

Study to support the preparation of an EU instrument on to help improve the resilience of our democracies and address the threats of interference in elections through greater transparency in political advertising, and other measures to promote resilient democracy in the EU

Mapping of national legislation – Cyprus

Research question	Legal source (Article and full name of the source, including hyperlink) <u>May include legal acts, practices, self-/co-regulatory codes or guidelines</u>	Summary of the rules
I. General information about the national legal framework		
National legal act(s) governing political advertising	<p>Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended</p> <p>The Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended</p> <p>Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended</p>	<p>Political advertising in Cyprus is regulated by three legal acts. The first two are Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations and the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, which set out the rules pertaining to political advertising, silence period, equal treatment of political parties, etc. The third instrument, i.e. Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, regulates the funding of political parties, which can be used inter alia for political advertising.</p> <p>The above legal framework is applicable to TV and radio political advertisement. It does not cover printed and online political advertising. No relevant legal texts or codes have been identified.</p>
Legal and/or statutory definition of the notion of “ political advertising ” and “ online political advertising ” (if applicable)	<p>Article 2 of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/section-sce2df6b6b-9ba6-432d-8b4e-0be895091a96.html</p> <p>Article 2 of the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_300A/se</p>	<p>The national legislation defines political advertising as an announcement or message of any kind transmitted in return for payment or consideration by a candidate in presidential or parliamentary elections or European Parliament elections or any other election.</p> <p>No definition of the term ‘online political advertising’ has been identified.</p>

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	ction-sce608566c-8ee1-4754-820c-763c72bc805c.html	
If not applicable, provide other definitions/terms used in the legislation close to the notion of “political advertising”	N/A	No relevant definitions have been identified.
Evaluation of the current legislative framework and draft legislations on political advertising and/or online political advertising	N/A	While there exist some general reports on the rules and practices of political advertising in the EU Member States, there exist no detailed and dedicated evaluation of the Cypriot legal framework in that respect. No relevant draft legislation is being correctly discussed.
II. Political advertising rules during pre-election campaigns		
Definitions of pre-election campaigns in the Member State (if applicable)	<p>Article 34D(3) and (7); and Article 45 of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/section-sc6d7e624d-e9f3-e893-b37d-a9ebf9b71c46.html</p> <p>Article 17B(3) and (7) of the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_300A/section-sc1acb7ecf-ae26-e260-a168-d78c81fd51d5.html</p> <p>Article 2 of Regulatory Administrative Act 193/2006 on Equal Treatment of Parties and Candidates, available at</p>	<p>The concept of ‘pre-election campaign’ is defined in two different ways.</p> <p>One the one hand, as regards equal treatment of political parties, the pre-election campaign is considered to start three (3) months prior to the election day and to end fifty-five (55) hours prior to the time of commencement of the voting. More precisely, especially during the above period, licensed television and radio broadcasters are required to treat equally and without discrimination the political parties, the Presidential candidates, the Members of the House of Representatives, the Members of the European Parliament, trade unions and social organisations, municipal and community authorities and citizens in general, without however prejudicing the journalist's right to evaluate events and situations according to their newsworthiness and significance.</p> <p>On the other hand, as regards political advertising through TV and radio, the pre-election campaign is considered to start forty (40) days</p>

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	http://www.crtac.org.cy/images/users/1/kanonismo/193_2006_ISI_METAXEIRISI_KOMMATON_IPOPSIFION.PDF	prior to the election day and to end fifty-five (55) hours prior to the time of commencement of the voting.
National rules on paid political advertising during pre-election campaigns	<p>Article 34D(1) and (2) of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/section-sc6d7e624d-e9f3-e893-b37d-a9ebf9b71c46.html</p> <p>Article 17B(1) and (2) of the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_300A/section-sc1acb7ecf-ae26-e260-a168-d78c81fd51d5.html</p>	<p>The broadcasting of a political advertisement by television or radio broadcasters during the pre-election campaign is allowed, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) Before the broadcasting of a political advertisement, an optical and acoustic warning is used in order to clearly distinguish it from the remaining programmes and other advertisements, as a paid political advertisement;</p> <p>(b) the broadcasting of a political advertisement is only allowed in favour of the candidates and the candidate in favour of whom the political advertisement is broadcast must be clearly defined;</p> <p>(c) the political advertisement must not constitute a negative advertisement;</p> <p>(d) the television or radio broadcaster will broadcast the political advertisement on the same economic or other conditions for all candidates;</p> <p>(e) the television or radio broadcaster will ensure, as much as possible, that equal percentage of time of political advertisement is given to all candidates both within the family zone and outside it as well as during prime television time and prime radio time;</p> <p>(f) the total available time for political advertisement for each candidate throughout the pre-election campaign may not exceed one-</p>

