



## STATISTICS

### Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	585	2016	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
	731	2015		0	2016
	758	2014			
Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	6,040	2018	Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	1	2019
	4,090	2017			
	3,450	2016			
	4,215	2015			
	4,980	2014			
	7,015	2013			
Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	7,840	2012	Number of transit facilities	2	2017
	128	2018			
	256	2015			
Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)	730	2018	Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	46	2018
	760	2017		41	2017
	1,035	2016		66	2016
	1,840	2015		84.8	2014
	2,985	2014			
	3,915	2013			
	4,370	2012			
4,605	2011				
Criminal prison population	643	2018	Percentage of foreign prisoners	41.1	2018
	654	2015		38.2	2015
	930	2012		52.9	2012
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	74	2018			
	77	2015			
	108	2012			

### Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	1,200,000	2020	International migrants	191,922	2019
	1,165,000	2015		189,000	2017
	1,100,000	2012		192,200	2015
				207,300	2013

International migrants as a percentage of the population	16	2017	Refugees	12,311	2019
	16.8	2015		11,014	2018
	18.2	2013		9,800	2017
				8,484	2016
			7,067	2015	
			3,883	2014	
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	7.21	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	14,072	2019
	4.4	2014		13,650	2019
	3.29	2012		1,744	2016
				1,643	2014
			2,892	2012	
Refugee recognition rate	4.1	2014			

DOMESTIC LAW				
LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
	Common law		2017	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus. Articles 146 and 155.4.	1960	2016
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Alien and Immigration law		1972	2019
	Refugee Law 2000 (6(I)/2000)		2000	2019
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention to establish/verify identity and nationality		2019	
	Detention during the asylum process		2019	
	Detention to prevent absconding		2019	
	Detention to effect removal		2019	
Detention for unauthorised entry or stay		2019		

GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION					
Non-immigration-status-related grounds providing for administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Name			Observation Date	
	Detention on public order, threats or security grounds			2019	
	Detention on health-related grounds			2019	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES					
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration		Observation Date	
	Yes	Yes		2014	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES					
Grounds for criminal immigration-related detention/incarceration and maximum potential duration of incarceration	Grounds for Incarceration	Maximum Number of Days of Incarceration		Observation Date	
	Unauthorized entry	1825		2014	
	Unauthorised stay	1825		2014	
LENGTH OF DETENTION					
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date		
	540		2019		
LENGTH OF DETENTION					
Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days		Observation Date		
	No Limit		2019		
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS					
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date	
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2017	
	Compensation for unlawful detention	Yes		2017	
	Right to legal counsel	Yes		2017	
	Right to legal counsel		No	2013	

**NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)**

<b>Types of non-custodial measures</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>In Law</b>	<b>In Practice</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes	Yes	2020
	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes		2017
	Designated regional residence	Yes		2017
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes		2017
	Release on bail	Yes		2017
	Release on bail	No	No	2014
	Supervised release and/or reporting	No	No	2014
	Electronic monitoring	No	No	2014
	Registration (deposit of documents)	No	No	2014
	Designated non-secure housing	No	No	2014

**VULNERABLE PERSONS**

<b>Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>In Law</b>	<b>In Practice</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
	Accompanied minors	Provided	No	2020
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	No	2020
	Asylum seekers	Provided	Yes	2018

## COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
	<p>Since the onset of the pandemic, Cyprus has engaged in multiple offshore pushbacks, preventing boats carrying hundreds of refugees from disembarking on the island. These incidents appear to have increased in frequency since August, as growing numbers of boats have attempted the journey from Lebanon. Although it is not known how many boats have departed Lebanon, the UN reports that it tracked 30 between July and October (in 2019, the total number for the year was 17). While Syrians account for a large number of those attempting the crossing, there are increasing numbers of Lebanese. According to Cypriot authorities, between 6-8 September some 230 people were returned to Lebanon. In several cases, the government has appeared to invoke the pandemic to justify its actions. On 7 September, Cypriot news outlet Alpha quoted Interior Minister Nicos Nouris as saying: "Unfortunately, due to the very large number of economic migrants which has flooded the Republic, we cannot and we don't have any room, especially at a time like this with problems caused by the pandemic." According to UNHCR, which has received "credible reports" of these pushbacks, "Boats have either been forced to return to the high seas or have been left at sea for a long time." Witnesses and victims have also alleged that police have beat persons resisting return. In a late August incident, Cypriot ships pushed back a boat from Lebanon carrying 21 refugees (including five minors) from Lebanon and Syria, before it disembarked in a nearby UN-controlled area of the coast (within the UN-controlled buffer zone, north of Paralimni). According to the news outlet Kathimerini Cyprus, the UN subsequently transferred the refugees to the Cypriot Republic's asylum service, who placed the individuals in Pournara Emergency Reception Centre (which as of 28 September remained a closed facility). Several days later, another boat carrying 51 persons ran aground on rocks in the same area. According to one of the passengers, police steered their ship in circles to create waves that would swamp or capsize the boat, which ultimately caused the crash. (Similar manoeuvres are reported to have been used by Greek and Turkish boats in the Aegean, as recently documented by Bellingcat.) The pushback of boats carrying migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers--seemingly without providing passengers the opportunity to apply for asylum--has been widely criticised. Bill Frelick, refugee and migrant rights director at Human Rights Watch, said: "Cyprus should consider their claims for protection fully and fairly and treat them safely and with dignity instead of disregarding the obligations to rescue boats in distress and not to engage in collective expulsions." On 9 September, the European Court of Human Rights submitted questions to Cyprus regarding the pushback reports, seeking further information such as whether vessels had requested entry to ports, and whether they were offered alternative means of applying for asylum. In October, ministers from Cyprus and Lebanon reaffirmed a deal to intercept vessels attempting to reach Cyprus. "We are sending out a clear message that we won't tolerate anyone engaging in the trafficking of human beings and that we're defending the interests of our two states," said Nicos Nouris on 6 October.</p>	2020
	<p>Cyprus has experienced increasing tumult in its reception system even as the country has continued to deport people during the pandemic. Approximately 200 Georgian citizens were deported from Cyprus during the month of May after their asylum applications were rejected. The Interior Minister also announced the "voluntary return" of 150 Cameroonians. On 6 May, following a hunger strike, a protest took place at the Pournara emergency reception camp. Three people were arrested as they were protesting over the overcrowding at the camp, and overall living conditions. The three men were arrested on assault charges, and it is unclear where they were taken and if they were deported. The Interior Ministry later accused the protester of being "anarchists, trying to steer off course the government's response to a migration crisis." At that time, around 600 people were living in the camp. Migrants also demanded to be allowed to exit the camp, which has been prohibited since the COVID-19 outbreak. The Cyprus Ombudswoman, who visited the camp in April, stated that "asylum seekers should not under any circumstances be barred from exiting the campground." On 19 May, the Health Ministry declared the camp as a "local infected area under public health laws" due to 30 confirmed cases of scabies infection. Despite the ease of the country's restrictions, since 4 May, the lockdown continues at Pournara. The camp was originally designed to host asylum seekers for a maximum of 72 hours. Although the movement restrictions were lifted on 21 May, asylum seekers still cannot exit the camp freely due to the scabies infection. On 27 May, there were around 700 people at Pournara. A protest was organized that day, and took the form of a sit-in. Although police were present, they reportedly did not intervene.</p>	2020
Latest Update	<p>According to information sent to the GDP by the Cyprus Refugee Council (CRC), Cyprus has not ordered a moratorium on new immigration detention orders. Instead, the government's newly initiated Action Plan - developed before the start of the pandemic in order to address the large number of asylum applications, but presented as a response to the virus - shows the state's intention to increase the use of detention (as well as lower reception standards and swiftly conduct removals upon the rejection of asylum claims). In March, the state also stopped accepting new asylum applications which has resulted in persons who were attempting to apply remaining undocumented. This practice is expected to be in effect until 21 May 2020. Noting the government's increasingly anti-migrant stance, the CRC wrote, "for the first time in mid-March 2020, we had a pushback of a boat carrying migrants from Syria. The authorities gave food supplies and fuel to the passengers and told them that they cannot be allowed to disembark in the country, asking them to go back." With the exception of one couple over the age of 60 who had underlying health conditions, there have been no releases of asylum seekers and third country nationals from immigration detention - despite the suspension of removal procedures. Instead, it appears that the use of detention has intensified. Having converted the first Reception Centre into a closed detention centre overnight, authorities moved asylum seekers residing in hostels with government provisions, as well as some undocumented migrants in the process of applying for asylum who were living in abandoned buildings, into the closed facility. Worryingly, these transfers were taking place at cases peaked in the country. Persons are currently being held here indefinitely and without detention