



Strasbourg, 17 January 2005

MIN-LANG/PR (2005) 1

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

**Initial Periodical Report
presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter**

CYPRUS

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**INITIAL PERIODIC REPORT
EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL
OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

**OFFICE OF THE
LAW COMMISSIONER**

17 December 2004

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PART I – INTRODUCTION

1. The Republic of Cyprus has, by means of Law 39 (III)/1993, published in the Official Gazette of the Republic on 10 December 1993, approved and, by an instrument of ratification deposited on 26 August 2002, ratified, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (hereinafter “the Charter”).

2. The Declaration contained in the instrument of ratification of 26 August 2002, (hereinafter “the Declaration”) reads as follows:

“The Republic of Cyprus communicates that it considers the Armenian language to be a non-territorial language, in the Republic, as described in Article 1, paragraph c, of the Charter.

Therefore, in view of Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Charter, the Republic of Cyprus shall apply the following paragraphs chosen from Part III of the Charter to the Armenian language:

Article 8 – Education

Paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a i., bi., ci.,

Article 9 – Judicial Authorities

Paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a iv., b iii., c iii.

Article 11 – Media

Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph b ii

Article 12 – Cultural Activities and Facilities

Paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs d, f.

Paragraph 3.

Article 13 – Economic and Social life

Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph c.

Period covered: 01/12/02-

The preceding statement concerns Article(s): 1, 7”

3. The Charter entered into force in respect of Cyprus on 1 December 2002. Pursuant to Article 15 of the Charter, Cyprus was required to submit its Initial Report to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe by 1 December 2003.

4. In the meantime, however, Cyprus realized that the Declaration was in need of re-examination. Having specified the Armenian language as a non-territorial language, it declared that it shall apply 11 undertakings of Part III of the Charter (see para 2 above). This undertaking presented both legal and practical problems: Legal, as it appears now that it may not be compatible with the provisions of the Charter, and practical in relation to the presentation of the Initial and subsequent Periodical Reports.

5. In view of the above, Cyprus is considering the possibility of depositing a revised Declaration. For these reasons, and pending a decision on the issue at the political level, the submission of the Initial Report was delayed.

6. The present Report has been prepared by the Law Commissioner of the Republic, pursuant to a relevant Decision of the Council of Ministers. The information and data, on the basis of which the present Report was compiled, was provided by the Ministries having competence for the specific matter (i.e. the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Statistical Service of the Ministry of Finance), as well as the Supreme Court and the Law Office of the Republic. Information was also obtained from the Representative for the Armenian Religious Group in Cyprus (see paragraphs 11 - 13 below).

7.1. The present Report has been drafted taking consideration the Outline for Periodical Reports to be submitted by Contracting Parties of 23.11.1998 [MIN-LANG (98)7]. Nevertheless, in view of what has already been explained, strict compliance therewith was not feasible.

7.2. In its Declaration, Cyprus communicated that it considers the Armenian language to be a non-territorial language in the Republic, as defined in Article 1, paragraph c, of the Charter.

7.3. There was no declaration specifying a regional or minority language or official language relating to Articles 3.1 and 2.2 of the Charter.

7.4. Therefore, the information provided in the present Report covers the measurements taken in relation to the Armenian language being a non-territorial language to which Article 7.5 applies, falling under Part II undertakings.

8. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus regrets that, due to the continuing illegal occupation and effective control of 37% of its territory by Turkish military forces, it is unable to ensure the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Charter in the whole of its territory. As a result, no reliable information and data are available regarding the enjoyment of the rights prescribed by the Charter by the Cypriot population living in the area that is not under Government control. Therefore, all information and data presented in the present Report relate to the Government – controlled areas.

9. It is earnestly hoped that a just and viable settlement to the Cyprus problem will soon be achieved and that the next Periodical Report of Cyprus will provide information and data for the whole of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

PART II – CONSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

10. Since the Charter was approved by Law 39(III)/1993, pursuant to Article 169.3 of the Constitution, it has, in view of that constitutional provision, become part of the domestic law of the Republic with superior force to any other domestic law.

11. The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus recognizes as a religious group “a group of persons ordinarily resident in Cyprus professing the same religion and either belonging to the same rite or being subject to the same jurisdiction thereof the number of whom, on the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, exceeds one thousand out of which at least five hundred become on such date citizens of the Republic” (Article 2.3 of the Constitution)

12.1. Such religious groups are the Armenians, the Maronite and the Latin. The members of such groups, by virtue of the Constitution, were given the option to decide as a group or individually to be deemed to belong to either of the two Communities (the Greek Community or the Turkish Community) and, thus, the provisions of the Constitution applicable to the corresponding Community would apply to them. (Article 2(3), (4) and (6) of the Constitution)

12.2. The members of the Armenian (as well as the Maronite and Latin) religious group in Cyprus have opted to be deemed to belong, for constitutional purposes, to the Greek Community and thus they enjoy all constitutional rights conferred upon the members of the Greek Community (e.g. the right to elect and be elected to the office of the President of the Republic, the President or a Member of Parliament, etc.).

12.3. Furthermore, such groups were given the right to have a member elected in the Communal Chamber of that Community (the Greek Community) (Article 109 of the Constitution). The Communal Chambers had legislative powers solely with regard to: (i) religious matters; (ii) all educational, cultural and teaching matters; and (iii) matters of personal status; (Article 87 of the Constitution)

12.4. The institution of the Communal Chambers is now obsolete, and its legislative competence is exercised by the House of Representatives. However, the right of the religious groups under Article 109 of the Constitution, is deemed to be a right to have a Representative in the House of Representatives, (hereinafter “the Representative”) elected at special elections held for the purpose, in addition to the fact that, the Armenians by virtue of being citizens of the Republic belonging to one of the two Communities – the Greek Community - have the right to elect and be elected as Members of the House of Representatives and thus participate in the general elections of the Republic.

12.5. The Representative has a right to participate in all meetings of the House of Representatives but the right to speak and vote is limited to the matters relating to those specified in para. 12.3 above. Furthermore, the Government always consults with the Representative, when dealing with any matter pertaining to the Armenian religious group.

