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## 1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

Reference: points (a)(iii), (iv), (v) and (ix) Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

Cyprus (CY) follows the CY Police **Strategic Plan** (updated every 3 years) which includes the strategy included in the National Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order (MJPO) as well as all other EU priorities, based on the estimated available financial resources. The main priorities are, amongst others:

- **Preventing and combating terrorism and radicalisation**
- **Preventing and combating serious and organised crime**

These priorities reflect the new EU Security Union Strategy for the period 2020-2025 and their monitoring will be made based on quarterly progress reports.

Under the **Strategic Goal of Preventing and Combating terrorism and radicalisation**, the following objectives have been set:

- **Information management and analysis**
- **Design and implementation of preventive measures**
- **Terrorist attack management-Protection of VIPs and soft targets**

While the Republic of CY (RoC) is not considered as a possible target by terrorists or terrorist groups/organisations (no incidents have been reported since 1988), its geographical proximity with the Middle East, the instability and lack of basic security in Middle Eastern countries, the recent terrorist attacks in Europe, the presence of the British Sovereign bases as well as the detection of hydrocarbon deposits in CY's Exclusive Economic Zone, are reasons for upgrading the threat level.

Also, CY has taken a series of precautionary measures to deal with the possibility of foreign terrorist fighters entering the RoC by intensifying controls with police patrols and guarding critical targets (e.g. entry and transit points to the RoC), while it is in constant contact with foreign services (foreign liaison officers) and Interpol, Europol for cooperation and exchange of information.

The **Strategic Goal of Preventing and combating serious and organised crime**, includes the following objectives:

- **Combating serious crime/corruption**
- **Tackling Financial Crime**
- **Combating trafficking in drugs**
- **Combating Cybercrime**
- **Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)**

In regards to **corruption**, efforts to prevent and suppress police corruption are also included through i) effective controls and protection of officers, ii) prevention and management of acts of corruption, entanglement and abuse of power, iii) increase of educational programmes for the recognition, prevention and suppression of corruption on all levels, iv) training to develop skills and competencies for effective management of corruption and ethical dilemmas. All training activities will be closely coordinated with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and maximising synergies.

As regards **THB**, CY implements a 4-year National Action Plan (NAP), with the current one covering the period 2019-2022. The NAP is drafted and endorsed by the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group against trafficking in human beings (MCG). The current NAP aims to set a comprehensive framework to address THB, setting realistic goals that cover all aspects and promoting certain actions with allocated funding and measurable results. It is made up of 5 chapters: (I) Legal & Strategic Framework, (II) Repression and Prosecution, (III) Referral and Identification of victims, (IV) Protection and Support to Victims, (V) Prevention. Actions are implemented by the competent authority in cooperation with relevant stakeholders and are being monitored and discussed during the meetings of the MCG. The Anti-trafficking Police Office is the competent authority for the formal identification of victims, after presumed victims are referred to the Office.

In order to address the above objectives, efforts will be made to increase training opportunities in dealing with modern forms of crime, upgrade technology, implement strategic policies, cooperate with other stakeholders in CY and abroad, plan for decisive and effective operational actions. All training activities will be closely coordinated with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and maximising synergies.

**EU acquis**

The RoC based on the Accession Act in 2003, is committed to fully applying the Schengen acquis. The preparation for the full accession of the RoC into the Schengen area is still in progress.

The RoC has declared its readiness for Schengen Evaluations concerning all parts of the Schengen acquis in May 2019. The evaluation with respect to data protection took place in November 2019 while the evaluation for police cooperation took place in February 2021.

The Schengen Information System (SIS)/SIRENE evaluation is planned within 2023. The Proposal on the application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in the area of SIS in the RoC concluded that CY has made the necessary technical and legal arrangements, to process SIS data and exchange supplementary information.

CY has proceeded successfully in 2022, with the testing procedure concerning SIS and is ready for full connection to the system after its entry into operation. This integration will allow the evaluation of CY in SIS, which is the only sector still to be evaluated.

The full implementation of SIS by CY will be in autumn 2022, provided that SIS will go live at EU level. The Evaluation Report for Police Cooperation has been adopted in May 2021, and its implementing decision with the recommendations was adopted in October 2021. With respect to remedial actions, CY has submitted a dedicated Action Plan to the Commission in March 2022. CY is working towards the implementation of the actions illustrated in the AP.

As for transposition of EU law into national law, there are no pending issues, with the latest legislation on whistle blowers already in effect.

The Programme will be used to accommodate any Scheval recommendations with financial implications that may be issued to CY in the future.

### **Main challenges**

The challenges are continuous as can be seen by the latest available **statistical data**:

- In 2021, 4429 **serious cases** were investigated showing an increase compared to 3984 cases in 2020 but a small decrease compared to 4598 in 2019 and 4982 in 2018. The percentage of cases solved during 2021 amounted to 74,1%, showing a slight increase to previous years (70.6% in 2020, 71.5% in 2019). Based on the annual statistics of the year 2021, the Districts facing the biggest problem in terms of serious crime is Paphos and Famagusta, followed by Nicosia;
- **Financial crime and Money Laundering** cases filed present a considerable increase from 425 cases in 2019, to 555 in 2020 and 662 in 2021;
- **Drug related cases** dropped from 1053 in 2019 to 852 in 2020 and 861 in 2021 mainly due to decrease in the activity in the ports and airports due to the pandemic;
- **Cybercrime cases** investigated in 2021 were 420 compared to 394 in 2020, 331 in 2019 and 294 in 2018; Hacking and computer related forgery are also presenting a considerable increase;
- **Migrant smuggling cases** increased from 19 cases prosecuted in 2019 to 31 cases in 2021 as a result of the respective sharp increase in migration flows;
- **THB**: during 2019-2021, an average of 167 presumed victims were referred to the Anti-trafficking Police Office and an average of 27 victims were formally identified as such. There is a stability in the referrals and the identification rate of victims but there is a low rate in cases resulting in convictions.

The **Scheval procedure** has identified the following gaps:

- Schengen acquis needs to be embedded into daily police practices (e.g. direct mobile access to national/international databases);
- Further support training possibilities of police officers on the available international cooperation tools;
- Significant recruitment challenges;
- Continue to automate information processing at the Single Point of Contact (SPOC).

CY also needs to improve **operational capacity** in terms of available IT tools, procedures, specialised equipment, infrastructure, staff trainings, exchange of best practices and cooperation with other relevant bodies. These challenges were identified and addressed already in the previous programming period (PP) but improvements need to continue in the PP2021-2027.

As regards **administrative capacity**, there has been a significant decrease in the numbers of law enforcement officers in the past years, which inevitably has affected the operational capacity in preventing and combating various types of organized crime, especially where weaknesses have been identified, while

it has impacted on more horizontal issues such as swift programming and effective and speedy procedures.

**Other challenges** identified through nationally funded assessment studies are, amongst others: the need to improve the investigation processes and the speed of digital forensic analysis reports in order to prosecute cases in court in a more concrete way as well as the different way in which each country collects data according to the legal framework in place which creates challenges in the exchange of information between EU Member States (MS) as well as in the uniformity of data exchanged from one MS to the other.

During 2018-21, CY participated in almost all the **EMPACT** (European Multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats) crime priorities (THB, migrant smuggling, drugs, environmental crime, excise/VAT fraud, firearms, organised property crime, child exploitation and attacks against information systems) with funding from Europol and the national budget with very positive results. CY aims to continue its participation in the next EMPACT cycles. A more concrete involvement as Leaders in EMPACT priorities is needed but this is linked to the current lack of specialized staff. In order to compensate in part for the staff shortage, new procedures need to be introduced internally with the composition of a new specialised office which will coordinate the EMPACT participation of CY Police. As a further step taken towards improvement CY Police has started in September 2020 a gradual **reform programme** in order to adopt systems and procedures that will facilitate mutual cooperation at operational level with other EU/international law enforcement agencies (LEAs). The overall objective of the programme is the reorganization and modernisation of the CY Police in order to achieve its operational goals through the design and implementation of a modern model of policing and operations, a modern management framework for learning and development, a modern human resources management framework.

Last, in light of possible security-related challenges resulting from the war in Ukraine and the refugee inflow, ISF could be mobilized in this respect.

#### **Programming period 2014-2020**

During PP 2014-2020, several projects have been successfully implemented which are expected to continue in PP 2021-2027. These actions/projects include amongst others: new software systems with relevant upgrades (i.e. PNR, API, SIS), organization of joint operations for the enhancement of crime prevention and combat of organized crime, specialized equipment, including for forensic investigations, crisis management, web monitoring software, specialised training infrastructure for cybercrime, specialised trainings for law enforcement officers and prosecutors in priority areas, study visits abroad for exchange of best practices. Through these actions the quality of services has been improved by reducing the time needed to analyse evidence while achieving a better and more reliable way to exchange information between other EU LEAs.

The success of certain actions in PP 2014-20 suggests a continuation in order to achieve optimum results. For example, CY Police will continue in PP 2021-27 the upgrade of the Cybercrime Unit and Digital Evidence Office, increase actions to prevent and combat organised crime as well as develop relevant IT systems and interoperability with other MS.

However, certain actions (e.g. on economic crime and anti-corruption) originally programmed in 2014-20 could not eventually be completed due to various reasons, incl. delays in procurement procedures, delays in decision making processes, shortages in staff, changes in priorities and measures taken to handle COVID-19 pandemic, which have considerably delayed the successful implementation of the actions. The intention is to continue these projects in PP 2021-2027.

In the area of **THB**, the MCG functions well, while the participation of 4 NGOs gives a fertile ground for essential discussions on issues that arise. However, in terms of actions, during the PP 2014-20, a 24/7 hotline was scheduled for victim support and intelligence gathering by 2019, but this was delayed because the competent authorities had to explore a number of possibilities of establishing this line, including creating synergies with other hotlines which, in addition to the measures to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic, brought forward many delays. Another project delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic, was a wide-range awareness-raising campaign to tackle demand for sexual services planned for 2021, that was implemented in 2022 and will continue in PP 2021-27. There was also a delay in acquiring legal services from advocates for legal advice at the stage of initial identification of victims because it had to be clarified whether the State was obliged to provide these services or acquire them from the private sector. This issue has now been resolved and the State will proceed in acquiring these services with the help of the private

sector.

