CY – Country information

Indicators on political participation

of persons with disabilities

2014

DISCLAIMER: The background country information reports contain background material for the comparative report on *The right to political participation for persons with disabilities: human rights indicators* by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). The bulk of the information in the background country information reports comes from ad hoc information reports prepared under contract by the FRA’s research network FRANET. The views expressed in the background country information reports do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. These reports are made publicly available for information purposes only and do not constitute legal advice or legal opinion.

FRANET contractor: First elements Euroconsultants.

1. **STRUCTURE INDICATORS**

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| **Structure indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 29? Please give details of any reservation. | 27 Jun 2011[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 12? Please give details of any reservation. | 27 Jun 2011[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| Has [country] ratified the CRPD without a reservation to Article 9? Please give details of any reservation. | 27 Jun 2011[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| Please indicate the legislation which applies to European Parliament and municipal elections in your country. Please highlight possible amendments in view of the 2014 European Parliament elections.Does the same law apply for national, federal, local and regional elections, and referendums? | -European Parliament: “Election of the members of the European parliament Law” 98(1)2004[[4]](#footnote-4) -Municipal elections: “The Municipal and Community Elections (Nationals of Other Member States) Law 98(I)/2004[[5]](#footnote-5). This law implemented Council Directive 94/80/EC of 19 December 1994 and Council Directive 96/30/EC of 13 May 1996 in the Cypriot legal order. It is laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.-Other national elections: the Law on Election of Members to the House of Representatives is in place since 1979[[6]](#footnote-6) and the Election (President and Vice-President of the Republic) Laws of 1959.[[7]](#footnote-7)-Referendums: “Referendums Law” of 1989 which was not amended so far.[[8]](#footnote-8)  |
| Is there a requirement under law to register to vote? If so, please specify the relevant legislation. | -For non-Cypriot EU citizens: The Municipal and Community Elections (National of Other Member States) **Law 98(I)/2004 was amended during 2010 with Laws 38(I)/2010 and 46(I)/2010,**[[9]](#footnote-9) **which further clarified certain secondary provisions of this Law and introduced the possibility of registering by the submission of a registration certificate of citizens of the Union, or an identity card, instead of a passport (Article 2).** **-For the Cypriot citizens: the Law Registration of Voters and Electoral List of 1980, last amended in 2003, sets the procedure for the registration of persons in order to have the right to vote. According to article 6, this procedure applies for Cypriot citizens as well, and makes it obligatory for persons from 18 years old on to register on the electoral list. The non-registration is considered a criminal offence (Article 8).**  |
| Is there any limitation foreseen by law which could affect the right of persons with disabilities to vote in European Parliament and municipal elections? Please give details of any restrictions on the right to vote of persons with disabilities, including any link between a particular type of impairment (e.g. psychosocial/intellectual disability) or substituted decision making (e.g. loss of legal capacity, placement under guardianship)and the right to vote in elections.Does the same law regarding voting rights apply for national, local/regional elections and referendums? | According to t**he Law Registration of Voters and Electoral List of 1980, last amended in 2003,** citizens may lose their rights only when they are found guilty with regard to voting related issues. There are no other offences or circumstances to permit the loss of legal capacity and the right to vote.[[10]](#footnote-10)  |
| Do all persons with disabilities have the right, under law, to stand for and be elected to public office, in municipal elections, on an equal basis with others? And in elections to the European Parliament?Does the same election law apply for other elections (e.g. national, local and regional) and referendums? | Citizens can stand for and be elected to public office if they are over 35 years old, are eligible to vote, have not been convicted of “an offence involving dishonesty”, have not been disqualified by a court for any electoral offence or are not suffering from a mental disability.[[11]](#footnote-11) |
| Is there legislation in place regulating how people living in long-term institutions may vote? | Only in Central Prisons a polling station is set up enabling inmates to vote. In no other institutions the persons are able to vote, and no other procedures exist such as mobile polling stations, voting by post etc.[[12]](#footnote-12)The election law does not provide for the establishment of polling stations in hospitals, retirement homes or for mobile voting, which limits the right of elderly, bedridden and disabled voters.[[13]](#footnote-13) |