12.6. The present Representative for the Armenian religious group of Cyprus is Mr. Bedros Kalaydjian, who was first elected to the office in 1995, and again in 2001.

13. The information contained in the present Report was discussed with Mr. Kalaydjian at a special meeting with the Law Commissioner during the drafting stages, and the draft Report was communicated to him before its finalization and his comments were taken on board. The present Report will be communicated to Mr. Kalaydjian upon submission.

14.1. To complete the picture on the other religious groups, i.e. the Maronites and the Latins, the following information is given:

14.2 Maronites¹: The Maronite Christians of Cyprus who are Roman Catholics by confession originate from Lebanon. They came to Cyprus in four major migrations starting in the eighth century. They use an unwritten dialect, the Maronite dialect of Cyprus, derived from Arabic. This dialect is nowadays confined to family and religious purposes. It is spoken in four Maronite villages in the north-western part of the island, namely Kormakitis, Karpasha, Assomatos and Agia Marina and to a lesser extent in other areas of Cyprus. Following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and the forcible partition of the island, the inhabitants of these villages, located in the occupied part of the island, were displaced and dispersed. Today the villages are inhabited by elderly people. The Maronites receive their education in Greek schools and speak Greek.

14.3 Latins²: The Latins are those inhabitants of Cyprus who are Roman Catholics by confession and of European ascendancy. They originate from Venice, other areas of Italy, France and Malta. The presence of this community on the island goes back to the Ottoman conquest of Cyprus in 1571. The Latins do not have a language of their own. They operate schools in Nicosia (Terra Santa College) and Limassol (School of St Mary), both providing pre-primary, primary and secondary education, and a kindergarten at Kalo Khorio in the district of Paphos. Though these educational establishments serve the Latins of Cyprus, they also accept pupils of other confessions.

14.4. The Maronite and Latin religious groups benefit from the same level of state assistance as the Armenian religious group. More information on these groups could be provided on request.

¹ For further Information see:

- HajiRousos A., The Maronite Community of Cyprus, Cyprus Today, Vol. XL, May – August 2002., No2, p 46. (Mr. Antonis HajiRousos is the present Representative of the Maronite Religious Group).

- Thomas G.J, The spoken Arabic Dialect of the Maronites of Cyprus, the Journal of Maronite Studies, Vol.4, No1, January 2000.

² For further Information see: Coureas N., The Latins of Cyprus, The Genesis and Development of Cyprus' Modern Latin Community, Cyprus Today, Vol. XL, September – December, 2002, Nos 3-4, p.21.

PART III – MAIN PART

A. General

15. “Today, 3 million Armenians live in the Republic of Armenia, while 5 million live outside its boundaries. There are approximately 2500 Armenians living in Cyprus, in addition to the 500 non-Cypriot Armenians that work on the island. We are a very active and tight-knit community who are proud of our cultural heritage and who are 100% Armenian speaking. Yet, we feel totally integrated in Cyprus.”³

16. The Armenians in Cyprus can trace their origin back to the 6th century and their plight through the centuries is closely linked to that of the Greek Cypriots. This holds also true in relation to the recent history of Cyprus, since the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus in 1960. The 1963 tragic events and the 1974 Turkish invasion resulted in displacement both of Greeks and Armenians. The Armenians, along with the Greeks, fled to safer regions in the government controlled part of the Republic, leaving behind their homes, business establishments and land.

17. From the early days of its establishment in 1960 the Republic of Cyprus, recognized its particular obligations towards its Armenian citizens (as well as the Latins and Maronites) to enable them to maintain their culture, language, religion, traditions and special characteristics and identity as a group. To this end, several measures were taken, including financial assistance. In the implementation of each measure, the needs and wishes of Armenian people were taken into account, and full respect of their traditions and characteristics as a group was demonstrated. Matters relating to the Armenians in Cyprus, including assistance, are discussed with the Armenian Representative.

18. According to the official statistics, at the end of 2003, the Armenian citizens of Cyprus amounted to 2,600, that is, 0.4% of the Greek Cypriot Community and 0.3% of the total population of the country (See Table 1 in Part IV).

19.1. On 28 February 1998, a Presidential Commissioner for Minority matters was appointed by the President of the Republic with competence to handle the matters of concern to the three religious groups (Armenians, Latins and Maronites) including the solving of specific problems faced by them as a result of the Turkish invasion and displacement.

19.2. In 2003 it was decided that, since most of the issues of concern fall within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior (as well as the Ministries of Education and Culture and Finance), a Co-ordinator within the Ministry of the Interior would better serve the handling of issues of concern to the religious groups, which usually fall within the competence of two or more Ministries. Thus, with the consent of the Representatives of the three religious groups, the competence of co-ordination was assigned by the President of the Republic to the Ministry of the Interior.

19.3. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior acts as the Co-ordinator. A Senior Officer acts as Deputy Co-ordinator and an Administrator Officer as Secretary. The basic task of the Co-ordinator is to co-ordinate the acts of the various Ministries involved with a view to promote and effectively deal with the matters of concern to the religious groups.

19.4. The matters of concern to the religious groups are examined at meetings of the Co-ordinator and his team with representatives of the Ministries that have competence in the matter under discussion and the Representatives of the three religious groups.

19.5. The main matters usually discussed include

- the implementation of relevant Conventions, such as the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities;
- the competences of the Representatives of the religious groups;
- the preservation of the social cohesion of the religious groups;

³ Statement by B. Kalaydjian, current Parliamentary Representative of the Armenian Community in Cyprus. Extract from the Quarterly Review “Cyprus Today”. January – April 2002, Vol.XL, published by the Press and Information Office, page 22.

- humanitarian issues;
- maintenance and restoration of monasteries, churches and other monuments of the religious groups;
- the fair participation of members of the religious group in the Public service and public corporations;
- the subsidization of students of religious groups;
- the granting of Government land for cemeteries;
- salaries of priests;
- co-ordination of efforts for better utilization of the grants given by the various Ministries.

B. Education

20.1. The Ministry of Education and Culture, being the competent Ministry for matters related to the Charter, fully complies and implements the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. For the purposes of the Charter, the Ministry has appointed Mrs. Maria Economidou, Inspector Secondary Education, as the contact person.

