

REPUBLIC



OF CYPRUS

115(I) of 2021

**THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
AND FOR RELATED MATTERS LAW, 2021**

*(English translation)*

**Office of the Law Commissioner  
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## **NOTE FOR THE READER**

The publication at hand by the Office of the Law Commissioner is an English translation of Law No.115(I) of 2021 enacted in Greek.

However useful the English translation of the Law is in practice, it does not replace the original text of the Law since only the text published in the Official Gazette of the Republic is authentic.

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115(I)/2021. **A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND  
FOR RELATED MATTERS**

Preamble. WHEREAS all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, constitute a serious violation of human rights,

AND WHEREAS the Republic of Cyprus has ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, by Law No. 14(III) of 2017,

AND WHEREAS according to the Convention, the contracting parties are urged to take protective measures for all victims of violence against women and to upgrade their legal framework aiming at combating violence against women and eliminating gender discrimination,

AND WHEREAS violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women, and it includes all acts of violence that are gender-based, which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threat of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in private or public life,

AND WHEREAS the realization of de jure and de facto equality between women and men is a key element in the prevention and combating of violence against women,

AND WHEREAS, as recognized by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its General Recommendation no.28, dated 16 December 2019, regarding the core obligations of States parties under article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which was ratified by Law no. 78 of 1985, gender based discrimination constitutes a violation of human rights and an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights and

fundamental liberties.

AND WHEREAS violence against women constitutes a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between women and men, which have led to domination over and discriminations against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women,

AND WHEREAS the nature of violence exercised against women as gender-based violence, constitutes one of the social mechanisms through which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men,

AND WHEREAS women and young girls are often exposed to serious forms of violence such as domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual harassment, psychological violence, economic violence, rape, stalking, distribution of pornographic or sexual content, forced marriage, crimes committed in the name of so-called 'honour' and genital mutilation which constitute serious violations of the human rights of women and girls, and a major obstacle to the achievement of equality between women and men,

AND WHEREAS there are ongoing human rights violations during armed conflicts, which affect the civilian population, especially women in the form of widespread or systematic rape and sexual violence and the potential for increased gender-based violence, both during and after conflicts,

AND WHEREAS women and girls are exposed to a higher risk of gender-based violence than men and boys,

AND WHEREAS domestic violence affects women disproportionately compared to men, without disregarding the fact that men may also be victims of domestic violence,

AND WHEREAS children witnessing violence in the family, are also victims of domestic violence,

AND WHEREAS the enactment or implementation of special measures that are deemed necessary for the prevention and the protection of women from gender-based violence are not considered as discriminatory treatment according to the provisions of the Convention of the Council of Europe on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence,

AND WHEREAS in order to ensure better implementation of the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Ratification) Law and of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ratification) Law, the enactment of specific legislation is deemed necessary,

AND WHEREAS the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, applies in conjunction with the Laws stipulated in the Second Appendix of the Convention of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Ratification) Law,

AND WHEREAS related fundamental principles of human rights that the Republic is bound to uphold, emerge from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations, which were ratified by Law N.14 of 1969, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of the United Nations, and its Optional Protocol that was ratified by Law N. 1(III) of 2002, as well as General Recommendation No. 19 of the CEDAW Committee on violence against women, the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action approved in Beijing on September the 15th, 1995 by the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women (Action for Equality, Development and Peace), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was ratified by

Law No. 243 of 1990 and its Optional Protocols which were ratified by Laws No. 6 (III) of 2006 and 13 (III) of 2017 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was ratified by Law No. 8 (III) of 2011,

For all these reasons, the House of Representative enacts as follows:

Short title.

**1.** This Law may be cited as the Prevention and Combating of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and for Related Matters Law of 2021.

## PART I PRELIMINARY

Interpretation.

**2.** In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires-

“abuse of vulnerable position” means the situation in which the victim has no other real or admitted choice but to suffer or succumb to the particular abuse;

“child” means a natural person who has not yet completed eighteen (18) years of age;



“coercion” means-

- (a) the repression of a person’s free will through the use of violence or threats or in abuse or exploitation of relation of trust or power or influence and/or vulnerable position or through the use of other means prohibited by Law, with the purpose of causing physical, sexual, psychologic or economic harm or suffering or arbitrary deprivation of liberty in public or private life or forced marriage,
- (b) the threat of causing harm to a person or property or physical restrain of any person,
- (c) any conduct or plan intended to cause a person to believe that the omission to perform a certain act shall inflict harm to a person or property or physical restrain against any person,
- (d) abuse or threat of abuse of legal or administrative procedures relating to a person’s status,
- (e) abuse of a relation of trust or authority or influence and/or vulnerable position;

“Convention” means the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, which was ratified by the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Ratification) Law;

“Coordinating Body” or “Body” means the National Co-ordination Body for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women established under the provisions of section 39;

“Court” means a court exercising criminal jurisdiction in the Republic;

“criminal proceedings” means proceedings of investigation, prosecution and hearing of a criminal case up to the imposition of sentence by the Court, as well as proceedings for the issuing of a Court order before, during or after the imposition of a sentence for any punishable act committed against a victim;

“data system” means a device or group of interconnected or linked devices, one or more of which perform, according to a program, automatic processing of electronic data, as well as the electronic data being stored, constituting the object of processing, obtained or transmitted through the said device or group of devices, for the purpose of their operation, use, protection and preservation;

“domestic violence” means-

(a) act, omission or behaviour of a person which causes harm to a member of his/her family and includes violence used for the purpose of sexual intercourse without the consent of the victim as well as restricting the victim’s liberty according to sections 3 and 4 of the Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law,

119(I) of 2000  
212(I) of 2004  
172(I) of 2015  
78(I) of 2017  
95(I) of 2019.

(b) in addition to the offences provided by the Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law, an offence of violence against a woman when committed against a person by a member of his/her family, whether residing or used to reside with this person in the past, irrespective of whether the person shares or has shared the same residence with the victim;

“gender” means, in addition to the biological gender and the identity gender, socially formed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate and duly applicable to a man and a woman respectively;

“gender-based violence” means violence that is directed against a woman, because of her gender or violence that affects a woman disproportionately;

“harm” means physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering or ill health or death which occurs as a result of or possible result of an offence of violence against a woman or domestic violence, whether this occurs in public or in private life;

“individual evaluation” means an evaluation of a victim carried out under the provisions of section 35;

“legal person” means an entity having a legal personality, recognized as such under a Law of the Republic or other relevant legislation in force, excluding public services or other organizations of public law when exercising state authority and public international organizations;

“member of the family” has the meaning assigned to this term by the provisions of the Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law, irrespective of whether the members share or shared the same house or roof and includes a companion or ex-companion and a cohabitant irrespective of whether they were cohabiting at the time of commission of the offence;

“Minister” means the Minister of Justice and Public Order;

“National Mechanism for Women’s Rights” means the National Mechanism for Women’s Rights, which was set up pursuant to Decision no 40.609 of the Council of Ministers, dated 2nd March, 1994;

“non-governmental organization” means a non-profit organization that according to its articles of incorporation is involved in the fields of promoting the rights of women or gender equality or human rights or against violence that provides any supporting services in the fields of protection and support of victims of violence against women and is duly registered according to the

104(l) of 2017 provisions of the Associations, Foundations & Clubs and other Related  
76(l) of 2018 Matters Law or The Companies Law.  
84(l) of 2019  
118(l) of 2020.  
Cap. 113.  
9 of 1968  
76 of 1977  
17 of 1979  
105 of 1985  
198 of 1986  
19 of 1990  
46(l) of 1992  
96(l) of 1992  
41(l) of 1994  
15(l) of 1995  
21(l) of 1997  
82(l) of 1999  
149(l) of 1999  
2(l) of 2000  
135(l) of 2000  
151(l) of 2000  
76(l) of 2001  
70(l) of 2003  
167(l) of 2003  
92(l) of 2004  
24(l) of 2005  
129(l) of 2005  
130(l) of 2005  
98(l) of 2006  
124(l) of 2006  
70(l) of 2007  
71(l) of 2007  
131(l) of 2007  
186(l) of 2007  
87(l) of 2008  
41(l) of 2009  
49(l) of 2009  
99(l) of 2009  
42(l) of 2010  
60(l) of 2010  
88(l) of 2010  
53(l) of 2011  
117(l) of 2011

145(l) of 2011  
157(l) of 2011  
198(l) of 2011  
64(l) of 2012  
98(l) of 2012  
190(l) of 2012  
203(l) of 2012  
6(l) of 2013  
90(l) of 2013  
74(l) of 2014  
75(l) of 2014  
18(l) of 2015  
62(l) of 2015  
63(l) of 2015  
89(l) of 2015  
120(l) of 2015  
40(l) of 2016  
90(l) of 2016  
97(l) of 2016  
17(l) of 2017  
33(l) of 2017  
51(l) of 2017  
37(l) of 2018  
83(l) of 2018  
149(l) of 2018  
163(l) of 2019  
38(l) of 2020  
43(l) of 2020  
191(l) of 2020  
192(l) of 2020.

