

Cyprus

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CULTURAL EXPERTISE IN EUROPE: WHAT IS IT USEFUL FOR? (EURO-EXPERT)

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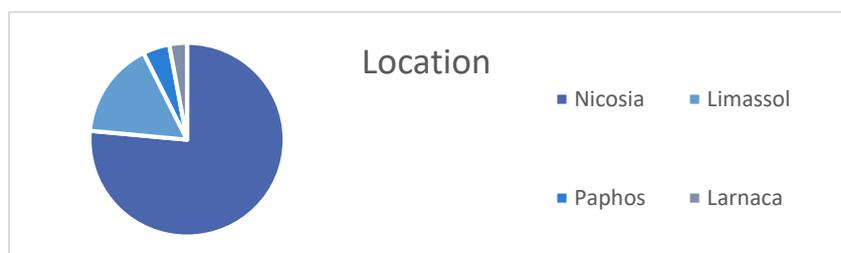
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Sample

There were a total of 354 responses to the Cypriot survey, 52 (15%) were Judges, 169 (48%) were Lawyers, 33 (9%) were experts, and 100 (28%) were beneficiaries. 83% (294) responded using the Greek language survey, and the remaining 17% (60), who were mostly beneficiaries, responded using the English language survey.

Of the 19% (68) of respondents who indicated their location, 76% (52) were based in Nicosia, 16% (11) in Limassol, 4% (3) in Paphos and 3% (2) in Larnaca.

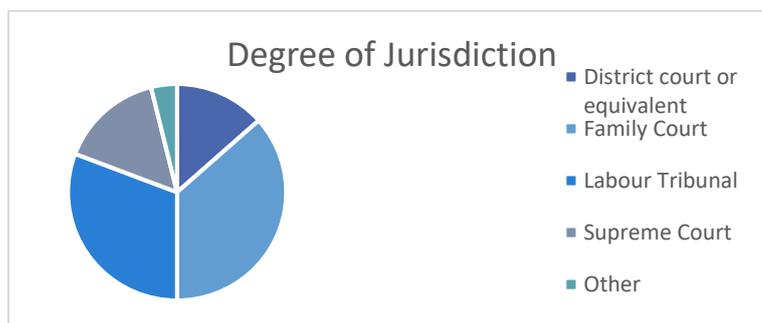
Location	%	Count
Nicosia	76%	52
Limassol	16%	11
Paphos	4%	3
Larnaca	3%	2
Total	100%	68



Judges

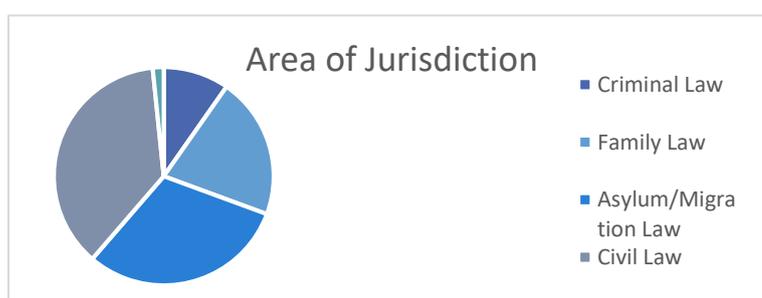
All of the responding judges indicated their degree of jurisdiction. Over a third (37%, 19) indicated that they were from the family court, 31% (16) from the Labour Tribunal, 15% (8) from the Supreme Court and 13% (7) from a District Court or equivalent. The two respondents who selected other, did not specify.

Degree of Jurisdiction	%	Count
District court or equivalent	13%	7
Family Court	37%	19
Labour Tribunal	31%	16
Supreme Court	15%	8
Other	4%	2
Total	100%	52



On the topic of area of jurisdiction 37% (23) responses indicated Civil Law, 31% (19) Asylum and Migration Law, 21% (13) Family Law, and 10% (6) Criminal Law.

Area of Jurisdiction	%	Count
Criminal Law	10%	6
Family Law	21%	13
Asylum/Migration Law	31%	19
Civil Law	37%	23
Other	2%	1
Total	100%	62



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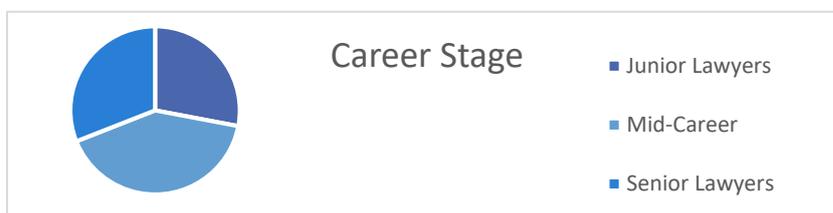
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Lawyers

