

POLITICAL GUIDE

Governance & Power Sharing

Shared Knowledge Resources



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CYPRUS
DIALOGUE
FORUM

Chapter

Governance & Power-sharing

Separation of powers

The infographic displays how the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary powers have been negotiated and evolved in successive negotiation periods. It captures the relevant provisions in the 1992 Ghali Set of Ideas, the 2004 Annan Plan and the 2008-2012 Convergences Document. Data from the 2014-2017 negotiations on this matter is not publicly available.

Competencies

The infographic displays how the Federal and Constituent State competencies have been negotiated and evolved in successive negotiation periods. It captures the relevant provisions in the 1992 Ghali Set of Ideas, the 2004 Annan Plan and the 2008-2012 Convergences. Data from the 2014-2017 negotiations on this matter is not publicly available.

Decision-making & effective participation

The infographic displays how effective participation was structured in federal bodies and instruments as well as independent committees and institutions in successive negotiation periods. It covers relevant provisions from the 2004 Annan Plan and the 2008-2012 Convergences. Data from the 2014-2017 negotiations on this matter is not publicly available.

The infographics form part of the Shared Knowledge Resources of the Cyprus Dialogue Forum.



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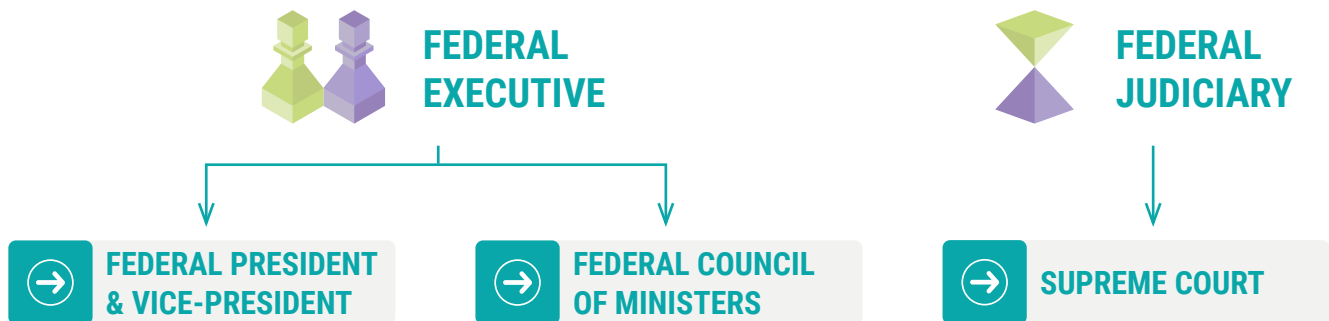


CYPRUS
DIALOGUE
FORUM



1992

Ghali Set of Ideas.



Composition

P+VP

- Stem from different communities and symbolise the unity of the country and the political equality of the two communities.

Election ■ Direct election.

GC Position: ■ Rotation between the two communities.

TC Position:

Decision-Making

Have the right to separately or conjointly:

- Veto any law or decision of legislature on foreign affairs, defence, security, budget, taxation, immigration and citizenship.
- Return any law or decision of legislature or of the council of ministers for reconsideration.

Composition

7:3 GC/TC ratio.

- President and Vice-President designate ministers from their respective communities and appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.
- 1 of the following, foreign affairs, finance, or defence, allocated to a Turkish Cypriot minister.
- The President and the foreign minister will not come from the same community.

Decision-Making

- Decisions are taken by majority.
- Decisions on foreign affairs, defence, security, budget, taxation, immigration and citizenship require the concurrence of both President and Vice-President.

Composition

50:50 GC/TC ratio of judges.

- Appointed jointly by the President & Vice-President with the consent of the Upper House.
- Presidency of the Court rotates between GC and TC senior members.

Formations

- Federal Constitutional Court.
- Highest Court of the Federation.



FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Bicameral Parliament



LOWER HOUSE

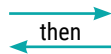


UPPER HOUSE

Composition

70:30 GC/TC ratio.

P:VP If this is the composition of the Presidency of Lower House



Composition

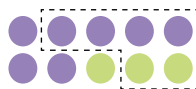
50:50 GC/TC ratio.

P:VP this is the composition of the Presidency of Upper House.

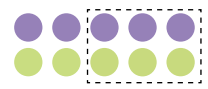
Decision-Making: All laws require the approval of both Houses, by majority in each House.

Quorum for decision:

- Separate GC and TC majorities required.

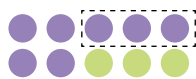


- Separate GC and TC majorities required in Upper House.

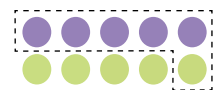


If Quorum is not reached for 2 consecutive meetings:

- 30% of total membership of Lower House.



- Majority of Upper House.



For issues requiring Simple Majority:

- Majority of Lower House.



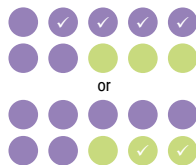
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- Majority of Upper House.



On Foreign Affairs, Defence, Security, Budget, Taxation, Immigration & Citizenship Matters:

- Step 1:** A majority of GC or TC decides that decision requires separate majorities in Lower House.



or

- Step 2:** Separate majorities in Lower House.