### **Programming Period 2021-2027**

Based on the national and EU strategic priorities, progress of actions implemented in PP2014-20, the Schengen evaluations and gaps identified, CY aims to achieve the following:

- Improve the exchange and enhance the analysis of information capabilities with other MS, Europol and/or third countries, including through the implementation of recommendations from relevant evaluation mechanisms, such as Scheval;
- Improve coordination and cooperation of competent authorities as well as EU LEAs;
- Strengthen cross border cooperation in relation to crime with MS and neighboring third countries;
- Ensure continuous training of Police officers and other relevant staff, in close coordination with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and maximizing synergies;
- Enhance operational capacity in order to become more effective and compatible to the latest standards.

In particular, the main priorities are:

#### **SO1:**

- Set up/adapt and maintain ICT systems/ applications/ new software to increase the exchange of information between MS/ Europol;
- Ensure interoperability of IT systems (e.g. Passenger Information Units (PIU) at national level to develop and implement a Passenger Name Record IT System, API System);
- Implementation of actions based on the Schengen Evaluation.

#### **SO2:**

- Continue and enhance participation to actions in the context of **EMPACT**;
- **Increase the coordination and cooperation** of relevant competent authorities through actions such as cooperation of SPOCs of CY and other MS, secondments in areas of priority e.g. cybercrime, migrant smuggling and THB;
- Promote **inter-agency cooperation** regarding various types of serious and organized crime with other MS and/or third countries in areas such as organized crime, fight against cybercrime, drug trafficking, human trafficking.

#### **SO3:**

- Increase training to enhance operational skills and implementation of the EU Law Enforcement Training Scheme in collaboration with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and maximizing synergies;
- Improve investigation procedures and cooperation among relevant bodies;
- Strengthen operational capacities through the setting up of specialized infrastructure, acquiring relevant equipment, means of transport, additional staff in order to increase effectiveness of investigations.

### **National Resources**

Under the National Budget CY finances, the maintenance of existing infrastructure/vehicles, maintenance and upgrade of existing IT systems, purchase of specialised equipment for combating crime, trainings offered to all members of CY Police incl. related staff costs.

As regards **THB** the national budget covers crime repression, victim support, and training to frontline officers as well as the functioning of the relevant MCG. Trainings on the issue are also covered through CEPOL.

### **Organisational Framework**

Based on lessons learnt from PPs 2007-13 and 2014-20, the European Funds Unit of the Ministry of Interior as the Managing Authority (MA) for all 3 Home Affairs Funds, has identified monitoring/reporting/control procedures and their related provisions from the CPR in correlation with increased funding as challenging for both the MA and the beneficiaries. So far the MA is addressing these challenges through: development of a customised electronic data system for the MA and the beneficiaries (currently in the design phase by the contractor), new sampling methodology on controls (incl. on-the-spot visits), revised risk assessment tool, application of SCOs (unit costs, lump sums, flat rates).

In terms of governance, the MA uses a manual of procedures and has participated in CAF evaluation for the identification of strengths and gaps while it aims to improve internal decision-making procedures through the new data system. Finally, the MA is intending to apply under the TSI in order to acquire

support to improve its capacity in relation to all aspects related to the effective use of the available EU funding under the Home Affairs Funds.

As regards complementarities, these are ensured since Cyprus has the same MA for all 3 Home Affairs Funds. Home Affairs Funds are also part of the Cypriot Partnership Agreement and complementarities with other relevant Funds are described therein and Section 6 of the Programme.



## 2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

Reference: Article 22(2) and (4) CPR

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Exchange of information	Regular actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Exchange of information	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Exchange of information	Annex IV actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Exchange of information	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Exchange of information	Emergency assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Cross-border cooperation	Regular actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Cross-border cooperation	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Cross-border cooperation	Annex IV actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Cross-border cooperation	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Cross-border cooperation	Emergency assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Preventing and combating crime	Regular actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Preventing and combating crime	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Preventing and combating crime	Annex IV actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Preventing and combating crime	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Preventing and combating crime	Emergency assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	TA.37. Technical assistance - not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	

## 2.1. Specific objective: 1. Exchange of information

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

#### **1. Baseline Situation**

CY faces increased challenges with respect to information exchange, due to the fact that it is an island with no common land borders with other MS, which limits the ways cooperation and exchange of practices and information with other MS can be promoted (physical travel is normally done only by air). Therefore, any exchange of information can primarily be achieved with the use of common EU systems. CY Police already makes use of relevant systems for exchange of information regarding all types of crime and has incorporated in its internal procedures cooperation with other MS.

CY has supported the installation and maintenance of many IT systems under the PP 2014-20 in terms of new software programmes to combat cybercrime, analyse digital evidence and exchange information with other MS through SIENA and other IT software (PNR). With the help of the ISF of PP 2014-2020, there has been a number of developments: upgrade and maintenance of the national SIS/ SIRENE systems, upgrade of Eurodac, maintenance of the national fingerprint databases linked to other relevant databases, installation of API, SIENA, as well as establishment of a SPOC and upgrade of the CY Police Computerized System (CPCS) which holds all the Police and Border information nationally. Moreover, the Cybercrime Office has improved its capacity for investigating cases prosecuted.

The PNR System and the PIU Unit are in operation. However, challenges remain regarding the system upgrade while there are ongoing procedures for further development of the PNR system.

As regards firearms, the Firearms Registry Office is the National Firearms Focal Point (NFP) in CY.

#### **2. Challenges**

One of the main challenges for CY is the development and upgrade of EU systems, their interoperability, together with the effort to intensify the exchange of information as currently the relevant departments face shortages in competent and experienced staff as well as procedural issues regarding ongoing work.

- **Information Systems**

There is an ongoing need to ensure full and uniform implementation of Union Acquis as regards security supporting information exchange. Therefore, and following the Scheval recommendations for police cooperation, emphasis needs to be given to case management systems, information management and international databases, SIS/Police or Europol data.

- **Cybercrime**

The Office for Combating Cybercrime is in line with article 14 of the Directive 2013/40/EU as regards maintaining statistics concerning cases related to attacks against information systems. The National Cybersecurity Strategy of the RoC is under the effective administration of the Digital Service Authority and has as main targets, amongst others, public awareness raising and prevention.

Based on the statistical data gathered by the Organised Crime Office, an increase in child pornography and illegal use of internet (hacking) has been observed from 2019 to 2021. In 2019 161 cases of child sexual exploitation were reported and investigated, 190 cases in 2020 and 214 in 2021. As regards hacking, in 2019, 45 cases had been detected, a number which had increased to 49 in 2020 and to 76 in 2021. According to SIENA messages, since 2020, CY Police has forwarded 510 contributions/information for analysis and correlation and in 2021 a number of 713. The greatest percentage of these contributions relate to ransomware. A smaller percentage involved issues of forensic examination of evidence or decryption.

Another demanding area is also the use of new technologies from criminal networks which deal with crypto-communication and cryptocurrencies whereas the Office itself lacks in big data analysis due to the shortage of specialized training staff, including analysts.

Therefore, the main challenges identified are: online child sexual abuse offences, hacking offences, fake websites and fake data offences. Measures will be taken under ISF for upgrading the capabilities of the

Combating Cybercrime Office through acquisition of software and equipment necessary for improved investigation together with specialized personnel. Moreover, exchange of best practices will be promoted with other relevant competent authorities of other MS (e.g. Greece)

- **Organised crime**

The Economic Crime Unit is responsible regarding the **fight against economic crime**. In November 2020, a Financial Investigations Office was formed within the ECU in order to provide assistance to police investigators during the investigation of economic crime related cases including corruption cases, money laundering cases, organized crime cases etc. There is an ongoing need for the participation in training programmes on analysis and process of financial data, cryptocurrencies, use of e-banks, exchange of best practices with other LEAs with similar tasks.

As regards asset recovery, a Single Point of Contact has been appointed within CY Police in order to participate in EMPACT meetings. An official Asset Recovery Office is expected to be set up in the coming months, therefore its responsibilities have currently been taken up by MOKAS (Unit of Combating Money laundering), which is the Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) in CY. Once the Office is operational, MOKAS will also remain a contact point and will deal only with the freezing part of the illegal assets. So far there is direct access to national databases (e.g. Company Registry, Bank Account Registry) however, there are ongoing consultations with the relevant stakeholders at government level in the context of the improvement of the operational capacity of the relevant investigations for access to more databases, incl. Land Registry and Beneficial Owner Registry.

- **Anti-corruption**

A five-year National Horizontal Action Plan against Corruption (2021-2026) implementing the principles enshrined in the National Strategy has been approved by the Council of Ministers. Many of the actions that have been included in the Action Plan are well underway under the national budget.

Towards the end of 2018, the MJPO created the Office for Transparency and Prevention of Corruption (staffed with one government official) with the primary competence to coordinate and promote the implementation of the mentioned Action Plan. The Office handles issues relating to anti-corruption public policy and has a mandate to develop and/or elaborate a consolidated anti-corruption strategy for the public administration and to examine the relevant legislative/existing measures as well as suggest new ones. The recently established Transparency Commissioner, an independent authority against corruption, has as a primary responsibility to ensure the consistency and effectiveness of the actions taken by the public and private sector in preventing and combating corruption as well as conduct administrative investigations into allegations of corruptions, coordinate the development and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan, serve as a national focal point for anti-corruption matters for International and European organisations and mechanisms and keep a registry of relevant lobbyists.

Also, a project which started in 2020 and funded by the Technical Support Instrument (TSI), will support the authorities in the development, monitoring and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan.

- **Firearms**

CY is currently using EvoFinder as its Ballistic Identification System (BIS) to track firearms and exchange information. The ballistic data of the system is compatible and can be interchanged only with countries that have the same system therefore, CY is not connected to Interpol's IBIN, which is the network allowing countries that use IBIS as their Ballistic Identification System to share and compare digital ballistic images.

- **Migrant Smuggling**

CY is in the process of establishing measures towards combating migrant smuggling as regards the law enforcement aspect, as this is an emerging priority. Currently, this challenge is being addressed with Frontex support.

