order. It considered that the intervention by the Turkish delegation and its point of order did not contain any inaccuracy and that it was a sovereign right of every State to express its views.

81. The Russian Federation made a point of order in support of the President's ruling and stated that the UPR Working Group was not a place for political debate or historical retrospectives.

82. Greece made a point of order, indicating that the UPR Working Group session had been convened to review the human rights situation in the Republic of Cyprus and that it was counterproductive to use it for political issues.

83. Egypt made a point of order to support the President's ruling and stated that all the Member States of the United Nations should be addressed in their official names in line with the practices and methods of the work of the Human Rights Council and the UPR Working Group.

84. Armenia made a point of order to support the President of the Human Rights Council in that a point of order should concern only procedural matters.

85. Cyprus made a point of order, reconfirming that points of order should only be concerned with procedural matters, and requested that all political or other erroneous terminology not be included in the minutes or any other document of the meeting.

86. The President of the Human Rights Council appealed to all delegations to refrain from politicising in any way or interfering in bilateral or territorial matters, which were being addressed at other relevant international competent bodies and gave the floor back to the delegation of the State under Review.

87. Ms. Koursoumba reported on the important role of women in the peace building process, through their participation in various working groups and bi-communal structures.

88. Reformation of the Juvenile Justice System is a commitment of the Government. A Bill, fully compatible with UN principles and guidelines, prepared by the CCR, regulating prevention and intervention, will soon open for consultation.

89. The CPED is in the process of ratification and the OP-ICESCR is in the process of signing. The ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers and Their Families, Ms. Koursoumba explained, is an issue addressed at EU level.

90. On the issue of Turkish Cypriots, Ms Koursoumba explained that they are entitled to full enjoyment of human rights by being citizens of the Republic of Cyprus. The Government takes special measure to ensure that those are properly implemented, e.g. employment, education, religious freedom. Thousands of Turkish Cypriot commute daily to the Government controlled-area, where they work and they are entitled to Social Insurance Fund benefits, provided that (like all employed persons) they have the necessary contributions under the Law. The Government undertakes a series of important measures to support daily life of Turkish Cypriot. Students may attend a public or a private school of their choice in the Government controlled areas and their fees for private schools are fully subsidized by the Government. Turkish Cypriot children have the opportunity to receive language lessons in Turkish. In cases where Turkish Cypriot students are enrolled in public schools in a considerable number, attend lessons in their own language, religion and culture. The Government supports financially the maintenance and restoration of mosques, cemeteries and other Muslims sites.

91. In recent years there have been increased efforts by Cyprus to combat Trafficking in Human Beings, namely the abolition of the so called “artist visa”, the anti-trafficking legislation, the establishment of a National Coordinator and the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group against Trafficking in Human Beings (MCG), the Action Plan 2010-2012, the training of Government Officers and international cooperation with other Member States and third countries.

92. Since the abolition of the “artist visa” and the introduction of a new system with stringent criteria, numerous establishments, primarily cabarets, where women facing increased risk for being sexually exploited were employed, went out of business. The new work permit for “performing artists” ensures that qualifications of artists and the establishments that employ them are thoroughly checked. As a result, there was a significant reduction in the risk factor for trafficking in that the number of operating cabarets, while the number of work permits issued for performing artists at cabarets and nightclubs dropped in the yearly period of September 2012 to August 2013, in comparison to previous years.

93. A development is the adoption of the new NAP against THB 2013-2015, which sets a comprehensive framework to address trafficking in human beings, approved by the Council of Ministers on 10 April 2013. These resulted from the evaluation of the previous

Action Plan 2010-2012 and the recommendations of the working groups appointed for this purpose. It took into consideration the provisions of the Directive 2011/36/EU, the European Strategy against Trafficking in Persons 2012-2016 and the recommendations of GRETA. The Action Plan 2013-2015 covers all aspects of the issue and includes practical measures and actions which must be implemented within specified timeframes and provides the financing of these operations.