| Is there a duty under law to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in voting procedures? For example, is there a duty to provide assistance at the polling station (e.g. braille or large print ballot papers, independent support person to assist with voting chosen by the person with a disability) or to allow for alternative means of voting (e.g. postal ballots, voting in advance, home-based voting, voting at institutions, mobile voting)? | The election law does not provide for the establishment of polling stations in hospitals, retirement homes or for mobile voting.[[14]](#footnote-14) District Returning Officers were asked to ensure that the polling stations where disabled voters had to vote were accessible or equipped with special ramps. Additionally, disabled voters may ask the presiding officer to assist him/her in the exercise of his right to vote, according his will. Such a request should be made in the presence of at least one other person[[15]](#footnote-15). |
| Is there a duty under law for public and private providers of internet and web-based information to ensure that public information is subject to accessibility requirements (e.g. equivalent to [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/) AA standard[[16]](#footnote-16)) | The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Related Issues (Ratification) Law of 2011 encourages private providers to ensure that public information is accessible. Specifically, Article 21 (c) urges private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities and (d) encourages the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities.[[17]](#footnote-17) No other sources could be identified specifying accessibility requirements towards public or private internet providers. The Regulation of Electronic Communications and Postal Services Law of 2004 (112(I)/2004) was also reviewed, but no provisions related to accessibility of information for persons with disabilities were identified.  |
| Is there a duty under law for public and private providers of media (including newspapers, TV, radio and internet) to ensure that their information and communications are subject to accessibility requirements? | -Article 8 of Persons with Disabilities Law of 2000 sets out obligations in the field of telecommunication and information. Specifically, article 8 (3) provides that: “*TV channels should make the necessary arrangements so that, for specific hours, the news bulletin is comprehensible by the deaf*”.[[18]](#footnote-18)-The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Law and Radio and Television Laws of 1998 to 2011 (L.7 (I) / 1998) includes applicable provisions for all audiovisual media services and encourages the media service providers under their jurisdiction to ensure that their services are gradually made accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability (Article 30B(1)). Moreover, Article 30B (2) specifies that “*Each television service is obliged to broadcast between 18:00h and 22:00h special news bulletin addressed to deaf persons, with duration at least five minutes. The broadcasting of the above mentioned special news bulletin should take at least half the space of the TV screen*”. There are no other specifications in relation to the steps to be taken or the methods to used.Article 30B(3) mentions that the audiovisual media services, following consultations with the Authority, should submit an one-year timeline which indicates specific ways to achieve gradual increase of the percentage of their shows – at least up to 5% more than the news bulletins – which will be accessible to persons with visual or hearing disability.[[19]](#footnote-19)  |
| Does the law foresee training for election authorities and election officials on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, accessibility and reasonable accommodation? | According to the Central Election Service, there is no material related to reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities or which provides guidance on how to support persons with disabilities to vote. The Central Election Service prior to any elections distributes announcements to the election officials regarding the measures to be taken to ensure the accessibility of specific polling stations where persons with disability will vote.[[20]](#footnote-20)  |
| Does the national strategy/action plan on disability cover the right to political participation of persons with disabilities? | In *Cyprus* the *National Disability Strategy (2013-2015)*[[21]](#footnote-21) does not include any specific stipulations regarding the right to civil and political participation of persons with disabilities. The strategy contains a broad commitment to ‘[r]econsider all laws pertaining to the rights of persons with disabilities and identify necessary improvements for the further implementation of the obligations of the state to implement the UN Convention’.[[22]](#footnote-22) No further details are provided regarding the specific laws to be reviewed. |
| Are all persons with disabilities, including those who have been deprived of their legal capacity, able to access redress and complaint mechanisms in cases where they have not been able to exercise the right to vote? | Any complaints about election arrangements before election day are made to the General Returning Officer and if not resolved could result in appeals to the Supreme Court, which acts as an Electoral Court. Complaints on voter registration can be made by any registered voter to the District Returning Officer.[[23]](#footnote-23) Moreover, complaints may also be submitted to the Equality Authority under the Ombudsman’s Office, to the Central Election Service, or any organization protecting the rights of the persons with disabilities. Even though persons with disabilities are not deprived of their legal capacity, theoretically all persons with disabilities have access to redress mechanisms and complaint mechanisms. In practice, there are no data indicating that such mechanisms are actually used. Moreover, according to the Central Election Service there is no legal basis for depriving legal capacity of persons anymore, so no information was given regarding this question.[[24]](#footnote-24)  |