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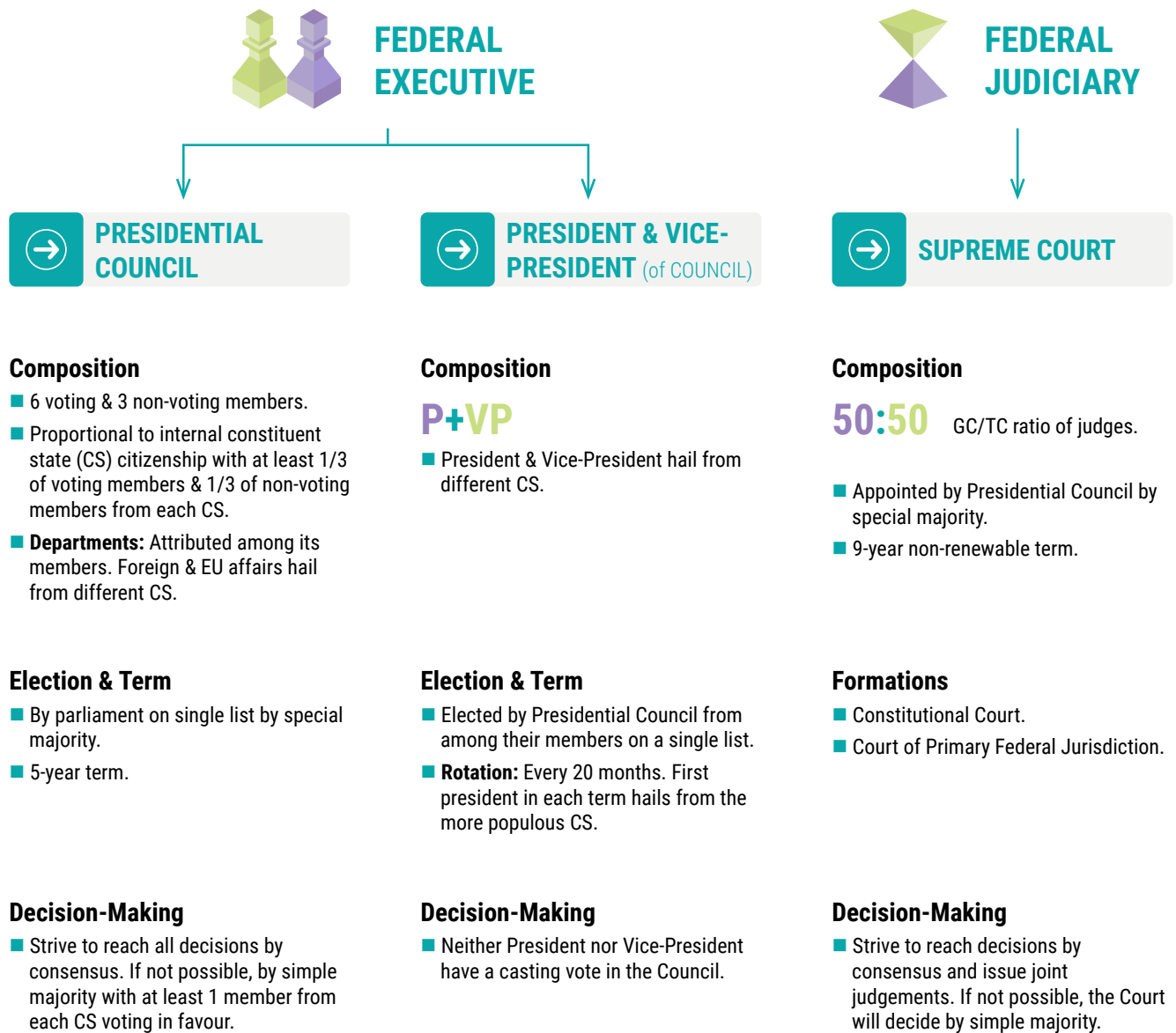
- Majority of Upper House.





2004

Annan Plan.



2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012



FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Bicameral Parliament



LOWER HOUSE

Chamber of Deputies



UPPER HOUSE

Senate

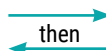
Composition

36+12

Proportional based on internal CS citizenship with minimum of 1/4 from each CS.

P+VP+VP

If this is the composition of the Presidency of Lower House



Composition

24+24

Based on equal representation of each CS.

P+VP+VP

this is the composition of the Presidency of Upper House.

Election

- On a proportional basis with GC and TC voting separately.
- No Senator or Deputy may be, at the same time, a member of federal or CS government.

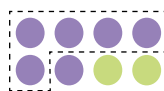
Election

- On a proportional basis with GC and TC voting separately.
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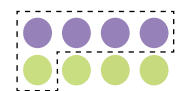
Decision-Making: All decisions shall be approved by both Chambers (Lower House & Upper House).

Quorum for decision:

- Requires presence of a majority of sitting members in Lower House to take decisions.



- Requires presence of a majority of sitting members in the Upper House to take decisions.



For issues requiring Simple Majority:

- Simple majority of Deputies present and voting in favour.



+

- Simple majority of Senators present and voting with at least 1/4 from each CS voting in favour.



For Issues Requiring Special Majority:

- Simple majority of Deputies present and voting in favour.



+

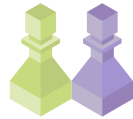
- 2/5 of sitting Senators from each CS voting in favour.





2008-2012

Convergences.



FEDERAL EXECUTIVE



Composition

P+VP

Hail from different constituent states/federated units (CS/FU).

Election

- Direct election.
- 6-year term.

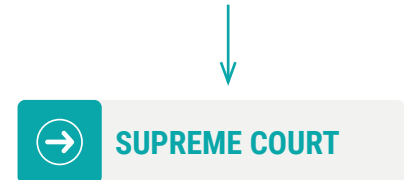
Decision-Making

Conditional agreements between the sides:

- Rotational Presidency with weighted cross voting.
- President and Vice-President may vote in the Council of Ministers only if they jointly disagree with a decision of the Council on external relations, defence or security. On any other matter, they cannot vote in the Council of Ministers.