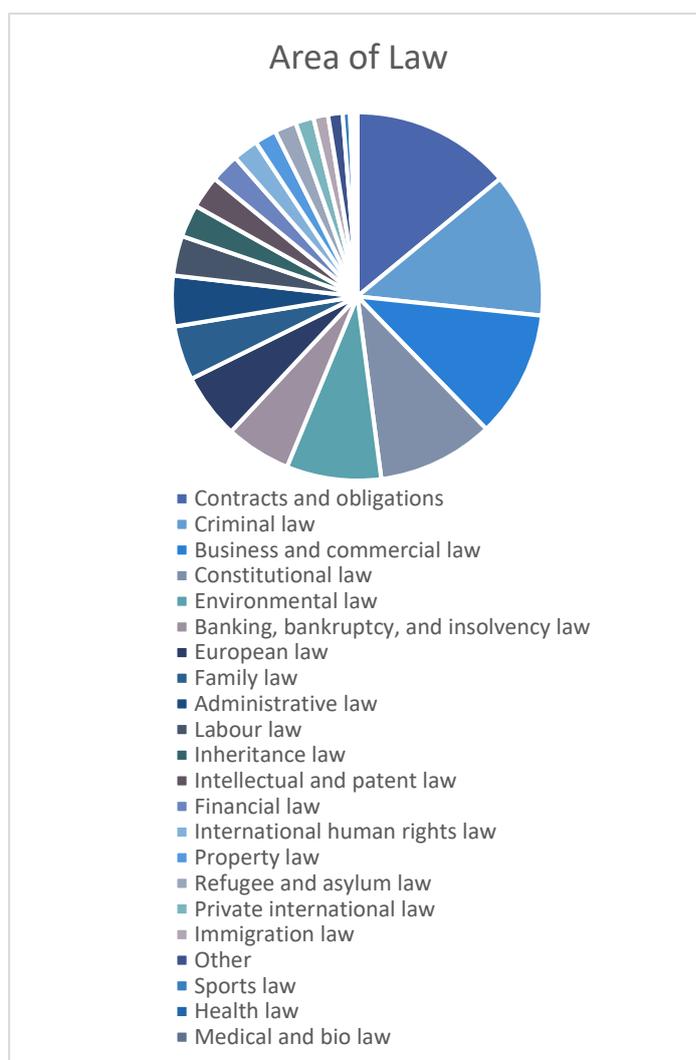
Of the 169 Lawyers that responded, 79% (134) indicated their career stage. Mid-Career was the most common with 41% (55), followed by Senior Lawyers (31%, 42) and Junior Lawyers (28%, 37).

Career Stage	%	Count
Junior Lawyers	28%	37
Mid-Career	41%	55
Senior Lawyers	31%	42
Total	100%	134



For the areas of law practiced in 'Contracts and Obligations' was the most common (14%, 44), followed closely by 'Criminal Law' (13%, 40), 'Business and Commercial Law' (11%, 35), 'Constitutional Law' (10%, 32), 'Environmental Law' (8%, 26), 'Banking, Bankruptcy, and Insolvency Law' (6%, 18) and 'European Law' also on 6% (18). All the remaining areas received 5% or less.

Areas of Law	%	Count
Contracts and obligations	14%	44
Criminal law	13%	40
Business and commercial law	11%	35
Constitutional law	10%	32
Environmental law	8%	26
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	6%	18
European law	6%	18
Family law	5%	15
Administrative law	4%	14
Labour law	3%	11
Inheritance law	3%	9
Intellectual and patent law	3%	9
Financial law	3%	8
International human rights law	2%	7
Property law	2%	6
Refugee and asylum law	2%	6
Private international law	2%	5
Immigration law	1%	4
Other	1%	4
Sports law	1%	2
Health law	0%	1
Medical and bio law	0%	1
Total	100%	315



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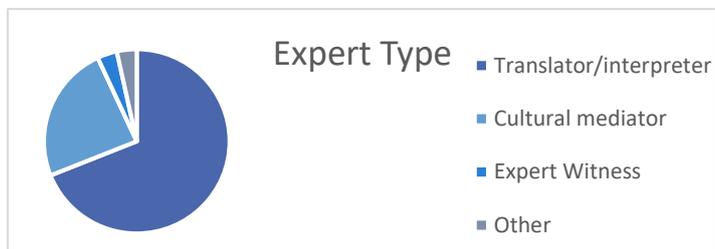
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Experts

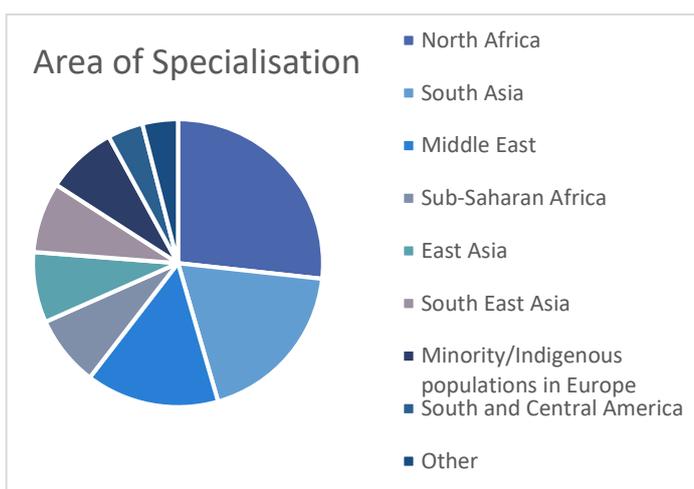
The most common type of expert selected was 'Translator/Interpreter' on 69% (20), followed by 'Cultural Mediator' (24%, 7), followed by one respondent selecting 'Expert Witness' and another indicating 'Other' and clarifying that they were a legal advisor.

Expert Type	%	Count
Translator/interpreter	69%	20
Cultural mediator	24%	7
Expert Witness	3%	1
Other	3%	1
Total	100%	29



In terms of area of specialisation, 'North Africa' was the most common on 27% (7), followed by 'South Asia' (19%, 5), and then the 'Middle East' (15%, 4). 'Sub-Saharan Africa', 'East Asia', 'South East Asia' and 'Minority/Indigenous populations in Europe' were each selected two times each. 'South and Central America' and 'Other' were selected once each, and the person who selected other clarified their answer indicating 'South-Eastern Europe'.