20.2 The Ministry of Education and Culture has demonstrated sensitivity for the subject of regional, minority or non-territorial languages and continues to do so, by subsidizing, monitoring and supporting schools, where any of such languages are taught.

21. The Armenian religious group in Cyprus operates schools of primary education where the teaching language is Armenian and the Armenian culture tradition and national identity are cultivated. These schools are entirely funded by the state through the Ministry of Education and Culture. Secondary education for Armenians is also offered in Cyprus at the Melkonian Educational Institute where Armenian identity is cultivated through the creative methods of teaching Armenian language, literature, history and culture. This ethnic education programme runs simultaneous to a European curriculum that prepares students for admission to international universities around the world. Secondary education at the Melkonian for Cypriot Armenian is subsidized by the state.

(1) Primary Education

22. An Armenian Primary School NAREG, named after the distinguished 10th century Armenian poet-priest Krikor of Nareg is operating in the cities of Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca. A single headmaster, at present, Mr Artin Ayvazian, oversees all three primary schools. NAREG schools are completely funded by the Government, as in the case of state primary schools, the only difference being that it has autonomy as it is governed by a School Governing Body, comprising of Armenians appointed by the Council of Ministers from a list suggested by the Representative. The School Governing Body has competence for almost all issues relating to NAREG schools. NAREG schools are supervised by the Ministry of Education and Culture and, therefore, the standard is in line with that of the state primary schools on the island. A budget is submitted by the School Governing Body of NAREG which is included in the Government Budget. The amount requested and approved in the Government Budget for 2004 was CYP350.000 and for 2005 CYP 390.000⁴. It covers running expenses, as well as the salaries of the teachers and of other staff of the schools. Furthermore, elementary school teachers are assigned by the Government to NAREG schools to teach the Greek language (four teachers for the year 2004). The Ministry of Education and Culture provides for NAREG schools all textbooks which are provided for the state primary schools, free of charge. Armenian textbooks are imported from the Lebanon and USA and the question of covering the costs by the Government is under discussion at the meetings with the Co-ordinator (see para.19 above).

23. In their curriculum, the NAREG schools give emphasis to three languages: Armenian, Greek and English, which are taught from the first to the seventh class. Other subjects include Mathematics, Science, History, Geography of Cyprus, Armenian History and Geography, Religious Instruction, Art, Music and Physical Education. Extra curricular activities include Armenian traditional dances, church choir, boys and girls scouts, as well as cultural activities, programmes to mark Armenian, Cypriot and Greek national anniversaries, Day of Gymnastic Performance and Athletics, school charity bazaar etc.

⁴ CYP1 = €1,7086 on 10.12.2004

24. Ninety percent of the Armenian children in Cyprus attend NAREG Schools.

25. Upon a request of the Armenian Representative, the Government approved in November 2004, the following amounts for upgrading the NAREG schools:

- (i) the sum of CYP240.000 – for upgrading the building of NAREG in Limassol
- (ii) the sum of CYP200.000 – for building a multipurpose hall in the NAREG school in Nicosia, to be used as a Cultural Centre.

(2) Secondary Education

26. The Armenian children having Cypriot citizenship may:

- (1) attend, free of charge, any public school in Cyprus.
- (2) if attending private schools which are recognized by the Ministry of Education and Culture, be subsidized with the amount of CYP450 annually.
- (3) attend free of charge the Melkonian Educational Institute.

27. The Melkonian Educational Institute was established in 1926 and is a co-educational secondary school for boarders and day students. It plays a very important role in Armenian education, serving the educational needs not only of Cypriot Armenians but also of Armenians from 30 other countries. It attracts many Armenians from countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, the United States, Canada and Russia. The Melkonian Educational Institute, one of the most prestigious private schools in Cyprus, is the only secondary school considered as community school and cultural centre for Armenians of Cyprus. It is one of the rare thriving educational establishments, and the only one in Europe, where Armenian language (Western Standard Dialect), culture and traditions constitute the core of its curriculum. As a boarding school operating since 1926 it is the only secondary school that promotes plurilingualism and pluriculturalism. It provides instruction in Armenian, Greek, English and teaches a range of other languages. It is classified by the Ministry of Education and Culture as “similar” to the public secondary schools, because at least 2/3 of its curriculum corresponds to the public secondary school programme. The teachers are appointed by the Board of Directors of the School. The curriculum of the Melkonian Institute for 2003-2004 as submitted by the School appears in Part IV (Tables 4-14).

28. The Melkonian has had a long line of distinguished Headmasters who have been appointed from different countries. Two Cypriots have headed the school, Mrs. Sossy Bedikian (1976-85) and Dr. Akaby Nassibian-Ekmekdjian (1985-88), the author of “Britain and Armenian Question 1915-1923”, published in 1984. Under its current Head, Dr Annie Lachinian, the School has undergone radical changes in its structure and in its resources, and has adopted European standards of education. The school also opened up to Cypriot non-Armenian students and members of staff.

29. Two thirds of the Cypriot Armenians attend the Melkonian Institute. Their tuition is free of charge, as their tuition fees (amounting to CYP1100 per student) are paid by the Government directly to the School.

30. The Ministry of Education and Culture, offers in addition, the following assistance to the Melkonian School:

- It provides the school with Greek textbooks
- It pays the salary of the 2 Greek teachers for the teaching of Greek
- It subsidizes each student with CYP10 per annum for purchasing books
- It subsidizes a teacher from Armenia with CYP2.250 per annum for the teaching of Armenian traditional dances to students.

31. In 2002, the Council of Ministers approved a grant of CYP70.000 for the construction of school laboratories (Decision No.56.641, dated 23.10.2002).

32.1. Recently, the Armenian General Benevolent Union (AGBU) of New York, which runs the School, decided, invoking its financial problems, to close the School down by the end of June 2005. The Armenians in Cyprus strongly oppose this decision as they feel that it will deprive them of the Armenian education. The Ministry of Education and Culture, considering the principles enshrined in the Charter, the obligations for Cyprus under the Charter and the fact that it is the only secondary Armenian school on the island, submitted a proposal to the Council of Ministers to support the school financially.