1. **PROCESS INDICATORS**

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| **Process indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that disabled people’s organisations (DPOs) are consulted and involved in the development of laws and policies in electoral matters? Please give details of the mechanisms through which DPOs are involved. | The Consultation process between the Government and other Services for issues concerning Persons with Disabilities Law of 2006 (L.143 (I) / 2006)[[25]](#footnote-25), defines the Cyprus Confederation of Organizations of the Disabled as the social partner of the state and provides that each Public Service/Department consults with the Confederation on decisions that directly or indirectly affect persons with disabilities. The confederation has nine disabled people’s organizations (DPOs) as members , such as the Pancyprian Blind People Organization, Pancyprian Organization for the Rehabilitation of Disabled People, Cyprus Paraplegic Association etc.[[26]](#footnote-26) Furthermore, aiming at the implementation of Article 33 of the Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which was ratified in the national law in 2011, three mechanisms responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the Convention were set up after the Council of Ministers decision on 9/5/12[[27]](#footnote-27): 1. The Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities was designated as the focal point within the government for matters relating to the implementation of the Convention.
2. The Pancyprian Council for Persons with Disabilities is the coordination mechanism within the government to facilitate related actions in different sectors and at different levels for the implementation of the Convention.
3. The Ombudsman and Commissioner for the Protection of Human Rights - Equality Authority has been nominated as the independent mechanism for the promotion, protection and monitoring of the implementation of the Convention.[[28]](#footnote-28)

Τhe Persons with Disabilities Law provides that members of the Pancyprian Council for Persons with Disabilities (coordination mechanism within the government to facilitate related actions in different sectors for the implementation of the Convention) shall be , inter alia, composed of four representatives of disabled people’s organisations[[29]](#footnote-29),[[30]](#footnote-30).  |
| Is information about how and where to complain in the case of problems with exercising the right to political participation accessible to all persons with disabilities?[[31]](#footnote-31) | The website of the Central Election Service does not have any information accessible to disabled or guidelines for submitting a complaint. On the other hand the Equality Authority’s website has some audio-visual information about discrimination issues (not about submitting a complaint), and it states that this website is compatible with the [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/) AA standard. [[32]](#footnote-32) No information is available at polling stations regarding the submission of a complaint and where to address them.[[33]](#footnote-33) |
| Have national judicial redress mechanisms considered any cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities?Please give details of relevant case law and any available data on the number of such cases. | No judicial decisions were found.[[34]](#footnote-34) |
| Have national non-judicial redress mechanisms (e.g. National Human Rights Institutions, Equality Bodies, Ombuds institutions) considered any cases related to the right to political participation of persons with disabilities?Please give details of relevant case law and any available data on the number of such cases. | No decisions were found.[[35]](#footnote-35) |