Area of Specialisation	%	Count
North Africa	27%	7
South Asia	19%	5
Middle East	15%	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8%	2
East Asia	8%	2
South East Asia	8%	2
Minority/Indigenous populations in Europe	8%	2
South and Central America	4%	1
Other	4%	1
Total	100%	26



Frequency

Numeric Frequency

There were 30 responses to each of the questions put to experts regarding frequency. Overall, 43% (13) of experts indicated that they had provided expert evidence in 'Less than 5' cases. The next most common response was 'Between 5 and 10' (23%, 7), then 'Between 10 and 20' (20%, 6). Two individuals had been involved in between 20 and 50 cases, and two selected 'Other', but only one specified and indicated that they had been involved in over 100 cases. The numbers were largely the same when distinguishing between oral evidence and written reports.

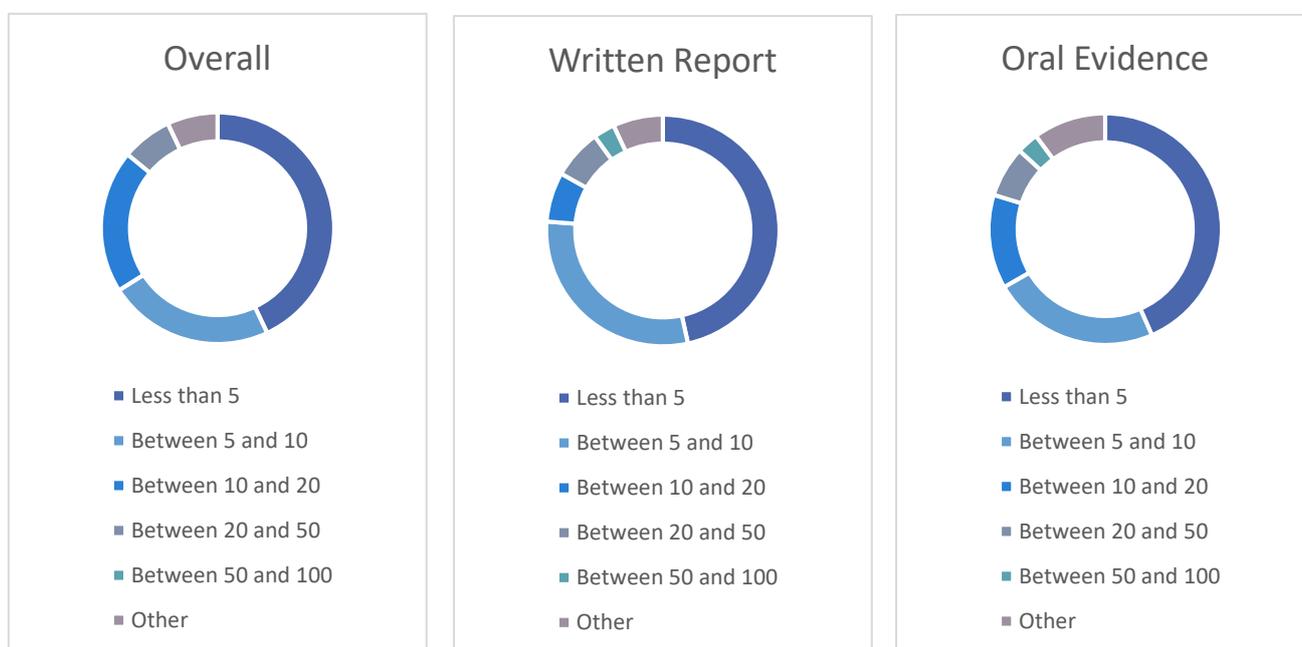


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	How many cases have you provided expert evidence/translation/mediation services for?		For how many cases have you provided only a written report?		For how many cases have you provided only oral evidence?	
Number of cases	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Less than 5	43%	13	47%	14	43%	13
Between 5 and 10	23%	7	30%	9	23%	7
Between 10 and 20	20%	6	7%	2	13%	4
Between 20 and 50	7%	2	7%	2	7%	2
Between 50 and 100	0%	0	3%	1	3%	1
Other	7%	2	7%	2	10%	3
Total	100%	30	100%	30	100%	30



Overall, most of the responding judges and lawyers had most commonly instructed experts in between 10 and 20 cases (45%, 93). 'Less than 10' cases was selected by 26% of respondents (54), 'Between 20 and 30' by 21% (44). 4% (9) respondents selected 'Other', of which 6 clarified indicating that they had never instructed a cultural expert. When comparing judges to lawyers, overall judges had instructed cultural experts in a slightly higher number of cases.

