

## Replies of Cyprus\*

[Date received: 16 February 2018]

### APPENDIX

**Table 1**  
**(Answer to Question 4)**

<b>Thematic category</b>	<b>Number of complaints received (03/2011-08/2016)</b>
Discrimination due to Pregnancy, Birth (eg. issues related to maternity allowance, dismissals of pregnancies)	79
Harassment and Sexual Harassment	43
Work-life balance and discrimination due to Family/marital status	32
Discrimination on the ground of gender on issues related to recruitment, salaries, promotions	14
Other forms of discrimination against women (eg. sexist comments, complaints from children of refugee mother, dismissals of women etc).	37
Access to good and services, education and social protection	7

**Table 2-3**  
**(Answer to Question 12)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>THB Cases open for investigation</b>	<b>Convictions</b>
2014	17	5 convictions for THB and sexual exploitation
2015	14	3 convictions on THB of minors 5 convictions for THB and labour exploitation
2016	11	Still under trials

\*For 2014, four cases are still pending before the court, five cases have been suspended, and there was one acquittal

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

*Note:* The present document is being issued in English, French and Spanish only.

\*\*For 2015, three cases are pending before the court, two cases were suspended, and one case is still under investigation.

The female victims that have been identified as victims of THB are shown on the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Minors</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Type of exploitation</b>
2014	2	25	13 – sexual 5 – labour 2 – sexual and labour 7 – other
2015	2	21	9 – sexual 6 – labour 3 – sexual and labour 5 – other
2016	1	39	16 – sexual 1 – labour 23 - other

**Table 4**  
**(Answer to Question 15)**  
**Number of judges (men-women)-judicial service**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>119</b>

**Table 5**  
**(Answer to Question 24)**

Analysing the findings of the field studies the following conclusions are derived:  
Demographic findings: (a) According to the Statistical Service of Cyprus (Labour Force Survey 2016), 35,0% of men aged 20-64 have completed tertiary education, whereas the respective figure for women was 46,2%. According to the findings of the survey conducted in 2017 by “YPATIA” Foundation, the figures for divorced men and women aged 20+ present slight differences: a higher percentage of divorced men (41,17%) and a lower percentage of divorced women (38,52%) have completed tertiary education; (b) the number of children living with a single parent is mostly one child at 54,71% of the sample, and two children at 41,51% of sample surveyed. Child custody is granted to women at 70% of divorced spouses while single parents (majority are women) who experience a substantial decline in their financial

circumstances after divorce, are loaded with the responsibility to pay defaulted loans created during their marriage.

The employment situation of divorces spouses included: (a) divorced men are employed full time at 83,53%, while women at 61,48%; (b) part-time employment for divorced women stands at 8,9% and for men at 2,35%; (c) unemployment for men is at 14,11% for man and 28,15 for women; (d) gender segregation in employment follows the national pattern with women to hold jobs mostly as administrative personnel and sales, while the findings show no participation in executive positions, few run their own business ,and fewer hold jobs as a technician; and (e) family and friends contribute financial assistance to the unemployed single parents more so than any state social protection schemes.

Divorced women with dependent children are faced with poverty and social exclusion at 51,45%, while 10,71% men are in this precarious situation. 67 % of divorced women with dependent children are unable to meet basic needs while 34% of men are in this situation. The economic crisis has had devastating effects on the standard of living of divorced spouses, especially women who are the primary caregivers of their children. Major issues include the reduction of income, the increase of unemployment, the elimination of social service programs for children and the defaulted loans.

Employment for divorced women remains insecure, and difficult to both maintain and progress professionally in their careers. A major issue is the reconciliation of family life and work. Research findings indicate: (a) 34% of divorced women were affected by job loss after the divorce versus 17,95% of men; (b) 59,70% of divorced women with depended children faced difficulties at work versus 38,46% of men; (c) 32,84% of divorced women with depended children were adversely affected in their career vs 17,95% of men; (d) 37,31% of divorced women with dependent children were adversely affected in their promotion at work while men 20,51% of men experienced the same. Divorced men were faced with loss of dwelling by 45% of the sample after the divorce and 18,51% of women. The majority of divorced spouses with dependent children, experienced difficulty in meeting the mortgage payments (67,50% of women and 51,61% of men).

Difficulties were also experienced in acquiring business loans at 41,03% of sample. However, there was a disparity between man and women who had business loans: 45,89% of man had a loan while 28,89% of women.

Divorce resulted in the loss of social life for 79,25% of women and 52,94% of men. 58,97% of men with dependent children were affect by GMI (Guaranteed Minimum Income). The majority of divorced spouses pay legal fees on their own, the average costs stands at 1.000 – 3.000 Euros. Child support amount is acceptable for 25,68% of women and 66,67% of men. Only 51,47% of divorced women regularly receive child support from former spouse. 54,43% of women filed for a court order to receive child support at some stage during divorce. 48,57% of women in this study did not receive child support never filed for a court order. Evaluating the factors that lead to child support court orders the following findings emerge:

- 44,44% of women believe that the court does not take into consideration actual needs of children, vs 8,23% of men, noticing a considerable gender-based deviation;
- 57,78% of women believe that the court takes into consideration the economic capacity of the father vs 21,18% of men;

- 40% of men believe that the court takes into consideration the parent who has child custody vs 19,26% of women;
- 42% of the sample agreed that court order to receive unpaid child support is not effective and;
- Qualitative research indicates that child support and single parent benefits should include the period children serving in the army or when pursuing tertiary education. Quantitative research findings indicate that 58,82% of divorced men believe that the court should take into consideration how debt was created and to rule accordingly while 48,15% of women believed the same. Qualitative research findings indicate that divorced women “inherit” the family debt. The majority of divorced spouses choose to resolve property disputes extra judicially. However, 61,36% of women feel property settlements are not fair, while 56,75% of men felt they were fair. Findings from quantitative and qualitative research indicate that family laws in every aspect need to be amended. Multiple filings for divorce matters and adjudication is not took a lengthy period of time to arrive at court ruling and as a consequence the process is costly. Open to public deliberations and court proceedings violate privacy of contentious parties and become a humiliating experience.

**Table 6**  
**(Answer to Question 25)**  
 Gender – Based Violence Crimes

	2015	2016
<b>1. Total number of sexual violence (rape)</b>	20	22
a. number of male victims	0	1
b. number of female victims	20	21
<b>2. Total number of homicides</b>	12	11
a. number of male victims	13	8
b. number of female victims	12	5
<b>3. Reported Incidents of Domestic Violence</b>	949	821
a. number of male victims	275	287
b. number of female victims	753	602

According to information provided by the Statistical Service, answer 25 refers to measures taken to implement the provisions of the Convention and to statistics demonstrating the implementation of such measures. The statistics compiled by the Statistical Service mostly have the gender variable, but no targeted surveys have been conducted to study the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. Updated

gender statistics are presented on the website of the Statistical Service:  
([www.mof.gov.cy/cystat](http://www.mof.gov.cy/cystat)).

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