### **3.Implementation Measures and Indicative Actions**

In the framework of ISF, the Commission Programming Fiche for Cyprus, national strategy, the recommendations from Vulnerability Assessments and Schengen Evaluations and the input received by the various stakeholders, Cyprus intends to pursue the following under the Programme:

-ensure **Union acquis implementation** by addressing the recommendations of the Schengen Evaluation on security regarding the use, purchase of new and upgrade of security-relevant EU and decentralised information systems (Annex II (1) a) including:

- Effective management of SPOC on a 24/7 basis by ensuring proper use of all international channels (e.g. SIRENE, Interpol NCB);
- Integration of Europol's Secure Information Exchange Network Application with the Case Management System;
- Develop a technical solution in order to provide police officers with mobile access to relevant national and international databases, while ensuring security of such access. The project will also encompass the replacement of all the hardware in the Cyprus Police Data Centre & back-up site and the purchase of mobile devices. It is expected to be completed by December 2026. This will enable liaison officers to have access to information through a single search interface;

-ensure effective **connection** to security-relevant information systems and communication networks and use of Europol products and services for improved cooperation (Annex II (1) b-d), including:

- Installation of new improved software for Police IT Department including new upgrades for TOVEK, Querying Europol Sys Tems (QUEST) and connection with the national Central Police System (CPCS), API, PNR;
- Renewal of the licences of EnCase, Passware Kit Forensic Lab Edition, VFC, XRY, WEB IQ, UFED Physical/Logical, Cloud Analyzer, Ufed Touch 2, Cellebrite Advanced Services, IEF, Magnet Axion, Recon Lab, Recon Imager software systems;
- Installation of new improvements of ISIS FACES software system including tools of FIRE FACES and purchase of two (2) new FIRE FACES stations;
- Maintenance of the national system of Advance Passenger Information (API) and connectivity between data providers/ airlines/ renewal of IBM MQ licenses;
- Maintenance and installation of new software systems for the CY disaster-recovery connection with SIS.

**Forms of finance:** grants only

#### **4.Operating Support**

For the successful completion and implementation of the above listed actions of the specific objective, **CY Police**, as the responsible body for the setting up and implementation of the national strategy against serious and organised crime, incl. terrorism and radicalisation, will use part of the Fund to ensure the appropriate operating support. More specifically, CY Police aims to:

- Address staff shortages as regards IT experts, who will provide the necessary operational support to the Police staff regarding all EU systems;
- Purchase services for the maintenance of the software systems that were developed during PP 2014-2020 as well as their upgrades financed within PP 2021-2027.

Due to the staff shortages faced by Cyprus Police, the operating support of the Fund provides the opportunity to acquire the services of staff in specialized areas, that would otherwise not have been acquired or would have been acquired at a later stage. As for systems maintenance, again the Fund provides financial support to RoC reducing the burden on national resources while the maintenance costs are usually related to systems that have been acquired with the help of the Fund.

#### **5.Desired Outcomes**

- Address the main key policy priorities ensuring uniform implementation of the union acquis based on the recommendations of the Schengen evaluation;

- Improve the effectiveness of exchange of information between relevant MS LEAs regarding prevention and combating cross border crime.

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.1	Number of participants in training activities	number	0	0
O.1.2	Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits	number	0	0
O.1.3	Number of ICT systems set up/adapted/maintained	number	25	60
O.1.4	Number of equipment items purchased	number	0	0

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.5	Number of ICT systems made interoperable in the Member States/ with security- relevant EU and decentralised information systems/with international databases	number	0	number	2021	4	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.1.6	Number of administrative units that have set up new or adapted existing information exchange mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for exchange of information with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	number	0	number	2021	13	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.1.7	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021	0	number	Cyprus Police - Training Bodies	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.1.8	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	0	number	Cyprus Police - Training Bodies	Please see attached Performance Framework

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	9,162,427.00
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	0.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	0.00
Type of action	005.Training	0.00
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	0.00
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	0.00
Type of action	009.Means of transport	0.00
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	0.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00



## 2.1. Specific objective: 2. Cross-border cooperation

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

#### **1. Baseline Situation**

CY Police has successfully participated in almost all **EMPACT priorities** as well as various actions deriving from these priorities, including Joint Action Days during 2017-2020, with the financial of both Europol and the national budget. In the THB horizontal action on financial investigation CY participates as a co-leader. CY also became member of the EMPACT Non-Cash Means of Payment Fraud from the beginning 2021 and there are plans to become member in the EMPACT IP crime too.

The **Emergency Response Unit (ERU)** has also conducted several common exercises with the counterparts in Greece, Bulgaria and Romania regarding CBRNE incidents and terrorist threats.

As regards **trafficking in human beings**, Directive 2011/36/EU was transposed in the national legislation. CY has implemented the National Action Plan (NAP) 2016–2018 to combat human trafficking and has addressed effectively the set priorities: co-ordination, prevention, victims' identification, victims' support and protection, suppression, information, education, international coordination and evaluation. Similarly, CY now implements the NAP 2019-2022.

Nevertheless, there is still a lot of effort to be made in order to facilitate and improve law enforcement cooperation at the level of joint teams, patrols, operations, pursuits, surveillance and ensure coordination of actions. Funding will be used to this end to focus on facilitation of operational cooperation and coordination among LEAs.

#### **2. Challenges**

##### **Law Enforcement Cooperation**

Developing joint threat and risk analysis with other MS is challenging.

Current challenges in staff shortages in CY Police are hindering the secondment of officers to Europol and in particular J-CATS.

CY has participated in many Joint Action Days in the context of EMPACT while it has organised a training for the exchange of best organisational structures for PIU.

Up to now two JITs were set up between the Office of Combating THB and the prosecuting authorities of other European countries while there is currently an increased effort to apply JITs on migrant smuggling.

##### **Migrant Smuggling**

During the past seven years the issue of irregular migration and the fight against organized networks involved in migrant smuggling has been one of the main concerns faced by CY due to the sharp increase of migratory flows towards CY. Many efforts have been taken so far in order to deal with this issue effectively. The signature of a Grant Agreement every year with Frontex enables participation of officers in joint operations organised by Frontex, thus supporting operational expertise in the field. However, the cooperation with third countries appears to be difficult as migratory flows arrive mainly from countries which do not recognize the RoC thus cooperation cannot be achieved.

So far, actions have been funded by the national budget or Frontex aiming at increasing the capacity of the border control authorities with regards to registration and indexing of procedures, second line checks at the two main airports (Frontex action for improved capacity), enhancement of the capacity of returns with the deployment of return experts at First Reception Centres. Cooperation with third countries as regards migrant smuggling could be coordinated with other member states after further consultation. Moreover, there is an intention to increase the use of Eurojust support for JITs from MS and third countries.

Overall, there is a need to increase cooperation and exchange of information in order to deal with this type of crime more efficiently.

##### **Trafficking in human beings**

Human trafficking is one of the priorities of CY as there is a strong correlation with the sharp rise of migratory flows towards CY. The anti-trafficking law [L. 60(I)/2014], that transposes the EU Directive 2011/36 and several other international Conventions, is both victim-centred and crime repression oriented. CY has intensified its efforts within 2019-2022 in preventing and combating THB with the use of a 24/7 dedicated help line for victim support and information gathering for victims of trafficking, the development of a new online platform for facilitating information and data exchange on human trafficking issues as well as relevant trainings and cooperation with other MS and Europol.

Moreover, CY, as member of the Anti-trafficking Convention of the Council of Europe, as well as other Conventions that cover aspects of THB, such as Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has been evaluated in the area of combating THB and victim protection the recommendations of which are being addressed through relevant Action Plans. Towards this, CY, through the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group against THB, implements an Action Plan, currently for the period 2019-2022, that builds on five chapters, namely “legal and strategic framework”, “repression and prosecution”, “victim identification”, victim support and protection” and “prevention”. The Action Plan provides for timelines, funding sources, as well as implementation indicators.

CY as an entry point for many trafficked persons, needs to implement a considerable number of actions and targeted measures, including victim support, evaluation of THB procedures and awareness in order to address the phenomenon effectively in a comprehensive way.

### **3. Implementation measures and Indicative Actions**

In the framework of ISF, the Commission Programming Fiche for Cyprus, national strategy, Schengen Recommendations and the input received by the various stakeholders, Cyprus intends to pursue the following under the Programme:

- **Participation in EMPACT horizontal priorities (Annex II-2a)** including fighting migrant smuggling, online fraud schemes, criminal finances, money laundering and asset recovery together with close cooperation with other MS/third countries (e.g. AKRITAS operational action plan regarding THB – Migrant Smuggling networks for migrants).
- **Increase the coordination and cooperation (Annex II-2b)** of relevant competent authorities through actions such as:

-Increase co-operation of Single Points Of Contacts between CY and other MS, including visits and exchange of best practices in order to improve cooperation mechanisms;

-Secondments to EUROPOL as regards areas of priority such as cybercrime, migrant smuggling and THB;

-Deployment of specialised analysts mainly on digital evidence (e.g cryptocurrency, dark web, decryption, ethical hacking) in order to facilitate exchange of information with other national and EU authorities;

- **Promote inter-agency cooperation regarding various types of serious and organized crime (Annex II-2c) including** trafficking in human beings, cybercrime, anti-corruption with the cooperation of other EU Member States and/or third countries through actions which aim to upgrade the quality and facilitate the exchange of information such as:

-Installation of new OSINT (Open-Source Intelligence) for the Cybercrime Office, forensic tools for the examination of digital evidence (including licenses), software for data collection/analysis;

-Organise a consortium of countries for increased law enforcement cooperation between member states and third countries for the issue of cryptocurrencies and blockchain;

-Visits to other law enforcement units of MS and/or third countries (eg. Egypt) for exchange of best practices, including cybercrime, THB, terrorism, smuggling and organized crime.

**Forms of finance:** grants only

### **4. Operating Support**

For the successful completion and implementation of the above listed actions of the specific objective, **CY Police**, as the responsible body for the setting up and implementation of the national strategy against serious and organised crime, will use part of the Programme to ensure the appropriate operating support.

More specifically, CY Police aims to:

- Address staff shortages regarding Cybercrime and special analysts to provide the necessary operational support to the Police staff regarding organised crime in line with the EU Security Strategy.

Currently, there are no operational activities that can lead to JITs.

Due to the staff shortages faced by Cyprus Police, the operating support of the Fund provides the opportunity to acquire the services of staff in specialized areas, that would have otherwise presented delays in acquiring the particular expertise or none at all.

#### **5. Desired Outcomes**

- Increase cooperation opportunities between CY competent authorities and other MS and/or third countries in order to address areas related to serious and organized crime which are considered priorities for CY.