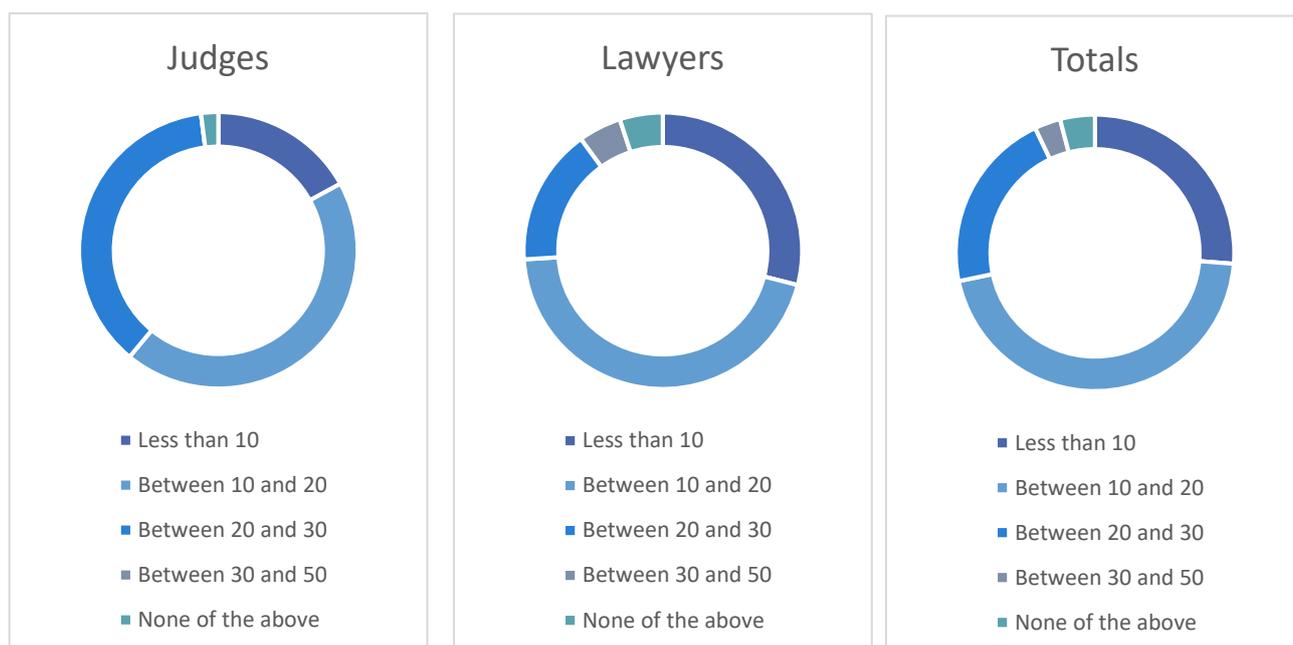


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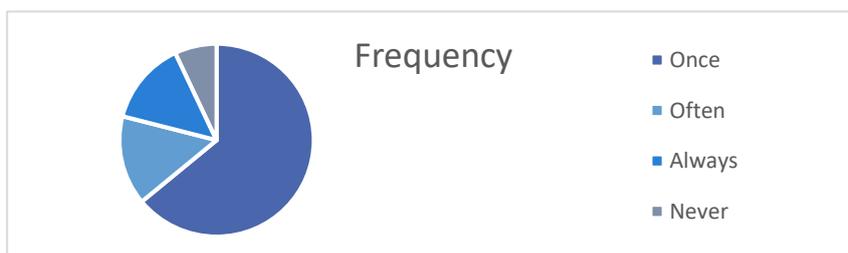
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Number of cases	Judges		Lawyers		Totals	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Less than 10	17%	9	29%	45	26%	54
Between 10 and 20	44%	23	45%	70	45%	93
Between 20 and 30	37%	19	16%	25	21%	44
Between 30 and 50	0%	0	5%	7	3%	7
None of the above	2%	1	5%	8	4%	9
Totals	100%	52	100%	155	100%	207



The vast majority of beneficiaries responded that they had only used the services of a cultural expert 'Once' (68%, 58), followed by 'Often' (15%, 14), 'Always' (14%, 13) and 'Never' (7%, 6).

Frequency	%	Count
Once	64%	58
Often	15%	14
Always	14%	13
Never	7%	6
Total	100%	91



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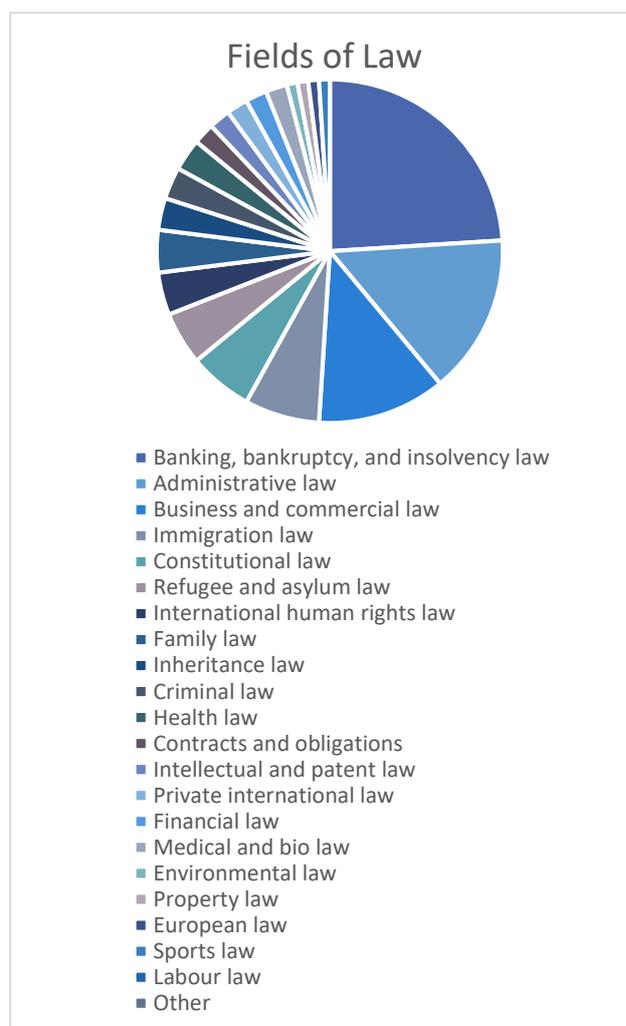
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Fields of law

The most common field of law in which cultural expertise is used in Cyprus is 'Banking, Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law' (24%, 114), followed by 'Administrative Law' (15%, 72), 'Business and Commercial Law' (12%, 60), 'Immigration Law' (7%, 34), 'Constitutional Law' (6%,27) and 'Refugee and Asylum Law' (5%,22). All the remaining areas of law accounted for less than 5% of the total.