FEDERAL JUDICIARY



Composition

8:5

Conditional agreement on GC/TC ratio.

GC Position: 7:3 **TC Position:** 7:5

Election

- Appointed conjointly by Presidency and if not possible, remaining ministers of each community appointed by respective member of Presidency.

Decision-Making

- Strive for consensus and if not possible simple majority of members present and voting with:

GC Position: ■ At least 1 from each community voting in favour.

TC Position: ■ At least 2 from each community voting in favour.

Composition

50:50

GC/TC ratio of judges.

Formations

- Federal Higher Administrative Court.
- Federal Court of Appeals.
- Federal Constitutional Court.

Decision-Making

In case of split decision based on community:

- The Court may, at its discretion, send the law back to Parliament or the relevant administrative organ together with the comments of its members.
- If the deadlock persists, the Court shall, on an ad hoc basis, choose one out of three foreign judges designated by the federal executive, to ensure that it will thus be able to reach a final decision.



FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Bicameral Parliament



LOWER HOUSE

House of Representatives



UPPER HOUSE

Senate

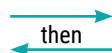
Composition

75:25

Minimum of 1/4
from each CS/FU.

P+VP+VP

If this is the composition of the
Presidency of Lower House



Composition

50:50

Equal representation from
each CS/FU.

P+VP+VP

this is the composition of the
Presidency of Upper House.

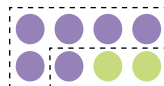
- President of Lower House shall not come from same CS/FU for 2 consecutive terms.

- President of Upper House shall not come from same CS/FU for 2 consecutive terms.

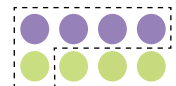
Decision-Making: All decisions shall be approved by both Chambers (Lower House & Upper House).

Quorum for decision:

- Requires presence of a majority of members to take decisions.



- Requires presence of a majority of members to take decisions.



For issues requiring Simple Majority:

- Simple majority of Deputies present and voting.



- Simple majority, including at least 1/4 of Senators present and voting from each CS/FU.



For issues requiring Special Majority:

GC Position:

- Simple majority of Deputies present and voting.



- 2/5 of sitting Senators from each CS voting in favour.



TC Position:

- Simple majority of Deputies present and voting including 1/4 of representatives from each CS.



- 2/5 of sitting Senators from each CS voting in favour.





Vassiliou-Denktaş



Clerides-Denktaş

1992

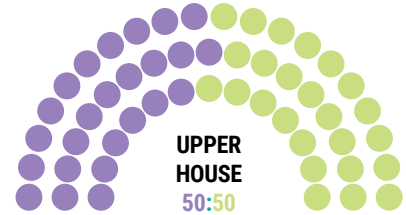
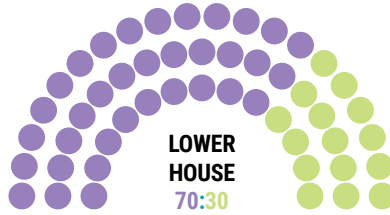
Ghali Set of Ideas.



FEDERAL EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE



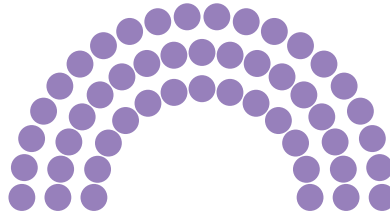
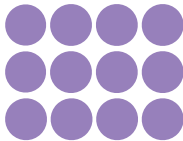
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GC FEDERATED STATE EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE



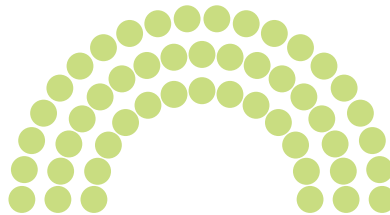
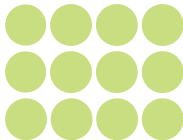
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TC FEDERATED STATE EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE



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FEDERAL & FEDERATED STATES' COMPETENCIES

The bicomunal and bizonal federation will be established freely by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. All powers not vested by them in the federal government will rest with the two federated states [that] will have identical powers and functions. Each federated state will be administered by one community [and] decide on its own governmental arrangement in a manner consistent with the federal constitution. The federal government cannot encroach upon the powers and functions of the two federated states.



FEDERAL COMPETENCIES



Central Bank



Foreign Affairs



Defence



Finance



Tourism



Health



Justice & Home Affairs



Industry



Trade & Economy



Communications & Natural Resources



Transportation & Public Works



TC FEDERATED STATE COMPETENCIES



Agriculture & Fisheries



Education, Sports & Arts



Labour & Social Insurance



Finance



Tourism



Health



Justice & Home Affairs



Industry



Trade & Economy



Communications & Natural Resources



Transportation & Public Works



GC FEDERATED STATE COMPETENCIES



Agriculture & Fisheries



Education, Sports & Arts



Labour & Social Insurance



Finance



Tourism



Health



Justice & Home Affairs



Industry



Trade & Economy



Communications & Natural Resources



Transportation & Public Works



Federal Competencies



Federated States' Competencies



Competencies or functions exercised by the Federal Government (as indicated on p.6) and by Federated States (as indicated on p.7)



Vassiliou-Denktaş



Clerides-Denktaş

Ghali Set of Ideas.