94. On asylum issues, a person recognized as a refugee receives the same treatment as a citizen of the Republic and asylum seekers are protected from refoulement and have full access to housing, employment, and social support. Free legal assistance to asylum seekers is provided by the national legislation, as required by the relevant EU Directive 2005/85/EC.

95. For Cyprus, ill treatment, racist attitudes, police misconduct and any other inappropriate behaviour is unacceptable. A series of measures were adopted, such as the appointment by the Minister of a high ranking officer to address complaints by the public against police and the launching of a website for online complaints submission. The Police in close cooperation with the Ombudsman are currently preparing a professional Code of Practice that sets out the conditions, means of restraint and the basic principles of professional conduct at every stage of police action.

96. As regards police detention centers, material conditions were assessed recently by CPT and were found in many respects satisfactory. All police detention centers are regularly renovated so as to meet human rights standards and norms.

97. With regard to prisons, Cyprus presented a number of measures recently implemented in an effort to achieve total reformation of the prison system so as to fully comply with human rights standards and norms. These measures have been assessed by the Ombudsman as being in the right direction for compliance with her recommendations. A number of concrete steps aimed, inter alia, at improving the living conditions, protection of vulnerable persons, and alternative measures and sanctions to imprisonment.

98. A more human-oriented policy aims at improving the well-being of prisoners, such as school programs. Training of police staff is an important aspect. Special emphasis is given in developing interpersonal communication skills, based on respect for human dignity.

99. Cyprus has adopted and is implementing a strategy to combat domestic violence through the pioneering Violence in the Family Laws. The Manual of Interdepartmental Cooperation on Domestic Violence provides a framework on collaboration between professionals and focuses on interdepartmental cooperation. The mobilisation of NGOs concerning the prevention and handling of violence in the family is an important aspect. Through the Grants-in-Aid Scheme, financial and technical support is provided by the Social Welfare Services to the Association for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Family. In 2012, the amount of €224.000 euro was provided for the support of the Crisis Centre, the Shelter and the European Support Hotlines. Cyprus continues its efforts to combat domestic violence and provide adequate victim's support, inter alia by creating sufficient shelter capacity.

100. Equal treatment of foreign workers as regards terms and conditions of employment is safeguarded through written contracts signed by the employer and the employee. Terms and conditions of employment are in accordance with the relevant collective agreements agreed by employers' and workers' organisations. Equal and fair treatment is further strengthened through the Private Employment Agency Law of 2012 regulating the establishment and operation of private employment agencies. In 2013 the Department of Labour has examined 23 complaints and has forwarded to the police for further examination and prosecution of the persons involved.

101. In order to protect the rights of all workers employed in Cyprus (Cypriots, EU nationals or non-EU nationals) a mechanism for resolving complaints operates at each District Labour Relations Office, which examines complaints regarding violations of their employment contract was adopted. During 2012, the complaints mechanism was successful in providing necessary advice so as to find mutually agreed satisfactory solutions and maintain the employment relationship of the worker and the employer. In total, during the year 2012, 245 complaints have been resolved through signing a release agreement. From January to September 2013, 141 complaints have been resolved through signing a release agreement.

102. Cyprus continuously strengthens its efforts for improving the working conditions of all non-EU national workers, since they are clearly stated in the contract of employment. Terms of employment of non-EU national workers in all economic activities are the same as those provided in collective agreements, so as to safeguard equal treatment among all workers in Cyprus.

103. For all work permits, applications by employers are examined by a Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives of the Department of Labour and Workers' and Employers' Organisations. The Committee Inspectors conduct random inspections at workplaces.

104. As regards domestic workers, Cyprus continuously enhances its efforts for improving their working conditions as these are stated in the contract of employment, signed by both parties and stamped by the Ministry.

105. The ILO Convention on Domestic Workers addresses areas which are largely covered by the EU law in the areas of social policy, anti-discrimination, judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and immigration. Cyprus considers that the provisions of this Convention are largely met by national law and practice in this field. In view of the current financial situation in Cyprus, measures that are not already met cannot be undertaken at the moment and, thus, we cannot yet commit ourselves to ratifying this Convention.

