

C.O.N.T.A.C.T.

Desktop research results

Cyprus

Annex 3. Scientific Literature

1. Press Articles

Objectives	Brief abstracts or reference when summary is not provided	Bibliography references (when summary is provided)
<p>Press articles raising deep concerns on hate speech in Cyprus and the problematic social context</p>	<p>In this literature we found one typical case study of the prevalent situation. In 2008, forty teenagers attacked a 14-year-old Cypriot girl, whose family had repatriated from Sudan, after her team won a volleyball match, shouting racist comments, punching and kicking her, resulting in the girl's hospitalisation with serious injuries. The incident was reported by the father of the victim, but despite several attempts his complaint was never documented. According to the Executive Director of KISA (NGO), no one was arrested, no statements were taken and no one was charged for that violent crime KISA also criticised the police for failing to demonstrate any sense of sympathy towards incidents of racist violence, as well as for their failure to record such incidents. The Ombudsperson report noted the apparent reluctance of police officers to file a formal report, the relevant authorities silence on the real parameters of the incident, the image of an education system that refuses to accept the nature of this racist incident'. The school's board of teachers investigated the incident and decided to expel one student and suspended five others for a few days not to reprimand the pupils' racist conduct, but to redress the insults</p>	<p>Toumbourou, Katherine, Welfare: You'll Get Your Baby Back If You Agree to Leave Cyprus. Cyprus Mail. 14 June 10 Evripidou, Stefanos, Probe Ordered into Welfare Staff's Behaviour. Cyprus Mail. 15 June 2010 Hami, Natalie "More needs to be done to combat trafficking", Cyprus Mail.14 September 2011. Mackey, James ,Cyprus racism in the spotlight, http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2012/mar/13/cyprus-political-racism-doros-polycarpou, http://www.cyprus-mail.com/single-parents/elam-end-benefits-illegal-immigrants-and-help-cypriots/20120707 Racist attacks in Cyprus Statement by ENAR and PICUM (Nicola Flamigni, and Georgina georgina@enar-eu.org), Cyprus Mail, 'Sudanese girl beaten in vicious racist attack' Kouta, Christina and Kaite, Charis ch. 9 "Health Issues among female migrant domestic workers", in David Ingleby et al (eds), Health Inequalities and Risk Factors Among</p>

	<p>that the said pupils directed at the deputy headmistress of the school. Likewise, while the Secretary of the Cyprus Secondary Teachers Union (OELMEK) condemned the incident, he refused to acknowledge its racist nature saying that 'we will not accept under any circumstances that there is racism in our schools'. (from Racist violence in Cyprus)</p>	<p>Ethnic Minorities, COST Series on Health and Diversity, Vol. 1, Antwerp – Apeldoorn, Garant Publishers, 2012</p>
<p>Examples of overt racist and mainstream press</p>	<p>These articles are example which show the need of training in the media circles like the SIGMA national TV which declared that migrants have a lifestyle of kings. Some mainstream articles mention the far-right party as the one which represent the best political choice.</p>	<p>Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ, Επιταχύνεται η χορήγηση άδεια μετανάστευσης για αιτητές-επενδυτές, http://kathimerini.com.cy/index.php?pageaction=kat&modid=1&artid=102546, accessed 15 September 2012. Inews, «Πλείστες απόψεις του Ε.ΛΑ.Μ. είναι κρυστάλλινες και με εκφράζουν» Αρχιεπίσκοπος Κύπρου, http://www.inews.gr/116/pleistes-aporseis-tou-elam-einai-krystallines-kai-me-ekfrazoun-archiepiskopos-kyprou.htm, accessed 2 September 2012. SIGMALIVE, «Φως» σε «Μεταναστευτικό και επιδόματα», ρίχνουν απόψε τα 60 λεπτά, http://www.sigmalive.com/news/458748, accessed 4 September 2012. SIGMALIVE, Υπουργείο Εργασίας: Διευκρινήσεις για τους αιτητές πολιτικού ασύλου, http://www.sigmalive.com/news/local/275151, accessed 4 September 2012. SIGMALIVE, Αλλοδαποί με καθεστώς... βασιλιάδων, http://www.sigmalive.com/simerini/news/local/459155, accessed 4 September 2012</p>