FEDERAL COMPETENCIES

The federal government will have the powers and functions listed below. All powers and functions not vested in the federal government will rest with the two federated states.



DEFENCE

- Details on the competence are not specified. (to be discussed in conjunction with the Guarantee and Alliance Treaties).



CENTRAL BANK

- Central Bank functions including issuance of currency.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- Details on the competence are not specified.



JUSTICE & HOME AFFAIRS

- Federal judiciary and federal police.
- Immigration and citizenship.



FINANCE

- Federal budget and federal taxation.



COMMUNICATIONS & NATURAL RESOURCES

- Federal postal and telecommunications services.
- Standard setting for environment, use and preservation of natural resources.



TRADE & ECONOMY

- Customs and the coordination of international trade.
- Patents and trademarks.
- Standard setting for weights and measures.



TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS

- Airports and ports as concerns international matters.



INDUSTRY

- Coordination of industrial activities.



HEALTH

- Setting standards for public health.



TOURISM

- Coordination of tourism activities.



Federal Competencies



Competencies or functions exercised by Federal Government (as indicated on this page) and by Federated States (as indicated on p.7)

Ghali Set of Ideas.



FEDERATED STATES' COMPETENCIES

The federated states may decide jointly to confer additional powers and functions to the federal government or to transfer powers and functions from the federal government to the federated states.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- Federated States may enter into agreement with foreign governments and international organisations in their areas of competence.



EDUCATION, SPORTS & ARTS

- Details on the competence are not specified.



AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES

- Details on the competence are not specified.



LABOUR & SOCIAL INSURANCE

- Details on the competence are not specified.



JUSTICE & HOME AFFAIRS

- Each federated state will have its own judiciary to deal with matters not attributed to the federal judiciary by the federal constitution.
- Each federated state (and the federal republic) will have a police force.



FINANCE

- Each federated state may, in addition to federal taxation, establish and administer its own tax regime and determine tax rates in line with its economic objectives and needs.



TRADE & ECONOMY

- Details on the competence are not specified.



TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS

- Details on the competence are not specified.



TOURISM

- Details on the competence are not specified.



COMMUNICATIONS & NATURAL RESOURCES

- Details on the competence are not specified.



INDUSTRY

- Details on the competence are not specified.



HEALTH

- Details on the competence are not specified.



Federal Competencies



Federated States' Competencies



Competencies or functions exercised by Federal Government (as indicated on p.6) and by Federated States (as indicated on this page)

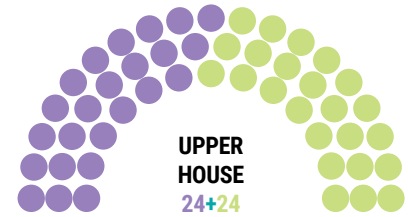
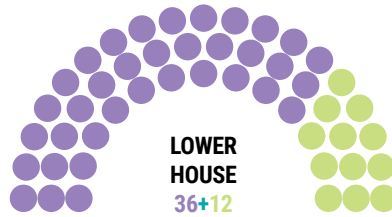


2004

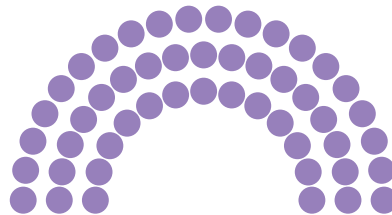
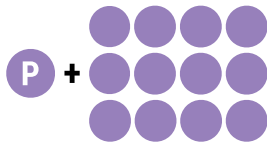
Annan Plan.



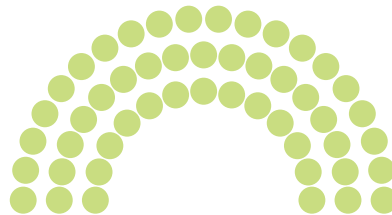
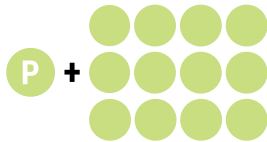
FEDERAL EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE



GC CONSTITUENT STATE EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE



TC CONSTITUENT STATE EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE



2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012



Annan Plan.



FEDERAL & CONSTITUENT STATES' COMPETENCIES

The United Cyprus Republic is an independent state in the form of an indissoluble partnership, with a federal government and two equal constituent states, the Greek Cypriot state and the Turkish Cypriot state. The federal government and the constituent states shall fully respect and not infringe upon the powers and functions of each other.



FEDERAL COMPETENCIES



Central Bank



Foreign Affairs



Defence



EU Affairs



Justice & Home Affairs



Trade & Economy



Transportation & Public Works



Attorney General



Auditor General



Finance



Communications & Natural Resources



TC CONSTITUENT STATE COMPETENCIES



Agriculture & Fisheries



Education, Sports & Arts



Labour & Social Insurance



Tourism



Industry & Commerce



Health



Justice & Home Affairs



Trade & Economy



Transportation & Public Works



Attorney General



Auditor General



Finance



Communications & Natural Resources



GC CONSTITUENT STATE COMPETENCIES



Agriculture & Fisheries



Education, Sports & Arts



Labour & Social Insurance



Tourism



Industry & Commerce



Health



Justice & Home Affairs



Trade & Economy



Transportation & Public Works



Attorney General



Auditor General



Finance



Communications & Natural Resources



Federal Competencies



Constituent States' Competencies



Competencies or functions exercised by Federal Government (as indicated on p.10) and by Constituent States (as on p.11)



Papadopoulos-Denktaş

Annan Plan.



FEDERAL COMPETENCIES

The federal government shall, in accordance with the constitution, sovereignly exercise legislative and executive competences on:



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- External relations, including conclusion of international treaties.