106. In education, Cyprus was pioneer in introducing the Law for Education and Training of children with Special Needs in 1999, setting the legislative framework that regulates all matters regarding the education of children with special educational needs attending public schools. The specific law entitles children with disabilities to "free appropriate public education" alongside their peers and stipulates that the state is responsible for making education and schools fully accessible to them. The inclusion of children with disabilities in the common core of education is the underpinning philosophy and policy of the MOEC, fully aligned to international declarations and tendencies, such as the Salamanca Declaration. The CCR having consulted with stakeholders, examined the application of the law and issued a report which she communicated to the Minister and was discussed in Parliament. Her recommendations are taken to consideration in amending the legislation accordingly.

107. Cyprus' priority is to ensure equal access to education for all children living on the island. Towards this end, free and accessible education to all pupils is offered without prejudice based on gender, abilities, language, color, religion, political beliefs or ethnic background. The "Policy Report for Multicultural Education", promotes intercultural policy regarding the integration of non-native speaking students. The policy's aim is the smooth inclusion of students from all countries to the Cyprus Educational System.

108. Students of the national religious minority groups can attend any public or a private school of their choice. The cultural identity of Armenian, Latin and Maronite communities is safeguarded by the implementation of special programmes, funded by the State.

109. With regards to racism and xenophobia, a multidisciplinary team of experts named "Task Force on School Violence" has been established, in order to provide immediate support and guidance to schools facing incidents of violence and racism. Through the team's interventions in schools, vulnerable students receive psychological support on a regular basis. Following a recommendation of the ADB, the Ministry is currently drafting a Code of Conduct against Racism in schools.

110. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus believes that the result-oriented mechanism of the UPR, as well as its monitoring nature, could be seen as a road map for the internal assessment and for further improvement in compliance with international standards. It is committed to continue working to address the new challenges in the field of human rights and to realize these rights for all people in the Cypriot society.

111. The President of the Human Rights Council brought to the attention of the delegations the rules and procedures required for preparation of the reports of the Working Group, according to which these reports were factual and must reflect the interventions made by the State under Review and other delegations taking the floor.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

112. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support:**

- 112.1. **Ratify the international instruments not yet ratified (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 112.2. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia) (Paraguay);**
- 112.3. **Consider favorably ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);**
- 112.4. **Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);**
- 112.5. **Consider the possibility of acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);**
- 112.6. **Sign the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Ethiopia);**
- 112.7. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);**
- 112.8. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognize the competence of the Committee (in conformity with articles 31 and 32) (Uruguay);**
- 112.9. **Continue efforts aimed at ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as well as the principal international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party (Argentina);**

- 112.10. Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);
- 112.11. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal)
- 112.12. Sign and ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Hungary);
- 112.13. Ratify International Labour Organization Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (Uruguay) (Uzbekistan);
- 112.14. Ratify soon the Council of Europe's Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Italy);
- 112.15. Consider signing and ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Slovenia)
- 112.16. Facilitate the work and the function of the Ombudsman in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 112.17. Ensure the full independence of the Office of the Ombudsman so that it is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 112.18. Continue advancing the consolidation of its National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 112.19. Study the measures it considers appropriate to enable the accreditation of the Ombudsman as National Institution of Human Rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Algeria);
- 112.20. Complete the process of consolidation of the National Human Rights Institution and its accreditation to the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (Mexico);
- 112.21. Adopt measures aimed at strengthening the Independent National Authority for Human Rights in order for it to be fully compliant with the Paris Principles; in particular, providing it with adequate resources and more qualified staff so as to strengthen the National Preventive Mechanism against Torture and undertake information campaigns, especially among vulnerable groups (Uruguay);
- 112.22. Continue strengthening the National Machinery for Women's Rights, conferring on it the authority, visibility and resources necessary to fulfil its purposes (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 112.23. Continue efforts to promote and protect human rights in line with international standards (Oman);
- 112.24. Take into account the contributions from this Universal Periodic Review and integrate them into the respective national action plans promoted by the Government in various areas of human rights (Nicaragua);
- 112.25. Step up relevant measures to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and migrants (China);