32.2. The Council of Ministers endorsing the above proposal decided: (i) to approve an additional grant of CYP100.000 for the Melkonian Educational Institute, to allow it to continue its operation and (ii) to authorize the Ministers of Education and Culture and Finance to examine the issue of future grants to the School and to report back to the Council. (Decision No.59.382, dated 4.2.2004)

32.3. The issue of the support for the continued functioning of the Melkonian Educational Institute was discussed in October 2004 between the President of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus and the President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia. (see para. 44 hereinbelow)

(3) Higher Education

33.1. Armenian (as well as Latin and Maronite) citizens of the Republic of Cyprus, are entitled to free University education in Cyprus and Greece, provided they take the required entrance examinations like all other citizens of the Republic. Furthermore, in case they are not successful at the entrance examinations, they have the right to compete for a place as supernumerary with special criteria (under categories C and D of the relevant requirements).

33.2. More precisely, category C candidates, are entitled to additional places (1%) on condition that they have taken the entrance examination. Category D candidates, may compete for admission to the University of Cyprus on the basis of their GCE results or equivalent examinations.

(4) School Medical Services

34. The School Medical Services cover all public schools, both primary and secondary. Due to the limited number of the staff of the school Medical Services (doctors and nurses), private schools cannot be provided with this service. Nevertheless, the Armenian primary school NAREG, in Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca, as well as the secondary school Melkonian Educational Institute in Nicosia, are provided with these medical services in the same way as offered to corresponding Greek public schools.

C. Cultural Matters

35.1 A variety of activities create a living culture and sustain a sense of identity for the Armenians in Cyprus.

35.2 The Armenians of Cyprus receive generous funding from the state. This enables them to organize concerts, dance performances, art and photographic exhibitions, as well as literary events. The Cyprus-Armenia Friendship Society (est. 1998) organises concerts, lectures and exhibitions, establishing closer ties between Cyprus and Armenia. The Armenian churches throughout the island have allocated space within their premises to encourage cultural events such as the annual Autumn Book Exhibition. The Middle/Near East Armenian Research Centre (est. 1996 by Vartan Malian) houses a reference library and archival material in its Nicosia premises. The Pharos Trust (est. 1993 by Garo Keheyan) is a cultural institution with its premises in Nicosia. To date, it has organized national and international cultural events. These have included the visit of the Chilingirian Quartet, led by the Cypriot born violinist, Levon Chilingirian, in 1997 and 2002. It also presented a theatrical performance in 1999 on the life of the 20th century New York based Armenian painter Arshile Gorky by the Cypriot born biographer/performer Nouritza Matossian. A comprehensive anthropological study of the Armenian community in Cyprus was carried out by Susan Pattie-Chilingirian in the 1980s. Her book, "Faith in History", written in English, was published in 1997, and remains an important reference work.

35.3. The Cultural Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture subsidize each year various programmes and activities of the Armenians and cooperate with them for their implementation.

35.4. In the framework of this collaboration, a number of activities to promote Armenian culture took place and subsidies were given in recent years. More precisely:

(1) In 2003 -

(a) Cooperation between the Cultural Services and the "Cyprus – Armenia Friendship Society" for bringing to Cyprus the Armenian Symphonic Orchestra for three performances within the framework of the International Festival "Cypria 2003". A subsidy of CYP60.000 was granted.

(b) The Armenian author Nora Natjarian was subsidized with CYP650 for her participation in two seminars outside Cyprus.

- (c) The Melkonian Educational Institute was subsidized with CYP2.250 for their Programme of Armenian Folk Dances.
 - (d) The Armenian General Union of Benevolence was subsidized with CYP1.500 for the organization of theatrical performances.
- (2) *In 2004 the following subsidies were allocated:*
- (a) *Armenian National Educational and Cultural Club, CYP3.300.*
 - (b) *Armenian General Union of Benevolence, CYP1.500.*
 - (c) *Melkonian Educational Institute:*
 - (i) *For the organization of a cultural activity within the framework of the accession of Cyprus to the European Union, CYP300.*
 - (ii) *Covering of expenses of a teacher from Armenia to teach Armenian Folk dances to students, CYP2.250 (as mentioned in para. 30.)*
 - (d) *Armenian author Nora Natjarian for her participation in literary activities abroad, CYP400.*
 - (e) *Cultural Club "Hamazkayin", CYP2000.*

D. Radio and Television Broadcasting

36.1. The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation (CyBC) aims to provide radio and television programmes to all Cypriots keeping them informed on the social, political and cultural developments in Cyprus and abroad, providing for their entertainment, enriching public dialogue and, as far as possible, ensuring a balanced participation of all citizens to public life.

36.2. Within this framework, CyBC Second Programme broadcasts daily a multicultural programme in the Armenian language. This one hour programme (from 5.00 – 6.00 in the afternoon), includes news coverage, extensive interviews, cultural reports, Armenian music and covers a variety of subjects, such as health, literature and religion. This programme reaches Armenians outside Cyprus, in Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Bulgaria and Greece. It has an estimated 250.000 listeners. It is the only broadcasting in the Armenian language in the area (Eastern Europe to Middle East).

36.3. On television, there are no programmes in Armenian on a regular basis, except for the Armenian Christmas Day, (6 January), when a one-hour variety of entertainment programme in the Armenian language is shown on CyBc television, through the active participation of the Melkonian Educational Institute's music, choir, and dance groups. The Melkonian students regularly perform in multicultural events representing the Armenians of Cyprus.

E. Publications/Websites

37.1. The two main Armenian monthly newspapers, "Artsangang", (1995) and "Azad Tzayn"(2003) provide national and international news, primarily in Armenian, one of them ("Azad Tzayn") having a regular four page insert in Greek, while the other contains certain columns and cultural reviews in Greek and English. The Armenian Church in Cyprus brings out its own monthly bulletin, "Keghart", in Armenian. The Melkonian Educational Institute publishes a multilingual periodical "Hayatsk" (since 1998) in Armenian, Greek, English, Russian and Bulgarian.