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.2.1	Number of cross-border operations	number	3	9
O.2.1.1	Of which number of joint investigation teams	number	2	7
O.2.1.2	Of which number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions	number	1	2
O.2.2	Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits/common exercises	number	10	35
O.2.3	Number of equipment items purchased	number	0	40
O.2.4	Number of transport means purchased for cross-border operations	number	0	0

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.5	The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations	amount	0	euro	2021	0	amount	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.6.1	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - cannabis	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.6.2	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - opioids, including heroin	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.6.3	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - cocaine	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.6.4	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants (including amphetamine and methamphetamine) and MDMA	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.6.5	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - new psychoactive substances	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.6.6	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - other illicit drugs	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.7.1	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Weapons of war: automatic firearms and heavy firearms (anti-tank, rocket launcher, mortar, etc.)	number	0	number	2021	0	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.7.2	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Other short firearms: revolvers and pistols (including salute and acoustic weapons)	number	0	number	2021	0	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.7.3	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Other long firearms: rifles and shotguns (including salute and acoustic weapons)	number	0	number	2021	0	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.8	Number of administrative units that have developed/adapted existing mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for cooperation with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	number	0	number	2021	10	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.9	Number of staff involved in cross-border operations	number	0	number	2021	80	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.2.10	Number of Schengen Evaluation Recommendations addressed	number	0	number	2021	100	percentage	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	262,500.00
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	258,750.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	262,500.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	885,000.00
Type of action	005.Training	0.00
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	330,000.00
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	580,500.00
Type of action	009.Means of transport	0.00
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	0.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00



## 2.1. Specific objective: 3. Preventing and combating crime

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

#### **1. Baseline Situation**

During 2014-20 CY held trainings on organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking and THB, which increased its operational capacity. The exchange of best practices through a number of visits to LEAs of other EU MS, on drug trafficking, financial crime, cybercrime, exchange of sensitive information and of best practices for the implementation of the PIU Unit, SPOC and Schevals with aim to continue in 2021-27. Cooperation for training and exchange of best practices with third countries was organised based on a bilateral protocol with Egypt. There is intention to continue such efforts.

The retirement of police officers (almost 700 officers in a total force of 5000) during 2014 caused CY Police a significant staff shortage coupled with the increasing challenges of the changing types of organised crime (e.g. more cybercrime than street-crime). Only in 2017, after the approval of the CY Parliament, could the Police hire 180 new officers, thus covering only a small part of actual staff needs. This gap has affected mainly the priority areas of investigating organised crime and terrorism, financial crime, combating drug trafficking and migrant smuggling. New officers' recruitment, funded by the national budget, has been approved by the Parliament with aim to cover needs at least for the next 3 years.

#### **2.Challenges**

##### **Law Enforcement Cooperation/Training**

**CY Police Academy (CPA)** is responsible for **training** to the Police staff at their recruitment (appr. 200 new recruits per year) and during their service. An average of 1600 members of the Police attend one or more training programmes/courses annually. The trainings include EU policy, legal instruments, combating transnational crime, internet investigations, human trafficking, money laundering, structure and operation of EU and international agencies , protection of personal data, cooperation on the fight against cross border crime and anti-corruption. In the past years many efforts have been made to upgrade the trainings incl. a collaboration with the University of CY, as well as considering the Scheval recommendations on a common curriculum. All training activities will be closely coordinated with CEPOL.

##### **Prevention of radicalisation**

The MJPO has included in the National Strategy on Countering Terrorism (NSCT) actions preventing radicalisation with aim to create mechanisms for prevention, early detection and coordination of the relevant national actors. During 2021, approx. 100 members of the Police attended specialized courses. Training and awareness of all officers is considered top priority and needs to continue from PP 2014-20.

##### **Protection of citizens and infrastructure**

The NSCT is based on 3 pillars: protection, pursue and response through the enhancement of the administrative and operational capacity of CY to protect critical infrastructure and secure early response in crisis situations CBRNE events and addressing effectively insider threats.

Based on the strategy and the Council Conclusions (9445/21), CY needs to continue to work on a national and local level to raise awareness and increase resilience of local communities and public spaces, through the capacity building of competent authorities, incl. through training programmes, equipment, exchange of information.

##### **Combating terrorist financing**

The Economic and Financial Crime Unit, responsible for combating terrorist financing, faces shortage of staff as regards data analysis for emerging financial products and services and training on specialised investigation techniques.

##### **Drugs**

In 2022 (01/1/22-30/9/22), 794 drug cases were recorded in which 853 persons were involved, indicating an increase of 21,6% and 18,3% respectively in relation to the same period in 2021 (653 cases and 721

persons involved). The main seized quantities of drugs in 2022 were mainly cannabis (plants, resin), cocaine, ecstasy and methamphetamine. Forensic equipment was purchased for the National Chemical Laboratories during PP2014-20 to detect and examine new psychoactive substances. However, support of the operational capacity by addressing drug production and trafficking through the acquisition of relevant equipment that will enable exchange of information with MS, Europol and EMCDDA is needed.

### **Cybercrime - Encryption**

Although competent authorities have participated in trainings through the ECTEC network, the training needs analysis identified gaps in darkweb investigation, e-evidence seizures, decryption, virtual currencies investigation, cloud forensics and big data analysis. Therefore, there is a need to upgrade the relevant trainings. On encryption, there is a need to improve the technical and operational skills of the authorities to carry out their investigations in an effective way with respect to fundamental rights and privacy in line with the Council Resolution on Encryption (13084/1/20).

On cybercrime, based on the increase of investigations in this area, there is a need to further support operational capacity in terms of equipment and trainings.

In relation to the increase of analytical capabilities of mobile devices, CY uses the UFED tool and extra plugins in relation to decryption and further analysis of mobile devices.

On child sexual abuse, 133 incidents were addressed in 2019 whereas 214, in 2021 and in the 1st half of 2022 to 125. While there is a national Strategy for a better Internet for Children and parents, in terms of combating this type of crime there is a need to increase investigative capacity of the relevant authorities.

### **Organised crime**

High Value Targets investigation will be supported with the introduction via exchange of information and best practices from other EU MS. New structures within the Police will favor an improved administrative approach for organised crime.

### **Anti –corruption**

The Office for Transparency and Prevention of Corruption has implemented annual trainings for anti-corruption focal points. There is however an ongoing need for awareness raising of civil servants through relevant trainings, incl. for those working in public procurement.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)**

The CY Anti-Trafficking Law [60(I)/2014] provides for has tasked MCG with several responsibilities, incl.:

a) drafting, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Action Plan and propose improvements and changes. The 2019-2021 NAP was extended until the end of 2022, in order to finalize certain actions that were delayed due to the pandemic. A new plan for 2023–2026 is expected by the end of 2022.

b) to promote awareness-raising campaigns.

CY priorities for the fight against THB include:

- preventing trafficking in human beings;
- addressing the culture of impunity via national and transnational efforts to increase investigations, prosecution and convictions of traffickers;
- early identification of victims of trafficking who should be treated as rights holders to effectively exercise their rights when it comes to their support and protection.

However, the impact of specific actions of the Action Plan are not properly assessed. Awareness raising campaigns need to be targeted and designed in a comprehensive way, to increase its impact. Currently, the campaigns focus on flyers, which neither reach the desired audience, nor have the desired outcomes.

Finally, CY will continue its efforts as part of the priorities set in EMPACT and other working groups.

### **Migrant Smuggling**

A 95% of irregular migrants arriving to CY are TCNs who, after having entered Turkey, pass by air or ferry to the occupied areas and then are smuggled through the cease fire line, while 5% arrive to the

coastline, with small boats and fishing vessels from Turkey, Syria and Lebanon. In 2021, there were 11913 illegal entries to the RoC, (123% increase than 2020). By 09.2022 illegal border crossings have reached 13539, out of which 700 by coast and the rest through the Ceasefire Line.

The Organized Crime Office will enhance its collaboration with services to improve prevention and combating of migrant smuggling, as well as promoting further cooperation with other MS.

### **Document fraud**

Attempts to cross air borders by document fraud, has presented a steep increase during the recent years (207 in 2019, 146 in 2020 and 306 in 2021). The vast majority (80% of the cases) are African asylum seekers (mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo), 75% of the cases involved fraudulent use of French, Belgian and other EU genuine travel documents issued to other persons (impostor cases) attempting to board flights from Larnaca/ Paphos airports to other EU destinations whereas 25% of the cases concern forged or falsified documents.

On document fraud, CY cooperates with Frontex and Europol at border control at the airports. Cooperation with other MS in terms of forensic investigations is done via IT systems e.g. FADO (False and Authentic documents Online), or for fingerprints or DNA via SIENA.

All the relevant laboratories of the Police Criminal Services are members of the ENFSI (European Network of Forensic Science Institute) which promotes cooperation with other MS. As per the Scheval recommendations on external borders, there is a need for increasing capacity building of officers.

### **Security Research**

CY Police collaborated with the KIOS Research and Innovation Centre of Excellence (University of Cyprus) regarding security research during PP2014-20, in testing a number of pilot technology projects used in trainings and field exercises (e.g. special software tool on drones). Collaboration of KIOS researchers with the Emergency Response Unit for crisis situations is expected to continue in PP2021-27 aiming to improve its technological capacity.

### **3.Implementation Measures and Indicative Actions**

Under the framework of ISF, CY intends to pursue the following actions under the Programme:

- 1.Increase capacity through **trainings** of officers and competent authorities, on all priority subjects such as cybercrime, drug trafficking (Annex II-3a);
- 2.Support **exchange of information** and best practices with MS and third countries through joint trainings, common exercises, relevant tools and mechanisms focused on the policy priorities (Annex II-3b);
- 3.Increase effectiveness of operations, by strengthening the **operational and administrative capacities** of competent authorities with the help of specialised equipment and infrastructure as well as additional staff (Annex II-3d).

In particular CY aims to promote the following:

#### **Law Enforcement Cooperation/Training**

- **Training schemes** through CEPOL courses and law enforcement cooperation in priority areas, as encryption, cybercrime, drug trafficking, organised crime, High Value Targets prevention of radicalisation, crisis management and protection of citizens and infrastructure (e.g. dynamic intervention–close quarter battle (CQB), negotiation skills, tactical advising, crisis management skills, soft target protection, terrorist firearm attack incidents, CBRN-E). Training activities will be coordinated with CEPOL, to avoid duplication and maximising synergies.