orders, and most had no warning of their transfer - they were not even permitted to collect their belongings. The conditions in this facility are substandard: sanitary facilities are poor and the majority of detainees are living in tents. The country's main immigration detention centre - Menoyia Detention Centre - has stopped receiving new detainees (on average, the number of people detained remains between 60 and 70), with the exception of a small number (two persons at a given time) who have been transferred from the Central Prison. Non-nationals who are apprehended are instead being held in holding cells in police stations across the country; in April, it was estimated that 35 persons had been detained in such a way. Detainees in Menoyia who display symptoms such as a fever, cough, or runny nose are being tested for Covid-19. Such individuals are also confined separately in a wing of the facility that was not previously operating. To-date, there have been no confirmed cases in the centre. Additional measures have also been introduced within the facility including: the suspension of visits; new arrivals (although this is a small number) are quarantined in a separate area before being placed with the rest of the detainees; and the provision of disinfectants/hand sanitiser for detainees to use. The CRC is running an EPIM-funded ATD project (now in its third year), which is based on engagement-based ATDs, namely case management. However, the organisation does not have the capacity to provide accommodation. "Following the pandemic we have submitted recommendations for the release of persons with vulnerabilities; who have vulnerable family members living in the community; who have accommodation available, and provided suggestions on how these persons will engage with the authorities and remain in compliance with procedures, through our pilot. There was no official response provided by the state."</p>	2020
	<p>The Ministry of the Interior issued a statement in early April responding to NGO criticism of the living conditions in two reception centres where asylum seekers and refugees were moved to: Pournara and Kofinou. The statement by the Ministry mentions that they are "doing everything humanly possible to provide housing, food and medical care to all these people", even for "illegal refugees". KISA, Movement for Equality, Support, Anti-Racism issued a response to the Ministry's statement arguing that the Ministry of the Interior has failed to respond to the accusations of violations of Refugee law and European legislation and has also ignored calls from the Council of Europe to release migrants and asylum seekers in detention centres to the "maximum extent possible". KISA also mentioned that asylum seekers are detained in a tent or similar rough structures and that as regards healthcare, they are limited to general hospitals in the area as they are unable to register with a personal doctor. KISA also reiterated their position that the policies and actions of the Minister of the Interior and the government, "both in terms of mass detention and arbitrary suspension of the asylum procedures during the pandemic as well as in relation to the unequal access to the right to healthcare, constitute blatant violations of the Refugee law, European legislation and international human rights law but they are also extremely dangerous for the health of asylum seekers and public health in general". The organisation stated that it has brought legal proceedings before the ECHR as well as a report against the Ministry's measures and calls on other civil society organisations and other relevant authorities to intervene to ensure the government's compliance with legality and the rule of law. A video reportedly filmed by an asylum seeker in the Pournara camp and published on 11 April by KISA appears to show the squalid living conditions in the camp. According to the video, 27 asylum seekers were brought to the camp and as of 11 April 2020, there were 23 remaining. Only one sink in the bathroom has running water, the showers do not work and residents have therefore been unable to shower since their arrival at the camp 10 days earlier. Many tents have been flooded and floors are muddy. As a consequence, people in the camp are sharing tents with beds very close together. The camp is surrounded with fencing and barbed wire has been placed behind the fence to prevent anyone from leaving. The video does not appear to show any specific measures that may have been taken to alleviate the risk of contagion of Covid-19.</p>	2020
	<p>The President of the Republic of Cyprus, Nicos Anastasiades, announced on 23 March 2020 a series of emergency measures, including a "ban on unnecessary movement." However no specific measures were announced at that time concerning the situation of migrants and asylum seekers, who make up an increasingly large proportion of the island nation's population (with a small population of less than a million inhabitants, the country had as of 2019 the highest number of asylum applications per capita in the region). The Emergency Reception Centre in Kokkinotrimithia has been converted into a First Registration Centre with an increased capacity, which is now operating as a de facto detention centre, according to NGOs in Cyprus. The Centre is intended to reach a capacity of 800 persons although it currently has a capacity of 350-400. The Cyprus Refugee Council and Caritas Cyprus say that during the past month, "with no legal basis and without adequate renovation, the Centre has been turned into a de facto detention centre made up of tents where people are living in appalling conditions and not allowed to leave." As of this update, it is unclear if Cyprus has taken any measures in its main dedicated immigration detention centre, the Menoyia Detention Centre. Referring to the examples of Spain, Portugal, and the UK, where detainees have been released, the Cyprus Refugee Council and Caritas Cyprus said that their country had failed to take similar measures: "Unfortunately, it would seem that Cyprus has opted to renege on its obligations to those who have sought refuge from persecution or poverty on its soil." Previously, Cyprus made widespread use of prisons and police stations for the purposes of immigration detention, and reports indicate that people can still be held in these facilities for short periods of time before being transferred to the main detention centre. On 27 March 2020, it was announced that 50 prisoners would be released from the Nicosia prison as concerns grew over overcrowding amid the Covid-19 outbreak. The prison is currently holding 820 prisoners for 540 spaces. Only non-violent prisoners would be released. Subsequently, on 31 March 2020, the Cypriot cabinet approved a series of measures to cut down on overcrowding at the Nicosia central prison. Measures include early release, moving certain inmates to open the open prison and electronic home monitoring. Authorities said they would be releasing 114 prisoners.</p>	2020