- 112.26. Continue measures for the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, particularly women, children, persons with disabilities and elderly persons (Russian Federation);
- 112.27. Continue undertaking measures to strengthen the legal system in accordance with the international human rights treaties which it has accepted, especially those referring to the rights of children and young people (Cuba);
- 112.28. Continue the current momentum, national action plans and programmes for effectively addressing challenges and disparities in health care, education, employment, gender equality and social welfare, especially for vulnerable groups of women, children, the elderly and persons with difficulties in the country (Viet Nam);
- 112.29. Continue efforts to strengthen human rights education in school curricula (Morocco);
- 112.30. Continue Educational Reform and Restructuring of the educational system, particularly paying attention towards raising awareness and education on human rights (Armenia);
- 112.31. Ensure ongoing practical professional training of police officers of all ranks and categories on the protection of vulnerable groups, in compliance with human rights principles (Canada);
- 112.32. Intensify efforts to further raise public awareness and education on human rights and further strengthen capacity building for human rights institutions and law enforcement mechanisms (Viet Nam);
- 112.33. Strengthen the measures to ensure gender equality, as well as to prevent violence against women (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 112.34. Take further concrete measures to promote equality between men and women by enabling full and meaningful participation by women in the decision-making levels of the formal peace process and the advancement of negotiations regarding the Cyprus issue (Canada);
- 112.35. Incorporate a gender perspective in negotiating and implementing any settlement accords (Australia);
- 112.36. Strengthen public policies aimed at the achievement of gender equality in law and in practice, paying particular attention to the vulnerability of elderly women and women with disabilities and especially with respect to access to education, employment and social services (Colombia);
- 112.37. Continue to pursue the reduction of the gender pay gap (Greece);
- 112.38. Work on strengthening the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of its existing legal framework protecting the equality of women, particularly in the area of employment, in order to achieve a successful reduction in the wage gap between men and women (Israel);
- 112.39. Continue on the path of reducing the wage gap between men and women, including by combating the root causes of the gender pay gap (State of Palestine);
- 112.40. Adopt effective measures for the prevention of any form of racism and discrimination (Uzbekistan);
- 112.41. Implement measures to combat racial stereotyping and discriminatory attitudes against migrants, including through awareness-raising

**campaigns and by enforcement of legislation against racial discrimination in all fields of public life (Philippines);**

**112.42. Strengthen efforts to protect the rights of migrants by combating racial stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes, including through awareness-raising campaigns, and by enforcing legislation against racial discrimination in all areas of public life (Brazil);**

**112.43. Adopt an integrated strategy for the elimination of discrimination on any basis, which deals in particular with racially-motivated attacks against foreigners, persons of African descent and human rights defenders (Colombia);**

**112.44. Adopt legislative and practical measures towards ensuring equality and equal opportunity in the fields of employment, education, healthcare, housing for all ethnic groups (Uzbekistan);**

**112.45. Step up efforts to combat and sanction effectively all forms of discrimination and intolerance, as well as to take additional measures to provide a more adequate response and the required support to the educational needs of the minorities (Hungary);**

**112.46. Continue actions aimed at the promotion of an environment of tolerance and cultural diversity in order to prevent cases of discrimination in schools (Ecuador);**

**112.47. Increase awareness-raising programmes and campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for cultural diversity in schools as well as in society (Malaysia);**

**112.48. Criminalize public incitement of acts against persons on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**112.49. Enact legislation to recognize civil partnership and amend the Criminal Code to explicitly prohibit incitement to hatred, violence or discrimination against persons on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Ireland);**

**112.50. Include a prohibition of discrimination of any kind, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, in areas outside employment in line with international standards (Netherlands);**

**112.51. Continue its efforts to improve the living conditions in detention (Djibouti);**

**112.52. Develop and employ measures to respect the rights of prisoners including reviewing the potential for alternative measures for offenders, and detention conditions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**112.53. Address concerns over migrant detention centre conditions, including by guaranteeing the right to obtain speedy judicial review of the lawfulness of any detention and to be released if detention is determined unlawful (United States of America);**