“offence of violence against a woman” means, subject to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Ratification) Law, any of the offences referred to in section 5, whether this is committed in public or in private life;

“person” means a natural or legal person;

“pornographic or sexual content material” means-

- (a) material that visually depicts any person engaged in real or simulated sexual conduct, or
- (b) depiction for sexual purposes of a woman's breasts or genital organs or anus of any person, or
- (c) material that depicts and/or records any person engaged in real or simulated sexual act or any nude illustration of a woman's breasts or genital organs or anus of any person, or
- (d) realistic images of a person engaged in acts of sexual character or realistic images of a woman's breasts or anus or genital organs of any person, or
- (e) written or printed text or expression of pornographic and/or sexual content;

“position of authority, trust or influence” means-

- (a) kinship by blood or affinity up to the third degree between the victim and the person who committed the offence of violence against a woman:

Provided that, for the purposes of this paragraph « kinship » includes civil cohabitation or companion relationship,

- (b) any other relation between the victim and the person who committed the offence of violence against a woman, who by virtue of his position or in his capacity exercises authority or influence on the victim, including relation of guardian, educator, employer, person in charge of any public or private institution that accommodates, detains or takes into custody persons under the provisions of any Law or decision of administrative or judicial authorities or other person of a similar position or of similar capacity;

“proceedings” means proceedings that include, in addition to criminal proceedings, all contacts made by the victim in its capacity as victim with any authority, public service or organization supporting victims relating to the victim’s case, before, during or after the criminal proceedings;

“prosecution authorities” means the Attorney-General of the Republic and/or the Police;

“public communication network” means a network of electronic communication, that is used primarily or exclusively for the provision of publicly available electronic communication services to the general public, supporting the exchange of information between terminal points of network;

“public telephone network” means network of electronic communication, used to provide telephone services accessible to the public and supports the transfer of oral communication between terminal points of networks, as well as other forms of communication, such as faxes and data;

“Services involved” means –

- (a) the Commissioner for Administration and the Protection of Human Rights,
- (b) the Commissioner for Children’s Rights,
- (c) the Ministry of Justice and Public Order,
- (d) the Cyprus Police,
- (e) the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance,
- (f) the Social Welfare Services of the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance,
- (g) the Department of Labour of the Ministry Labour, Welfare and Social

Insurance,

- (h) the Cyprus Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Youth,
- (i) the Ministry of Health,
- (j) the Mental Health Services of the Ministry of Health,
- (k) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- (l) the Ministry of the Interior,
- (m) the Civil Registry and Migration Department of the Ministry of the Interior,
- (n) the Asylum Service of the Ministry of the Interior and the Law Office of the Republic of Cyprus;

“sexual act” means an act, whether involving penetration or not, which-

- (a) is reasonably considered by its nature an act of sexual nature, regardless of the purpose of the person engaging in it, or
- (b) may by its nature be of sexual nature and the circumstances under which it is performed render it of sexual nature;

“social welfare officer” means an officer of the Social Welfare Services;

“victim” means-

- (a) a person in relation to whom a procedure is initiated or is pending in relation to an offence of violence against a woman, who has suffered harm, including physical, psychological or emotional harm or economic damage directly caused by such offence;
- (b) a family member of a person whose death was directly caused by a punishable act and who has suffered harm because of the death of



the said person,

and includes a woman, a man and a child:

Provided that the status of a person as victim is recognized, irrespective of the location, arrest, prosecution or conviction of the person who committed the offence and irrespective of the family relation between the victim and such person;

“violence” means any act, omission or non-consensual act of a sexual nature or conduct which may result in causing harm to the victim and includes physical, verbal, sexual, psychological, economic and any other form of violence or suffering against a woman, any threat of such act, as well as coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether committed in public or private life;

“woman” means a person of female biological gender or of a female gender identity and includes any such person who has not yet completed eighteen (18) years of age;

Purpose of  
this Law.

**3.** The purpose of this Law is the definition of offences of violence against women and domestic violence, prevention, oppression and combating such offences, protection of women from any kind of violence and the elimination of violence against women and domestic violence, the promotion of substantive equality between women and men, the design of a comprehensive framework, policies and measures for the protection of and assistance to all victims and the provision of support and assistance to organizations and Services involved to effectively co-operate, in order to adopt an integrated approach to eliminating violence against women and domestic violence.

Principles  
on which  
Implement-  
ation of  
this Law is

**4.-(1)** The provisions of this Law and the measures for the protection and promotion of the rights of victims of violence against women and domestic

based.

violence, are enforced by all Services involved and non-governmental organizations, without discrimination on any grounds of sex, gender, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, state of health, disability, marital status, migrant or refugee status, or other status.

(2) Child victims shall be treated by each Service involved and non-governmental organizations, according to the principles and provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international standards rules relating to the treatment of child victims of criminal offences, safeguarding the interests of women who have not yet completed eighteen (18) years of age and taking into account their age and level of psychological and physical development or maturity, as well as their vulnerable situation.

## PART II CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND JURISDICTION OF COURTS

Offences of  
violence  
against women.

**5.** The following offences are considered as offences of violence against a woman:

Table.

- (a) any of the offences referred to in the Table "Offences";
- (b) the offence of exercise of psychological violence provided for in section 6;
- (c) the offence of sexual harassment provided for in section 7;
- (d) the offence of exercise of economic violence provided for in section 8;
- (e) the offence of dissemination of material of pornographic or sexual content provided for in section 9;

(f) the offence of inciting a child provided for in section 10;

(g) any offence falling within the definition of the term 'domestic violence'.

Exercise of  
psychological  
violence.

**6.** A person who, by his behaviour which consists of coercion, pressure, intimidating remarks, insults or threats seriously impairs a woman's psychological integrity or causes real fear to her, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding five (5) years or with a fine not exceeding ten thousand euros (€10,000) or both.

Sexual  
harassment.

**7.** Any person who engages in any form of unwanted, on the part of a woman, conduct of a sexual nature, which is expressed verbally or by actions with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a woman, in particular when through this conduct, the said person creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment towards this woman, is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding five (5) years or with a fine not exceeding ten thousand euros (€10,000) or both.

Economic  
violence.

**8.** A spouse or companion of a woman, upon whom she is economically dependent, who denies her the essential economic means for living, including food, medical care, clothing and shelter, with the purpose of causing physical and /or psychological harm to her and/or with the purpose of forcing her to proceed to any act or omission and/or is being unthoughtful or reckless as to whether he will cause her physical or psychological harm, is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction, with imprisonment not exceeding five (5) years or with a fine not exceeding ten thousand euros (€10,000) or both.

Dissemination of material of pornographic or sexual content.