#### **Prevention of radicalisation**

- Promote public awareness campaigns at local level to improve the preparedness and response of the first response community;
- Promote cooperation of contact points under the auspices of the National Counter Terrorism Coordinator to monitor the implementation of the strategy. These contact points will participate in various subgroups of RAN and other EU Programmes.

### **Protection of citizens and infrastructure:**

- Support effective and **early response** of anti-terrorist Units to crisis incidents that may occur in CY/ EU MS (Council Decision 2008/617/JHA) via specialised training schemes for immediate response officers;
- Promote **public awareness** programmes for citizens on how to act in crisis situations;
- Enhance **coordination** between relevant authorities and promote private public cooperation;
- Increase **operational capacity** through specialised equipment to assist the monitoring of terrorism incidents, escort of High Value Assets, training to counter drone attacks, specialised CBRN-E equipment/vehicles for bomb disposal experts;
- Addressing insider threats for **CBRN-E** issues;

**Support smart policing** through the use of ANPR, UAV's and mobile communication services, currently used by the Police;

- Support **crisis management** capabilities through relevant equipment/infrastructure, incl. negotiation and crisis response team vehicles, upgrade of remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) for CBRN-E, UAV and counter UAV system, thermal cameras, CBRN-E tools for the Coordination Centre of Fire Services, personalised equipment for risk and crisis/ CBRN-E incidents (e.g. radioactivity detectors, disinfection machines, breathing devices, portable communication devices, fireproof uniforms, Intercom systems);
- Creation and operation of a **task force** of mobile units and specialised vehicles to assist people exposed to CBRN-E materials.

### **Combating terrorist financing**

- Improve **capabilities** for financial investigations into cryptocurrencies and virtual assets through training sessions on Cryptocurrency/ Dark Web/ Decryption/ Ethical Hacking/ Investigative Techniques and training sessions in cooperation with CEPOL and the EU authorities linked to financial crime and money laundering.

### **Drugs**

- Upgrade of the identification procedures with equipment due to the increasing rates and emerging trends in illicit drug activity (e.g new psychoactive substances);
- Promote a comprehensive approach with collaboration with private bodies, cooperation and exchange of information on new concealment methods and new trafficking routes;
- Organise awareness raising and trainings;
- Enhance technologies for profiling and intelligence sharing for drug trafficking purposes;
- Promote the helpline for drug trafficking and establish a new platform of confidential information sharing.

### **Encryption**

- Support law enforcement officers to participate in trainings developed by ECTEG.

### **Cybercrime**

- Promote prevention actions based on the National Strategy for Cybercrime and Digital Forensic Laboratory;
- Support participation of law enforcement officers in CEPOL trainings especially by ECTEG. CPA aims to adjust its trainings include training priorities on cybercrime, in coordination with both CEPOL and ECTEG;
- Child Sexual Abuse: purchase of equipment to improve investigation of online cases and promote trainings for officers;
- Improve operational capabilities through the purchase, maintenance and update of

equipment/software for analyzing relevant data, the provision of training sessions for FTK, Axiom, Ufed and XRY software systems, improvement of relevant infrastructure and specialized vehicles (e.g. Mobile Forensic Lab).

### **Organised crime**

- Strengthen capabilities in investigating High Value Targets focusing on in-depth analysis of their involvement in organised crime. New legislative developments will promote the introduction of new types of evidence to be submitted in court (e.g phone tapping);
- Strengthen forensic investigations capabilities to improve the quality of processes mainly related to financial crime, drug trafficking, cybercrime (e.g through specialised vehicles performing preliminary on-the-spot investigations, vans equipped with a mobile unit of forensic digital data analysis and teleconferencing), software for data collection/analysis, mobile digital CCTV Forensic Unit and training, Crime Scene Recording Drone.

### **Anti -corruption**

- Support the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan;
- Support fight against corruption with actions of cross border character via trainings and exchange of best practices with other MS;
- Enhance public awareness on cross border crime in the aspects of drug trafficking and cybercrime;
- Strengthen operational capabilities through deployment of specialised personnel (incl. analysts), on organised financial crime/digital evidence (Economic Crime Office) aiming to increase effectiveness of investigations by reducing examination time (incl. faster analysis of digital evidence), improving crime solving rate and the quality of cases brought to court.

### **Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)**

- Promote the evaluation of the Action Plans, to improve the national strategy and approach to effectively address THB cases, through the deployment of an external and independent evaluator to evaluate the impact of the previous and current Action Plans against THB and propose improvements;
- Promote well-designed and targeted awareness raising campaigns, to enhance public awareness;
- Prevent measures on identification and support of victims via (a) provision of targeted and essential training of frontline officers; (b) revision of the migration policy to improve issues that might lead to vulnerability; (c) increase of the support to women and girls victims in shelters (d) victim identification through a 24hour help line;
- Improve investigation capabilities through the construction of a new infrastructure for interviewing trafficking victims with the corresponding equipment and trainings.

### **Migrant Smuggling**

- Increase cooperation with other MS;
- Increase operational capacity to detect document fraud linked to smuggling;
- Further support training of officers according to Frontex assessment;

### **Security Research**

- Promote continuation of the research and its use by LEAS as end users;
- Support cooperation with KIOS for testing new technologies with UAV's/other new technological equipment, to develop a secure intra-communication system for the Emergency Response Unit for extreme crisis cases.

### **Firearms**

- Participate in EMPACT Firearms will continue ensuring the exchange of information with other EU MS for several organized crime cases;

**Forms of finance:** grants only

#### **4. Operating Support (OS)**

**Civil Defence**, as one of the responsible authorities tackling CBRN-E incidents, will use OS for:

- Maintenance costs of 5 years for the specialised vehicles that will be used by the CBRN-E Task Force.

OS is deemed necessary, to reduce the burden on national resources. The maintenance costs are related to vehicles that will be acquired with the help of the Fund

#### **5. Desired Outcomes**

- A more effective prevention and repression of corruption by implementing actions foreseen in the national anti-corruption strategy and by ensuring adequate resourcing of the national anti-corruption authorities;
- Improve cooperation with other EU/non-EU LEAs;
- Improve operational capabilities by setting up of specialised infrastructure and equipment, additional staff to fight cross-border crime, incl. cybercrime, drug trafficking, THB.

## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.3.1	Number of participants in training activities	number	300	900
O.3.2	Number of exchange programmes/workshops/study visits	number	8	40
O.3.3	Number of equipment items purchased	number	5	120
O.3.4	Number of transport means purchased	number	14	35
O.3.5	Number of items of infrastructure/security relevant facilities/tools/mechanisms constructed/ purchased/upgraded	number	1	3
O.3.6	Number of projects to prevent crime	number	2	4
O.3.7	Number of projects to assist victims of crime	number	2	4
O.3.8	Number of victims of crimes assisted	number	170	800

## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.3.9	Number of initiatives developed / expanded to prevent radicalisation	number	0	number	2021	10	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.3.10	Number of initiatives developed / expanded to protect / support witnesses and whistle-blowers	number	0	number	2021	0	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.3.11	Number of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security related risks	number	0	number	2021	0	number	Cyprus Police	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.3.12	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021	720	number	Cyprus Police - Training Bodies	Please see attached Performance Framework
R.3.13	Number of participants who report three months after leaving the training that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	720	number	Cyprus Police - Training Bodies	Please see attached Performance Framework



## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	1,778,327.00
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	0.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	381,900.00
Type of action	005.Training	966,900.00
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	1,164,329.76
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	78,750.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	1,835,804.00
Type of action	009.Means of transport	5,292,733.00
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	328,200.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

## 2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

Reference: point (f) of Article 22(3), Article 36(5), Article 37, and Article 95 CPR

### 2.2.1. Description

The scope of Technical Assistance is to attain an effective and correct implementation of the programme through preparatory, management, monitoring, evaluation, information, and control actions of the financed interventions.

The implementation of the ISF Programme shall thus be based on effective and efficient practices through clear and transparent processes that seek to reduce administrative burden, strengthen organisational capacity, and improve exchange of information and communication among the main stakeholders.

Additionally, the technical assistance addresses the need to adjust to national legislation in terms of security, data protection and fundamental rights.

Such assistance includes the provision of advice, expertise, research, analysis, training or other assistance in connection with, inter alia:

- Reinforcing systems and processes of management and coordination
- Enhancing administrative organization and operation of entities involved in the implementation of the interventions and actions
- Upgrading the managerial and delivery capacity of the beneficiaries of the Fund
- Completing necessary formal procedures in case and data handling in relation to the actions described above
- Analyzing the national legislation and reviewing of national laws aimed at ensuring compliance with international legal obligations or implementing E.U. laws and regulations
- Drafting non-legislative texts (such as circulars and guidelines) based on the documents and procedures of the Managing Authority.