2. Official Reports

Objectives	Brief abstracts	Bibliography reference
International Organisations report	<p>United States Government, Trafficking in Persons Report on Cyprus, http://cyprus.usembassy.gov/tip_2012_cyprus_en_jun12.html, accessed 6 September 2012.</p> <p>Amnesty International, Irregular migrants treated as criminals in Cyprus, http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/irregular-migrants-treated-criminals-cyprus-2012-06-18, accessed 4 September 2012</p> <p>Health for Undocumented Migrant and Asylum Seekers Network, Access to healthcare and living conditions of asylum seekers and undocumented migrants in Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Romania, http://www.december18.net/article/new-huma-report-cyprus-malta-poland-romania, accessed 15 September 2012.</p> <p>Migrant Integration Policy Index, Cyprus, http://www.mipex.eu/cyprus, accessed 9 September 2012.</p> <p>Minority Rights Group International, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People: Cyprus Overview, http://www.minorityrights.org/?lid=1873</p> <p>Rights Equality and Diversity Network, Red Atlas on Racism and Discrimination, http://www.red-network.eu/?i=rednetwork.en.countries&id=3&view=racismAtlas&s=DEMOGRAPHICS#stands-nav, accessed 1 September 2012</p> <p>Rights Equality and Diversity Network, Red Atlas on Racism and Discrimination, ENAR Shadow Reports: 2011-2012 http://www.enar-eu.org/Shadow-Reports-on-racism-in-Europe-203</p> <p>OSCE ODIHR Reporting: http://hatecrime.osce.org/ http://www.red-network.eu/?i=red-network.en.countries&id=3&view=racismAtlas, accessed 1 September 2012</p>	Some of these reports such as ENAR and ECRI are commented further below

<p>ECRI 2011 report complaining about Cypriot authorities reluctance to tackle and prosecute racist offences</p>	<p>The authorities have assured ECRI that all those involved in the criminal justice system have thorough knowledge of the provisions in force against racism and racial discrimination however ECRI noted that these criminal law provisions are rarely applied, Since lack of awareness, nor lack of training may not be the explanation, why no case had yet been presented which would merit prosecution? Another unofficial source reported that there is a general reluctance on the part of the Attorney General's Office to prosecute for racist related offences. ECRI considers that the above concerns could be addressed by training and awareness-raising for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges. In its third report, ECRI strongly recommended that the Cypriot authorities introduce a provision which expressly considers the racist motivation of an offence as a specific aggravating circumstance.</p> <p>Despite positive developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The criminal, civil and administrative law provisions against racism and racial discrimination are rarely applied. - No records are kept on discrimination cases before the courts or their outcomes. - the Office of the Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman) lacks sufficient human and financial resources and does not enjoy the freedom to appoint its own staff. It is not well known by vulnerable groups. - Disproportionately high concentration of Turkish Cypriot and Roma pupils in particular schools. The failure to meet the educational needs of these children constitutes an effective denial of their right to education. The lack of any access to education for the Roma children at the Polemidia housing settlement outside Limassol constitutes a breach of the same right. Furthermore, this settlement constitutes de facto segregation from the majority population. - There is a marked increase in racism in schools. - There is no integration policy. - The vulnerable situation of foreign domestic workers has not improved. - Legislation is being drafted to combat irregular migration by means of "sham marriages". - Negative attitudes towards migrants, asylum seekers and refugees are commonly expressed in political discourse and in the media. There is a rise in prominence of 	<p>https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/country-by-country/cyprus/CYP-CbC-IV-2011-020-ENG.pdf</p>