**9.-(1)** Any person who sends, disseminates, circulates, publishes, spreads, reproduces or broadcasts through any electronic, digital, printed or other means of any nature, material of pornographic or sexual content relating to a woman, without her consent, under conditions of reasonable expectation of privacy, with the purpose of frightening and/or humiliating and/or harassing and/or causing her emotional upset and/or economic or other damage or harm and/or obtaining an illegal economic benefit, is guilty of a felony and is liable on conviction, with imprisonment not exceeding fourteen (14) years.

(2) Any person who blackmails or threatens a woman that he/ she will send, disseminate, publish, spread, circulate, reproduce or broadcast through any electronic, digital, printed or other means of any nature, material of pornographic or sexual content relating to a woman, without her consent, is guilty of a felony and is liable on conviction, with imprisonment not exceeding fourteen (14) years.

(3) Any person who attempts to commit the offences listed in subsection (1) and (2) above is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction, with imprisonment not exceeding five (5) years.

Inciting a child to commit an offence.

**10.** Any person who incites a child to commit an offence listed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (g) of section 5, is guilty of an offence liable on conviction, with the same term of imprisonment or the amount of fine provided for the perpetrator of the said offences.

Aggravating circumstances.

**11.** The Court may, in exercising its powers at computation of punishment and imposing a sentence relating to an offence of violence against a woman, take into consideration as aggravating, insofar as they do not already form part of the constituent elements of the offence, the following circumstances:

- (a) The offence was committed against a person by a former or current spouse, or by a partner, or by a member of the victim's family or by a person cohabiting or who cohabited with the victim or by a person having abused or exploited his or her position of authority, trust or influence;
- (b) the offence, or related offences, were committed repeatedly;
- (c) the offence was committed against a person made vulnerable, by reason of mental or physical impairment or dependency situation or against a woman who was pregnant at the time the offence was committed or who was affected by other special circumstances;
- (d) the offence was committed against or in the presence of a child, that is within the child's visual or acoustic range;
- (e) the offence was committed by two (2) or more people acting together;
- (f) the offence was preceded by extreme levels of violence, coercion or threat or was accompanied by such violence, coercion or threat;
- (g) the offence was committed with the use or threat of a weapon or other dangerous object;
- (h) the offence resulted in severe harm for the victim;
- (i) the person convicted had previously been convicted of an offence of the same nature;
- (j) the offence was committed by a person employed in the public service while performing his duties:

Provided that, for the purposes of this section 'person employed in the public service' shall have the meaning attributed to the term by section 4 of the Criminal Code.

Cap. 154.  
3 of 1962  
43 of 1963  
41 of 1964  
69 of 1964  
70 of 1965  
5 of 1967  
58 of 1967  
44 of 1972  
92 of 1972  
29 of 1973  
59 of 1974  
3 of 1975  
13 of 1979  
10 of 1981  
46 of 1982  
86 of 1983  
186 of 1986  
111 of 1989  
236 of 1991  
6(l) of 1994  
3(l) of 1996  
99(l) of 1996  
36(l) of 1997  
40(l) of 1998  
45(l) of 1998  
15(l) of 1999  
37(l) of 1999  
38(l) of 1999  
129(l) of 1999  
30(l) of 2000  
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77(l) of 2000  
162(l) of 2000  
169(l) of 2000  
181(l) of 2000  
27(l) of 2001  
12(l) of 2002  
85(l) of 2002  
144(l) of 2002  
145(l) of 2002  
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48(l) of 2003  
84(l) of 2003  
164(l) of 2003  
124(l) of 2004  
31(l) of 2005  
18(l) of 2006  
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126(l) of 2007  
127(l) of 2007  
70(l) of 2008  
83(l) of 2008  
64(l) of 2009  
56(l) of 2011  
72(l) of 2011  
163(l) of 2011  
167(l) of 2011  
4(l) of 2012  
95(l) of 2012  
134(l) of 2012

125(l) of 2013  
131(l) of 2013  
87(l) of 2015  
91(l) of 2015  
112(l) of 2015  
113(l) of 2015  
31(l) of 2016  
43(l) of 2016  
31(l) of 2017  
72(l) of 2017  
23(l) of 2018  
24(l) of 2018  
108(l) of 2018  
134(l) of 2020  
150(l) of 2020  
27(l) of 2020  
45(l) of 2021.

Liability of  
legal  
persons.

**12.-(1)** A legal person can be held liable for the commission of an offence of violence against a woman, when this is committed by any person acting either individually or as part of an organ of the legal person, holding a position in it based on-

- (a) a power of representation of the legal person, or
- (b) power to take decisions on behalf of the legal person, or
- (c) power to exercise control within the legal person.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (1) above, a legal person may be held liable for the commission of an offence of violence against a woman, in case the inadequate supervision or inadequate control on behalf of a person mentioned in subsection (1), rendered possible the commission of the said offence by a person acting under his authority.

(3) The liability of a legal person envisaged in subsections (1) and (2) shall not exclude the prosecution of a natural person acting as a principal offender, an accomplice or an accessory to an offence of violence against a woman.

(4) A legal person convicted for the commission of an offence of violence against a woman, is subject to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand euros (€300.000):

Provided that, in addition to the criminal liability for the commission of an offence of violence against a woman, the legal person shall have civil liability.

Additional penalties or sanctions on legal or natural person.

**13.-(1)** Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Law and notwithstanding of the imposition of any other penalty or sanction for the commission of an offence of violence against a woman, the Court may, at any stage of the proceedings or when imposing the sentence to the person convicted, order as additional penalty or sanction-

- (a) the exclusion from public allowances or grants,
- (b) the dissolution of the legal person,
- (c) the temporary or permanent closure of the premises or facilities used for the commission of the offence,
- (d) the seizure or forfeiture of any object or means, used in the commission of an offence of violence against a woman.

(2) Failure to comply with a Court order issued pursuant to subsection (1), shall be a criminal offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding five (5) years or with a fine not exceeding one hundred and seventy thousand euros (€170.000) or both.

Application of provisions of other laws.

**14.** For the purposes of this Law, in the event and to the extent that their provisions do not contradict with the provisions of this Law, the following Laws shall apply:



Cap. 155.  
93 of 1972  
2 of 1975  
12 of 1975  
41 of 1978  
162 of 1989  
142 of 1991  
9(I) of 1992  
10(I) of 1996  
89(I) of 1997  
54(I) of 1998  
96(I) of 1998  
14(I) of 2001  
185(I) of 2003  
219(I) of 2004  
57(I) of 2007  
9(I) of 2009  
111(I) of 2011  
165(I) of 2011  
7(I) of 2012  
21(I) of 2012  
160(I) of 2012  
23(I) of 2013  
16(I) of 2014  
42(I) of 2014  
186(I) of 2014  
110(I) of 2018  
29(I) of 2018.

(a) the Criminal Procedure Law;

(b) the Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law;

95(I) of 2001  
15(I) of 2014  
96(I) of 2019.

(c) the Protection of Witnesses Law;

(d) the Prevention and Combating of Sexual Abuse, Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography Law;

51(I) of  
2016.

of

(e) the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law.

Jurisdiction of  
the Courts.

**15.-(1)** Subject to the provisions of section 5 of the Criminal Code, the courts of the Republic shall have jurisdiction to trial offences of violence against women, provided these were committed-

(a) on board a ship flying the flag of the Republic,

(b) on board an aircraft registered under the laws of the Republic.

(2) An offence committed on board a ship or an aircraft, as envisaged in subsection (1), will be brought to trial before the competent court of Nicosia

District.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 5 of the Criminal Code and notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 thereof, the courts of the Republic shall have jurisdiction to trial offences of violence against women, provided these were committed with the assistance of a system of data that can be accessed from the territory of the Republic, irrespective of whether the system of data is located in the territory of the Republic or not.

Exclusion of defense.

**16.** It shall not constitute a defense or a mitigating factor or a justification as regards an offence of violence against a woman, if the perpetrator alleges that the victim has transgressed cultural, religious, social or traditional norms or customs of appropriate behaviour or due to sexual orientation or gender identity or that the offence was committed for reasons of “honour”.