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
<b>International treaties</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Ratification Year</b>
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2017
	OPCRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2011
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2011
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2009
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2003
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2003
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1991
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1991
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1985
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1976
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1969
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1969
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1968
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1967
CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1963	
<b>Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified</b>	15/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
<b>Individual complaints procedure</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Acceptance Year</b>
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2011
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2002
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1993
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1993
ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1992	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
<b>Ratio of complaints procedures accepted</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
	5/7	
	5/7	

**Relevant international treaties and date of ratification**

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies</b></p>	<p>Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	<p>16. The Committee recommends that the State party continue its efforts to: (a) Expand the reception capacity of the existing reception centre in Kofinou and consider creating additional capacity elsewhere, and ensure that the emergency facility is used only for its initial purpose; (b) Improve the services provided to asylum seekers at the reception centre, including health-care services, social and psychological counselling and language and vocational training, and make transportation to asylum seekers' workplaces available; [...] (f) Review its asylum detention policy with a view to limiting the detention of asylum seekers only to situations in which it is absolutely necessary and shortening the time that rejected asylum seekers spend in detention to an indispensable minimum, and apply, as a rule, measures and alternatives to detention.</p>	<p>2016</p>
	<p>Committee against Torture</p>	<p>§14 [...] amend the Refugee Law and the Law on Provision of Legal Aid in order to guarantee access to independent, qualified and free-of-charge legal assistance for asylum seekers during the entire asylum procedure, at first instance level and during the judicial review, as well as for undocumented immigrants, including unaccompanied minors, in addition to the appointment of a guardian, in order to challenge the lawfulness and duration of their deportation and detention orders.</p> <p>§16 [...] ensure that persons in need of international protection, including those fleeing indiscriminate violence, are not detained or, if at all, only as a measure of last resort, after alternatives to detention have been duly examined and exhausted and for as short a period as possible. The State party should also refrain from applying the Aliens and Immigration Law to asylum seekers.</p> <p>§17 [...] (a) Repeal the legal provisions that criminalize irregular entry and/or stay, and list in the legislation alternative measures to administrative detention, such as reporting requirements or sureties; (b) Establish and apply guidelines to examine the necessity and proportionality of the detention and prohibit detention when there are no prospects for the immigrant of being removed within a reasonable time; (c) Apply detention only as a last resort, after alternative measures to administrative detention have been duly examined and exhausted, when necessary and proportionate and for as short a period as possible, which should never exceed the absolute time limit for the administrative detention of undocumented immigrants, including in cases of repeated detention; (d) Ensure that the release letter provides for a temporary residence permit for immigrants pending the regularization of their status, so that they do not enter the detention cycle; (e) Ensure prompt and regular review by a court of the detention of undocumented migrants.</p> <p>§18[...] The Committee urges the State party to ensure that the legal regime at Menoyia detention centre is suitable for its purpose and that it differs from the regime of penal detention. The complaints committee should vigilantly pursue each complaint and immediately transmit allegations of ill-treatment to the Office of the Attorney-General for further investigation. Solitary confinement should remain a measure of last resort, imposed for as short a time as possible, under strict supervision and judicial review.</p> <p>§19 [...] The State party should ensure that unaccompanied children and families with children are not detained except as a measure of last resort and, in the latter case, after alternatives to detention have been duly examined and exhausted and in the best interest of the child, and for as short a period as possible. The right of children not to be forcibly separated from their parents should be respected, no matter what the age of the child. The State party in such instances should refrain from detaining unaccompanied children and families with children if there are no suitable places to host them.</p>	<p>2014</p>