	<p>extremist anti-immigration groups and extreme nationalist websites hence dissemination of hate speech especially with attacks against Turkish Cypriots.</p> <p>Welcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The drafting of a code of ethics for the media in close consultation with journalists (avoidance of references to minorities, religion and ethnic origin in reporting.) - However there is a need to evaluate the impact of the code in practice. And whether it constitutes an effective means of combating racist and xenophobic discourse in the media; - The ratification by Cyprus of the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime concerning the criminalisation of acts of racist or xenophobic nature committed through computer systems, but the legislation had not so far been applied. - Recommendation should be taken from ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 6 on combating racist, xenophobic and anti-Semitic material via the Internet since further steps should be taken to prevent the Internet from being used to disseminate racist and xenophobic comments and material and to prosecute the perpetrators of such acts. 	
<p>ENAR shadow Report 2011-2012 on Cybercrime</p>	<p>In addition to the legal framework mentioned in previous Shadow reports, the legal framework includes Law 26(III)/2004161 adopting the Additional protocol to the Convention against Cyber Crime with reference to the criminalisation of acts of racism and xenophobia committed through computer networks. Maximum penalty for the above acts, provided by the law reaches five years imprisonment, the equivalent in Euros of 20.000 CYP or both.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the only two reported cases under the above law refer to child pornography and there is no officially reported case concerning the criminalisation of acts of racism and xenophobia committed through computer networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The media's role and responsibility for the rising levels of xenophobia and racism in Cyprus is paramount - Possible collusion with media and most political parties from centre to right and promotion of only one narrative - Far-right parties are described as 'dangerous groups of thugs' but also as 'misinformed but understandably frustrated citizens' - In the name of freedom of expression far-right party voice is always heard through 	<p>http://cms.horus.be/files/99935/MediaArchive/publications/shadow%20report%202011-12/Cyprus%20-%20unedited.pdf</p> <p>Racism and related discriminatory practices in Cyprus Leandros Savvides, Fezile Osum, Faika Deniz Pasha With the support of KISA – Action for Equality, Support, Antiracism</p>

their publications and programmes.

- Politicians use the economic crisis against migration (focusing on illegal migrants), the opposite discourse, supported by human rights organizations, activists and some journalists and academics, is less often heard.
- The words 'asylum seekers', 'refugees', 'victims of trafficking' 'victims of smuggling' and 'undocumented migrants' are used interchangeably and referred to as 'illegal migrants'.
- Positive aspects of migration, migrants' significant contribution to economic and social growth, the wealth and importance of diversity and cultural richness of migrant communities are not presented.
- The life of migrants on the island involves an extremely rich and diverse environment but the media portray a bleak image of migrants as a source of cheap, short term labour, disposable uncritically adopted by society at large.
- Linking migrants with rising criminality, rising unemployment and anything negative in society actively contributes to the rising levels of xenophobia and racism in the country.
- Muslims are usually presented with hostility, connecting Muslim migrants, refugees and irregular migrants with Turkey and its alleged plan to de-Hellenize and control the island.
- Highlight on the 'clash of civilizations' conspiracy (Christian vs. Muslim) suggests in many cases that all Muslims adhere as potentially and likely to join to extremist and terrorist groups.
- This is true for the northern part of the island where places of origin of perpetrators of alleged criminal offences is cited and people of Kurdish origin are portrayed as terrorists
- Women continued to be underrepresented in the media and negative gender stereotypes continued to be perpetuated.
- Social media is not regulated by specific legislation and is exploited by extremist organizations. In the period under review, the resurgence of nationalism and right wing extremist was noted (blogs, FB, popular social media etc.) where accusations and warnings to the "traitors of the nation", those who "bring illegal immigrants to the country" the urge to deny any rights to migrants portrayed as a 'burden' and