Research question	Legal source (Article and full name of the source, including hyperlink) <u>May include legal acts, practices, self-/co-regulatory codes or guidelines</u>	Summary of the rules
		<p>hundred minutes for all television broadcasters and sixty minutes for all radio broadcasters.</p> <p>The above rules apply to TV and radio and do not extend to online means.</p>
National rules on financing of political parties/candidates in relation to political adverts	<p>Article 5 of Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/2012_1_17_5/section-sc2203c0c1-3883-0dba-cda8-84c174486aae.html</p>	<p>There exist no specific national rules on financing of political parties/candidates in relation to political adverts. The general rules pertaining to financing political parties are therefore applicable.</p> <p>More precisely, political parties may accept private funding from natural or legal persons, provided that the funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Does not exceed the amount of EUR 50 000 per year by the same natural or legal person; (ii) identifies the person providing the funding; (iii) comes from natural or legal persons whose activities are lawful; (iv) does not come from legal persons governed by public law, with the exception of the Youth Organisation; (v) does not come from a state-owned enterprise; (vi) if the funding comes from companies, they must be registered under the Companies Law; and (vii) does not come from another State or its services or companies in which it participates.

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National rules on free political advertising (or free airtime) during pre-election campaigns	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
National rules on political advertising on broadcast media during pre-election campaigns (incl. public service and private broadcasters)	<p>Article 34D(1) and (2) of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/section-sc6d7e624d-e9f3-e893-b37d-a9ebf9b71c46.html</p> <p>Article 17B(1) and (2) of the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_300A/section-sc1acb7ecf-ae26-e260-a168-d78c81fd51d5.html</p>	<p>The broadcasting of a political advertisement by television or radio broadcasters during the pre-election campaign is allowed, provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) Before the broadcasting of a political advertisement, an optical and acoustic warning is used in order to clearly distinguish it from the remaining programmes and other advertisements, as a paid political advertisement;</p> <p>(b) the broadcasting of a political advertisement is only allowed in favour of the candidates and the candidate in favour of whom the political advertisement is broadcast must be clearly defined;</p> <p>(c) the political advertisement must not constitute a negative advertisement;</p> <p>(d) the television or radio broadcaster will broadcast the political advertisement on the same economic or other conditions for all candidates;</p> <p>(e) the television or radio broadcaster will ensure, as much as possible, that equal percentage of time of political advertisement is given to all candidates both within the family zone and outside it as well as during prime television time and prime radio time;</p> <p>(f) the total available time for political advertisement for each candidate throughout the pre-election campaign may not exceed one-</p>

Research question	Legal source (Article and full name of the source, including hyperlink) <u>May include legal acts, practices, self-/co-regulatory codes or guidelines</u>	Summary of the rules
		hundred minutes for all television broadcasters and sixty minutes for all radio broadcasters.
National rules on political advertising in print media during pre-election campaigns	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
National rules on political advertising on online media applicable to political parties , during pre-election campaigns	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
Particular rules applicable to online platforms and intermediaries , such as social media, for political advertising during pre-election campaigns	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
Specific rules relating to “false information”, “fake news” or “disinformation campaigns” during pre-election campaigns	Article 50 of the Criminal Code, CAP 154, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_154/section-sc538de4e7-f17f-4668-a2b7-34f90b34ac1e.html	There exists no specific measure against the dissemination of ‘untrue information’, ‘false information’, ‘fake news’ etc. That issue is regulated by the general provisions of the Criminal Code. More precisely, anyone who in any way publishes in any form false news or information that could violate public order or public confidence in the state or its organs or cause fear or anxiety in the public or in any way disturb the peace and order, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is punished with imprisonment of up to two (2) years or with a pecuniary fine not exceeding EUR 2 523 or with both of those penalties. The accused can escape conviction, if he proves that the publication was done in good faith and was based on facts that justify such publication.
III. Political advertising rules during elections period		
Definitions of elections period in the Member State (if applicable)	Article 34D(3) of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/	There is no explicit definition of the term ‘elections period’. However, it can be inferred that it denotes a time window which begins fifty-five hours prior to the time of commencement of the voting and ends with the conclusion of the voting process.