Fields of Law	%	Count
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	24%	114
Administrative law	15%	72
Business and commercial law	12%	60
Immigration law	7%	34
Constitutional law	6%	27
Refugee and asylum law	5%	22
International human rights law	4%	20
Family law	4%	17
Inheritance law	3%	16
Criminal law	3%	13
Health law	3%	13
Contracts and obligations	2%	12
Intellectual and patent law	2%	10
Private international law	2%	10
Financial law	2%	9
Medical and bio law	2%	9
Environmental law	1%	7
Property law	1%	7
European law	1%	6
Sports law	1%	5
Labour law	0%	2
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	485



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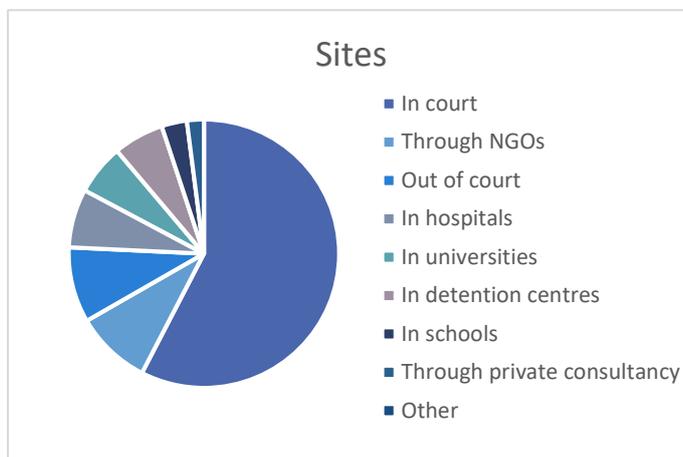
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Sites

The most common site for cultural expertise was 'In court' accounting for more than half of the responses (57%, 152), this was followed by 'Through NGOs' (9%, 24), 'Out of Court' (9%, 23) and 'In hospitals' (7%, 19). 'In Universities' and 'In Detention Centres' then followed with 6% each (16).

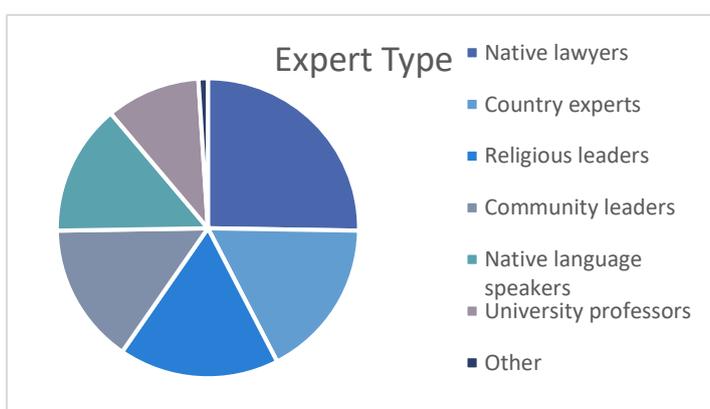
Sites	%	Total
In court	57%	152
Through NGOs	9%	24
Out of court	9%	23
In hospitals	7%	19
In universities	6%	16
In detention centres	6%	16
In schools	3%	9
Through private consultancy	2%	6
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	265



Typology of Experts

The most common expert type was 'Native Lawyers' (25%, 67), followed by 'Country Experts' and 'Religious Leaders' both on 17% (47). 'Community Leaders' made up 15% (42) and 'Native Language Speakers' 14% (38). Of the four individuals who selected 'Other' one clarified indicating 'Real Estate Valuers'.

Expert Type	%	Count
Native lawyers	25%	67
Country experts	17%	47
Religious leaders	17%	47
Community leaders	15%	42
Native language speakers	14%	38
University professors	10%	27
Other	1%	4
Total	100%	272



The 10% (27) who selected 'University Professors' were then asked to clarify the disciplines of these professors, to which 30% responded 'History', 19% 'Law', 16% 'Anthropology' and 12% 'Sociology'. 'Linguistics' and 'Political Science' each accounted for 9%.