#### **Allocation of Technical Assistance and indicative Actions**

##### ***Information & Communication (allocation 2%)***

- Information Campaigns;
- Public events and visits (conferences);
- Commemorative plaques;
- Press releases;
- Leaflets, brochures, newsletters, and magazines;
- Web site for Migration & Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF);
- Participation of the Managing Authority in exhibitions and other national and international dissemination events;

##### ***Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control (allocation 8%)***

- External Consultancy to support programming preparation and monitoring;
- Costs for the meetings of the Monitoring Committee for Migration and Home Affairs Funds;
- Costs for the on-spot-controls.
- Travel expenses linked to the implementation and monitoring of the Fund;

##### ***Evaluation and studies, data collection (allocation 28%)***

- Studies (e.g., SCOs, development of OPS, impact of the programmes, best practices, establishment of new tools etc.);
- Actions relating to evaluations of programme such as the mid-term and ex-post evaluations;

***Capacity building (allocation 62%)***

- Fixed-term staff for the Managing Authority;
- Supplies for the operation of the Managing Authority;
- Purchase of equipment for the operation of the Managing Authority
- Trainings/ seminars for the staff of the Managing Authority

## 2.2. Technical assistance TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

### 2.2.2. Indicative breakdown of technical assistance pursuant to Article 37 CPR

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	034.Information and communication	28,282.34
Intervention field	035.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	113,129.38
Intervention field	036.Evaluation and studies, data collection	395,952.83
Intervention field	037.Capacity building	876,752.69

### 3. Financing plan

Reference: point (g) Article 22(3) CPR

#### 3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 5: Financial appropriations per year

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Initial allocation		3,442,115.00	5,151,892.00	5,027,227.00	4,333,359.00	3,686,035.00	3,342,110.00	24,982,738.00
Mid-term review								
Thematic facility WPI								
Thematic facility WPII								
Thematic facility WPIII								
Transfer (in)								
Transfer (out)								
Total		3,442,115.00	5,151,892.00	5,027,227.00	4,333,359.00	3,686,035.00	3,342,110.00	24,982,738.00

### 3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
Exchange of information	Regular actions	Total	5,238,879.50	1,746,293.00	1,746,293.00	0.00	6,985,172.50	75.0000017895%
Exchange of information	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Exchange of information	Operating support	Total	3,923,547.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,923,547.50	100.0000000000%
Total Exchange of information			9,162,427.00	1,746,293.00	1,746,293.00	0.00	10,908,720.00	83.9917698868%
Cross-border cooperation	Regular actions	Total	1,158,750.00	386,250.00	386,250.00	0.00	1,545,000.00	75.0000000000%
Cross-border cooperation	Annex IV actions	Total	760,500.00	84,500.00	84,500.00	0.00	845,000.00	90.0000000000%
Cross-border cooperation	Operating support	Total	660,000.00				660,000.00	100.0000000000%
Total Cross-border cooperation			2,579,250.00	470,750.00	470,750.00	0.00	3,050,000.00	84.5655737705%
Preventing and combating crime	Regular actions	Total	10,671,443.76	3,557,148.00	3,557,148.00	0.00	14,228,591.76	74.9999995783%
Preventing and combating crime	Annex IV actions	Total	742,500.00	82,500.00	82,500.00	0.00	825,000.00	90.0000000000%
Preventing and combating crime	Operating support	Total	413,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	413,000.00	100.0000000000%
Total Preventing and combating crime			11,826,943.76	3,639,648.00	3,639,648.00	0.00	15,466,591.76	76.4676791340%
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			1,414,117.24	0.00	0.00		1,414,117.24	100.0000000000%
Grand total			24,982,738.00	5,856,691.00	5,856,691.00	0.00	30,839,429.00	81.0090809399%

### 3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds<sup>1</sup>

Transferring fund	Receiving fund						
	AMIF	BMVI	ERDF	ESF+	CF	EMFAF	Total
ISF							

<sup>1</sup>Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management<sup>1</sup>

Instrument	Transfer Amount
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<sup>1</sup>Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.