Filing of complaint by professionals.

**17.** Where a person, in the course of exercising his profession or in carrying out his professional duties, either in the private or in the public sector, has sufficient grounds to believe that an offence of violence against a woman has been committed or that other acts of violence against a woman are expected to be committed and files a complaint with the prosecution authorities, confidentiality rules imposed by any Law in force shall not apply to the complaint, except in the case of information received by an advocate in the course of providing legal advice and/or representation and/or defending a person in criminal or civil proceedings.

Treatment of victims.

**18.** Subject to the provisions of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law and the Protection of Witnesses Law, to the extent to which they apply in relation to victims of offences of violence against women-

- (a) the Services involved and the non-governmental organizations responsibilities, shall treat victims with all due respect to their dignity in criminal proceedings and ensure that the victims receive special attention in special circumstances and their age and degree of maturity,
- (b) the Social Welfare Services shall ensure that provision of assistance, support and protection is offered to the victim, as soon as these services, or any other service involved ascertain that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence of violence against a woman may have been committed against the victim, regardless of the willingness of the victim to cooperate in the criminal proceedings and
- (c) the Social Welfare Services shall ensure that, when the age of the victim of an offence of violence against a woman is not ascertained and there are reasons indicating that the victim is a child, the said person is presumed to be a child, so that it may have immediate access to aid, support and protection in accordance with the provisions of Part III and Part

Part III  
Part  
IV.

Victim's right  
to receive  
information.

**19.-(1)** Subject to the provisions of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law, in the absence of an express provision therein, or in case a service involved or non-governmental organization during their first contact with the victim, or having reasonable substantiated or justified suspicion, considers that a person may be a victim, refers the same to the Social Welfare Services or informs them accordingly and the Social Welfare Services inform the victim about the rights and possibilities the victim has under the provisions of this Law and inform the Police accordingly.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law, Social Welfare Services provide the victim in a simple language that

he/she understands or in the victim's mother tongue, with information that is deemed necessary for the protection of his or her interests as a victim, which are also given in writing and include at least the following:

- (a) The title of the government services or the non-governmental organizations that he may recourse in order to receive support, as well as the type of support
- (b) the possibility of individual assessment of the victim's personal situation and risk assessment according to the provisions of section 21;
- (c) information relating to the victim's sanitary or psychological support;
- (d) information relating to filing a complaint against the person appearing to be the perpetrator of the offence, with the prosecution authorities;
- (e) the existence of shelters;
- (f) the terms and procedure based upon which the victim may enjoy safety and protection;
- (g) the extent to which and the conditions whereby the victim may be offered legal advice and from whom such advice is offered or the possibility of having legal aid, according to the provisions of Part III;
- (h) information relating to the possibility of filing an application for the granting of international protection under the provisions of the Refugee Law, where applicable, or anything relating to the residence permit of the victim, in case of an alien

Part III.

6(I) of 2000  
6(I) of 2002  
53(I) of 2003  
67(I) of 2003  
9(I) of 2004  
241(I) of 2004  
154(I) of 2005  
112(I) of 2007  
122(I) of 2009  
9(I) of 2013  
58(I) of 2014  
59(I) of 2014  
105(I) of 2016  
106(I) of 2016  
80(I) of 2018

116(I) of 2019  
142(I) of 2020.

51(I) of 1997  
126(I) of 2006.

Protection of  
complainants  
and victims and  
obligations of  
the prosecution  
authorities.

- (i) information relating to the compensation procedure, according to the provisions of this Law and the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes Law, as the case may be.

**20.**-(1) The prosecution authorities shall ensure the protection of persons filing a complaint for an offence of violence against a woman.

(2) The Police shall comply with the provisions of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law during the first contact with a victim of an offence of violence against a woman.

(3) Where the Police judge that the victim is in danger because a suspect is not detained in custody pre-trial, or because of the release of a convict, the Police informs the victim and takes all necessary measures for the victim's protection, in co-operation with the Social Welfare Services or non-governmental organization.

(4) Where the victim falls within the category of victims with specific protection needs or in case of child victims and persons with a serious mental or psychosocial disability, the provisions of sections 22 and 23 of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law shall apply during criminal proceedings.

(5) Where a victim of an offence of violence against a woman committed in the territory of the Republic, is a residence of another member state of the European Union, and reports the commission of such offence to the authorities of the member state where he resides, the complaint shall be investigated in the same manner as in the case where the victim was present in the Republic. provided that the complaint is communicated to the prosecution authorities.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law, prosecution authorities shall ensure that the investigation or criminal prosecution do not depend upon the filing of a complaint or a charge by the victim or a representative of the victim, or in the case of a minor, by the person exercising parental responsibility or a guardian assigned pursuant to the provisions of the Parents and Children Relations Law and that criminal proceedings may continue even in case the victim or his representative, or in case of a minor, the person exercising parental responsibility, or the above-mentioned guardian, withdraws the complaint or charge.

(7) Non-governmental organizations may, provided the victim or in case of a child victim, the person exercising parental responsibility or the guardian appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Parents and Children Relations Law, consents thereto, help and support the victim, without intervening in the criminal proceedings.

(8) Prosecution authorities ensure that effective and appropriate protection is provided against possible revenge or intimidation, to the following persons, especially during and after investigation and prosecution of perpetrators:

- (a) Person, other than the victim, reporting the commission of an offence of violence against a woman or otherwise co-operating in any way with the prosecution authorities;
- (b) any witness other than the victim, who gives a statement in relation

to the commission of an offence of violence against a woman;

(c) members of the victim's family, where this is deemed necessary.

(9) The support provided for in subsection (8) may be offered in collaboration with/or through non-governmental organizations.

Individual risk assessment for identifying specific protection needs.

**21.-(1)** The Police shall proceed with timely individual assessment of the victim, for the purpose of-

(a) assessing the lethality risk, the seriousness of the situation and the risk of repeated violence,

(b) The risk management and the determination of specific protection needs of the victim and

(c) deciding whether and to which extent the victim may benefit from special measures in the course criminal proceedings, as provided for under sections 22 and 23 of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law, due to his/her vulnerability to secondary and repeated victimization, intimidation and to retaliation.

(2) Depending on the result of the assessment referred to in subsection (1), the Police shall co-operate, where necessary, with the Social Welfare Services, the Mental Health Services and the Health Services for further assessment of the victim's needs, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and of section 11 of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law.

(3) In the course of the assessment referred to in subsection (1), the following criteria are taken into account as a minimum:

(a) The victim's personal characteristics;

- (b) the type and/or nature of the offence;
- (c) the circumstances of the offence and
- (d) the fact that the perpetrator has in his possession firearms or weapons or has access to them.

(4) In the context of the individual assessment, the prosecution authorities, in cooperation with the Social Welfare Services, the Mental Health Services and the Health Services shall pay particular attention to victims who have suffered considerable harm due to the seriousness of the offence, victims of an offence due to prejudice or discrimination that may be related to their personal characteristics and to victims whose relationship with and dependence on the perpetrator/offender or their upon the perpetrator, especially victims of terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, gender-based violence, violence in a close relationship, sexual violence or exploitation or hate crimes and to victims with disabilities.

(5) For the purposes of this Law, where the victim is a child, it shall be presumed that it has specific protection needs and shall be subject to individual assessment, according to the provisions of subsection (1), in order to ascertain whether and to which extent the victim will benefit from the special measures provided by sections 22 and 23 of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law.

(6) The extent of the individual assessment may be adapted, accordingly on the severity of the offence and the degree of apparent harm suffered by the victim.

(7) The individual assessment shall be carried out with the close involvement of the victim and shall take into consideration his/her wishes, including the wish not to benefit from special measures as provided for under sections 22 and 23 of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the



## Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law.

(8) If the elements that form the basis of the individual assessment have changed significantly, the services involved shall take all appropriate measures, so that the individual assessment is updated throughout the criminal proceedings.