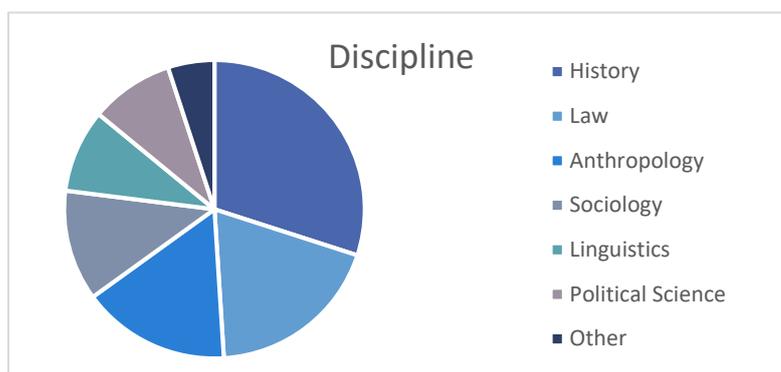


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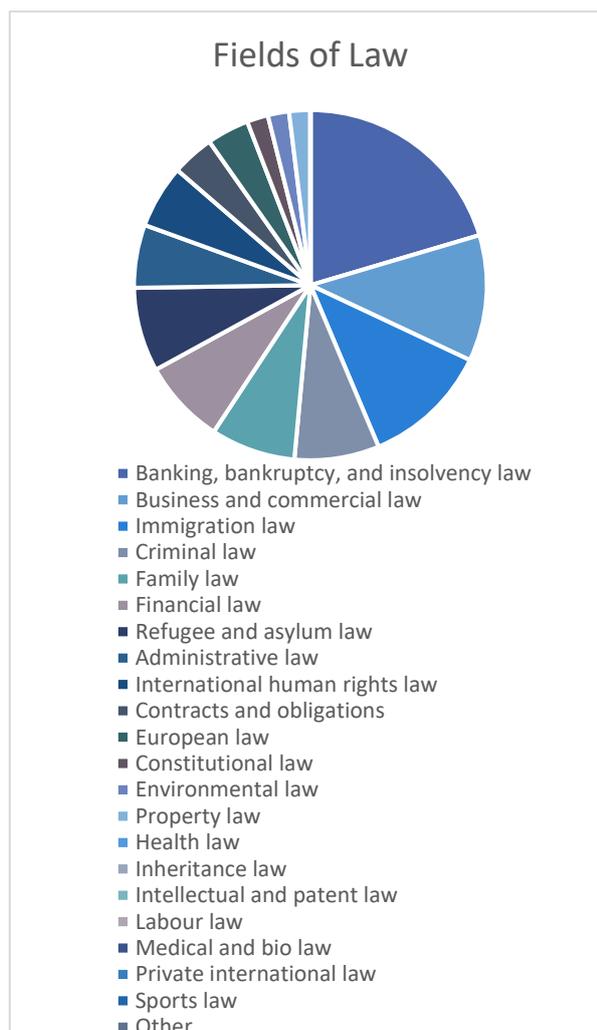
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Discipline	%	Count
History	30%	13
Law	19%	8
Anthropology	16%	7
Sociology	12%	5
Linguistics	9%	4
Political Science	9%	4
Other	5%	2
Total	100%	43



Experts indicated that the fields of law that they have provided expertise for were most commonly 'Banking, Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law' (21%, 11), 'Business and Commercial Law' (12%, 6) and 'Immigration Law' (12%, 6). 'Criminal Law', 'Family Law', 'Financial Law' and 'Refugee and Asylum Law' each accounted for 8% (4). 'Administrative Law' and 'International Human Rights Law' received 6% each, with all remaining areas receiving less than 5%.

Fields of Law	%	Count
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	21%	11
Business and commercial law	12%	6
Immigration law	12%	6
Criminal law	8%	4
Family law	8%	4
Financial law	8%	4
Refugee and asylum law	8%	4
Administrative law	6%	3
International human rights law	6%	3
Contracts and obligations	4%	2
European law	4%	2
Constitutional law	2%	1
Environmental law	2%	1
Property law	2%	1
Health law	0%	0
Inheritance law	0%	0
Intellectual and patent law	0%	0
Labour law	0%	0
Medical and bio law	0%	0
Private international law	0%	0
Sports law	0%	0
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	52



Modalities

Appointment of Experts

The most common factor influencing the appointment of an expert is cost (20%, 84), followed by time (20%, 83), then the client’s request (12%, 51), the law allowing the instruction of experts (12%, 49), the court being keen to hear cultural arguments (9%, 39), that experts facilitate successful legal outcomes (9%, 36), the reputation of the expert (7%, 30), with all remaining responses accounting for 4% or less.

Factor	%	Count
Cost	20%	84
Time	20%	83
Client/ Defendant/ Claimant/ Applicant's request	12%	51
The law allows the appointment/instruction of experts	12%	49
The court is keen to hear cultural arguments	9%	39
Experts facilitate successful legal outcomes	9%	36
The reputation of the expert	7%	30
The court/ prosecutor/ Ministry of the Interior have already appointed their expert	4%	18
The appointment/instruction of experts is advised by the court	4%	17
Expertise can also be used for an out of court settlement	2%	10
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	417



Experts were chosen due to the balance between competence and cost (33%, 103), followed by competence (23%, 73), then litigant’s choice (21%, 67), reputation (11%, 34) and convenience (5%, 15), with all remaining categories accounting for 3% or less. Of those who selected other (1%, 2), one specified and indicated that experts are selected by the parties.

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Reason	%	Count
Balance between competence and cost	33%	103
Competence	23%	73
Litigant/ Applicant/ Defendant/ Claimant's choice	21%	67
Reputation of expert	11%	34
Convenient hourly quote	5%	15
From professional expert registers	3%	10
From expert registers at law courts	3%	8
Other	1%	2
Total	100%	312

Factors in choosing the appropriate expert

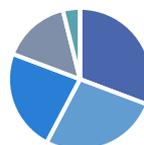


- Balance between competence and cost
- Competence
- Litigant/Applicant/Defendant/Claimant's choice
- Reputation of expert
- Convenient hourly quote
- From professional expert registers
- From expert registers at law courts
- Other

Experts started giving expert opinions after being contacted by a lawyer (31%, 8), followed by being contacted by the Ministry of the Interior (27%, 7), then by being contacted by litigants (23%, 6), by being referred by a colleague (15%, 4) and by being contacted by a court (4%, 1).