1. **OUTCOME INDICATORS**

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| **Outcome indicators** | **Source and supporting information** |
| How many members of the current national parliament identify as having a disability? | No current members identify as having a disability.[[36]](#footnote-36) |
| What was the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities in the most recent municipal elections and in the 2009 European Parliament elections? How does this compare with the voter turnout rate among the general population?What was the voter turnout rate for persons with disabilities in the most recent national elections? How does this compare with the voter turnout rate among the general population? | The Central Election Service does not keep records of voters who are persons with disabilities. This applies for all types of elections.[[37]](#footnote-37)At the most recent national elections (presidential), 251 prisoners voted at the polling station placed in the Central Prisons. Regarding persons with disabilities, the only data available at the Central Election Service were the number of paraplegic persons who voted during the recent elections, which is 201. For this number of persons, special arrangements were made in order to ensure their accessibility at the polling stations. These polling stations are estimated to be of the same number as the persons since each person is registered in a different area. [[38]](#footnote-38) |
| How many members of current municipal governments identify as having a disability? | No data is available.[[39]](#footnote-39) |
| What proportion of polling stations is accessible for persons with disabilities?[[40]](#footnote-40) Please indicate whether polling stations are accessible for all persons with disabilities or for particular impairment groups e.g. persons with visual, hearing, physical impairments etc.) | There is no specific number of accessible polling stations. The centres are prepared prior to each election based on where the persons with disabilities will vote. There is no separate registration procedure for persons with disabilities. The persons who are already registered to vote and are also members of the Cyprus Paraplegics Association inform the Association about their intention to vote. The Central Elections Service obtains this information every time by requesting it from the Cyprus Paraplegics Association. According to this information, the location where each person is registered is identified by the Service which in turn places the access ramps at the specific polling stations to facilitate the access for paraplegic persons. For the most recent elections the estimated number of polling stations made accessible is 201.[[41]](#footnote-41) [[42]](#footnote-42)As confirmed by the Central Elections Service there are no other facilities addressed for other impairment groups. Regarding the persons with visual impairment, the ballots are not available in braille thus the persons are allowed to vote with the help of one family member or any other person acting as an escort. Such provisions cannot be found in the relevant legislation.[[43]](#footnote-43) Following the final report of the OSCE regarding the parliamentary elections of the 22nd of May 2011, polling stations visited were easily accessible to voters with disabilities.[[44]](#footnote-44) |
| Does the website to provide instructions for voting and information on candidates run by the ministry responsible for organising elections meet accessibility standards (e.g. equivalent to [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/) AA standard[[45]](#footnote-45))? | The website of the Central Election Service does not provide information accessible to disabled persons.[[46]](#footnote-46) |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has national language subtitles? | The only information broadcasted by public and private television accessible to persons with disabilities is the information entailed in the daily news bulletin with subtitles, audio description and sign language as defined by law.[[47]](#footnote-47) |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has audio description? | The only information broadcasted by public and private television accessible to persons with disabilities is the information entailed in the daily news bulletin with subtitles, audio description and sign language as defined by law. [[48]](#footnote-48) |
| What proportion of main public and/or private television broadcasts providing instructions for voting and information on candidates has sign language interpretation? | The only information broadcasted by public and private television accessible to persons with disabilities is the information entailed in the daily news bulletin with subtitles, audio description and sign language as defined by law. [[49]](#footnote-49)  |
| How many political parties, out of the total who participated in the most recent European Parliament and municipal elections, made their manifesto/campaign material accessible to persons with disabilities (e.g. large print, braille, easy-to-read, audio versions etc.)? | No political parties made their manifestations or campaign material in formats accessible to people with disabilities.[[50]](#footnote-50)  |
| What proportion of public authority national and municipal buildings is accessible to persons with disabilities? | No data available at the moment. A research regarding the accessibility of public authority buildings to persons with disabilities is being implemented by the Department for Social Inclusion of persons with disabilities. This research is implemented in the framework of the implementation of the CRPD and is still at the stage of the data collection. [[51]](#footnote-51) The criteria used to determine the accessibility of public authority buildings are defined in the Regulation 61H “Use of buildings by disabled persons” under the “Streets and Buildings Law” of 1999.[[52]](#footnote-52) |
| How many complaints related to infringements of the right to political participation of persons with disabilities were recorded in 2012? What proportion of these complaints was successful? | Neither the ombudsman’s Office nor the Central Elections Authority received any complaints of this nature, be it in 2012 or more recently.[[53]](#footnote-53)  |