Additional obligations.

**22.** Prosecution authorities and the Court before which a criminal case is awaiting trial or is being adjudicated relating to the commission of an offence of violence against a woman, within the framework of their powers-

- (a) act timely and appropriately, offering adequate and direct protection to the victim,
- (b) ensure that criminal proceedings are conducted without delay and without worsening the traumatic experience of the victim,
- (c) ensure that the persons and authorities responsible for conducting criminal investigation and prosecution of offences of violence against women receive appropriate training as far as the application of the provisions of this Law is concerned,
- (d) provide the persons and authorities responsible for conducting criminal investigation and prosecution of offences of violence against women, with effective means for investigation and other necessary means and facilities,
- (e) ensure that uncertainty regarding the true age of the victim is not an obstacle to the initiation of criminal investigation.

Right to legal aid.

**23.** Every victim, irrespective of being willing to co-operate or not with the prosecution authorities within the context of criminal proceedings, has the right to direct access to legal representation in civil proceedings, pursuant to the provisions of the Advocates Law, in order to seek compensation from the

Cap. 2.  
42 of 1961

20 of 1963 perpetrator/offender and, in case of not having adequate means, has the  
46 of 1970 right to free legal aid under the provisions of the Legal Aid Law.  
40 of 1975  
55 of 1978  
71 of 1981  
92 of 1983  
98 of 1984  
17 of 1985  
52 of 1985  
9 of 1989  
175 of 1991  
212 of 1991  
9(I) of 1993  
56(I) of 1993  
83(I) of 1994  
76(I) of 1995  
103(I) of 1996  
79(I) of 2000  
31(I) of 2001  
41(I) of 2002  
180(I) of 2002  
117(I) of 2003  
130(I) of 2003  
199(I) of 2004  
264(I) of 2004  
21(I) of 2005  
65(I) of 2005  
124(I) of 2005  
158(I) of 2005  
175(I) of 2006  
117(I) of 2007  
103(I) of 2008  
109(I) of 2008  
11(I) of 2009  
130(I) of 2009  
4(I) of 2010  
65(I) of 2010  
14(I) of 2011  
144(I) of 2011  
116(I) of 2012  
18(I) of 2013  
84(I) of 2014  
92(I) of 2017  
107(I) of 2018  
6(I) of 2020  
41(I) of 2020  
83(I) of 2020  
139(I) of 2020  
200(I) of 2020  
8(I) of 2021  
165(I) of 2002  
22(I) of 2005  
77(I) of 2005  
43(I) of 2006  
132(I) of 2009  
172(I) of 2011  
8(I) of 2012  
64(I) of 2014  
105(I) of 2014  
140(I) of 2014  
20(I) of 2015  
173(I) of 2015  
111(I) of 2016  
72(I) of 2019.

**24.-(1)** A victim of an offence of violence against a woman shall be considered to be a witness needing assistance, within the meaning of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crimes Law and may be included in the Protection of Witnesses and Collaborators of Justice Scheme, pursuant to the provisions of above Law and the Protection of Witnesses Law.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crimes Law, at the time of elaboration of the Protection of Witnesses and Collaborators of Justice Scheme, the Attorney General of the Republic, shall ensure according to his judgment, in collaboration with the Chief of Police where this is deemed necessary, that-

- (a) all the appropriate measures are taken so that the victim's identity and image are secured and the publication of information that may lead to the victim's identification,
- (b) all the appropriate measures are taken so that a sufficient protection level is assured for the victim and, where appropriate, for the victim's family or persons equated with the victim's family,
- (c) this protection shall last even after the conclusion of the criminal proceedings and/or the release from prison of the person convicted.
- (d) a victim's personal data may be stored and or used and or processed, subject to the provisions of the act of the European Union entitled 'Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC' and the Protection of Natural Persons With Regard to the Processing of Personal Data and for the Free Movement of Such Data Law.

Right to  
compensation.

**25.-(1)** Without prejudice to any legal remedy provided for by the provisions of any other Law or Regulations and subject to the provisions of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crimes Law, the victim shall have the right to claim damages against the offender for any culpable act punishable under the this Law committed against the victim and the offender shall be respectively liable under civil law to pay any special and general compensation to the victim in relation to the harm the latter has suffered as a direct result of the offence.

(2) A person convicted for an offence of violence against a woman shall be liable under civil law to pay special, just and reasonable general compensation to the victim.

(3) Jurisdiction for the trial of a claim for damages as provided in subsection (1), shall have the competent District Court exercising civil jurisdiction, as specified in the Courts of Justice Law.

14 of 1960  
50 of 1962  
11 of 1963  
8 of 1969  
40 of 1970  
58 of 1972  
1 of 1980  
35 of 1982  
29 of 1983  
91 of 1983  
16 of 1984  
51 of 1984  
83 of 1984  
93 of 1984  
18 of 1985  
71 of 1985  
89 of 1985  
96 of 1986  
317 of 1987  
49 of 1988  
64 of 1990  
136 of 1991  
149 of 1991  
232 of 1991  
237 of 1991  
42(I) of 1992  
43(I) of 1992  
102(I) of 1992  
26(I) of 1993  
82(I) of 1995  
102(I) of 1996  
4(I) of 1997  
53(I) of 1997  
90(I) of 1997

27(l) of 1998  
53(l) of 1998  
110(l) of 1998  
34(l) of 1999  
146(l) of 1999  
41(l) of 2000  
32(l) of 2001  
40(l) of 2002  
80(l) of 2002  
140(l) of 2002  
206(l) of 2002  
17(l) of 2004  
165(l) of 2004  
268(l) of 2004  
21(l) of 2006  
99(l) of 2007  
170(l) of 2007  
76(l) of 2008  
81(l) of 2008  
118(l) of 2008  
119(l) of 2008  
36(l) of 2009  
129(l) of 2009  
138(l) of 2009  
19(l) of 2010  
166(l) of 2011  
30(l) of 2013  
46(l) of 2014  
191(l) of 2014  
29(l) of 2017  
109(l) of 2017  
5(l) of 2020  
102(l) of 2020  
199(l) of 2020.

In assessing the damages provided in subsection (2), the Court shall take into account, inter alia, the following into consideration:

- (a) the extent of violence and its consequences on the victim;
- (b) the level of responsibility of the offender/perpetrator and
- (c) the kinship or relation of authority or influence of the offender/perpetrator over his victim.

(5) A Court exercising civil jurisdiction, may award damages taking into account the degree of cruelty, the kinship or relation of authority of the offender/perpetrator with the victim.

66(l) of 2012  
41(l) of 2013  
159(l) of 2013  
190(l) of 2014  
207(l) of 2015  
150(l) of 2017.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Limitation of Actions Law, there is no limitation period for the actionable right of the victim.

(7) In the event of death of the victim as a result of a punishable act relating to a claim for damages, the provisions of the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law shall apply.

Rights of child victims.

**26.-(1)** Where the victim is a child and the holders of parental responsibility are precluded from representing the child as a result of a conflict of interest between them and the child victim or where the child is unaccompanied or separated from its family, the Court may appoint the Commissioner for the Protection of Children's Rights for the legal representation of the victim, in the framework of criminal and/or civil proceedings, pursuant to the Commissioner for the Protection of Children's Rights Law and the Commissioner for the Protection of Children's Rights (Appointment of Commissioner by the Court as Representative of a Child) Rule of Court:

74(l) of 2007  
44(l) of 2014.

Official Gazette.  
Annex Two (l):  
Number 4096  
5.12.2014.

Provided that, where court proceedings have not yet commenced and it is in the interests of the child, the provisions of the Commissioner for the Protection of Children's Rights Law shall apply mutatis mutandis for the representation of the child and the safeguarding of the child's interests at all levels.