Answer	%	Count
I was contacted by a lawyer	31%	8
I was contacted by the Ministry of the Interior	27%	7
I have been directly contacted by litigants/ applicants/ defendants/ complainants	23%	6
A colleague referred me	15%	4
I was contacted by a court	4%	1
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	26

How experts started providing expert opinions



- I was contacted by a lawyer
- I was contacted by the Ministry of the Interior
- I have been directly contacted by litigants/ applicants/ defendants/ complainants
- A colleague referred me
- I was contacted by a court
- Other

Experts were most commonly appointed through their work as experts for an NGO (43%, 15), followed by being appointed by several lawyers who contact them as the need arises (17%, 6), then being contacted directly by the litigants (17%, 6), being appointed by courts (11%, 4) and being appointed by the Ministry of the Interior (11%, 4).

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Field	%	Count
I work as an expert for an NGO	43%	15
I have been instructed/ appointed as expert by several lawyers who contact me as the need arises	17%	6
I was contacted directly by the litigants/ applicants/ defendants/ complainants	17%	6
I have been instructed/ appointed by courts	11%	4
I have been instructed/ appointed by the Ministry of the Interior or other equivalent authority	11%	4
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	35



Cost of Cultural Expertise

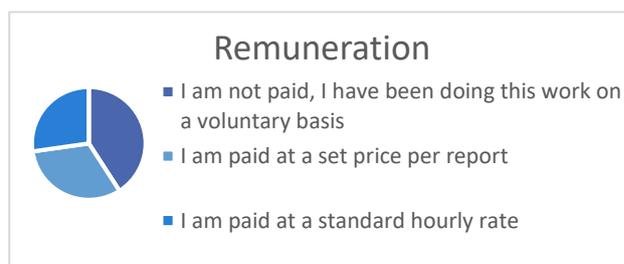
Cultural expertise is usually financed by courts (30%, 81), followed by clients (27%, 74), then legal aid (17%, 47), the Ministry of the Interior (17%, 47), philanthropists/NGOs/relatives/community (8%, 22) and other (1%, 2).

Answer	%	Count
Courts	30%	81
Clients/ Applicants/ Defendants/ Litigants	27%	74
Legal aid	17%	47
Ministry of the Interior	17%	47
Philanthropists/ NGOs/ Relatives/ Community	8%	22
Other	1%	2
Total	100%	273



Regarding the question of remuneration, the most common response was that the experts were not paid, but worked on a voluntary basis (41%, 9), followed by being paid set price per report (31%, 7) and being paid at a standard hourly rate (27%, 6).

Answer	%	Count
I am not paid, I have been doing this work on a voluntary basis	41%	9
I am paid at a set price per report	32%	7
I am paid at a standard hourly rate	27%	6
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	22



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The most common response to the question regarding the reuse of cultural expertise was that cultural expert witnessing is applicable to similar cases (40%, 78), followed by it being a unique and not repeatable experience (36%, 70) and finally that cultural expertise can only be reproduced in the same country/legal field (24%, 48).

Answer	%	Count
Cultural expert witnessing is applicable to similar cases	40%	78
Cultural expertise/expert witnessing is a unique and not repeatable experience	36%	70
Cultural expertise can only be reproduced within the same country/legal field	24%	48
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	196

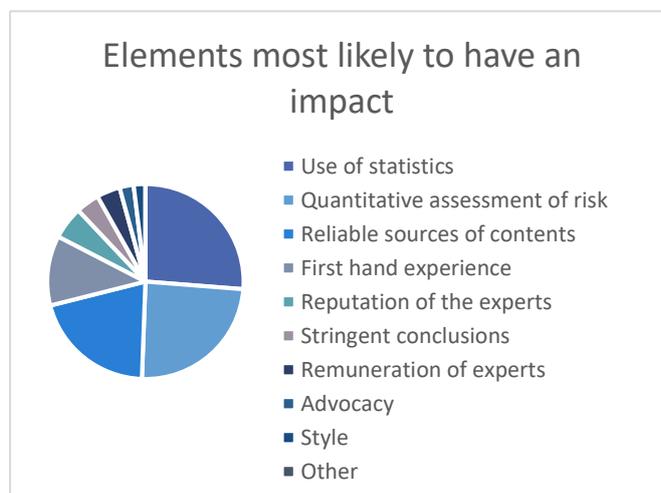


Impact

Components of Impact

The factors most likely to have an impact on their addressees include the use of statistics (26%, 68), followed by a quantitative assessment of risk (24%, 63), then reliable sources of contents (20%, 53), first-hand experience (12%, 30), and the reputation of experts (5%, 14), with all remaining categories receiving 4% or less.

Field	%	Count
Use of statistics	26%	68
Quantitative assessment of risk	24%	63
Reliable sources of contents	20%	53
First-hand experience	12%	30
Reputation of the experts	5%	14
Stringent conclusions	4%	10
Remuneration of experts	4%	10
Advocacy	2%	6
Style	2%	5
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	259



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Usefulness

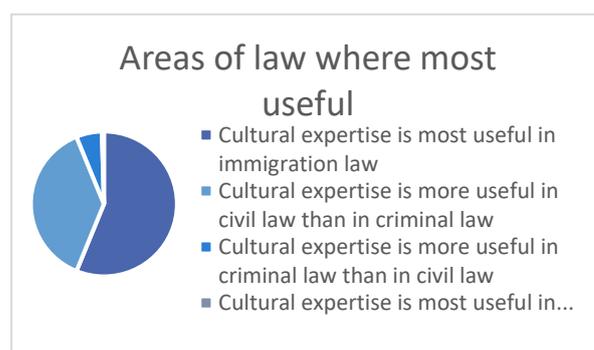
The most common response to the question regarding the usefulness of cultural expertise was very useful (29%, 59), followed by moderately useful (25%, 50), then slightly useful (21%, 43), extremely useful (20%, 40) and not at all useful (5%, 11).