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	section-sc6d7e624d-e9f3-e893-b37d-a9ebf9b71c46.html Article 17B(3) of the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_300A/section-sc1acb7ecf-ae26-e260-a168-d78c81fd51d5.html	
National rules on paid political advertising during elections period	Article 34D(3) of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/section-sc6d7e624d-e9f3-e893-b37d-a9ebf9b71c46.html Article 17B(3) of the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_300A/section-sc1acb7ecf-ae26-e260-a168-d78c81fd51d5.html	As regards TV and radio broadcasting, political advertising is prohibited during election period. More precisely, the campaign silence period begins fifty-five hours prior to the time of commencement of the voting and ends with the conclusion of the voting process. No relevant rules exist in relation to online advertising.
National rules on financing of political parties/candidates in relation to political adverts	Article 5 of Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/2012_1_175/section-sc2203c0c1-3883-0dba-cda8-84c174486aae.html	There exist no specific national rules on financing of political parties/candidates in relation to political adverts. The general rules pertaining to financing political parties are therefore applicable. More precisely, political parties may accept private funding from natural or legal persons, provided that the funding: (i) Does not exceed the amount of EUR 50 000 per year by the same natural or legal person; (ii) identifies the person providing the funding;

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		<p>(iii) comes from natural or legal persons whose activities are lawful;</p> <p>(iv) does not come from legal persons governed by public law, with the exception of the Youth Organisation;</p> <p>(v) does not come from a state-owned enterprise;</p> <p>(vi) if the funding comes from companies, they must be registered under the Companies Law; and</p> <p>(vii) does not come from another State or its services or companies in which it participates.</p>
National rules on free political advertising (or free airtime) during elections period	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
National rules on political advertising on broadcast media during elections period (incl. public service and private broadcasters)	<p>Article 34D(3) of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/section-sc6d7e624d-e9f3-e893-b37d-a9ebf9b71c46.html</p> <p>Article 17B(3) of the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_300A/section-sc1acb7ecf-ae26-e260-a168-d78c81fd51d5.html</p>	<p>As regards TV and radio broadcasting, political advertising is prohibited during election period.</p> <p>More precisely, the campaign silence period begins fifty-five hours prior to the time of commencement of the voting and ends with the conclusion of the voting process.</p> <p>No relevant rules exist in relation to online advertising.</p>
National rules on political advertising in print media during elections period	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.

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National rules on political advertising on online media applicable to political parties , during elections period	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
Particular rules applicable to online platforms and intermediaries , such as social media, for political advertising during elections period	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
Specific rules relating to “ false information ”, “ fake news ” or “ disinformation campaigns ” during elections period	Article 50 of the Criminal Code, CAP 154, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_154/section-sc538de4e7-f17f-4668-a2b7-34f90b34ac1e.html	There exists no specific measure against the dissemination of ‘untrue information’, ‘false information’, ‘fake news’ etc. That issue is regulated by the general provisions of the Criminal Code. More precisely, anyone who in any way publishes in any form false news or information that could violate public order or public confidence in the state or its organs or cause fear or anxiety in the public or in any way disturb the peace and order, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is punished with imprisonment of up to two (2) years or with a pecuniary fine not exceeding EUR 2 523 or with both of those penalties. The accused can escape conviction, if he proves that the publication was done in good faith and was based on facts that justify such publication.
IV. Political advertising rules outside of elections period		
National rules on paid political advertising outside of elections period	N/A	Paid political advertising outside of elections period is not prohibited in Cyprus and no relevant restrictions are imposed. The same applies to online political advertising.
National rules on financing of political parties in relation to political adverts	Article 5 of Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/2012_1_17	There exist no specific national rules on financing of political parties/candidates in relation to political adverts. The general rules pertaining to financing political parties are therefore applicable.