EU RELATIONS

- Relations with the EU; federal government authorised to take necessary measures for participation of Cyprus in Economic and Monetary Union, the Common European Security and Defence (non-military matters) Policy and the "enhanced cooperation" within the meaning of the Treaty on the EU.



COMMUNICATIONS & NATURAL RESOURCES

- Communications, including postal, electronic and telecommunications.
- Natural resources (including water resources); Meteorology; International navigation; continental shelf & territorial waters.



TRADE & ECONOMY

- Federal economic and trade policy.
- Weights & measures.
- Intellectual property.
- Customs, Excise & Competition.



JUSTICE & HOME AFFAIRS

- Combating terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering and organised crime.
- Administration of Federal Police.
- Offences against federal laws and administration of justice.
- Pardons & Amnesties for federal crimes.
- Cypriot citizenship including issuance of passports.
- Immigration, including asylum, deportation and extradition of aliens.
- Elections and referenda at the federal level.



CENTRAL BANK

- Issue currency, define and implement monetary policy and regulate and supervise credit institutions.
- Maintain price stability.



DEFENCE

- Defence policy formulated and exercised in accordance with agreed security arrangements, and the international obligations of Cyprus.



TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS

- Federal property, including public works for federal facilities and expropriation.
- Aviation (covers all matters, including the airspace and FIR) and is without prejudice to ownership of airports or airlines.
- Antiquities.



FINANCE

- Federal finances, including budget and all indirect taxation; regulation of insurance markets; capital markets; banking sector.



AUDITOR GENERAL

- Controls all disbursements and receipts and audits and inspects all accounts of moneys and other assets administered, and of liabilities incurred, by or under the authority of the federal government and has the right of access to all books, records and returns relating to such accounts and to places where such assets are kept.



ATTORNEY GENERAL

- Legal adviser of the federal government. Institutes, conducts, takes over and continues or discontinues any proceedings regarding offences against federal law against any person in the United Cyprus Republic.



Federal Competencies



Competencies or functions exercised by Federal Government (as indicated on this page) and by Constituent States (as indicated on p.11)



Annan Plan.



CONSTITUENT STATES' COMPETENCIES

The constituent states (CS) shall, within the limits of the [federal] constitution, sovereignly exercise within their territorial boundaries all competencies and functions not vested by the constitution in the federal government. The constituent states shall cooperate and co-ordinate with each other and with the federal government, including through Cooperation Agreements, as well as through Constitutional Laws approved by the federal parliament and both constituent state legislatures.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- CS shall participate in the formulation and implementation of policy in External relations in matters within the sphere of their competence. CS may also conclude agreements on commercial (economic investment & financial assistance) and cultural matters (arts, education and sports) with authorities of States that have relations with the United Cyprus Republic.



EU AFFAIRS

- CS shall participate in formulation and implementation of policy in EU affairs in matters within the sphere of their competence.



INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

- Coordination & harmonisation on industry and commerce, incl. insurance & consumer protection, professions & prof. associations.



LABOUR & SOCIAL INSURANCE

- Coordination & harmonisation on social security & labour.



AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES

- Coordination & harmonisation on agriculture & fisheries.



HEALTH

- Coordination & harmonisation on health, including regulation of tobacco, alcohol, drugs, and veterinary matters.



TOURISM

- Coordination & harmonisation on tourism.



EDUCATION, SPORTS & ARTS

- Coordination & harmonisation on education & sports.



FINANCE

- Coordinate together with the federal minister in the Macro Economic Stability Council & Taxation Council.



COMMUNICATIONS & NATURAL RESOURCES

- Coordination & harmonisation on protection of the environment and use and conservation of energy.



TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS

- Coordination & harmonisation on zoning and planning, including for overland transport.



JUSTICE & HOME AFFAIRS

- Coordination & harmonisation on the acceptance of validity of documents, as well as on family, company and criminal law.



AUDITOR GENERAL

- Details on the competence are not specified.



TRADE & ECONOMY

- Details on the competence are not specified.



ATTORNEY GENERAL

- Details on the competence are not specified.



Federal Competencies



Constituent States' Competencies



Competencies or functions exercised by Federal Government (as indicated on p.10) and by Constituent States (as indicated on this page)

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011



Papadopoulos-Talat



Christofias-Talat



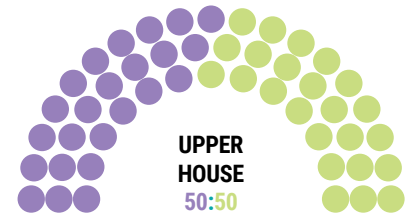
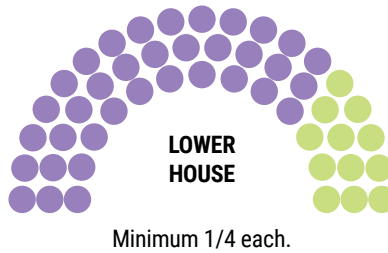
Christofias-Eroğlu

2008-2012

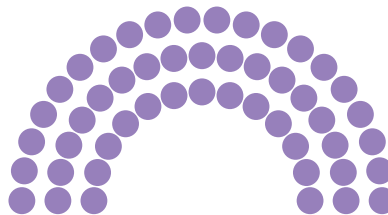
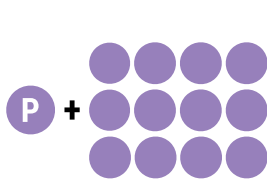
Convergences.