37.2. There are also a number of websites relating to Armenian issues, the main one being Gibrahayer.

F. Religion – Armenians Prelature

38.1. Freedom of religion is safeguarded by the Constitution of Cyprus (Article 18).

38.2. The state supports the Armenian Church in Cyprus. To this end the Government provides an annual grant of CYP25.000, plus a salary for the three clerics, comprising one Archbishop and two priests, at the same rate as for all Cypriot clerics, i.e. CYP306/cleric/month, which amounts to CYP918/month. The three Armenian churches in Cyprus, one in each of 3 towns, recently have been assessed to be in need of repairs and renovation, costing approximately CYP200.000. The Government has been requested by the Armenian Representative to subsidize part of the expense and the matter is under consideration.

G. Athletics

39.1. The Armenians (as well as the Latins and Maronites), being citizens of the Cyprus Republic, benefit from the general scheme for the financing of athletic activities and are subsidized, by the Cyprus Sport Organization (CSO). In recent years, the Armenians have had one of the best, if not the best, FUTSAL team of Cyprus, which won the Pan-Cyprian Championship the last two years and is now representing Cyprus in the Pan-European Championship. CSO is subsidizing the participation of the Armenian team ARARAT in the Pan-European Championship with CYP10.000.

39.2. In addition to the unified programme and criteria through which all athletic clubs are subsidized, CSO has been operating a special programme, the Unified Programme for Religious Groups, since 1989. Through this programme, Clubs belonging to the religious groups (i.e Armenian, Maronite and Latin) which participate in championship events, are further supported financially, on the basis of specified criteria. The amount allocated in the 2004 budget of CSO for this programme was CYP 10.000. From this, two Armenian clubs, AYMA and ARARAT, benefited, by receiving a subsidy of CYP 926 and CYP 2.460, respectively.

40. The future plans of CSO concerning athletic clubs of the religious groups include the following:

- (a) Increase of economic assistance to such clubs;
- (b) Construction of athletic grounds and other athletic facilities, in areas of athletic activity;
- (c) Provision of opportunities for active participation of religious groups in athletic events, irrespective of their population size.

These are being discussed between CSO and the religious groups.

H. Judicial Authorities

(1) Possibility for the use of the Armenian language in Courts

41.1. The official languages of the Republic are Greek and Turkish. (Article 3 of the Constitution, and the Official Languages of the Republic Law - No. 67/1988, as amended). The Constitutional provisions make the use of the official languages in Court obligatory (Article 3.4). Nevertheless, the Constitution, safeguards the right of every person not to be denied access to a court and specifies, among the minimum rights of every person, the right to have “free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in courts” (Article 30.3(e)).

41.2. Thus, the Armenian language can be used in Court, as the free services of an interpreter are both constitutionally obligatory and are necessary prerequisites for the court proceedings.

41.3. In practice the position is as follows:

- (a) In any proceedings in which the Republic is a party, assistance of an interpreter is provided for by the state.
- (b) In all other cases the parties have the right to request the court to approve the free assistance of an interpreter, if they cannot understand the language of the court.

41.4. Within this framework the use of the Armenian language in courts' proceedings is possible and cannot be denied.

(2) Validity of documents, exhibits and evidence presented before the courts in the Armenian language.

42.1. Pursuant to section 5 of the Official Languages of the Republic Law (67/1988, as amended by Law 154/1990), any document drawn up in any foreign language is admissible as evidence in any judicial proceedings. The court may, in the interest of justice, order the translation of a document or part thereof, in either of the official languages of the Republic.

42.2. Therefore any document presented, in any proceedings, in the Armenian language, is admissible as evidence.

I. Transfrontier Exchanges

43.1 The Republic of Cyprus has concluded with the Republic of Armenia an Agreement on Co-operation in the Fields of Culture, Education and Science. (ratified by Law 19(III)/1998). By virtue of Article 6 thereof:

“A joint Cypro-Armenian Committee shall meet alternately every three years in Nicosia and Yerevan to consider matters relating to the implementation of the present Agreement. The dates of the meetings will be arranged through the diplomatic channels.”

43.2. It appears that the Committee envisaged by Article 6 of the Co-operation Agreement has not met yet.

44. Within the framework of the official visit to the Republic of Armenia in October 2004 of the Cyprus Permanently Delegation, a Protocol of co-operation between the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus was signed by their respective Presidents aiming, inter alia, to future cooperation in the field of culture. In a Memorandum, signed at the same time between the same Presidents, it was considered necessary, inter alia,

- to further promote cultural exchanges and assist in the development of cooperation between enterprises of the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Armenia,
- to express their support for the continued functioning of the Melkonian school, which forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of Cyprus.
- to ensure mutual assistance and cooperation of the parliamentary delegation of the two countries in international organizations.

PART IV – STATISTICS AND OTHER USEFUL DATA

2 RELATED TO PART III

TABLE 1: Population - Composition⁵

Population - Composition

Out of a total of 818.200 inhabitants the estimated composition of the population by community at the end of 2003 was:

Greek Cypriot community	646.900	or	79,1%
Turkish Cypriot community	87.800	or	10,7%
Foreign residents	83.500	or	10,2%

The religious groups that belong to the Greek Cypriot community totaled:

Armenians	2.600	or 0,4% of the Greek Cypriot community and 0,3% of the	total population
Maronites	4.800	or 0,7% of the Greek Cypriot community and 0,6% of the	total population
Latins	900	or 0,1% of the Greek Cypriot community and 0,1% of the	total population

⁵ From the Annual Demographic Report prepared by the Statistical Service of the Republic.