(2) Where the Social Welfare Services ascertain that the circumstances described in subsection (1) exist or that the holders of parental responsibility of a child victim do not ensure the best interest of the child and as a result, cannot represent it, due to a conflict of interest between them and the child, they shall take all necessary measures and proceed with all necessary procedures so as to appoint the Commissioner for Children's Rights as a representative of the child victim, according to the provisions of the Parents and Children Relations Law or the Commissioner for the Protection of Children's Rights Law or

the Commissioner for Children's Rights (Appointment by the Court as representative of a Child) Rules of Court.

Proof of offence when the victim is a child.

Cap. 9.  
42 of 1978  
86 of 1986  
54(l) of 1994  
94(l) of 1994  
32(l) of 2004  
108(l) of 2006  
14(l) of 2009  
122(l) of 2010  
170(l) of 2011  
53(l) of 2018.

**27.-(1)** Without prejudice to the provisions of section 10 of the Evidence Law, a complaint filed by a child victim relating to an offence of violence against a woman, to any member of the Police, social welfare officer, psychologist, psychiatrist or doctor of any other specialization examining the victim, educator, member of a non-governmental organization providing aid and support to victims or member of the close environment of the victim within reasonable time from its commission, shall constitute competent evidence.

(2) Evidence of a child victim given to an expert shall constitute competent evidence.

(3) Where the provisions of section 26 apply, in proceedings provided for in this Law or the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law, the consent, participation or updating of persons exercising parental responsibility of a child victim, shall be given by either the Commissioner for Children's Rights or the Director of the Social Welfare Services, as the case may be.

Protection of victim during hearing procedure.

**28.-(1)** During the hearing of a case relating to an offence of violence against a woman, the victim is afforded the protection provided for by the Establishment of Minimum Standards on the Rights, Support and Protection of Victims of Crime Law.

(2) The Court may order the victim to be cross-examined without being present, with the use of appropriate communication technology if this is in the interest of the victim.

(3) The Court and prosecution authorities, in order to protect the victims' private life, identity and image of the victim, shall avoid the communication of information that could lead to his or her identification

and shall take any other necessary measure for the protection of the aforementioned rights and interests of the victim.

No need for supporting evidence.

**29.** In order to prove an offence of violence against a woman there is neither the need for corroborative evidence of a sworn or unsworn evidence of a child or sworn evidence of a woman, nor that the Court must warn itself of the danger of conviction solely upon the sworn or unsworn evidence of a child or the sworn testimony of a woman.

Interim order for the removal of the victim.

**30.-(1)** The Court may, following an ex parte application of the victim, the Police, the Attorney General of the Republic, the Social Welfare Services, or where the victim is a child, the guardian appointed under the provisions of the Parents and Children Relations Law, issue an interim order for the removal of the victim, until a criminal case against the suspect or accused of an offence of violence against a woman is filed and tried.

(2) The Court shall issue an interim order upon an application, filed according to the provisions of subsection (1) and accompanied by an affidavit of the victim or any other person who is in a position to have direct knowledge of the facts or provided any other evidence is brought before the Court causing a prima facie risk for use of violence against a woman or domestic violence or repetition of the offence or the need for protection of the victim from being influenced or otherwise, including also statement of the victim or any other person in any form, certificates, confirmations or other evidence under the provisions of this Law or any other Law.

(3) The above interim order shall be valid for a period not exceeding eight (8) days from the day of its service to the suspect and shall be returnable within this period, at such time and day as specified by the Court.



(4) On the date and at the time specified by the Court, the Court shall hear the suspect, or the person accused, as well as any affected or interested person who is present and, shall decide whether to terminate the validity of the order or extend it up for a further period not exceeding eight (8) days.

(5) The Court may, further extend the validity of the interim order for such period as it deems necessary, without however, such validity period of the order exceeding the total of sixty (60) days preceding the criminal prosecution of the suspect.

(6) The Court may, after the filing of the criminal charges against the suspect, issue an order to remove or extend the interim order, to be valid until the trial of the case.

Order for the  
removal of the  
victim.

**31.-(1)** The Court may, during or after the commencement of proceedings relating to an offence of violence against a woman, and for such period as it deems necessary, order the removal of the victim and his/her placing in a safe place or in the case of a child victim, its placing under the care of the Director of the Social Welfare Services, provided this is considered necessary in the interests of the victim and provided that any other measures against the suspect or the accused person shall not ensure the interest and the protection of the victim.

(2) The Court shall set the date in the order, prior to the expiration of the period during which the victim shall be removed, for examining the possibility of extending or amending the said order.

(3) In the course of the examination provided for in subsection (2), the Court shall hear the views of the suspect or the accused person and the victim or his/her representative, and any other person affected by the issue of the order, unless it is not deemed appropriate that these persons testify against the accused, as well as the views of the Services involved.

(4) The victim may request the revision or annulment of the order, upon the expiration of the period fixed therein.

Interim restraining order against the suspect or the accused.

**32.-(1)** The Court may, following an ex parte application of the victim, the Police, the Attorney General of the Republic, the Social Welfare Services, or in the event of a child victim, the guardian appointed under the provisions of the Parents and Children Relations Law, issue an interim order prohibiting the accused or the suspect to enter or approach within a certain distance or remain in the residence or the place of accommodation of the victim, or to approach the place of work of the victim or other place as the Court decides, until the criminal case is filed and adjudicated against the suspect for an offence of violence against a woman.

(2) The Court issues a restraining order at any time following the filing of an application, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1), which is accompanied by an affidavit of the victim, or of any other person who is in a position to have direct knowledge of the facts or provided any other evidence is brought before the Court causing a prima facie risk for use of violence against a woman or domestic violence or repetition of the offence or the necessity of protection of the victim from being influenced or otherwise, including statements of the victim or other persons in any form, certificates, confirmations or other evidence pursuant to the provisions of this Law or any other Law.

(3) The interim order shall be valid for a period not exceeding eight (8) days from the day of its service to the suspect and shall be returnable within this period, at such time and day as specified by the Court.

(4) On the date and time specified, the Court shall hear the suspect, as well as any affected or interested person who is present and decides whether to terminate the validity of the order or extend it for a further period not exceeding eight (8) days.

(5) The Court may further extend the validity of the order for such period as it deems necessary, without however, such validity period exceeding the total of sixty (60) days for the period preceding the criminal prosecution of the suspect.

(6) The Court may, after prosecution is instituted against the suspect, issue or extend the validity of the restraining order, until the trial of the case.

Restraining order.

**33.**-(1) The Court may issue an order against a person accused of an offence of violence against a woman, valid for such period and under such conditions as the Court may impose, prohibiting the accused to enter, or approach within a certain distance or remain in the residence or the place of accommodation of the victim or to approach the place of work of the victim or any other place as the Court decides:

Provided that, the Court shall, in the restraining order fix a date prior to the expiration of the restraining period, for the purposes of examining the possibility of extending or amending of such order.

(2) The Court shall hear the views of the accused, the victim or his/her representative and any other person affected by the issue of the restraining order, unless it is not deemed appropriate that certain persons testify against the accused, as well as the views of the Services involved.

(3) The accused may request the revision or annulment of the order upon the expiration of the period fixed therein.

(4) Restraining order may also be imposed in lieu of any other sentence or in addition to other sentences that the Court has power to impose under the provisions of this Law and any other Law.

(5) Any person against whom a restraining order has been issued, and who, while the order is in force, contravenes any of the terms thereof, commits an offence and in case of conviction, shall be subject to

imprisonment of up to two (2) years.

#### PART IV ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO VICTIMS

Support  
measures for  
victims.

**34.-(1)** The Services involved shall, within the framework of their responsibilities, take all necessary measures in order to assist and support victims, in the short and long term, within the framework of their physical and psychosocial recovery, following an individual assessment of the personal situation of the victim, pursuant to the provisions of section 35, taking due account of the victim's view, depending on the age, circumstances and the level of maturity of the victim, as well as the victim's needs and concerns, with a view to find permanent support or protection measures, which are suitable in the case of each victim.