#### 4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes:  1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα του Γενικού Λογιστηρίου  E-procurement	Όλες οι πληροφορίες αναφορικά με τους Διαγωνισμούς Προσφορών (ονόματα αυτών που κέρδισαν την προσφορά, αριθμός αρχικών πλειοδοτών, αριθμός επιλεγμένων πλειοδοτών και αξία της σύμβασης), είναι διαθέσιμα στο ηλεκτρονικό σύστημα του Γενικού Λογιστηρίου για τις Δημόσιες Συμβάσεις (e-procurement).
		2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements:  a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value;  b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα του Γενικού Λογιστηρίου  E-procurement	Πληροφορίες σχετικά με την τελική τιμή μετά την ολοκλήρωση του Διαγωνισμού, θα βρίσκονται διαθέσιμες στο Ηλεκτρονικό Σύστημα του Γενικού Λογιστηρίου για τις πληρωμές (ERP). Επίσης, είναι διαθέσιμες στο επί μέρους λογιστικό σύστημα της εκάστοτε υπηρεσίας που διεξήγαγε τον Διαγωνισμό και τη Σύμβαση.  Όσον αφορά στην πληροφορία κατά πόσο μια ΜΜΕ συμμετέχει σε διαγωνισμό, καταγράφεται στο ηλεκτρονικό σύστημα των Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (e-procurement), καθώς κατά την εισαγωγή της εταιρίας στο ηλεκτρονικό σύστημα, θα πρέπει να δηλώσει την οικονομική της οντότητά της και κατά πόσο είναι ΜΜΕ.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα του Γενικού Λογιστηρίου E-procurement	Όλες οι πληροφορίες μπορούν να εξαχθούν από το ηλεκτρονικό σύστημα των Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (e-procurement) και είναι διαθέσιμες στο κοινό.
		4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Πληροφοριακό Σύστημα του Γενικού Λογιστηρίου E-procurement	Όλες οι πληροφορίες μπορούν να εξαχθούν από το ηλεκτρονικό σύστημα των Δημοσίων Συμβάσεων (e-procurement) και είναι διαθέσιμες στο κοινό.
		5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Νόμος 73(Ι)/2016 Άρθρο 83 (1)  Εθνική Εταιρική Συμφωνία	Υπάρχει σε ισχύ υφιστάμενη Εταιρική Συμφωνία, η οποία καθορίζει μεταξύ άλλων το τρόπο ανταλλαγής δεδομένων σχετικά με τις προσφορές (collusion/bid rigging).  Το Άρθρο 83, Παράγραφος 1 της Εθνικής Νομοθεσίας (Νόμος 73(Ι)/2016), περιλαμβάνει ειδικά μέτρα έναντι των αναθετουσών αρχών/οντοτήτων, σε περιπτώσεις παραπτώματος ή συστημικών σφαλμάτων κατά την εφαρμογή της νομοθεσίας περί δημοσίων συμβάσεων.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	<p>Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include:</p> <p>1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.</p>	Yes	<p>Γραφείο Επιτρόπου Διοικήσεως και Προστασίας Ανθρωπίνων Δικαιωμάτων www.ombudsman.gov.cy</p> <p>Νομοθεσίες: <a href="http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/legislation_table/legislation_table?openform">http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/legislation_table/legislation_table?openform</a></p> <p>Υπουργείο Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Ασφαλίσεων</p> <p>Υπουργείο Δικαιοσύνης και Δημόσιας Τάξεως</p> <p>Υπουργείο Γεωργίας, Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Περιβάλλοντος</p> <p>Η γνωμάτευση ως προς τη συμμόρφωση των προτεινόμενων έργων με τις αρχές του Χάρτη θα πραγματοποιείται στη βάση καταλόγου ελέγχου για τα Θεμελιώδη Ανθρώπινα Δικαιώματα (Fundamental Human Rights Checklist)</p>	<p>Η ΔΑ σε συνεργασία με τον ΕΔ και άλλες αρμόδιες αρχές που εξετάζουν τη συμβατότητα με εθνικές και κοινοτικές πολιτικές (Υπ. Εργασίας και Κοινωνικών Ασφαλίσεων, Υπ. Δικαιοσύνης και Δημόσιας Τάξεως, Υπ. Γεωργίας, Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Περιβάλλοντος) μεριμνούν για τη συμμόρφωση του Προγράμματος, καθόλα του τα στάδια, με τον Χάρτη.</p> <p>Οι αρμόδιοι φορείς συμμετείχαν στη διαβούλευση για την ετοιμασία των Προγραμμάτων, λαμβάνοντας όλα τα σχετικά έγγραφα και αποφάσεις Υπ. Συμβουλίου. Επιπρόσθετα συμμετείχαν σε διμερείς τεχνικές συναντήσεις με τη ΔΑ και την ΕΕ.</p> <p>Στο στάδιο υλοποίησης διενεργείται εκ των προτέρων έλεγχος νομιμότητας των έργων ως προς τη συμμόρφωση τους με τον Χάρτη και ακολούθως εκδίδεται σχετική γνωμάτευση.</p> <p>Σε περίπτωση παραβίασης οποιουδήποτε άρθρου του Χάρτη τίθενται όροι συμμόρφωσης ούτως ώστε να καταστούν τα προτεινόμενα έργα συμβατά με το Χάρτη. Τυχόν αδυναμία εξασφάλισης πιστοποιητικού συμμόρφωσης ή ικανοποίησης των όρων θα έχει ως αποτέλεσμα την απόρριψη της πρότασης.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>Σε περίπτωση που ο Δικαιούχος αμφισβητεί το αποτέλεσμα οποιασδήποτε αρνητικής απόφασης του παρέχεται η δυνατότητα αναθεώρησης/ επανεξέτασης της απόφασης αυτής.</p>
		<p>2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Δ/Ε</p>	<p>Ο ΕΔ όπως και οι άλλες αρμόδιες αρχές θα συμμετέχουν στην Επ. Παρακολούθησης ως μέλη και θα προβαίνουν σε ενημέρωση σχετικά με περιπτώσεις έργων/ Σχεδίων οι οποίες δεν συμμορφώνονται με τον Χάρτη καθώς και με τυχόν συστάσεις / όρους που επιβλήθηκαν προς ικανοποίηση εκκρεμούντων κριτηρίων.</p> <p>Επιπρόσθετα, θα ενημερώνεται η Επ. Παρακολούθησης για τις περιπτώσεις έργων/ Σχεδίων για τις οποίες ενδεχομένως ανακαλείται η Απόφαση Ένταξης εάν παρατηρηθεί παραβίαση του Χάρτη κατά την περίοδο υλοποίησης του έργου.</p> <p>Στα πλαίσια των αρμοδιοτήτων του ο ΕΔ θα ενημερώνει την Επιτροπή σχετικά με τη διερεύνηση τυχόν παραπόνων/ καταγγελιών που δύναται να υποβληθούν στο πλαίσιο εφαρμογής του Προγράμματος και τις ενέργειες/ διορθωτικά μέτρα που εισηγήθηκε προς επίλυση των προβλημάτων.</p> <p>Οι εν λόγω ενέργειες του ΕΔ καταγράφονται σε ετήσιες εκθέσεις πεπραγμένων οι οποίες υποβάλλονται για ενημέρωση στο Υπουργικό Συμβούλιο και είναι διαθέσιμες προς όλους τους</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>ενδιαφερόμενους φορείς.</p> <p>Οι διαδικασίες που ακολουθούνται σχετικά με τη συμμόρφωση του Προγράμματος με τον Χάρτη θα καταγραφούν στο Σύστημα Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου.</p>
<p>4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes:</p> <p>1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ο περί της Σύμβασης για τα Δικαιώματα των Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες και περί Συναφών Θεμάτων (Κυρωτικός) Νόμος του 2011 (Ν. 8(III)/2011)</p> <p>Ευρωπαϊκή Στρατηγική για τα Δικαιώματα των Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες 2021-2030 (Brussels, 3.3.2021 COM(2021) 101 final)</p> <p>Πρώτη Εθνική Στρατηγική για την Αναπηρία 2018 – 2028, <a href="http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/dsid">www.mlsi.gov.cy/dsid</a></p> <p>Τρίτο Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Αναπηρία 2021-2023</p> <p>Αναλυτικός Απολογισμός του Εθνικού Σχεδίου Δράσης για την Αναπηρία γνωστοποιείται για ενημέρωση του Υπ. Συμβουλίου.</p>	<p>Η ΚΔ έχει κυρώσει τη Σύμβαση του ΟΗΕ για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ το 2011</p> <p>Στα πλαίσια της Σύμβασης και της Ευρ. Στρ. για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ 2021-2030 η Κύπρος διαθέτει τη 10ετή Εθν Στρατ για την Αναπηρία 2018-2028 που συμπληρώνεται από 3ετή Σχ Δράσης Η Στρατηγική καθορίζει τους στόχους της Κύπρου σε 12 στρατηγικούς άξονες</p> <p>Το 3ο Σχ Δράσης 2021-2023 ικανοποιεί τις Συστάσεις του ΟΗΕ προς ΚΔ και επιδιώξεις για νέα ζετία της Παγκ Συμμαχίας για την Αναπηρία</p> <p>Οι μηχανισμοί παρακολούθ εφαρμογής της Σύμβασης περιλαμβάνουν</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Το ΤΚΕΑΑ ως Κεντρικό Σημείο</li> <li>- Το Παγκ Συμβούλιο για ΑμεΑ ως Συντον Μηχανισμό</li> <li>- Το Γραφείο Επιτρ Διοικ και Προστασίας Ανθρ Δικαιωμάτων ως Ανεξάρτητο Μηχανισμό</li> </ul>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>Βάσει νόμου οι κρ. υπηρεσίες υποχρεούνται να διαβουλεύονται με την ΚΥΣΟΑ για πολιτικές που αφορούν ΑμεΑ. Η διαβούλευση γίνεται διά αλληλογραφίας, διμερών συναντήσεων σε επίπεδο Υπουργού ή Τμήματος, συμμετοχής σε ομάδες εργασίας ή επιτροπές, δημόσιας διαβούλευσης.</p> <p>Το Σχ Δράσης αξιολογείται ετησίως. Για κάθε δράση καταγράφεται αν υλοποιήθηκε πλήρως, μερικώς ή δεν υλοποιήθηκε, αιτία, διορθ μέτρα.</p> <p>Το Παγκ Συμβούλ για τα ΑμεΑ και το ΥΣ ενημερώνονται και παίρνονται αποφάσεις. Τα αποτελέσματα δημοσιεύονται.</p>
		<p>2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Η νέα οδηγία του ΕΚ και του Συμβουλίου σχετικά με τις απαιτήσεις προσβασιμότητας για αγαθά και υπηρεσίες ημ. 17/4/2021 (νόμος για την προσβασιμότητα) βρίσκεται στο στάδιο ενσωμάτωσης στο εθνικό δίκαιο. Η ολοκλήρωση της αναμένεται τον Ιούνιο 2022.</p> <p>Το ΤΚΕΑΑ ετοίμασε το 1ο προσχέδιο του νομοσχεδίου μεταφοράς της Οδηγίας και συντονίζει τη διαβούλευση με τις αρμόδιες κρατικές υπηρεσίες.</p>	<p>Οι Δημ Αρχές, Υπουργεία, κρατ Υπηρεσίες και ΜΚΟ που συμμετέχουν στην εφαρμογή και παρακολούθηση της Στρ και του ΣΔ συμμετέχουν στη διαδικασία διαβούλευσης και καταρτισμού του Προγράμματος και στην Επ. Παρακολούθηση.</p> <p>Στο πλαίσιο του ΕΣ 4(η) θα προωθηθούν παρεμβάσεις ενεργού ένταξης στην αγορά εργασίας ενώ στον ΕΣ 4(ια) θα προωθηθούν παρεμβάσεις παροχής φροντίδας, κοιν ενσωμάτωσης και</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>υπηρεσιών υποστήριξης διαβίωσης στην κοινότητα Οι Οργανώσεις Αναπήρων συμμετέχουν στο σχεδιασμό των έργων και υλοποίηση τους</p> <p>Ο τομέας της προσβασιμότητας καλύπτει πολλούς τομείς (φυσικό και δομημένο περιβάλλον, μεταφορές, πληροφόρηση, αγαθά και υπηρεσίες) Οι ανάλογες δράσεις και έργα ελέγχονται όσον αφορά τη τήρηση των αρχών και προδιαγραφών προσβασιμότητας από τις αρμόδιες αρχές στα πλαίσια των οικείων νόμων και κανονισμών τους, όπως παρουσιάζονται συνοπτικά στην Έκθεση της Κύπρου για την Εφαρμογή της Σύμβασης ΟΗΕ για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ και το Εθν ΣΔ για την Αναπηρία</p> <p>Τα κριτήρια επιλογής έργων θα υποβληθούν στην Επιτρ Παρακολούθησης για έγκριση, η οποία σε κάθε στάδιο θα ελέγχει τη συμβατότητα τους με το Νόμο για τη μη διάκριση και τη Σύμβαση ΟΗΕ για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ</p>
		<p>3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Η εξειδίκευση των διαδικασιών του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου θα καταγραφεί σε χωριστές κατευθυντήριες γραμμές/ εγκυκλίους που θα εκδώσει η Διαχειριστική Αρχή.</p> <p>Με βάση το Άρθρο 69 του Κανονισμού Κοινών Διατάξεων (ΕΕ) 2021/1060 τα Κράτη Μέλη έχουν την υποχρέωση να</p>	<p>Το ΤΚΕΑΑ θα συμμετάσχει στην Επ Παρακολούθησης και θα ενημερώνει τα μέλη για έργα/ ΣΧ που δεν συμμορφώνονται με τη Σύμβαση UNCRPD</p> <p>Ο Επίτροπος Διοικήσεως, ως Ανεξάρτητος Μηχανισμός Προώθησης, Προστασίας και Παρακολούθησης της Σύμβασης του ΟΗΕ</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				<p>ετοιμάσουν περιγραφή του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης και Ελέγχου (όχι αργότερα από τις 30 Ιουνίου 2023).</p>	<p>για τα Δικαιώματα των ΑμεΑ έχει εξουσία, μεταξύ άλλων</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• να διεξάγει έρευνες</li> <li>• να συλλέγει στοιχεία</li> <li>• να εξετάζει είτε αυτεπάγγελτα, είτε μετά από παράπονα ή καταγγελίες περιπτώσεις μη εφαρμογής της Σύμβασης</li> <li>• να υποβάλλει εκθέσεις</li> </ul> <p>Κάθε 6μηνο, το Γραφείο της Επιτρ Διοικήσεως και Ανθρωπ Δικαιωμάτων υποβάλλει έκθεση προς το ΥΣ με αναφορές σε όλες τις εκθέσεις και τοποθετήσεις της μετά από την εξέταση των παραπόνων που λαμβάνει</p> <p>Το ΥΣ ενημερώνεται ανά εξάμηνο, από τα αρμόδια Υπουργεία για τις διορθωτικές ενέργειες που λαμβάνουν προς συμμόρφωση με τις εισηγήσεις της Επιτροπής</p> <p>Οι συναντήσεις της Επ Παρακολούθησης πραγματοποιούνται 1 φορά το χρόνο Η Επιτροπή θα ενημερώνεται για τις περιπτώσεις χειρισμού παραπόνων που υποβλήθηκαν στο πλαίσιο υλοποίησης των συγχρηματοδ Προγραμμάτων, για περιπτώσεις παραβίασης της Σύμβασης καθώς και τυχόν διορθωτικά/ προληπτικά μέτρα που προτάθηκαν για αποφυγή παρόμοιων προβλημάτων στο μέλλον.</p>



Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification

## 5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 CPR

Table 10: Programme authorities

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	European Funds Unit, Ministry of Interior	Constantinos Kyprianou	Head of Unit	ckyprianou@moi.gov.cy
Audit authority	Internal Audit Service	Anna Zavou-Christoforou	Commissioner	commissioner@internalaudit.gov.cy
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus	Rea Georgiou	Accountant General	accountant.general@treasury.gov.cy

## 6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

### **1. Partners for the ISF funding instrument**

Partners of the ISF are the relevant public bodies who hold a de jure responsibility to form and regulate the policy of CY regarding the areas covered by the Fund. The particular authorities have also been acting as partners during the previous programming period 2014-2020 for the Internal Security Fund -police cooperation. Relevant partners also include academic institutions, international organizations, social partners and any other body that may have an impact in the identification, protection and support of victims of crime, incl. trafficking of human beings, cybercrime, migrant smuggling, child sexual abuse and drugs.

### **2. Preparation of the Programme**

So far the following bodies have been consulted as the relevant partners for the preparation of the ISF Programme:

- CY Police
- Ministry of Justice and Public Order
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (risk and crisis)
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth
- Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance (MLWSI)
- Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare
- Social Welfare Services
- Deputy Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digital Policy (IT systems)
- Information Technology Department of Police
- Police Drug Law Enforcement Service
- Police Crime Combating Department
- Police Criminalistic Services
- Police Cybercrime Office
- Police Emergency Responce Unit
- European Union & International Police Cooperation Directorate (EU&IPCD)
- Legal Service (judicial system)
- Judicial Service (judicial system)
- Civil Registry and Migration Department (human trafficking)
- Civil Defence (risk and crises)

On 01.11.2019 the Managing Authority (MA) sent to all partners, registered as members of the AMIF and ISF PP 2014-2020 Monitoring Committees respectively, a notification as regards the start of procedures in drafting the new Programme for the PP 2021-2027 for all three Home Affairs Funds. More specifically, the MA provided partners with an overview of the steps that need to be taken in order to start reflecting on the needs and actions to be taken under the new Funds, based on the initial Commission's proposal as regards objectives and eligible actions. The information for all three Funds was disseminated to the members of both PP 2014-2020 Monitoring Committees, in order to address any possible responsibilities the partners might have for each of the new Funds. Together with the Commission's proposal, a template was also prepared with the basic information that the partners were required to fill in when presenting

their needs and proposed actions addressing the particular needs (incl. estimated budget and timeframe, where possible). The first round of written suggestions from the partners were received by the end of the year. These suggestions included a brief description of the suggested actions, estimated budget and expected results.