	<p>‘scroungers’ However different narratives are given by NGOs, civil societies and ordinary citizens.</p>	
<p>ENAR Shadow Report 2010-211 on reporting hate crime + other sources listed</p>	<p>Academics and NGOs have called for the need to establish effective mechanisms for the reporting of hate crime. Academic research suggests that there is no comprehensive study, nor is there any systematic mechanism of recording racist incidents and discriminatory practices in Cyprus. The only recording mechanism of racist crime is the one maintained by the police, a department which is under-staffed, over loaded with other duties and has limited capacity carry out this function adequately. Another issue presented in the above study is the emergence of an organised racist lobby group composed of certain organisations with an anti-immigration and xenophobic agenda. There are a number of publications and regular media discussions on the imminent 'dangers' of the 'Afro-Asiatic', 'Muslim-Asiatic' and 'Turko-Asiatic' 'hordes' that are ready to 'invade' Cyprus as part of a plan orchestrated by Turkey to change the demographic character of Cyprus through 'illegal immigration'. Although Turkish settlers were illegally brought into the occupied areas by Turkey to change the demographic structure of Cyprus,138 the above statement is manipulated through racially motivated hate speech.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - underreport of hate speech: 155 nine complaints were reported (offensive language to certain social and political groups) in 2010 - one complaint in 2011 : “the black employee serving in Cyprus”, in that case, the Cyprus Media Complaints Commission found that it violated the Code of Journalistic Ethics. The European Court of Human Rights rejected as ‘inadmissible’ the argument of freedom of expression - TV show referring to Greeks and Russian as prostitutes on SIGMA which was given a fine amounting to the equivalent of €3,450 for that episode. - Alleged criminals when they are not Greek or Turkish Cypriot have their nationality named; personal information was revealed of a student with AIDS of African origin; - Twisting stories to raise people’s anger and feelings of insecurity is a common practice of politicians. 	<p>M. Kyprianou and R. Veziroglou http://cms.horus.be/files/99935/MediaArchive/publications/shadow%20report%202010-11/4.%20Cyprus.pdf</p> <p>Racism and related discriminatory practices in CYPRUS, Maria Kyprianou, Rahme Veziroglu with the support of KISA- Action for Equality, Support, Antiracism http://cms.horus.be/files/99935/MediaArchive/publications/shadow%20report%202010-11/4.%20Cyprus.pdf</p> <p>http://www.cрта.org.cy/, accessed 3 August 2011.</p> <p>Official Letter of the Cyprus Media Complaints Commission, by Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis.</p> <p>Pantelides Poly, ECHR sends Sigma packing, 23 July 2011, Cyprus Mail.</p>
<p>ECRI 2014 related to Crime Report System in Cyprus</p>	<p>ECRI requests that the Cypriot authorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. take further action in a number of areas such as data collection referring to the application of the civil and administrative law provisions against racism and racial discrimination. 	<p>https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/country-by-country/cyprus/CYP-IFU-IV-2014-</p>

<p>(4th report) some progress had been made but much more has to be done</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. to develop further the Crime Report System and classification of cases by subject matter as well as indicating racist elements to ensure that accurate data and statistics are collected 3. to ensure that new criminal legislation expressly states that the racist motivation for any offence constitutes an aggravating circumstance. 4. the Office of the Commissioner should be granted the necessary human and financial resources to function effectively and independently. 5. To produce Information about rights and non-discrimination in the languages of vulnerable groups. 6. To distribute more evenly Greek-speaking and non-Greek speaking children in different schools. 7. To implement fully the programme Zones of Educational Priority to ensure that the right to education enshrined in Article 2 of the Protocol to the ECHR is respected. 8. To ensure free transportation to and from school for the Roma children living at the Polemidia settlement in order for them to exercise their right to education. Consultations with the Roma community living at this settlement should be undertaken with a view to closing it down and moving the inhabitants to standard housing. 9. To monitor activities of extremist groups and punish incitement to hatred 10. to prevent the Internet from being used to disseminate racist comments and material. 11. To investigate racist violence thoroughly investigated with a view to prosecution and the perpetrators duly punished. 12. To revise their legislative plans to adopt a policy requiring third country nationals to pass a premarital interview with the migration authorities before being given permission to marry Cypriot or EU citizens. 13. To have a comprehensive housing policy for migrants and asylum seekers and a body designated to provide housing services. 14. To lessen restrictions to the employment of asylum seekers, to facilitate their integration into the job market, to ensure their access to legal aid throughout the asylum procedure and not just at the appeal stage, to make them fully aware of the availability of legal aid to challenge negative asylum decisions before the Supreme Court. 15. to publish the number of racist and xenophobic incidents and offences that are reported to the police, the number of cases that are prosecuted, the reasons for not prosecuting and the outcome of cases prosecuted, in accordance with its General Policy Recommendation No. 1 on 	<p>021-ENG.pdf Akis Christodoulou 2014</p>
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	<p>combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.</p> <p>16. to improve the court archiving system so that cases are classified also by subject matter and clearly indicate racist elements.</p> <p>Progress made on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Police Registry of Cases maintained by the Office for Combating Discrimination of the Police, with incidents of a “racist” nature or with a “racist” motive, has been further developed and updated. - The data covers the period 2005 to 2012 and includes information on the number of incidents reported to the police, the number of criminal investigations initiated, the number of cases which were filed in court, and the outcome (pending, suspension, acquittal or conviction). - Additional information indicates the nature of the offence (assault against a person, assault against property, verbal assault and hate speech/ threats/acts), the numbers of victims and accused, the ethnicity of the victims and the accused, and the motive (including language, citizenship, ethnic origin, religion, race and colour). - The relevant data is available on the police website in English and Greek. - steps are being taken to restructure and computerise archiving with the aim of improving both the archiving system itself as well as the information contained in it but nothing has been done yet - the Court Registrar is considering adding a new column to the existing data classifying cases by the subject matter and by indicating “racist” elements. 	
<p>PROGRESS report (2007- 2013) (is managed by the Directorate-General for Employment, etc.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Penal Code should be amended to provide for aggravated offences when these are committed in a racist context and provide for higher penalties when the crime or violence is racially motivated. 2. The police should adopt an efficient and objective way for collecting data concerning racist crime. Police officers should receive special training for identifying, recording and combating racist crime and racist violence effectively 3. Local authorities should make good use of the expertise of related agencies in other EU member states. 4. Victims should be able to report racist crimes and perpetrators should be prosecuted. 	<p>Racist Violence in Cyprus Sharif Chowdhury & Christos Kassimeris 2012</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Communication between NGOs and the police should improve for the purpose of reporting and tackling racist crime and violence. 6. The government has the responsibility to promote non-discrimination, cultural diversity and multiculturalism across all sectors of society, particularly in education 7. Collecting data for various statistical purposes is not enough, data collection mechanisms has to be in place with regard to racist violence since racist crimes are often not reported to the police out of fear, especially when irregular-migrants are involved and racist crimes reported to the police are treated as common penal law offences Therefore, the full extent of racist crime in Cyprus is overshadowed by the lack of adequate official data. 	
<p>ENAR shadow report</p>	<p>The period under review has witness a regression of Cyprus as far as human rights abuse, xenophobia, discrimination, racism, which targeted mainly migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, especially with Muslim background, but also Turkish Cypriots, NGOs supporting and advocating for the rights of migrants, and human rights defenders.</p> <p>The problems are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - denial and, subsequently, inaction and lack of the necessary political will and outlook to come to grips with the situation and confront it systematically and effectively; - Lack of adoption and of implementation of specific policies, systems, mechanisms and measures to address racism; - unchange migration model which restrict migrants as far as work and basic human rights are concerned, leaving them in the margins of society as a source of cheap labour to be exploited and disposed of at will; <p>The economic crisis, the continuing rise of extreme right, the increasing mainstream xenophobic, racist and extreme nationalistic discourse of most political parties, of the church, of the majority of the mass media and in the society at large, further aggravated the situation.</p>	
<p>National Organisations reports</p>	<p>Cyprusexpat, Employment in Cyprus - Remuneration & Minimum Salaries, http://www.cyprusexpat.co.uk/article/id:136/employment-in-cyprus--remuneration, accessed 6 September 2012.</p> <p>Demetriou, Corina, Country Report Cyprus 2011 on measures to combat discrimination http://www.non-discrimination.net/content/media/2011-CY-</p>	