TABLE 2: Cypriot pupils/students by community/religious group and foreign pupils/students, 2002/2003⁶

SUMMARY TABLE II. CYPRIOT PUPILS/STUDENTS BY COMMUNITY/RELIGIOUS GROUP AND FOREIGN PUPILS/STUDENTS, 2002/2003

Community/ Religious group/ Foreigners	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary Non- University	University of Cyprus	Grand Total
CYPRIOTS						
Greek Cypriots	23.938	58.522	60.690	9.578	3.356	156.084
Public	9.627	56.776	54.776	2.102	3.356	126.637
Private	14.311	1.746	5.914	7.476	0	29.447
Turkish Cypriots	12	80	27	1	1	121
Public	7	45	5	0	1	58
Private	5	35	22	1	0	63
Armenians	31	152	126	8	3	320
Public	2	22	10	1	3	38
Private	29	130	116	7	0	282
Maronites	126	374	337	17	24	878
Public	54	266	214	13	24	571
Private	72	108	123	4	0	307
Latins	21	44	57	1	0	123
Public	0	12	9	0	0	21
Private	21	32	48	1	0	102
Total Cypriots	24.128	59.172	61.237	9.605	3.384	157.526
Public	9.690	57.121	55.014	2.116	3.384	127.325
Private	14.438	2.051	6.223	7.489	0	30.201
FOREIGNERS	1.170	3.696	3.474	5.008	274	13.622
Public	279	2.339	2.059	45	274	4.996
Private	891	1.357	1.415	4.963	0	8.626
TOTAL	25.298	62.868	64.711	14.613	3.658	171.148
Public	9.969	59.460	57.073	2.161	3.658	132.321
Private	15.329	3.408	7.638	12.452	0	38.827

⁶ From the Statistics of Education prepared by the Statistical Service of the Republic.

TABLE 3: Nareg Armenian Primary School 2003-2004*⁷

<u>NAREG ARMENIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL 2003-2004</u>								
LESSON	CLASS	WEEKLY HOURS PER CLASS						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ARMENIAN		9	7	7	7	7	6	7
GREEK		8	8	7	7	7	7	7
ENGLISH		4	5	6	6	6	6	6
MATHEMATICS		5	6	6	7	7	7	7
SCIENCE		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RELIGION		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ARMENIAN HISTORY		1	2	2	2	2	2	2
HISTORY OF CYPRUS		0	0	0	0	0	2	2
GEOGRAPHY OF CYPRUS		0	0	0	0	0	1	1
GEOGRAPHY		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
MUSIC		2	2	2	2	2	1	1
ART		3	2	2	1	1	1	0
PHYSICAL TRAINING		2	2	2	2	2	1	1
ACTIVITIES		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL	40	40	40	40	40	40	40

N.B. The school has 40 class-periods per week. Each class-period is 35 minutes.

TABLE 4: Melkonian Educational Institute - Curriculum for Armenian students - Forms I-III *⁸

FORMS I - III

⁷ Provided by the NAREG school.

⁸ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

Subjects:**Number of Periods per Week**

GREEK FOR GREEK SPEAKERS	5
GREEK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	5
FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	5
ARMENIAN	6
ARMENIAN HISTORY	2
MATHEMATICS	6
ENGLISH	8
SCIENCE	5
GEOGRAPHY	2
HISTORY	2
COMPUTING	2
PE	2
ART	2
SOCIAL EDUCATION	1
MUSIC	2
RUSSIAN(*)	4
DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY (to be introduced)	1

Note:

- Armenian Cypriot and Armenian Greek students must take Greek for Greek Speakers. Armenians from other countries are encouraged to take Greek as a foreign language.
- Some students have 2 extra periods of Remedial English in the afternoon.
- School starts at 7:30 a.m. and finishes at 2:00 p.m.
- Forms I-III have the equivalent of 9 periods per day. A total of 45 periods per week.
- Russian(*) is offered in the afternoon to Russian speaking students as supplementary to the main curriculum.
- In addition students have extra-curricular activities in the afternoon.

TABLE 5: Melkonian Educational Institute - Curriculum for Greek-Cypriot and foreign students - Forms I-III*⁹

FORMS I - III

Subjects:	Number of Periods per Week
GREEK FOR GREEK SPEAKERS/OR FOREIGN STUDENTS	8
FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	3
OR	
GREEK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	3
FRENCH FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS	8
MATHEMATICS	6
ENGLISH	8
SCIENCE	5
GEOGRAPHY	2
HISTORY	2
COMPUTING	2
PE	2
ART	2
SOCIAL EDUCATION	1
SUPERVISED STUDY	2
MUSIC	2
RUSSIAN(*)	4
DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY (to be introduced)	1

Note:

- All Greek Cypriot students must take Greek for Greek speakers (8 periods) and French as a Foreign Language (3 periods). Foreign students are requested to take Greek and French as Foreign Languages.
- Some students have 2 extra periods of Remedial English in the afternoon
- School starts at 7:30 a.m. and finishes at 2:00 p.m.
- Forms I-III have the equivalent of 9 periods per day. A total of 45 periods per week.
- Russian(*) is offered in the afternoon to Russian speaking students as supplementary to the main curriculum.
- In addition students have extra-curricular activities in the afternoon.

⁹ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

TABLE 6: Melkonian Educational Institute - Curriiculum for Armenian students - Forms IV-V *¹⁰

FORMS IV – V (Correspond to A and B Lyceum)

Core Subjects:	Number of Periods per Week
ARMENIAN	5
ARMENIAN HISTORY	2
MATHEMATICS	5
ENGLISH	5
COMPUTING	2
PE	3
SOCIAL EDUCATION	1

Optional Subjects:

Students must choose at least 5 from the following subjects (a science subject must be included. Please see option list 1 attached).

GREEK FOR GREEK SPEAKERS	5
GREEK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	5
FRENCH	5
RUSSIAN(*)	5
BIOLOGY	5
COMBINED SCIENCE	5
GEOGRAPHY	5
HISTORY	5
PHYSICS	5
ACCOUNTING	5
CHEMISTRY	5
ECONOMICS/BUSINESS STUDIES	5
ART	5
ENGLISH LITERATURE	5
DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY (to be introduced)	5

Note:

- Greek and Cypriot Armenians must choose Greek for Greek Speakers.
- All subjects with the exception of Armenian History and Social Education are externally examined by the London and/or Cambridge Examination Boards.
- School starts at 7:30 a.m. and generally finishes at 2:00 p.m.
- Students have 9 periods in the morning and 2 periods on some afternoons: A total of at least 48 periods per week. Morning free periods are scheduled as supervised study periods.
- Supervised periods are scheduled additionally according to students' needs.
- Russian (*) language is offered as an additional option.
- Extra-curricular activities also take place in the afternoon.