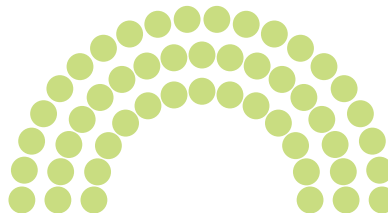
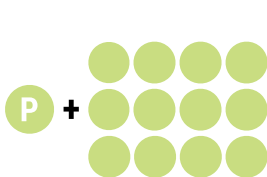
FEDERAL EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE



GC FEDERATED UNIT/ CONSTITUENT STATE EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE



TC FEDERATED UNIT/ CONSTITUENT STATE EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATURE





Convergences.



FEDERAL & FEDERATED UNITS/ CONSTITUENT STATES COMPETENCIES

The federal government and the federated units/ constituent states (FU/CS) share the competencies/powers of the federation according to the power-sharing principles designated by the federal constitution. The federal government and the FU/CS shall fully respect and not infringe upon the powers and functions of each other.



FEDERAL COMPETENCIES



Central Bank



Foreign Affairs



Defence



EU Affairs



Justice & Home Affairs



Trade & Economy



Transportation & Public Works



Attorney General



Auditor General



Finance



Communications & Natural Resources



TC FU/CS COMPETENCIES



Agriculture & Fisheries



Education, Sports & Arts



Labour & Social Insurance



Tourism



Industry & Commerce



Health



Justice & Home Affairs



Trade & Economy



Transportation & Public Works



Attorney General



Auditor General



Finance



Communications & Natural Resources



GC FU/CS COMPETENCIES



Agriculture & Fisheries



Education, Sports & Arts



Labour & Social Insurance



Tourism



Industry & Commerce



Health



Justice & Home Affairs



Trade & Economy



Transportation & Public Works



Attorney General



Auditor General



Finance



Communications & Natural Resources



Federal Competencies



Federated Units/ Constituent States' Competencies



Competencies or functions exercised by Federal Government (as indicated on p.14) and by FU/CS (as indicated on p.15)



Convergences.



FEDERAL COMPETENCIES

The federal government shall exercise the legislative and executive competencies in the matters listed:



CENTRAL BANK

- Contributing to a stability-oriented monetary policy within the euro system.
- Supplying euro notes and coins.
- Implementing ECB monetary policy decisions.
- Regulating, supervising and monitoring the banking sector and other financial institutions such as leasing, factoring, consumer lending and mortgage institutions.
- Participating in, operating, regulating and overseeing any payments and security settlement systems in united Cyprus.
- Ensuring the stability of the financial system.
- Supervisory standards- as prescribed by the acquis.
- Managing public debts of the federal government and CS/FU, if assigned to it by the appropriate federal or CS/FU unit authorities.
- Compiling statistical data.



FINANCE

- Macroeconomic policy and stability in Medium Term Fiscal Framework.
- Public debt management.
- All indirect taxation.
- Issues related to capital markets, cooperative, banking, insurance & provident funds, bilateral agreements related to financial subjects.
- Management of federal property.
- Planning, implementing and monitoring of federal budget, and management of treasury.



TRADE & ECONOMY

- Convergence policies to enhance growth potentials and narrow economic inequalities between FU/CS.
- Federal economic & trade policy.
- Role in large infrastructural projects.
- Participation in EU structural actions.
- Weights & measures, Intellectual property,
- Economic convergence, labour rights & social issues.
- Customs & excise.
- Competition.



ATTORNEY GENERAL

- Details on the competence are not specified.



DEFENCE

- Details on the competence are not specified.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- External relations, including conclusion of international treaties.



EU RELATIONS

- Exercised in accordance with Cooperation Agreement and the federal laws on the conduct of EU matters.



TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS

- Federal property, including public works for federal facilities and expropriation in consultation with relevant FU/CS.
- Aviation (covers all relevant matters including the airspace and the FIR).
- Antiquities.



JUSTICE & HOME AFFAIRS

- Combating terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering and organised crime.
- Administration of Federal Police.
- Offences against federal laws and administration of justice.
- Pardons & Amnesties for federal crimes.
- Cypriot citizenship including issuance of passports.
- Immigration, including asylum, deportation and extradition of aliens.
- Elections and referenda at the federal level.



COMMUNICATIONS & NATURAL RESOURCES

- Communications, including postal, electronic and telecommunications.
- Natural resources (including water resources); meteorology; International navigation; territorial waters; contiguous zone; continental shelf & EEZ.



AUDITOR GENERAL

- Details on the competence are not specified.



Federal Competencies



Competencies or functions exercised by Federal Government (as indicated on this page) and by FU/CS (as indicated on p.15)

HOW TO READ.

Legend: How to read the infographic?

Each infographic corresponds to a body and showcases: (1) **representation** of that body in terms of the % of seats allocated to each community; (2) the **quorum** that needs to be met for a decision to be taken; and (3) the **decision-making** modalities. To read each infographic follow these three steps.

Step 1: Representation*



Equal representation of the two communities.

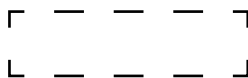


Proportional representation of the two communities.



Represents the inclusion of **non-Cypriot members**.

Step 2: Quorum



Quorum needed for a decision.



Example 1: Quorum is achieved when at least one member from each constituent state (CS) is present.



Example 2: Quorum is achieved without the requirement for members of both CS to be present.

*Note that the size of boxes is approximate to the % of representation of the two communities.

Step 3: Decision-Making



Decisions by **consensus**.



Decisions by **simple majority**
(no quorum indicated).



Special majority with at least one positive vote from each CS.