	Summary%20country%20Report%20LN_final.pdf, accessed 2 September 2012.	
Other European reports than ECRI and ENAR	<p>Council of Europe: Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, Third Opinion on Cyprus adopted on 19.03.2010, www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/minorities/3_FCNMdocs/PDF_3rd_OP_Cyprus_en.pdf, accessed 10 September 2012.</p> <p>Council of Europe: European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance, ECRI report on Cyprus (fourth monitoring cycle), http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Cyprus/CYP-CbC-IV-2011-020-ENG.pdf, accessed 10 September 2012.</p> <p>Council of Europe: Committee of Ministers, Recommendation CM/RecChL(2012)1 of the Committee of Ministers on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Cyprus, http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,CYP,,506984e62,0.html, accessed 10 September 2012.</p> <p>Dr Oakley, Robin, Policing Racist Crime And Violence: A Comperative Analysis ://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/542-PRCV_en.pdf</p>	
National Reports	<p>Republic of Cyprus, Equality Body, 2011 Annual Activity Report, 2012</p> <p>Trimikliniotis Nikos, Sen National Report, 2012.</p> <p>Trimikliniotis, Nikos, Country Report: Cyprus, EUDO Citizenship Observatory, January 2010.</p> <p>UNODOC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UN.GIFT, Feb. 2009.</p> <p>Republic of Cyprus, Anti- discrimination Authority, Report on education of Roma Pupils, AKP 18/2008, September 2011.</p> <p>Republic of Cyprus, Anti- discrimination Authority, Report on registration of foreign students in Primary and Secondary Schools, AKP AYT 2/2009, AKP 66/2010, September 2011.</p> <p>Republic of Cyprus, Anti- discrimination Authority, Report on celebration of the sacrament of confession in schools, AKP 42/2010, July 2011.</p> <p>Republic of Cyprus, Anti- discrimination Authority, Report on establishing the principle of non-discrimination regarding partnership between heterosexual and homosexual couples , AKI 1/2011, December 2011</p> <p>Kyriakou, Nikolas and Kaya, Nurcan, Minority rights: Solutions to the Cyprus conflict, Minority Rights Group International March 2011</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Public Order, 11 September 2014.</p> <p>http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Racism/AdHoc/6thSession/Cyprus.pdf</p>	