Answer	%	Count
Extremely useful	20%	40
Very useful	29%	59
Moderately useful	25%	50
Slightly useful	21%	43
Not at all useful	5%	11
Total	100%	203



More than half of respondents indicated that cultural expertise is most useful in immigration law (56%, 128), followed by being more useful in civil law rather than criminal law (38%, 86), in criminal law more than civil law (6%, 13) and one person who selected other and indicated that it is useful in both civil and criminal law.

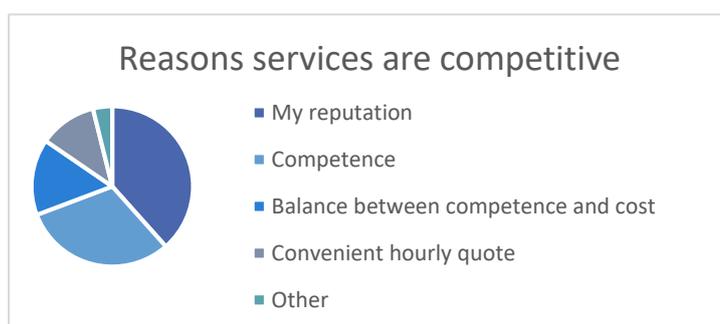
Answer	%	Count
Cultural expertise is most useful in immigration law	56%	128
Cultural expertise is more useful in civil law than in criminal law	38%	86
Cultural expertise is more useful in criminal law than in civil law	6%	13
Cultural expertise is most useful in...	0%	1
Total	100%	228



Competitiveness

Experts believed that their services were competitive due to their reputation (38%, 10), followed by competence (31%, 8), then the balance between competence and cost (15%, 4), their convenient hourly quote (12%, 3) and other (4%, 1).

Answer	%	Count
My reputation	38%	10
Competence	31%	8
Balance between competence and cost	15%	4
Convenient hourly quote	12%	3
Other	4%	1
Total	100%	26



Reputation of Experts

More than half of the experts who responded did not know how they built their reputation (52%, 13), followed by the cases their providing an expert on being successful (28%, 7), then having been regularly appointed as an expert for many years.

Answer	%	Count
I don't know	52%	13
The cases in which I provided an expert opinion have been successful	28%	7
I have been regularly instructed/appointed as an expert for many years	20%	5
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	25



Improved Access

Database

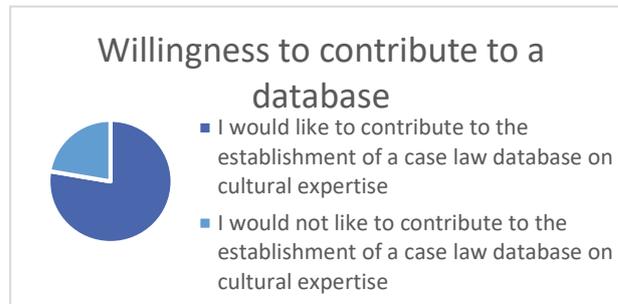
With regards to the question of the usefulness of a case law data base, the most common response was that it would be somewhat useful (41%, 80), followed by being of no use (38%, 74) and then being very useful (22%, 43).

Answer	%	Count
A database on cultural expertise would be very useful	22%	43
A database on cultural expertise would be somewhat useful	41%	80
A database on cultural expertise would be of no use	38%	74
Total	100%	197



Well over half of the respondents indicated that they would like to contribute to the establishment of a case law database (78%, 94), with the remainder indicating that they would not like to contribute (22%, 27).

Answer	%	Count
I would like to contribute to the establishment of a case law database on cultural expertise	78%	94
I would not like to contribute to the establishment of a case law database on cultural expertise	22%	27
Total	100%	121



CULTURAL EXPERTISE IN EUROPE: WHAT IS IT USEFUL FOR? (EURO-EXPERT)

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Date of Publication: 20/05/2019 | Page 16

Capacity Building

Almost half of all respondents indicated that they thought a teaching program on cultural expertise would definitely be useful (45%, 101), followed by probably yes (25%, 55), might or might not (18%, 40), then probably not (8%, 17) and definitely not (4%, 9).

Answer	%	Count
Definitely yes	45%	101
Probably yes	25%	55
Might or might not	18%	40
Probably not	8%	17
Definitely not	4%	9
Total	100%	222



To the question regarding the interest in a teaching program about cultural expertise, almost two thirds indicated that they knew of educational institutions that may be interested in teaching cultural expertise (74%, 115), followed by those interested in teaching cultural expertise themselves (20%, 31), then knowing professional organisations being interested in the teaching of cultural expertise (3%, 5) and other (3%, 4), with one individual clarifying that they didn't know of any.

Answer	%	Count
I know of schools, universities or organisations that may be interested in teaching cultural expertise	74%	115
I know of professional organisations that may be interested in capacity building on the use of cultural expertise	3%	5
I would be interested in teaching cultural expertise	20%	31
Other	3%	4
Total	100%	155