**Regional treaties, regulations, and directives**

<b>Regional legal instruments</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)</b>
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	1989
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	2007
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2015
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1962
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	2000
	ECHRP12, Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights	2002
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1962
	Return Directive	2011

**Regional treaties, regulations, and directives**

<b>Regional judicial decisions on individual complaints</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Decision Details</b>	<b>Observation Date</b>
	European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)	M.A vs Cyprus, application No. 14872/10	2013

**Regional treaties, regulations, and directives**

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
<p><b>Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms</b></p>	<p>European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)</p>	<p>§ 55: The CPT recommends that the Cypriot authorities take further steps to put in place a less restrictive environment at the Menoyia Detention Centre § 56: The CPT recommends that the senior management reiterate to all custodial staff that any form of ill-treatment of detainees – whether physical or verbal, including racist behaviour – is unacceptable and will be punished accordingly. Further, the Committee would like to be informed of the outcome of the investigation into the above allegation of verbal abuse. § 57: The CPT recommends that medical examinations on departure and on return from Menoyia premises be systematically undertaken, which can contribute to evidence for later complaints and act as a deterrent. Equally, the health-care service and management should ensure that allegations, or suspicions, of ill-treatment are systematically forwarded on to the competent authorities. The CPT (...) recommends that the Cypriot NPM should be afforded sufficient resources in order to be able to carry out its mandate fully. § 60: The CPT recommends that Cypriot authorities further develop the range of, and greater access to, purposeful activities for persons held at the Menoyia Detention Centre. It also recommends that detained persons be restricted in their freedom of movement as little as possible and that the detained irregular migrants at Menoyia have free access to outdoor exercise throughout the day. § 61: The CPT reiterates its recommendation that staff be encouraged to interact more with the detained irregular migrants and to take a proactive role towards resolving potential problems. To this end, officers should be more regularly present inside the accommodation areas and consideration should be taken to removing the blacked-out glass on the doors. § 66: the CPT recommends that all instances of self-harm be recorded in a dedicated register. § 68: The CPT recommends that if any form of separation, for more than a few hours, is imposed, the person concerned should be provided with a copy of the relevant decision and information on the possibilities to appeal the measure to an outside authority, separation should be time-limited and a separate register should be established with time of arrival and exit. The decision to separate should also systematically trigger a visit by a medical professional to the separated person, to assess if the person concerned has urgent medical needs and to take action, if necessary. Further, it recommends that the frequency, duration and use of the waiting room, as well as other measures such as the use of means of restraints, use of force or other extraordinary incidents, should be systematically recorded in a central register. The CPT also recommends that the disciplinary procedures should be explained clearly in the House Rules. § 69: The CPT recommends that the Cypriot authorities adopt the proposed new House Rules (that should be available in the most commonly spoken languages) as swiftly as possible and ensure that staff and detained persons (immediately upon admission) are made fully aware of their rights and their obligations. § 70: The CPT recommends that the management of Menoyia introduce a central register on complaints to ensure that management retains an accurate oversight of the key issues. It also recommends that detainees due to be escorted for deportation, or returned from failed deportations to the establishment are made fully aware of the complaints' processes in place. § 72: it recommends that the Cypriot authorities ensure that any foreign national who is deprived of their liberty at Larnaca and Paphos Airport holding facilities in excess of 24 hours should be transferred to another suitable holding facility.</p>	<p>2017</p>	