<p>The Council Framework Decision 2008/ 913 /JHA of 28 November 2008 as transposed in the Cypriot Law</p>	<p>“Within the framework of the transposition of the Council Framework Decision 2008/ 913 /JHA of 28 November 2008 on Combatting certain Forms of Expressions of Racism and Xenophobia by means of criminal law into national law, a new law has been enacted on 21 October 2011 (The (Combatting Certain Forms and Expressions of Racism and Xenophobia by means of Criminal Law of 2011, Law No. 134 (I) / 2011) in order that the Republic of Cyprus secure the supremacy of the EU acquis in the Cypriot domestic legal order</p>	
<p>Elsa report and Trimikliniotis’s interview</p>	<p>Cypriot case law on hate speech and more generally on racism and related forms of discrimination in the media is under-developed, mainly given that only four years have passed since the enactment of Law 134 (I)/2011. This is due mainly to absence of effective national reporting mechanisms and the apparent unwillingness by the Attorney General to prosecute offenders. The Head of the Police Bureau For Combating Discriminations stated that although incidents are recorded by the Police as “racists”, perpetrators of racially motivated crimes are not prosecuted due to an evident reluctance by the Attorney General</p>	
<p>Alternative Methods of Tackling Hate Speech</p>	<p>Alternative Methods of Tackling Hate Speech Framework Decision 2008/913 predominantly provides for the use of criminal law to tackle hate crime. However, Article 6 provides examples of other penalties which member states may wish to apply, such as: a) exclusion from entitlement to public benefits or aid; b) temporary or permanent disqualification from the practice of commercial activities; c) placing under judicial supervision; d) a judicial winding-up order.</p>	<p>http://files.elsa.org/AA/Final_Report_OHS_Final.pdf</p>
<p>ELSA’s report Online hate speech and legislation mechanisms in Cyprus</p>	<p>Cypriot criminal law tackles specific crimes relating to religion the Penal Code criminalises persons who have intentionally offended religious groups either by oral statements, actions or publications, which have a religiously offensive character. encompassing hate speech in their scope. It was initially aimed to resolve inter-communal tensions between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the early 1960s. As a consequence, they are not directly aimed at combating hate speech, racial discourse or racially motivated crime. The penalty for such crimes does not</p>	<p>http://files.elsa.org/AA/Final_Report_OHS_Final.pdf</p>

Code of ethics published by the government for schools regarding racism	<p>“Η μη αναφορά ή η μειωμένη αναφορά των ρατσιστικών περιστατικών, από φόβο του θύματος, από δυσκολίες στα συστήματα αναφοράς και διερεύνησης ρατσιστικών περιστατικών ή από πεποίθηση ματαιότητας, ότι δηλαδή «δεν θα γίνει τίποτα». Η ελλιπής αναφορά έχει σοβαρές επιπτώσεις: Τα θύματα των περιστατικών δεν ενδυναμώνονται, δεν αισθάνονται καμιά προστασία ή δικαίωση και, ένεκα τούτου, αποδέχονται μοιρολατρικά και παθητικά τέτοια περιστατικά. Έχει, επίσης, δυσμενείς επιπτώσεις σε ολόκληρη τη σχολική κοινότητα: Εμποδώνεται και επικρατεί το αίσθημα της ανοχής του ρατσισμού και των διακρίσεων, ενώ παραμένει σκοτεινή η φύση και η έκταση του φαινομένου, καθιστώντας αδύνατη την έγκαιρη και αποφασιστική αντιμετώπισή του.</p> <p>Γι’ αυτό είναι πολύ σημαντικό τα θύματα να ενθαρρύνονται, να προστατεύονται και να προτρέπονται να δηλώνουν όλα τα περιστατικά, χωρίς φόβο.</p>	<p>http://www.moec.gov.cy/agogi_ygeias/pdf/odigoikodikas_symperiforas_ratsismou.pdf</p>