(2) The Services involved take all necessary measures, within the framework of their responsibilities, to ensure that victims have access to services of appropriately trained or specialized personnel, which will facilitate their recovery and which include legal, medical and psychological counseling services, financial assistance to cover their specific needs as far as housing, education, training and assistance in finding employment is concerned, in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Guaranteed Income and Generally on Social Allowances Law.

109(l) of 2014  
135(l) of 2014  
173(l) of 2014  
195(l) of 2014  
3(l) of 2015  
118(l) of 2015  
36(l) of 2017  
114(l) of 2017  
2(l) of 2018  
135(l) of 2019  
164(l) of 2019  
23(l) of 2020.

(3) The Mental Health Services shall take, depending on each case and as far as possible, all necessary measures to ensure assistance and support, especially, special psychological support to the victim and its family, if they are present in the Republic.

(4) The Social Welfare Services shall take, depending on each case and as far as possible, all necessary measures to support the victim, liaising with other services, aiming at assisting and supporting the victims.

(5) The Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance shall ensure the operation of easily accessible houses and/or protection shelters providing safe accommodation for, to reach out pro- actively to victims and through its services, provides short- and long-term support to victims for matters falling within its responsibilities, as provided for in subsections (1) and (2).

(6) The Ministry of Health shall ensure that all care spaces that are subject to its supervision shall have in place protocols relating to the admission, examination, and care, suitable for treating incidents of violence victims.

(7) In the case of a victim of violence involving sexual act without the victim's consent, the services involved ensure the victim's care or comprehensive supportive care in a specialized center, equipped with a multidisciplinary group, including inter alia, the Mental Health Services, the Medical and Public Health Services, the Social Welfare Services and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Youth.

Individual  
assessment  
of the victim.

**35.-(1)** For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 34, the Social Welfare Services co-operate with the services involved, where this is appropriate and relevant to their responsibilities.

(2) An individual assessment of the victim is conducted following his/her written consent for participation in the assessment and his/her co-operation with the Social Welfare Services, the Police or other Services involved and for the use of the personal data of the victim by the Social Welfare Services:

Provided that, in the case of a child victim, consent is given by the

persons having parental responsibility or the Director of the Social Welfare Services or the appointed commissioner pursuant to the provisions of section 26.

(3) During the course of the victim's individual assessment, the Social Welfare Services may request the contribution of the Police and/or other Services involved or specialists and/or refer the victim for examination or assessment.

(4) Immediately upon completion of the victim's personal assessment, the Social Welfare Services shall decide on the support and protection measures that are appropriate in the victim's case and personal circumstances.

(5) The method used, the duration and the details of the individual assessment are provided for in the Regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of section 49.

Co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

**36.**-(1) The Services involved may co-operate with a non-governmental organization for the provision of the necessary services of protection, assistance, and support to victims and/or training of their officers, as provided for by the provisions of this Law, based on a protocol of co-operation and/or special agreement between them.

(2) The aim of the co-operation and/or assignment of responsibility pursuant to subsection (1), is to provide comprehensive services to the victims, which will be closely located and directly accessible by the victim and the victim's family members, in a friendly towards the victim environment.

(3) Services involved may, within the framework of interdepartmental and/or multidisciplinary collaboration for the provision of services required in the event of joint-handling of an incident of violence against a woman, may exchange information relating to the victim or the victim's family, within the framework of legality of certain acts of processing, based on protocols of co-operation and the exercise of public authority, which is carried out legally and duly in a precise, exact and transparent manner, for the sole purpose of safeguarding the interests of the victim or the child victim or the minors of the victim, according to the Council of Ministers decision issued pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Protection of Natural Persons with regard to the Processing of Personal Data and for the Free Movement of such Data Law:

Provided that any such agreement or protocol of co-operation/assignment of responsibilities, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) shall not constitute a waiver or a transfer of the responsibilities of the Services involved arising out of the provisions of this Law.

(4) For the purposes of this section, «required services» means services providing legal advice, legal representation, medical care including services of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a social worker, fully trained in handling cases involving victims and their families.

Residence status  
of victims.

**37.** Where the victim is an alien and his/her stay in the Republic is considered by the prosecution authorities to be necessary for the purpose of his/her co-operation in the criminal proceedings, the Civil Registry and Migration Department of the Ministry of the Interior shall ensure the granting of a temporary residence permit for the period necessary for the conclusion of the proceedings in collaboration with the prosecution authorities.

## PART V

### PREVENTIVE PROGRAMMES, INTERVENTION MEASURES, CO-

## OPERATION AND TRAINING

National  
Coordinator.

**38.** The Minister of Justice and Public Order shall be competent of the National Strategy on Violence against Women and in general the policy relating to this Law and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Establishment of  
National  
Coordinating  
Body for the  
Prevention and  
Combating of  
Violence against  
Women.

**39.-(1)** There shall be established a National Coordinating Body for the Prevention and Combating of Violence against Women, accountable to the Minister and responsible for the co-ordination, setting up, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures for the prevention and combating of all forms of violence falling within the scope of this Law:

Provided that, for activities carried out by non-governmental organizations and/or professional associations participating in the Body are concerned, the approval of the Minister shall be obtained.

(2) The Coordinating Body shall consist of one (1) chairman appointed by the Council of Ministers and eleven (11) members as follows:

- (a) The president of the National Mechanism for Women's Rights or his representative;
- (b) The president of the Advisory Committee for the Prevention and Combating of Violence in the Family established under the provisions of the Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law;
- (c) a representative of the Law Office of the Republic of Cyprus;
- (d) a representative of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order;
- (e) a representative of the Ministry of Health;
- (f) an educational psychologist under the authority of the Ministry of



Education, Culture, Sports and Youth;

(g) a representative of the Ministry of the Interior;

(h) a representative of the Police;

(i) a representative of the Social Welfare Services of the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance;

(j) two members from non-governmental organizations and/or professional associations with a background in mental health or social work.

(3) The member mentioned in paragraph (c) of subsection (2) is appointed by the Council of Ministers following a proposal of the Attorney General of the Republic, whereas those mentioned in paragraphs (d) to (j), are appointed by the Council of Ministers following a proposal of the Minister, out of a list drawn up by him.

(4) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of section (40), the Chairman and the members of the Body are appointed for a term of office of three (3) years renewable after the expiration of their term for an additional term.

(5) Remuneration may be awarded to the Chairman and the members of the Body, as the Council of Ministers may approve from time to time.

(6) The Body shall be competent to contract.

Qualifications,  
resignation  
and removal of the  
Chairman and the  
members of the  
Body.

**40.-(1)(a)** No person shall be appointed as Chairman or member of the Body unless he is of high moral standing and honesty.

(b) The Chairman and members of the Body are appointed, based on their training and/or experience in matters of violence against women and domestic violence.

(2) The Council of Ministers may, with its decision remove the Chairman or a member of the Body on the grounds of-

- (a) being convicted for an offence involving dishonesty or moral turpitude;
- (b) being sentenced to imprisonment following a conviction for an offence, in contravention of the provisions of this Law or any other Law;
- (c) being declared bankrupt;
- (d) illness, handicap or physical incapacity preventing him/her to perform effectively his/her responsibilities, powers or duties for the remaining of his/her term of office;
- (e) abuse of position, in such a way that remaining in his or her position would be contrary to the public interest.

(3) The Chairman and members of the Body may at any time submit their written resignation to the Council of Ministers.

(4) Any position in the Body vacated for whatever reason, shall be filled with the appointment of a new President or a new member, for the remainder of the term of the Body.

Powers and duties of the Body.