**112.54. Conduct an impact assessment on the implementation of its National Action Plan on the Prevention and Combating of Domestic Violence (Portugal);**

**112.55. Provide further assistance to women victims of violence, in line with the relevant recommendations of the CEDAW Committee (Portugal);**

- 112.56. Undertake actions to prevent and combat domestic violence and define a date for ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (France);
- 112.57. Take measures to guarantee the legal protection of women in cohabitating relationships, as well as those who were previously in such relationships, and provide assistance to women victims of domestic violence through the creation of an adequate number of reception and rehabilitation facilities (Paraguay);
- 112.58. Intensify efforts in the field of the protection of children, ratify soon the Council of Europe's Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, and implement the provisions contained therein (Italy);
- 112.59. Extend its interdepartmental approach on domestic violence also towards forms of violence outside the family, for example gender-related violence and violence against LGBT people (Netherlands);
- 112.60. Take all necessary steps to eliminate human trafficking (Australia);
- 112.61. Persist with its noteworthy efforts to combat trafficking through national and international collaboration (Greece);
- 112.62. Apply the existing legal dispositions on the combating of discrimination and continue the fight on the trafficking on human beings (Romania);
- 112.63. Step up efforts aimed at providing adequate assistance and protection to all victims of human trafficking (State of Palestine);
- 112.64. Provide adequate resources to fully implement its national plan against human trafficking, taking particular attention to curbing trafficking of women and girls (Philippines);
- 112.65. Continue implementing training programmes of public officers within the framework of the revised National Action Plan against Trafficking of Human Beings (State of Palestine);
- 112.66. Step up its efforts in bringing to justice perpetrators of trafficking of women and sexual exploitation, as well as ensuring appropriate and timely compensation for victims (Thailand);
- 112.67. As a source and destination country for men and women who are subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking, improve efforts to prosecute, convict and sentence trafficking offenders (Sweden);
- 112.68. Adopt more effective anti-trafficking measures and further evaluate measures already in use to limit human exploitation, including efforts to protect victims and to prosecute offenders of human trafficking (Denmark);
- 112.69. Strengthen trafficking victim protection services by creating and publicizing a victim hotline and training immigration officials so trafficking victims are adequately informed of their rights (United States of America);
- 112.70. Continue advancing the protection of workers from third countries in Cyprus, including all victims of trafficking and exploitation in the legal aid programme and ensuring the provision of adequate funding for this (Spain);

- 112.71. Establish an effective mechanism for coordinating the implementation of child rights policy among relevant institutions at all levels and bring the juvenile justice system in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant standards (Ireland);
- 112.72. Further promote and protect the rights of religious minorities (Armenia);
- 112.73. Further develop projects concerning relations between different religious and ethnic communities, in line with relevant recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief (Portugal)
- 112.74. Give full and prompt implementation to those initiatives aimed at promoting an increased involvement of women in politics (Italy);
- 112.75. Continue to make full efforts to promote its economic recovery and guarantee its citizens their economic, social and cultural rights (China);
- 112.76. Take all practical measures so as to prevent the financial crisis, that is currently sweeping the nation from affecting citizens' economic, social, and cultural rights, and to provide vulnerable groups in the country, especially the unemployed, with all the support and protection (United Arab Emirates);
- 112.77. Ensure universal access to health care and services for all women, in particular migrant and elderly women (Republic of Moldova);
- 112.78. Ensure universal access to healthcare services for all, particularly, women, including migrant, disabled and elderly women (Thailand);
- 112.79. Guarantee protection from discrimination for persons with disabilities, particularly in the fields of employment, housing, transport and cultural and leisure activities (Spain);
- 112.80. Continue the measures aimed at the improvement of the protection, integration and, in particular, access to education of children with disabilities (Argentina);
- 112.81. Ensure that children with disabilities are able to exercise their right to education and provide their inclusion in the mainstream education system (Malaysia);
- 112.82. Ensure that children with disabilities are able to exercise their right to education and provide for their inclusion in the mainstream education system (Bulgaria);
- 112.83. Improve access to education and health for minorities and ensure non-discrimination in access to employment and accommodation for migrants (Paraguay);
- 112.84. Step up efforts to protect the rights of migrants (Philippines);
- 112.85. Enhance the implementation of laws and regulations of Cyprus in the protection of migrant workers (Ethiopia);
- 112.86. Further consolidate measures to promote and protect the rights of migrants, including through monitoring mechanisms and awareness-raising of the public (Sri Lanka);
- 112.87. Initiate an integrated policy for the promotion and protection of human rights of migrants which takes into account the vulnerable situation of foreign domestic workers (Colombia);