3. Academic Articles

Objective	Brief abstracts	Bibliography reference
Analysis of the immigration policy of the Republic of Cyprus (RoC),	<p>Immigration policy often results in the denial of the rights of migrants since the mode of immigration control is connected to the particular state of exception in Cyprus known as ‘the doctrine of necessity’. The issue of criminalization, detention and expulsion of migrants and the denial of residency rights are addressed. The article concludes that the repressive migration control in Cyprus is a manifestation of an ill-construed conception of ‘sovereignty’ in a divided country, which the State seeks to justify on the grounds of ‘necessity’ and ‘exception’. The current banking/economic crisis and mass unemployment has provided a fertile ground for racism and xenophobia. The current global and European debates around the ‘states of exception’, ‘emergency’, ‘necessity’, and ‘sovereignty’ in the context of the fundamental disagreement over the issue migration and the racialization of migrants may play a role in the future. The case of Cyprus is discussed, in part as an exception, but also as a particular instance of a broader</p>	<p>Nicos Trimikliniotis. "Trimikliniotis, N. , 2013, Migration and Freedom of Movement of Workers: EU Law, Crisis and the Cypriot States of Exception" Laws 2: 440-468.</p>

	global and European issue.	
The report examines the processes, methods and Practices of the Cypriot educational system as the embodiment of tolerance in discourses and practices addressing cultural diversity in schools. These are mediated by the perceptions of policy makers, the convictions of stakeholders involved in the processes and abilities of and tools made available to educationalists	The ways the educational system treats its minorities shows a view of diversity as a disadvantage and a deficiency that needs to be 'treated'. There is also essentialisation and reification of culture and ethnicity. The current model of intercultural education is based on contributions and additions by 'other cultures', whilst racism is construed as a pathologised individualistic attribute that may be challenged and combated through 'learning' about other cultures. At the same time, institutional and structural racism and inequalities are unacknowledged and ignored. Despite the rare instances of resistance and exhibitions of agency by some teachers and children to the dominant discourses and practices, institutional everyday racism operates in various ways and at various levels, negatively affecting the experiences of both the minority and the majority groups and individuals involved. The report concludes that it is essential to constantly rethink the methods and concepts, upon which educational policies are premised, particularly the concept of tolerance/intolerance, and to re-evaluate the situation and renew the conceptual tools to meet the new realities at Cypriot schools.	Nicos Trimikliniotis, Corina Demetriou, and Elena Papamichael. 2012, The embodiment of tolerance in discourses and practices addressing cultural diversity in schools, The case of Cyprus, Available at: http://works.bepress.com/nicos_trimikliniotis/36
Challenge mainstream narrative that presents ethnic identities as historically inevitable and natural	Identities are socially constructed and ethnic or national groups are homogenous actors. This means that we can deconstruct any notion of unitary actors and use a class-based conceptualization of the state. The period between 1878 and 1974 analyses the class structure in the Cypriot society and trace how different classes in both communities positioned themselves vis-à-vis political structures of power ; these positionings paved then the way to the division of the island.	Umut Bozkurt Nicos Trimikliniotis, 2014, Incorporating a class analysis within the national question: rethinking ethnicity, class and nationalism in Cyprus. <i>Nationalism and Ethnic Politics</i> 20 (2): 244-265. Available at: http://works.bepress.com/nicos_trimikliniotis/44