Indicates that Chairman has a **casting vote** in case of a tie.



Decisions by **simple majority with a quorum** indicated.



Decisions by **special majority with at least one positive vote** from each CS
with a quorum indicated.



In the case of no consensus or majority decision among Cypriot members, **non-Cypriot members** shall participate with one voice in the decision.



2004


Annan Plan.

	FEDERAL LEGISLATURE	Decision-Making 1st Level	If no agreement, then 2nd Level	If no agreement, then 3rd Level
LOWER HOUSE Chamber of Deputies		Selection Committee (7+3) 		
		Attendance Committee (3+1) 	Chamber of Deputies Plenary (36+12) 	
		Standing Committees (3:1) 		
UPPER HOUSE Senate		Selection Committee (5+5) 	Senate Plenary (24+24) In all matters (except those specified) 	Majority with at least 1/4 of senators from each CS present & voting.
		Attendance Committee (2+2) 	In specified matters requiring special majority 	Majority with at least 2/5 of sitting senators from each CS (i.e 10 senators from each CS).
		Standing Committees (1:1) 		
CONCILIATION CONFERENCE Deadlock-Breaking Mechanism		Lower House Standing Committee 	Compromise solutions reached within the Conciliation Conference are shared with the Upper and Lower House by their respective committee.	
		+ Upper House Standing Committee		













2004

Annan Plan.

	 FEDERAL EXECUTIVE		
	Decision-Making 1st Level	If no agreement, then 2nd Level	If no agreement, then 3rd Level
FEDERAL EXECUTIVE	Presidential Council (4+2) 		
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	Joint Committee on External Relations (2+2) 	Presidential Council (4+2) 	Supreme Court See Federal Judiciary for decision-making of Supreme Court.
EU MATTERS	Coordination Group (2+2) 	Inter-ministerial Committee on EU Affairs (2+2) 	Supreme Court See Federal Judiciary for decision-making of Supreme Court.
FINANCE	Taxation Council (2+1) 	Shows only representation, no decision-making indicated.	
	Macroeconomic Stability Council (3+2) 	Shows only representation, no decision-making indicated.	
	Management Committee of Directorate of Customs & Excise (2+1) 		
	Value Added Tax (1+1) 		
	Insurance Companies Control Service - Superintendent (2+1) 	If no consensus, the reasons for dissenting opinions are recorded.	
	Insurance Advisory Committee (4:3) 		

2004

Annan Plan.

	 FEDERAL EXECUTIVE	Decision-Making 1st Level	If no agreement, then 2nd Level	If no agreement, then 3rd Level
HOME AFFAIRS		Citizenship Board (3+3)  If quorum not reached, then 	Immigration, Asylum & Citizenship Tribunal (3+3) 	
		Aliens Board (3+3)  If quorum not reached, then 	Immigration, Asylum & Citizenship Tribunal (3+3) 	
		Registrar of Electors (2+1) 		
		Federal Election Commission (2+1) 	Supreme Court See Federal Judiciary for decision making of Supreme Court.	
		Electoral Precinct Commissions (1 Commission per Constituent State - 3 Members Each) 		














2004

Annan Plan.

	FEDERAL EXECUTIVE	Decision-Making 1st Level	If no agreement, then 2nd Level	If no agreement, then 3rd Level
JUSTICE & POLICING		Police Cooperation Committee (1:1) 		
		Management of Joint Investigation Agency (JIA) (1+1) 		
		Management of Federal Police (1+1) 	Supreme Court See Federal Judiciary for decision making of Supreme Court.	
		Selection Committee for Federal Police (2+2) 	Promotion Board for Federal Police (2+2) 	Presidential Council (4+2)
		Shows only representation, no decision-making indicated.		
		Disciplinary Committee for Federal Police (2+1) 	Appeals Council (2+1) 	
COMMUNICATIONS		Radio Frequency Technical Committee (4+3) 	In the event of tie, then 	
	In the decision on the Radio Frequency Plan	Management of Department of Electronic Communications(1+1) 	If consensus is reached, then referred for approval to relevant Presidential Council Member	If no consensus is reached, referred to Presidential Council (4+2)
	On all other matters	Decisions are taken by Director & competent Presidential Council Member.		

2004

Annan Plan.

	 FEDERAL EXECUTIVE	Decision-Making 1st Level	If no agreement, then 2nd Level	If no agreement, then 3rd Level
TRADE & ECONOMY		Consultative Committee on Weights & Measures (2+2)		
			Shows only representation, no decision-making indicated.	
		Management of Office of Weights & Measures (1+1)		
			Shows only representation, no decision-making indicated.	
		Management Committee for Office & Registrar of Intellectual Property (2+1)		
				
NATURAL RESOURCES		Consultation Committee on Hydrocarbons	Presidential Council (4+2)	
		Composition to be determined by Presidential Council.		
		Management of Department of Natural Resources (1+1)	If no consensus is reached, referred to Presidential Council (4+2) .	
				
		Management of Directorate of Minerals & Geology (2+2)	If no consensus is reached, referred to Presidential Council (4+2) .	Supreme Court
				See Federal Judiciary for decision making of Supreme Court.
		Management of Directorate of Maritime Affairs (4+2)	If deadlock arises the competent Presidential Council Member may take decision or refer it to the Presidential Council .	Presidential Council (4+2)
				



2004

Annan Plan.


**FEDERAL
EXECUTIVE**

TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS

Decision-Making 1st Level

If no agreement, then 2nd Level

If no agreement, then 3rd Level

Committee on Architectural Control (5+4)



No decision is valid unless
taken with 3 votes.