Beginning of 2020, the MA informed partners about the CY programming fiche as this was prepared by the Commission, which generated another round of proposed needs and actions to be included in the new Programme.

Although the first deadline for submitting the first unofficial draft Programme was by the end of April 2020, due to the measures taken to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, the coordination of the partners together with their expected contribution had been rendered extremely difficult. Therefore, CY opted to submit the first unofficial draft by the end of September 2020.

During the preparation stage, there have been bilateral meetings and communication with partners on their particular needs, pending the confirmation on the exact amount allocated to CY under the Fund. Once the amount became known, it enabled the MA to better streamline the budget appropriations to the needs deemed as priorities based on the current situation.

The contribution of social partners/civil society so far, due to the nature of the policy areas of the Fund, has concentrated on specific issues, such as human trafficking, child exploitation, through communication with the relevant public bodies who serve as contact points for the related topics. As for research organisations/universities these have been consulted by the relevant authorities at project level.

### **3. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme**

A Monitoring Committee, as per art. 33-35 of the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR), will be responsible for the monitoring of the implementation as well as the evaluation of the Programme. The Committee will meet at least once a year in order to examine the progress of the Programme as well as approve any relevant issues that fall within its jurisdiction. Taking into account the nature of Fund, the MA intends to invite as members of the ISF Committee the following bodies:

#### **Members with a right to vote:**

1. All partners as stated in paragraph 2 of this Section
2. Directorate General Growth, Ministry of Finance
3. Commissioner for Children's Rights
4. Commissioner for Gender Equality
5. Department of Labour (MLWSI)
6. Labour Inspectorate (MLWSI)
7. Mental Health Services
8. Cyprus Fire Service

#### **Members without the right to vote:**

##### National/EU public bodies

10. Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission
11. Internal Audit Authority (as the Auditing Authority of the Fund)
12. General Auditor of the Republic
13. Treasury of the Republic
14. Citizen's Commissioner
15. Youth Board of Cyprus
16. Ombudsman Office (human rights)
17. Department of Environment

#### Independent Authorities

18. Digital Security Authority
19. Research and Innovation Foundation
20. Cyprus National Addictions Authority
21. Independent Authority against Corruption

#### Academic/Research Institutions

22. Cyprus Rectors' Conference
23. KIOS Research and Innovation Centre of Excellence
24. Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics

#### Civic society organisations

25. Pancyprrian Volunteerism Coordinative Council
26. Cyprus Confederation of Organizations of the Disabled
27. Cyprus Paraplegic Organization
28. Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies
29. Cyprus Refugee Council

#### European Agencies

30. Europol

#### International Organisations

31. Red Cross
32. Caritas Cyprus
33. UNHCR
34. Children's House -Hope for Children

#### Other NGOs/relevant bodies

35. Cyprus Stop Trafficking
36. Wellspring Association
37. Step Up Stop Slavery

The final format of the Monitoring Committee is pending approval from the Council of Ministers.

The Committee will be consulted, monitor the implementation of the Programme and provide suggestions as well as approve all issues as stated in art. 35 of the CPR. During the meetings of the Committee, beneficiaries may also be invited to present their projects and the respective results. Prior to the meetings, the RA may hold a communication with potential beneficiaries listed in the MA's data base of list of beneficiaries, requesting suggestions for further actions which could be discussed by the Committee. Clear documentation on the scope of each meeting will be provided by the MA prior and after the meeting, for better coordination and visibility, amongst others. In case of amendments of the National Programme all members of the Committee will be notified and asked to provide their written suggestions and/or approval.

As part of the evaluation of the Programme, the independent evaluator may contact partners from the relevant committees or the final beneficiaries of the projects, where necessary. The results of the evaluation and the evaluation report will be notified to the partners of the Monitoring Committee for approval as part of the monitoring process.

#### **4.Complementarity**

There is a constant effort to ensure complementarities and synergies of the Programme with other EU Funds which has begun during the PPs 2007-2013 and 2020-2014 and will be continuing throughout 2021-2027 even more so, since Home Affairs Funds are included in the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) 2021-2027. These are described in the Partnership Agreement prepared by the Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination and Development (DG EPCD) which is both the National Authority for the coordination of CPR Funds and the MA for the Programmes co-financed by the EU Cohesion Policy Funds (ESF+, ERDF and Cohesion Fund) and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) 2021-2027. As for AMIF and ISF, complementarities are ensured since Cyprus has the same MA for all three Home Affairs Funds, thus facilitating coordination during implementation.

In order to best implement complementarities and synergies as well as ensure there is no overlap between actions implemented under each EU Fund and to more effectively use the available resources, the relevant competent authorities will continue to participate as members in the Monitoring Committees of the respective Programmes of each of the Funds and Programmes as well as arrange bilateral meetings for the examination of subjects of common interest. DGEPCD has also developed a web portal, providing information to citizens and businesses for funding opportunities under EU Programmes and Funds or national funds. All these enable the coordination between Home Affairs Funds and other EU Funds and provide a constant overview regarding implementation and possible changes or further developments regarding EU funding.

Apart from ensuring complementarities and synergies with other EU Funds in terms of operations, the MA is also in close cooperation with the relevant unit of the Treasury of the RoC, which is the Certifying Authority for the Programmes co-financed by the EU Cohesion Policy Funds as regards their experience with the Common Provisions Regulation, electronic data exchange system and their overall experience from the previous programming periods.

## 7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

The MA has already appointed a communication officer who has been planning the communication strategy for the PP.

The objectives of the communication policy were formed based on research (e.g., Eurobarometer 2020) and on the experience gained during PP 2014-20. As a result CY objectives are the following:

1. Promotion of the role and solidarity shown by the EU on immigration and asylum matters, as well as internal security, protection of external borders and visa policy. The goal is to enhance the recognition and positive attitude of Cypriots towards both the target group (TCNs) & the EU.
2. Ensure maximum transparency in the management & implementation of the program and increase awareness & confidence in the opportunities provided by the EU.
3. Inform the general public about the actions & results of the program.
4. Immediate and timely information of potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities provided by the program and procedures for accessing it. The aim is to increase competition in terms of the number of potential beneficiaries and of proposals for new projects submitted.
5. Immediate and timely information & support of beneficiaries during the projects' implementation in terms of communication and promotion of the results & the projects' impact, ensuring compliance with regulatory framework obligations.

It is noted that a public opinion survey is taking place at the moment. The results will serve as the base on which the communication goals for the PP, as well as the tools to be used will be finalized.

### Target audiences

1. The **general public** (people of all ages & education level) as the main target group, and **media outlets** (media & opinion makers), in order to achieve the first 3 communication objectives.
2. The **potential beneficiaries**, both individuals / small and medium-sized enterprises & public / local authorities, in order to achieve the 4th communication objective.
3. The **final beneficiaries**, in order to achieve the 5th communication objective.
4. The **academia** (public & private institutions). On one hand educational institutions are a potential final beneficiary. On the other hand informing the youth will help in the long term to achieve the first 3 communication objectives.

### Communication channels

Based mainly on the results of the Eurobarometer 2020 the following channels, given in order of priority, will be used:

1. The **Internet**, the most easily accessible communication channel throughout the day and one with infinite possibilities and lower costs. In particular, the program's website, the MAs social media (Fb, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr) & various informative websites will be used.

It is noted that a website Portal providing access to all programmes of CY will be created under the supervision of the communication coordinator. The Portal will include information on the programs as well as a link to the programs' websites.

The Internet will enable the approach of younger people. This will have both short-term and long-term results in terms of achieving the first three communication objectives.

1. **Television**, the main source of information of Cypriots of all ages (production of TV spots, mainly in the context of the calls for proposals).
2. The **press**, a communication channel used by people of all educational levels and by older people. Among others, at least three interviews of the Head of the MA (at the beginning, middle & end of the PP), as well as reportages published on websites & press releases on the start or at completion

of important projects.

3. The **radio**, a widely used source of information in CY (production of radio spots).
4. Organization of **events** (some concerning all the three programs, AMIF, ISF, BMVI) where the general public will be able to participate (e.g., seminars for potential beneficiaries, presentations at higher education institutions, events for the presentation of the managing authority's work, some in collaboration with other funds & managing authorities).
5. Publication of a **newsletter** per year, which will include information on the implementation of the programs (AMIF, ISF, BMVI), as well as presentation of important projects.

### **Planned budget**

0.1% of the program's budget.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

A **public opinion survey** is being conducted at the moment. Its results will serve as a reference point for the next surveys, conducted in the middle and at the end of the PP, in order to determine whether the communication strategy will have achieved the expected results.

In addition, the following **indicators** will be adopted (indicative reference):

#### Outputs:

- Website traffic: 20% increase
- Number of posts & followers / impressions / views on social media: 4 posts per week on social media, 1200-1700 followers/ impressions/ views
- Number & frequency of TV spots: 2-3 TV spots during PP
- Number of interviews, reportage, press releases: 4 interviews, 7 reportages, 3 press releases during the PP
- Number & frequency of radio spots: 7 radio spots during PP
- Number of newsletters published: 1 newsletter per year

#### Results:

- Website's conversion rate (number of downloads, registrations, bouncing rate, login time)
- Engagement in social media (shares, likes, clickthroughs, comments, hashtag reports).

#### Impact (Based on the results of the public opinion surveys):

- Program recognition & EU contribution
- Positive view of the program & the EU contribution



8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

### A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation within the specific objective to which the SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator triggering reimbursement (2)		Unit of measurement for the indicator triggering reimbursement	Type of SCO (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
		Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

B. Details by type of operation

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

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2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of operation.

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

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4. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.

5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

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## Appendix 2: Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

### A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Indicators		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary(ies)
		Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

(1) Refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations.

(2) Refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

## B. Details by type of operation

## DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Programme snapshot 2021CY65ISPR001 1.2	Snapshot of data before send	1 Dec 2022		Ares(2022)8320253	Programme_snapshot_2021CY65ISPR001_1.2_el.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021CY65ISPR001_1.2_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021CY65ISPR001_1.2_el_en.pdf	1 Dec 2022	Kyprianou, Constantinos