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions			
Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Italy	2003	2017
	Italy	2006	2017
	Sweden	2006	2017
	Russian Federation	2011	2017
	Lebanon	2003	2017

  

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	Yes	2010	2017
	Yes	2014	2017

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS				
Governing structures				
Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system			Observation Date
	Centralized system			2019
Governing structures				
Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority			Observation Date
	Centralized immigration authority			2018
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
		Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2017
	Police	Police	Justice	2011
		Police	Justice	2011
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name	Entity Type		Observation Date
	Police	Governmental		2015
	Police	Governmental		2011
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Formally designated detention estate?	Formally designated immigration detention estate?	Types of officially designated detention centres		Observation Date
	Yes	Dedicated immigration detention facilities		2019

## Institutions responsible for immigration detention

Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
	Yes			Yes	Yes				Yes						
															2015
															2015
															2015

## Detention monitoring institutions

Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution	Institution Type	Observation Date
	Commissioner for Administration and Human Rights	National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)	2016
	Commissioner for Administration and Human Rights	OPCAT National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)	2016
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2013

## Detention monitoring institutions

Is the national human rights institution (NHRI) recognized as independent?	Is the NHRI recognized as independent by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?	Observation Date
	No	2016

## Detention monitoring institutions

Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Observation Date
	Yes	2016

## Detention monitoring institutions

Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits?	Does NPM carry out visits in practice?	Observation Date
	Yes	2015

## Detention monitoring institutions

Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Observation Date
	Yes	2015

## Detention monitoring institutions

Do NGOs carry out visits?	Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018

## Detention monitoring institutions

Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?	Do NGOs publish reports on immigration detention?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018

## Detention monitoring institutions

Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Observation Date
	Yes	2017

Detention monitoring institutions		
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?	Observation Date
	Yes	2017
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations		
Does the country receive external sources of funding?	Benefitted from non-state funding sources?	Observation Date
	Yes	2017
	Yes	2016
	Yes	2015
	Yes	2014
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations		
Description of foreign assistance	Description of non-state assistance	Observation Date
	During the period 2014-2017, Cyprus used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2017
	During the period 2014-2017, Cyprus used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2016
	During the period 2014-2017, Cyprus used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2015
	During the period 2014-2017, Cyprus used funds provided through the EU's Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) for various detention-related activities, including one or more of the following: increased staff at detention facilities; renovation of detention facilities; operational costs of running detention facilities; interpretation and healthcare services; legal assistance for detainees; leisure, cultural and educational activities at detention facilities. Proposed future regulations for this fund include encouraging recipients to consider possible joint use of reception and detention facilities by more than one Member State (see "The Way Forward, p.39).	2014

More information about immigration detention in Cyprus is available at the website of the Global Detention Project ([www.globaldetentionproject.org](http://www.globaldetentionproject.org))