Management for Department of Antiquities (2+1)



If no consensus is reached, reasons
for dissenting opinion recorded.

Management of Meteorological Service (1+1)



Shows only representation no
decision-making indicated.

National Civil Aviation Security Committee (6+5)



Management of Directorate of Civil Aviation (2+1)



If deadlock arises the
competent **Presidential
Council Member** may take
decision or refer it to the
Presidential Council.

Presidential Council (4+2)



Airport Security Committee (5+3) Representation changes for different airports












Shows only representation, no
decision-making indicated.

Air Traffic & Incident Investigation Commission (Independent)

*2 to 4 with at least one hailing from each
constituent state - no decision-making indicated.

2004

Annan Plan.

INDEPENDENT AUTHORITIES/ OFFICIALS	FEDERAL EXECUTIVE	Decision-Making 1 st Level	If no agreement, then 2 nd Level	If no agreement, then 3 rd Level
		Central Bank Board of Directors (2+2+1 or 3+2)	If quorum is not reached, then extraordinary meeting with no quorum requirement.	
				
		Monetary Policy Committee (4+3)	If quorum is not reached, then extraordinary meeting with no quorum requirement.	
				
		Personnel Committee of Central Bank (3+2)		
				
		Office of Auditor General (1+1)		
				
		Office of Attorney General (1+1)		
				
		Central Information Register Management Committee		
		No information available on size or representation.		
		Management of Financial Intelligence Unit (1:1)		
				
		Advisory Authority for Combating Money Laundering		
				
		No decision-making indicated.		



2004

Annan Plan.

	FEDERAL EXECUTIVE	Decision-Making 1st Level	If no agreement, then 2nd Level	If no agreement, then 3rd Level
INDEPENDENT AUTHORITIES/ OFFICIALS		Cyprus Anti-Drugs Council <p>No decision-making indicated.</p>	Presidential Council (4+2) 	
		Federal Centre for Documentation & Information About Drugs (Scientific Committee) 	Presidential Council (4+2) 	
		Public Service Commission (3+3) 		
		Advisory Board of Public Service Commission (3+2) 		
		Cyprus Securities & Exchange Commission Special Committees (2+1) 	In the case of tie, referred to Board (3+2). 	In the case of deadlock, Board (3+2).
		Commission for Protection of Competition Subcommittees (2+1) 	In the case of tie, referred to Board (4+2). 	In the case of deadlock, referred to Board (4+2).



Papadopoulos-Denktaş

2004

Annan Plan.


**FEDERAL
EXECUTIVE**
**Decision-Making
1st Level**

 If no agreement, then
2nd Level

 If no agreement, then
3rd Level
**INDEPENDENT
AUTHORITIES/
OFFICIALS**
**Commissioner for
Electronic Communications
and Postal Services (1+1)**

**Selection & Promotion Board/
Council for Commissioner (2+1)**

**Advisory Committee for
Commissioner (2+1)**

**Commissioner of
Cooperative Societies &
Cooperative Development**

 No information available on
size or representation.

**Commissioner for
Protection of Data**

 No information available on
size or representation.

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011



FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Decision-Making 1st Level

If no agreement, then 2nd Level

If no agreement, then 3rd Level

SUPREME COURT in the formation of Constitutional Court

First, Second & Third Chambers (1+1+1 for each Chamber)



Strive for consensus,
otherwise simple majority.

Grand Constitutional Chamber (3+3+3)



If no consensus among all
members, then



Grand Constitutional Chamber (3+3+3)



SUPREME COURT in the formation of Court of Primary Federal Jurisdiction

First, Second & Third Chambers (1+1 for each Chamber)



Grand Chamber of Primary Federal Jurisdiction (3+3+1)



Inclusion of a non-Cypriot
member only in specific cases.

Judiciary Board (7+7+3)



On the list of candidates,
decisions by 2/3 majority.

On all other matters, simple
majority.



2008-2012

Convergences.

	FEDERAL LEGISLATURE	Decision-Making 1 st Level	If no agreement, then 2 nd Level	If no agreement, then 3 rd Level
LOWER HOUSE/ HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PLENARY (3:1)				
GC Position:			To initiate Alarm Bell Procedure	
			For all laws: Alarm bell procedure can be initiated by at least half members from either FU.	
TC Position:			For all laws except those requiring special majority: Alarm bell procedure can be initiated by at least half members from either CS.	
		With at least 1/4 of deputies		
UPPER HOUSE PLENARY (1:1)				
In all matters (except those specified)			Majority with at least 1/4 of senators from each CS/FU present & voting.	
In specified matters requiring special majority			Majority with at least 2/5 of sitting senators from each CS/FU.	
DEADLOCK-BREAKING MECHANISM				
		Committee of Senators (1:1)	If no decision then, addition of 1 senator.	



FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

Decision-Making 1st Level

If no agreement, then
2nd Level

If no agreement, then
3rd Level

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

GC Position:

Council of Ministers (7+3)



President & Vice-President
are non-voting members.

TC Position:

Council of Ministers (7+5)



President & Vice-President
are non-voting members.

Conditional Convergence:

Council of Ministers (8+5)



President & Vice-President
vote if they jointly disagree
with Council of Ministers
decisions on External
Relations, Defence or
Security matters.



FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Decision-Making 1st Level

If no agreement, then
2nd Level

If no agreement, then
3rd Level

Supreme Court (1:1)
(meets as
Constitutional Court,
Court of Appeals,
Higher Administrative
Court)



In case of a split decision
by community, send back to
parliament.