<p>Summary of the radical changes which happened in Cyprus since its entry in the European union</p>	<p>At the level of educational and government policy development, the findings suggest that there is a need to promote diversity teaching and training at all levels of the government following a ‘top-down’ approach where politicians will serve as models of a balance between unity and diversity and not encourage discrimination. The discrepancy between the Hellenocentric and Cypricentric discourses should also be researched and addressed more thoroughly and attempt to bridge their differences, at least for the ethnic identity of indigenous Cyprus people. In a country such as Cyprus which suffers from ethnic and other forms of conflict, similar, strong and healthy levels of ethnic identity, increased levels of perceived in-group and out group core similarities and decreased levels of racism will aid in the handling, dealing and consequently, overcoming these multidimensional, multifaceted conflicts.</p>	<p>Marios Argyrides (2013) Ethnic identity person perception and racism: a decade of changes in Cyprus, Neapolis University Pafos, Cyprus Hellenic Journal of Psychology, 10 : 78-101</p>
<p>This paper maps and evaluates the area of migrant labour integration in Cyprus</p>	<p>Until the end of 2010, when the first national action plan on integration was adopted, the policy framework could only be schematically imagined. Integration requires a serious change in the whole way in which migrants are perceived and are structurally located in society. In particular, it requires a radical reform of the current immigration model which needs to shift from the short-term temporary model to a policy of granting long-term status to migrants who have a vested interest in adapting and producing in Cypriot society. At policy level, the whole approach to immigration policy must break away from the ideology of “control” and, in particular, border control and move towards a more proactive and positive approach towards immigrants and immigration. The basis of the model of reception of migrant workers must be based on a multi-cultural model that promotes equality and non-discrimination, participation and dialogue, belonging, and respect for difference.</p>	<p>Nicos Trimikliniotis and Corina Demetriou, 2011, Labour Integration of Migrant Workers in Cyprus: A Critical Appraisal, Precarious Migrant Labour Across Europe,. Ed. Mojca Pajnik and Giovanna Campani. Ljubljana: Mirovni Institut. 73-96. Available at: http://works.bepress.com/nicos_trimikliniotis/32</p> <p>Trimikliniotis N., Demetriou C., 2008, Evaluating the Anti-Discrimination Law in the Republic of Cyprus: A critical reflection, THE CYPRUS REVIEW 20 (2)</p>

<p>Describes the general context of the Roma in Cyprus and their identity as Cypriot citizens, their legal classification, cultural identity and population concentration. It examines as well the legal framework within which the Roma of Cyprus are educated considering their access to education, as well as recent legislation transposing the anti-discrimination acquis communautaire.</p>	<p>According to the Constitution of the Cyprus Republic, the vast majority of Roma are classified as belonging to the ‘Turkish community’ without a minority rights status, and they are Turkish-speaking Roma. In 1974, most Roma moved along with most Turkish-Cypriots to the northern part of the island. Since 2004 a number of Roma have crossed over and reside in the Republic of Cyprus. Their recent settlement in the towns of Limassol and Paphos and their poor living conditions had a negative impact on the education. Available data on enrolment, attendance, attainment and dropout rates of the Roma pupils is indicative of the seriousness of the situation, most Roma children ending up almost illiterate. The inadequacy of the school curricula, the absence of any teachers’ training, the language barriers and the overall failure of the system to recognise Roma culture and contribution to society, are all factors which predetermine the poor performance of the Roma in education. It was also noted the habit of removing Greek Cypriot students from attended by Roma or other minority pupils, against and despite the policy of the Ministry of Education against segregation. This ends up with a concentration of migrants, minorities and Greek-Cypriots from poorer backgrounds in some schools creating ghettos. Seemingly positive local measures intended to desegregate Roma by dividing classes where there are ‘too many’ Roma result in further marginalising the Roma pupils from the rest of the class. The attitudes of the Roma towards educational provisions are negative, often viewing education as an unnecessary burden that offers them very little. The study finds that the policy-makers’ perceptions of Roma children in terms of language ability, are similar to their perceptions of other migrants’ children. The failure of addressing their underachievement and exclusion is located in, firstly, a linguistic exclusion, secondly in the lack of interest and focus on Roma identity and culture, and thirdly, in the general absence of a comprehensive intercultural education. Only one primary school with a high Roma attendance has received additional support measures and on close examination, there is very little, if any, link to European-level anti-discrimination policies and recommendations about the Roma children. There are few or no examples of “good practice” initiatives specifically targeting the Roma population by actors other than the public education authorities, but brief references are made to a handful of positive private initiatives on inter-cultural education in general. No special provision is made for the Roma pupils who speak</p>	<p>Nicos Trimikliniotis. 2009, The Cypriot Roma and the Failure of Education: Anti-Discrimination and Multiculturalism as a Post-accession Challenge, The Minorities of Cyprus: Development Patterns and the Identity of the Internal-Exclusion. Ed. Nicholas Coureas and Andrekos Varnava. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Available at: http://works.bepress.com/nicos_trimikliniotis/</p>
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	Kurbetcha, a Romany dialect as well as Turkish.	
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