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	5/section-sc2203c0c1-3883-0dba-cda8-84c174486aae.html	<p>More precisely, political parties may accept private funding from natural or legal persons, provided that the funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Does not exceed the amount of EUR 50 000 per year by the same natural or legal person; (ii) identifies the person providing the funding; (iii) comes from natural or legal persons whose activities are lawful; (iv) does not come from legal persons governed by public law, with the exception of the Youth Organisation; (v) does not come from a state-owned enterprise; (vi) if the funding comes from companies, they must be registered under the Companies Law; and (vii) does not come from another State or its services or companies in which it participates.
National rules on free political advertising (or free airtime) outside of elections period	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
National rules on political advertising on broadcast media outside of elections period (incl. public service and private broadcasters)	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.

Research question	Legal source (Article and full name of the source, including hyperlink) <u>May include legal acts, practices, self-/co-regulatory codes or guidelines</u>	Summary of the rules
National rules on political advertising in print media outside of elections period	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
National rules on political advertising on online media applicable to political parties , outside of elections period	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
V. Rules and obligations applicable to online platform operators and intermediaries of political advertising		
Particular rules applicable to online platforms and intermediaries such as social media for political advertising	N/A	There exist no particular rules applicable to online platforms in Cyprus. In addition, there exist no particular rules applicable to online platforms to set up means to fight disinformation.
VI. Transparency rules for political parties/candidates funding		
Rules on direct public funding¹ to political parties and/or candidates	Article 4 of Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/2012_1_17_5/section-scce4bd17c-a526-a5a6-5049-3b612eed5ac4.html	<p>Political parties receive direct public funding in Cyprus. More precisely, parliamentary parties receive such funding in order to cover part of their electoral and regular (operational) expenses. The non-parliamentary parties are funded only with respect to their electoral expenses.</p> <p>As regards regular expenses, the relevant amount of funding is determined by the Council of Ministers and is distributed to the parliamentary parties as follows: (i) fifteen percent (15%) of the regular funding is paid in equal amounts to all parliamentary parties, and (ii) the remaining part is paid in proportion to the percentages received in the last elections held under the provisions of the Law on the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.</p>

¹ Public funding refers to funds or resources provided by the State/Government to political parties and/or candidates. Depending on the form in which public resources are made available, public funding is divided into direct public funding or indirect public funding. Direct public funding corresponds to the allocation of direct public funds to political parties and/or candidates in the form of money, usually as bank transfers but at times in cash or cheque. See more information at: <https://aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/pc/pca/pca02/pca02a/default>

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		As regards electoral expenses, the parliamentary parties receive funding no later than three (3) months before the date of the elections to which the funding relates. The funding is distributed in proportion to the percentages they received in the last parliamentary elections. In order to receive electoral funding, the non-parliamentary parties must inter alia propose candidates representing at least fifty percent (50%) of the seats in each constituency and have secured at least three percent (3%) in the last parliamentary elections or secure three percent (3%) in the parliamentary elections to which the funding relates.
Rules on indirect public funding² to political parties and/or candidates	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
Rules on free or subsidised access to media for political parties and/or candidates	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
Rules on foreign contributions to political parties and political campaigns	Article 5(2) of Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/2012_1_17_5/section-sc2203c0c1-3883-0dba-cda8-84c174486aae.html	Any kind of private donation above EUR 5 000 per year from natural or legal person is banned, if (i) in the case of natural person, he does not have Cypriot nationality or Cypriot origins, or (ii) in the case of legal person, it did not have its permanent establishment in Cyprus during the last three (3) years, unless it is a company listed on a regulated market or a company registered as a foreigner company that has established a place of work within Cyprus.

² Indirect public funding is when resources with a monetary value are provided by the Government to political parties and/or candidates. Such resources may be, for instance, granting of media access (free advertising slots in publicly owned media), interest-free loans for paying registration fees or mounting a basic election campaign, free printing and distribution of ballot papers, use of Government buildings for meetings and rallies, tax-free donations etc. . See the list of indirect public funding of parties and candidates at: <https://aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/pc/pca/pca02/pca02a/pca02a4>