¹⁰ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

TABLE 7: Melkonian Educational Institute - Curriculum for Greek-Cypriot and foreign students - Forms IV-V¹¹

FORMS IV – V (correspond to A and B Lyceum)

Core Subjects:	Number of Periods per Week
GREEK (for Greek Cypriots)	8
MATHEMATICS	5
ENGLISH	5
COMPUTING	2
PE	2
SOCIAL EDUCATION	1

Optional Subjects:

Students must choose at least 5 from the following subjects (a science subject must be included. Please see option list 1 attached).

FRENCH	5
RUSSIAN	5
GREEK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	5
BIOLOGY	5
COMBINED SCIENCE	5
GEOGRAPHY	5
HISTORY	5
PHYSICS	5
ACCOUNTING	5
CHEMISTRY	5
ECONOMICS/BUSINESS STUDIES	5
ART	5
ENGLISH LITERATURE	5
DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY (to be introduced)	5

Note:

- Greek Cypriot students must choose 2 periods of French as a Foreign Language.
- Foreign students must choose 2 periods of Greek as a Foreign Language.
- All subjects with the exception of Social Education are externally examined by the London and/or Cambridge Examination Boards.
- School starts at 7:30 a.m. and generally finishes at 2:00 p.m. Students have 9 periods in the morning and 2 periods on some afternoons: A total of at least 48 periods per week. Morning free periods are scheduled as supervised study periods.
- Supervised periods are scheduled additionally according to students' needs.
- Russian (*) language is offered as an additional option.
- Extra-curricular activities also take place in the afternoon.

¹¹ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

TABLE 8: Melkonian Educational Institute - Option choice form-Year IV (2003-2004)*¹²

Name: _____

Date: _____

A		B	
CS	✓	Ph	
BS		Ch	
Ac		Bi	
Hi		Hi	
Gg		Gg	
Ar		Ar	

Armenian students from Greece or Cyprus choose

A		B	
CS	✓	Ph	
BS		Ch	
Ac		Bi	
Hi		Hi	
Gg		Gg	
Ar		Ar	
Fr/Gk*		Fr/Gk*	

Armenian students not from Cyprus choose

4 from column A OR

A		B	
CS	✓	Ph	
BS		Ch	
Ac		Bi	
Hi		Hi	
Gg		Gg	
Ar		Ar	
Fr		Fr	

Non-Armenian students from Cyprus choose

5 from column A OR

Key

CS- Combined Science
 BS- Business Studies
 Ac- Accounting
 Hi- History
 Gg- Geography
 Ar- Art
 Fr- French
 Gk- Greek
 Ph- Physics
 Ch- Chemistry
 Bi- Biology

* cross out the language you are not choosing

✓ tick subjects you choose

A		B	
CS	✓	Ph	
BS		Ch	
Ac		Bi	
Hi		Hi	
Gg		Gg	
Ar		Ar	
Fr/Gk*		Fr/Gk*	

Non-Armenian students not from Greece or Cyprus choose

5 from column A OR 6 from column B

Choose Fr / Gk* from the compulsory subjects

¹² Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

TABLE 9: Melkonian Educational Institute - List of compulsory subjects: Year IV (2003-2004)*¹³

Armenian students from Greece or Cyprus		Armenian students <u>not</u> from Greece or Cyprus		Non-Armenian students from Greece or Cyprus		Non-Armenian students <u>not</u> from Greece or Cyprus	
Maths (6)	✓	Maths (6)	✓	Maths (6)	✓	Maths (6)	✓
English (6)	✓	English (6)	✓	English (6)	✓	English (6)	✓
Armenian (6)	✓	Armenian (6)	✓				
Greek (6)	✓			Greek (6)	✓	Greek OR French (6)	✓
Armenian History (3)	✓	Armenian History (3)	✓				
Physical Education (2)	✓	Physical Education (2)	✓	Physical Education (2)	✓	Physical Education (2)	✓
Information Technology (2)	✓	Information Technology (2)	✓	Information Technology (2)	✓	Information Technology (2)	✓
Personal & Social Ed. (1)	✓	Personal & Social Ed. (1)	✓	Personal & Social Ed. (1)	✓	Personal & Social Ed. (1)	✓
(32)		(26)		(23)		(23)	

¹³ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

TABLE 10: Melkonian Educational Institute - Curriculum for Armenian students - Form VI*¹⁴

FORMS VI (Corresponds to C Lyceum)

Core Subjects:	Number of Periods per Week
ARMENIAN	4
ARMENIAN HISTORY	2
MATHEMATICS (A/S Level)	4
GENERAL STUDIES	3
ENGLISH	3
COMPUTING	2
PE	2
SOCIAL EDUCATION	1

Optional Subjects:

Students must choose at least 2 from the following subjects , at A Level standard. (Please see option list 2 attached).

MATHEMATICS	8
ACCOUNTING	8
PHYSICS	8
BIOLOGY	8
ECONOMICS	8
CHEMISTRY	8
GEOGRAPHY	8
HISTORY	8
FRENCH(*)	3
GREEK	8
RUSSIAN(*)	3

Note:

- Greek and Cypriot Armenians must choose Greek at A Level standard.
- All subjects with the exception of Armenian subjects and Social Education are externally examined by the London and/or Cambridge Examination Boards.
- School starts at 7:30 a.m. and generally finishes at 2:00 p.m.
- Students have 9 periods in the morning and 2 periods on some afternoons: A total of at least 36 periods per week. Morning free periods are scheduled as supervised study periods.
- French(*) and Russian(*) are offered as additional to the main curriculum.
- Supervised periods are scheduled additionally according to students' needs.
- Extra-curricular activities also take place in the afternoon.

¹⁴ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

TABLE 11: Melkonian Educational Institute - Curriculum for Greek-Cypriot and foreign students - Form VI*¹⁵

FORMS VI (corresponds to C Lyceum)

Core Subjects:	Number of Periods per Week
GREEK	5
MATHEMATICS (A/S Level)	4
ENGLISH	3
GENERAL STUDIES	3
COMPUTING	2
PE	2
SOCIAL EDUCATION	1

Optional Subjects:

Students must choose at least 2 from the following subjects at A Level. (Please see option list 2 attached).