1. UN (2013), Treaty Collection, available at: <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UN (2013), Treaty Collection, available at: <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. UN (2013), Treaty Collection, available at: <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-15&chapter=4&lang=en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Cyprus, Election of the members of the European parliament Law” 10(1)2004, (Ο περί της εκλογής των μελών του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου Νόμος), last amended 13(I)2009. Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004\_1\_10/index.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004_1_10/index.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Cyprus, The Municipal and Community Elections (National of Other Member States) Law 98(I)/2004 (Ο Περί Δημοτικών και Κοινοτικών Εκλογών (Υπήκοοι Άλλων Κρατών Μελών) Νόμος του 2004) last amended 38(I)2010 and 46(I)2010. Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004\_1\_98/full.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004_1_98/full.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Cyprus, Law on Election of Members to the House of Representatives (72/1979), (Ο Περί Εκλογής Μελών της Βουλής των Αντιπροσώπων Νόμος του 1979) last amended 87(I)/2011. Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1979\_1\_72/index.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1979_1_72/index.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Cyprus, The Election (President and Vice-President of the Republic) Laws (37/1959) (Ο περί Εκλογής (Πρόεδρος και Αντιπρόεδρος της Δημοκρατίας) Νόμοι του 1959), last amended 1(I)2013. Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1959\_1\_37/index.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1959_1_37/index.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Cyprus, “Referendums Law” (206/1989), (Ο περί Δημοψηφισμάτων Νόμος του 1989). Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1989\_1\_206/full.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1989_1_206/full.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Cyprus, The Municipal and Community Elections (National of Other Member States) Law of 2004 (98(I)/2004) (Ο Περί Δημοτικών και Κοινοτικών Εκλογών (Υπήκοοι Άλλων Κρατών Μελών) Νόμος), last amended with **38(I)/2010 and 46(I)/2010.** . Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004\_1\_98/full.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2004_1_98/full.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Cyprus, The **Registration of Voters and Electoral List Law of 1980 (40/1980) (Ο Περί Εγγραφής Εκλογέων και Εκλογικού Καταλόγου Νόμος του 1980), last amended 4(I)2003. Available at:** [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1980\_1\_40/index.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1980_1_40/index.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. OSCE/ODIHR election monitoring reports, 2013, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/98755>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Information obtained from the Central Election Service (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. OSCE/ODIHR election monitoring reports, Parliamentary elections, 17 Feb 2013, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/82242> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. See the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union article 21 and 39, numerous provisions of CRPD including article 29, ICCPR article 25(b), Copenhagen Document paragraph 7.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. OSCE/ODIHR election monitoring reports, P. 6, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/82242>. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. For Level AA conformance, the Web page satisfies all the Level A and Level AA Success Criteria, or a Level AA conforming alternate version is provided. For more information, please see: <http://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/conformance.html#uc-conformance-requirements-head>. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Cyprus, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Related Issues (Ratification) Law of 2011 (Σύμβαση των Δικαιωμάτων των Ατόμων με Αναπηρία - Κυρωτικός 8(ΙΙΙ) 2011) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Cyprus, Persons with disabilities Law of 2000 (127(Ι)/2000), (Ο Περί Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες Νόμος του 2000) last amended 102(I)2007, Article 8(3). Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2000\_1\_127/full.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2000_1_127/full.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Cyprus, The Radio and Television Laws (1998), N.7 (I) / 1998, last amended with 46(Ι)/2013, (Ο περί Ραδιοφωνικών και Τηλεοπτικών Σταθμών Νόμος). Article 30B. Available at: www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1998\_1\_7/index.html [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Information obtained from the Central Election Service (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Republic of Cyprus (2013**)** The National Disability Strategy (2013-2015). Available at: <http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/All/0870C5B651FDF14EC2257BB7003F3B32?OpenDocument> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. At page 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Cyprus, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, (2011), “Republic of Cyprus. Parliamentary elections 22 May 2011. OSCE/ODIHR Election Assessment Mission Final Report”, Warsaw. Available at: [www.osce.org/odihr/elections/82242](http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/82242) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Information obtained from the Central Election Service (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Cyprus, The Consultation process between the Government and other Services for issues concerning Persons with Disabilities Law of 2006 (L.143 (I) / 2006)(Ο περί της Διαδικασίας Διαβούλευσης Κρατικών και Άλλων Υπηρεσίων σε Θέματα που Άφορούν Άτομα με Αναπηρία Νόμος του 2006 (Ν.143(Ι)/2006)). Available at: http://www.kysoa.org.cy/kysoa/page.php?pageID=17&langID=13 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Cyprus, Information obtained from the website of the Cyprus Confederation of Organizations of the Disabled (Κυπριακή Συνομοσπονδία Οργανώσεων Αναπήρων), last visited on 16/09/13, www.kysoa.org.cy/kysoa/page.php?pageID=20&mpath=/22. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Cyprus, Council of Ministers decision on 9th May 2012 (Απόφαση Υπουργικού Συμβουλίου). Available at: [www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd08\_gr/dsipd08\_gr?OpenDocument&print](http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd08_gr/dsipd08_gr?OpenDocument&print) [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Cyprus, Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, (Τμήμα Κοινωνικής Ενσωμάτωσης Ατόμων με Αναπηρία). [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Cyprus, Persons with disabilities Law of 2000 (127(Ι)/2000), (Ο Περί Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες Νόμος) last amended 102(I)2007. Available at: [www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2000\_1\_127/full.html](http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2000_1_127/full.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Information obtained from Department for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, (Τμήμα Κοινωνικής Ενσωμάτωσης Ατόμων με Αναπηρία). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Please address election authorities and national human rights bodies (e.g. national human rights institutions, equality bodies, ombuds institutions etc) for this information. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Central Election Service of the Ministry of Interior (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών τους Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών) [www.moi.gov.cy/moi/moi.nsf/page16\_gr/page16\_gr?OpenDocument](http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/moi.nsf/page16_gr/page16_gr?OpenDocument) ; Equality Authority and Anti-discrimination Body (Αρχή Ισότητας και Αρχή κατά των Διακρίσεων) www.no-discrimination.ombudsman.gov.cy/en/node/191 [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Information obtained from the Central Election Service (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών) [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. The platform of the Cyprus BAR association where all the decisions and legislations are uploaded was searched (Cyprus Bar Association (Παγκύπριος Δικηγορικός Σύλλογος): [www.cylaw.org/](http://www.cylaw.org/)) and information was requested from various stakeholders. Judicial decisions or case law were requested from the Central Election Service, the Ombudsman’s Office, the Department of Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, and the Cyprus Paraplegic Association. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. The consulted stakeholders were the Central Election Service, the Ombudsman’s Office, the Department of Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, and the Cyprus Paraplegic Association. Desk-research was also conducted without any results. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Information obtained from the Department for Social Inclusion of persons with disabilities, (Τμήμα Κοινωνικής Ενσωμάτωσης Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες). [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Information obtained from the Central Elections Authority (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Information obtained from the Central Election Service (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Information obtained from the Union of Cyprus Municipalities and the Cyprus Union of Communities. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Please base the response on existing data available from national or local governments or election authorities, or other survey data. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Information obtained from the Central Election Service (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Information obtained from the Cyprus Paraplegic Association (Οργάνωση Παραπληγικών Κύπρου): The Association’s list includes only the persons who address to it to be registered. This list does not represent the actual number of paraplegics in Cyprus. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Information obtained from the Central Elections Authority (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. OSCE/ODIHR election monitoring reports, P. 16, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/82242>. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. For Level AA conformance, the Web page satisfies all the Level A and Level AA Success Criteria, or a Level AA conforming alternate version is provided. For more information, please see: [www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/conformance.html#uc-conformance-requirements-head](file:///C%3A/Users/Constantinos/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/Temporary%20Internet%20Files/Content.IE5/1R8O7K56/www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/conformance.html#uc-conformance-requirements-head). [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Information obtained from the Central Elections Authority (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Information obtained by national and public TV channels: CYBC, SIGMA TV, MEGA CHANNEL, ANT1. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Information obtained by national and public TV channels: CYBC, SIGMA TV, MEGA CHANNEL, ANT1. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Information obtained by national and public TV channels: CYBC, SIGMA TV, MEGA CHANNEL, ANT1 and the Central Elections Authority (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Information obtained from the Central Elections Authority (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών) and from the political parties: DISY - Democratic Rally of Cyprus (Δημοκρατικός Συναγερμός), DHKO - Democratic Party (Δημοκρατικό Κόμμα) and AKEL – Progressive Party for the Working People (Ανορθωτικό Κόμμα Εργαζόμενου Λαού). [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Information obtained from the Department for Social Inclusion of persons with disabilities, (Τμήμα Κοινωνικής Ενσωμάτωσης Ατόμων με Αναπηρίες). [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Cyprus, Regulation 61H “Use of buildings by disabled persons” (K.Δ.Π. 86/99) of the “Streets and Buildings Law” of 1999, (Κανονισμός 61.H του Περί Οδών και Οικοδομών Νόμου για την χρήση κτηρίων από ανάπηρα πρόσωπα). [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. Information obtained from the Ombudsman’s Office (Γραφείο Επιτρόπου Διοικήσεως) and the Central Elections Authority (Κεντρική Υπηρεσία Εκλογών). [↑](#footnote-ref-53)