- 112.88. Continuing strengthening its migration policies, in the most effective manner, in order to address prejudice, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 112.89. Ensure respect for European and international conventions for the protection of human rights within the framework of treatment of migrants who are affected by the deportation decisions (France);
- 112.90. Consider applying alternative measures to the detention of unaccompanied migrant children (Egypt);
- 112.91. Continue to work to address the challenges posed by the increasing flows of irregular migration (Australia);
- 112.92. Make more accessible and transparent the procedures for granting of residence permits by clarifying the criteria for awarding status, giving reasons for refusal, and improving the information given to foreigners on the remedies available to them (France);
- 112.93. Adopt the measures necessary to ensure that the issuance of work and residence permits does not depend entirely on employers, so that victims of exploitation are not prevented from obtaining justice (Spain);
- 112.94. Increase the measures aimed at eliminating corruption in the mechanisms for the processing of residence and work permits for citizens of non-European Union member states (Spain);
- 112.95. Ensure effective protection against abuse of domestic workers and guarantee their right to just and favourable conditions of work (Republic of Moldova);
- 112.96. Ensure the rights of migrant workers who are domestic workers, including through measures of labour inspection and protection of these workers against their employer (France);
- 112.97. Improve oversight of working conditions to prevent labour exploitation, especially in the domestic and agricultural sectors where foreign workers are particularly vulnerable (United States of America);
- 112.98. Conceive measures to address the phenomenon of the reported increase in labour exploitation, such as by alerting migrant workers, informing migrant workers about their legal rights, and give training to professionals in contact with potential victims (Sweden);
- 112.99. Take concrete measures to improve the access of irregular migrants to acceptable housing (Denmark);
- 112.100. Adopt measures that will enable migrants and their children, including irregular migrants, to access social services other than public healthcare and school education (Philippines);
- 112.101. Strengthen, in close cooperation with the relevant actors, the capacity to process, care for and house asylum seekers and irregular migrants in conformity with regional and international standards (Mexico);
- 112.102. Ensure that asylum-seekers, while awaiting the reviewing of their status, are protected from refoulement and afforded equal and effective access to essential services (Brazil);

112.103. **Ensure that asylum seekers have free legal aid throughout the asylum procedure (Djibouti);**

112.104. **Improve the mechanisms for the reception of refugees and asylum seekers, ensuring that they are offered psychological and legal assistance, help with languages as well as the opportunity to access employment which corresponds to their professional skills (Spain);**

112.105. **Adopt the measures necessary to guarantee that the children of internally displaced persons enjoy the same legal status as their parents, regardless of the sex of their parents (Mexico);**

113. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Cyprus was headed by H.E. Mrs. Leda Koursoumba and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Andreas Ignatiou, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus, Geneva;
  - Mr. George Yiangou, Counsellor/Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus, Geneva;
  - Ms. Myrianthi Spathi, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Athina Dimitriou, Expert in Detention Matters, Minister's Officer, Ministry of Justice and Public Order;
  - Ms. Maro Michaelide, Adviser Officer, Ministry of Interior;
  - Mr. Andreas Tsiakkiros, Officer at the Primary Education Director's Office, Ministry of Education and Culture;
  - Ms. Natalia Andreou Panayiotou, Adviser Officer for International Relations, Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance;
  - Ms. Maria Sologgianni, Advisor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus, Geneva.
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