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VII. Monitoring and enforcement of national rules on political advertising by national authorities		
National (or regional/local if applicable) authority or body responsible for monitoring national rules on political advertising	<p>Article 41A of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/section-sc6d669e88-800f-84c0-c563-5d2661609b11.html</p> <p>Article 6A of Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/2012_1_17/section-sc2203c0c1-3883-0dba-cda8-84c174486aae.html</p>	<p>As regards television and radio political advertising, the national authority competent to monitor compliance with the applicable rules is the Cyprus Radiotelevision Authority (www.cyta.org.cy/default.asp?id=24). That is an independent authority, which inter alia (i) grants, revokes, renews and amends TV and radio licences with a view to serving the public interest, (ii) review the actual ownership status of the media service providers with a view to ensuring their independence and (iii) imposes administrative sanctions to media service providers violating the applicable legislation in relation to political advertising.</p> <p>As regards the funding of political parties, which might be used for political advertising, the national authority competent to monitor compliance with the applicable rules is the Audit Office of the Republic of Cyprus (www.audit.gov.cy/audit/audit.nsf/home_en/home_en?opendocument#). The mission of that institution is to monitor all disbursements and receipts, and audit and inspect all accounts of moneys and other assets administered, and of liabilities incurred, by or under the authority of the Republic of Cyprus. For that purpose the Office has the right of access to all books, records and returns relating to such accounts and to places where such assets are kept.</p>
Particular measures for supervising online political advertising within and outside elections periods	N/A	No relevant national rules have been identified.
Sanctions, penalties and remedy measures applicable in violation of the law	Article 41A of Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/1998_1_7/	As regards television and radio political advertising, the Cyprus Radiotelevision Authority is empowered to impose administrative sanctions to media service providers for violation of the applicable rules. The administrative sanction may take any of the following forms:

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	<p>section-sc6d669e88-800f-84c0-c563-5d2661609b11.html</p> <p>Article 22C of the Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/ind/0_300A/section-sc527cbd52-a602-4193-8050-4ec3b327ddaa.html</p> <p>Articles 4, 6A and 8 of Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended, available at http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2012_1_175/index.html</p>	<p>(i) recommendation; (ii) warning; (iii) temporary suspension of the operation of a television or radio broadcaster for a period not exceeding three (3) months; (iv) revocation of any media service provider licence; (v) imposition of an administrative fine for each day of violation which may not exceed the following amounts: EUR 8 500, for violation by a national television broadcaster; EUR 3 400, for violation by a national radio broadcaster; EUR 1 700, for violation by a local television or radio broadcaster; and EUR 850, for violation by a small local radiobroadcaster. The above administrative fines are imposed taking into account the nature, the importance, the frequency and the duration of the violation in accordance with the principle of proportionality. In the event of failure to pay the administrative fines, the Cyprus Radiotelevision Authority shall take judicial action and collect the amount due as a civil debt owed to the Republic.</p> <p>As regards the public funding of political parties, which might be used for political advertising, the Audit Office of the Republic of Cyprus is empowered to demand from the political party to return the public funding that has not been used or has been used for purposes other than those for which it was granted.</p> <p>As regard the private funding of political parties, which might be used for political advertising, the Director General of the Ministry of Interior (http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/moiup/moi.nsf/page20_gr/page20_gr?op=endocument) is empowered to demand from the political party to return the unlawful private funding and impose an administrative fine of up to EUR 20 000.</p>

Study to support the preparation of an EU instrument on to help improve the resilience of our democracies and address the threats of interference in elections through greater transparency in political advertising, and other measures to promote resilient democracy in the EU

Mapping of national legislation – Cyprus

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Annex – List of relevant legislation

- In this Annex, please list all the sources provided in the second column of the table.

Name of the sources	Link to the sources	Sources translated into EN
Ο περί Ραδιοφωνικών και Τηλεοπτικών Οργανισμών Νόμος του 1998 (7(I)/1998)	http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/1998_1_7/index.html	Law 7(I)/1998 on Radio and Television Organisations, as amended
Ο περί Ραδιοφωνικού Ιδρύματος Κύπρου Νόμος (ΚΕΦ.300Α)	http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/0_300A/index.html	The Cyprus Radio Foundation Law, CAP 300A, as amended
Ο Περί Πολιτικών Κομμάτων Νόμος του 2012 (175(I)/2012)	http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2012_1_175/index.html	Law 175(I)/2012 on Political Parties, as amended
Οι περί Ραδιοφωνικών και Τηλεοπτικών Σταθμών (Ίση Μεταχείριση Κομμάτων και Υποψηφίων) Κανονισμοί (Κ.Δ.Π. 193/2006)	http://www.crt.a.org.cy/images/users/1/kanonismoi/193_2006_ISI_METAXEIRISI_KOMMATON_IPOPSIFION.PDF	Regulatory Administrative Act 193/2006 on Equal Treatment of Parties and Candidates