GREEK 8	
GREEK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	8
FRENCH(*)	3
RUSSIAN(*)	3
MATHEMATICS	8
ACCOUNTING	8
PHYSICS	8
BIOLOGY	8
ECONOMICS	8
CHEMISTRY	8
GEOGRAPHY	8
HISTORY	8

Note:

- Greek is compulsory for Cypriot Greek students.
- Students who choose Maths A level do not need to take Maths A/S level in the Core section.
- Foreign students may continue taking Greek as a Foreign Language.
- All subjects with the exception of Social Education are externally examined by the London and/or Cambridge Examination Boards.
- School starts at 7:30 a.m. and generally finishes at 2:00 p.m.
- French(*) and Russian(*) are offered as additional to the main curriculum.
- Students have 9 periods in the morning and 2 periods on some afternoons: A total of at least 36 periods per week. Morning free periods are scheduled as supervised study periods.
- Supervised periods are scheduled additionally according to students' needs.
- Extra-curricular activities also take place in the afternoon.

¹⁵ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

TABLE 12: Melkonian Educational Institute - Option choice form-Year VI (2003-2004)*¹⁶

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Choose (✓) three subjects from the following list of AS/A2 courses:

Armenian students from Greece or Cyprus not choosing Maths A level, choose only two subjects.

Non-Armenian students not from Greece or Cyprus who choose Maths A level must choose a further three subjects (four subjects including Maths).

	(✓)
Mathematics (11)	
Economics (11)	
Accounting (11)	
History (11)	
Geography (11)	
Physics (11)	
Chemistry (11)	
Biology (11)	

Please note:

- The School will try to accommodate all student choice combinations, but those combinations selected by only a few students may not be timetabled.
- When student choice combinations cannot be timetabled, students will be asked to make an alternative choice for one of their subjects.
- You will be entered for external examinations in all AS/A2 courses.
- Fees for external examinations must be paid at the beginning of the School year (September) in which those examinations are taken.
- Two A level passes (AS is regarded as half an A level) are part of the minimum requirements for award of the School Diploma on graduation.

¹⁶ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

These are your compulsory subjects: YEAR (VI 2003-2004)

Armenian students from Greece or Cyprus		Armenian students <u>not</u> from Greece or Cyprus		Non-Armenian students from Greece or Cyprus		Non-Armenian students <u>not</u> from Greece or Cyprus	
Maths (5)*	✓	Maths (5)*	✓	Maths (5)*	✓	Maths (5)*	✓
English (5)	✓	English (5)	✓	English (5)	✓	English (5)	✓
Armenian (5)	✓	Armenian (5)	✓				
General Studies (5)	✓	General Studies (5)	✓	General Studies (5)	✓	General Studies (5)	✓
Greek (5)	✓			Greek (5)	✓		
Armenian History (2)	✓	Armenian History (2)	✓				
Physical Education (2)	✓	Physical Education (2)	✓	Physical Education (2)	✓	Physical Education (2)	✓
Personal & Social Ed. (1) (25 or 30)	✓	Personal & Social Ed. (1) (20 or 25)	✓	Personal & Social Ed. (1) (18 or 23)	✓	Personal & Social Ed. (1) (13 or 18)	✓

- Non Maths A level students only.

TABLE 13: Melkonian Educational Institute - Curriculum of Armenian students - Form VII (2003-2004)*¹⁷

FORMS VII (2003-2004)

Core Subjects:	Number of Periods per Week
ARMENIAN	4
ARMENIAN HISTORY	2
MATHEMATICS (A/S Level)	4
GENERAL STUDIES	3
ENGLISH	3
COMPUTING	2
PE	2
SOCIAL EDUCATION	1

Optional Subjects:

Students continue their chosen subjects from Form VI.

MATHEMATICS	8
FRENCH(*)	3
GREEK	8
RUSSIAN(*)	3
ACCOUNTING	8
PHYSICS	8
BIOLOGY	8
ECONOMICS	8
CHEMISTRY	8
GEOGRAPHY	8
HISTORY	8

Note:

- Greek speakers have the opportunity to prepare for University entrance exams for the University of Cyprus and Greek Universities.
- School starts at 7:30 a.m. and generally finishes at 2:00 p.m.
- Students have 9 class periods in the morning and 2 class periods on some afternoons.
- A total of at least 36 class periods per week. Morning free periods are scheduled as supervised study periods.
- French(*) and Russian(*) are offered additional to the main curriculum.
- Supervised periods are scheduled additionally according to students' needs.
- Extra-curricular activities also take place in the afternoon.

¹⁷ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.

TABLE 14: Melkonian Educational Institute - Curriculum for Greek-Cypriot and foreign students-Form VII (2003-2004)*¹⁸

FORMS VII (2003-2004)

Core Subjects:	Number of Periods per Week
GREEK	5
MATHEMATICS (A/S Level)	4
ENGLISH	3
GENERAL STUDIES	3
COMPUTING	2
PE	2
SOCIAL EDUCATION	1

Optional Subjects:

Students continue their chosen subjects from Form VI.

GREEK8	
FRENCH(*)	3
RUSSIAN(*)	3
MATHEMATICS	8
ACCOUNTING	8
PHYSICS	8
BIOLOGY	8
ECONOMICS	8
CHEMISTRY	8
GEOGRAPHY	8
HISTORY	8

Note:

- Greek speakers have the opportunity to prepare for University entrance exams for Greek University.
- School starts at 7:30 a.m. and generally finishes at 2:00 p.m.
- Students have 9 periods in the morning and 2 periods on some afternoons.
- A total of at least 36 periods per week. Morning free periods are scheduled as supervised study periods.
- French(*) and Russian(*) are offered additional to the main curriculum.
- Supervised periods are scheduled additionally according to students' needs.
- Extra-curricular activities also take place in the afternoon.

¹⁸ Provided by the Melkonian Educational Institute.