**41.-(1)** The Body shall have the following powers:

- (a) The design of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Protection of Violence against Women, which is submitted for approval by the Minister, to the Council of Ministers, together with the relevant action plans as well as their monitoring, evaluation and implementation;

- (b) The monitor of all relevant policies and strategies implemented by the government, the private sector, and volunteers;
- (c) The drafting of manuals and training material relating to good practices that should be followed by the Services involved and non-governmental organizations for the protection of victims;
- (d) The submission of suggestions for the review of the provisions of this Law or other related Laws, and/or other measures in harmonization with European and/or international policies and/or strategies and/or relevant international conventions;
- (e) the planning and organization of seminars and training programs for officers of the Services involved and of non-governmental organizations and professionals of the public or private sector and volunteer groups relating to violence against women and domestic violence;
- (f) The undertaking and organization of actions for the information and awareness raising of the society for matters of violence against women, domestic violence, equality and combating of any form of gender-based discrimination, providing information for the measures that are available for the prevention of acts of violence and in general for matters falling within the provisions of this Law;
- (g) The promotion of protocols of co-operation between non-governmental organizations and any of the Services involved;
- (h) The following and studying international developments in the sectors falling within the scope of the provisions of this Law;
- (i) The co-operation with associations or human rights institutions and equality bodies, civil society and non-governmental organizations and women's organizations for attaining the purposes of this Law;

73(I) of 2016  
205(I) of 2020.

- (j) The promotion of co-operation with respective bodies in all sectors within the functions of the Body, at international level;
- (k) The co-ordination of the collection, processing, analysis, studying, dissemination, and publication of statistical data, at regular intervals, in relation to violence against women and domestic violence in the Republic, pursuant to the provisions of section 43;
- (l) The design, awarding or inviting participation in competitions for awarding the implementation of interventions or programs, subject to the provisions of the Regulation of Procedures for the Award of Public Contracts and for Related Matters Law;
- (m) The Promotion and adoption of interdepartmental procedures aiming at effective handling of violence against women by the Services involved which envisage, inter alia, the co-operation with non-governmental organizations;
- (n) The operation of a round-the-clock (24/7) telephone helplines for victims of violence against women, employing properly trained personnel:

Provided that, following the approval of the Minister, the operation of the telephone helplines may be awarded to a non-governmental organization based on a protocol of co-operation or a special agreement or a purchase of services;

- (o) The performance of any other duties assigned to the Body by the Minister.

(2) The Body shall draft an annual report, which is submitted to the Council of Ministers through the Minister, regarding its activities, the implementation of the provisions of this Law and the prevailing situation

in the Republic regarding the subject matter of this Law, simultaneously submitting for the approval of the Council of Ministers the up-to-date National Strategy for the time being, for treating the violence against women and domestic violence.

(3) The Body shall submit to the Minister a six-monthly activity report concerning its functions.

112(I) of 2017.

(4) The functions of the Body shall exclude the functions assigned to the Council for Implementing the National Strategy to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography according to the Implementation of National Strategy for the Combating of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography Law.

Operation,  
procedures and  
structure of the  
Coordinating Body.

**42.-(1)** The Chairman represents the Body, calls the meetings and chairs them.

(2) Meetings of the Body are held regularly every two (2) months.

(3) Extraordinary meetings may be held, whenever deemed necessary by the Chairman of the Body or requested by the Minister, for serious, special and urgent reasons.

(4) The validity of any act or work of the Body shall not be affected by reason of any vacant position in it, provided there is a minimum of five (5) members.

(5) The decisions of the Body shall be taken by a simple majority vote and the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(6) In case of absence of the Chairman, a member of the Body elected by the members shall be Chairman for that meeting.

(7) The Body may form working groups dealing with special objectives, for more effective operation which may meet on a regular or

extraordinary basis.

(8) Working groups formed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (7), designate the Service involved which shall coordinate them and call their meetings.

(9) Working groups shall inform update the Body on their work, decisions and practical measures taken in relation to the implementation of the provisions of this Law during their regular meetings.

(10) The Body draws up internal regulations for better carrying out of its operations, which are submitted to the Minister for approval, and which are forwarded to the Council of Ministers.

(11) The Body may employ its own scientific or other necessary personnel, from the public sector or hired by the Body through a purchase of services and may further have offices and equipment, that may be provided by the Ministry of Justice and Public Order.

Budget of the Body.

**43.** The budget of the Body is covered by a relevant fund specifically provided for in the budget of the Minister of Justice and Public Order.

Collection and Analysis of Data and information.

**44.** The Body shall ensure for the collection, coordination, processing, analysis, study, and publication of statistical data in relation to violence against women and domestic violence in the Republic, at regular intervals, as well as the creation of a common data basis by grouping information relating to incidents of violence against women and domestic violence, that are derived, inter alia, from all Services involved and non-governmental organizations:

Provided that, the Body may assign the creation and operation of the common data base to a non-governmental organization based on a protocol of co-operation or a special agreement between the two.

Supportive and therapeutic measures and evaluation of the offender.

**45.-(1)** The Mental Health Services shall ensure, in co-operation with other Services involved, the availability of a diagnostic evaluation, appropriate therapeutic interventions and effective programs, with the purpose of preventing and minimizing the risk of repetition of offences of violence.

(2) The following persons may have access to the programs or intervention measures mentioned in subsection (1):

(a) A person who is criminally prosecuted for an offence of violence against a woman, under conditions that are not harmful nor contradict the right of defense or the requirement for a fair and impartial trial and in particular in accordance with the presumption of innocence principle; and

(b) a person convicted of an offence of violence against a woman, following an order of the Court, according to the provisions of section 46.

(3) The Mental Health Services, in co-operation with Social Welfare Services, the Police and other Services involved, where applicable and with the aid of specialists trained and experienced in the field of forensic psychiatry and/or forensic psychology, shall have the responsibility, at any stage of the procedure, to evaluate the personality of the persons mentioned in subsection (2) and the possible risk of repetition of an offence of violence against a woman, aiming at identifying appropriate programs or measures of intervention and to assist the Court.

(4) The Police, in co-operation with other Services involved, where applicable, shall take the necessary measures so that the persons mentioned in subsection (2), to whom programs or measures of intervention have been proposed, in accordance with subsection (1) –

(a) are fully informed of the reasons of the proposal or the order of the Court,

(b) consent to participate in the programs or measures.

Orders in addition  
to sentences.

**46.** Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Law and the imposition of any other sentence or sanction for the commission of an offence of violence against a woman, the Court may, in sentencing a person convicted, with his/her consent, order-

(a) that he/she undergoes a diagnostic examination or therapy by a psychiatrist and/or a clinical psychologist of the Mental Health Services,

(b) that he/she joins the programs provided for in section 44, to enable him/her to adopt a behaviour aiming at preventing the exercise of violence and the change of patterns of his/her violent behaviour, and/or

(c) that he/she undergoes self-control therapeutic treatment by specialists or under such terms as the Court deems necessary, so as to avoid the repetition of offences of violence against women.

Training of  
officials.

**47.-(1)** The Services involved promote regular information, training, as well as systematic and compulsory education within departments and interdepartmental education, awareness-raising and training of all officers or other persons who may come into contact with victims of violence against women and/or handle a case of violence against women, regarding prevention and combating of offences of violence against women, equality between women and men, the needs and rights of victims and the decrease of such offences, the identification of the victims and the minimization of cases of recidivism of perpetrators.



(2) For the purposes of this subsection, within the meaning of «officer» shall be the Chief Inspector and inspectors according to the meaning attributed to these terms by the Equal Treatment of Men and Women in Employment and Vocational Training Law.

205(l) of 2002  
191(l) of 2004  
40(l) of 2006  
176(l) of 2007  
39(l) of 2009  
150(l) of 2014.

Informing children  
and training of  
educators and  
school officials  
gender  
issues etc.

**48.-(1)** The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth shall ensure that children in primary and secondary education, public or private, receive information through up-to-date curricula and/or other actions about sexual education and the prevention and combating of violence, violence against women, rape and domestic violence, including matters of gender equality and reversal of stereotyped gender roles and superstitions, non-violent conflict resolution in interpersonal relationships, non-exercise of gender-based violence against women and the right to personal integrity, adapted to their evolving capacity, as well as forms of verbal sexism and ways of overcoming them:

Provided that, the relevant information in public school's curricula shall be undated at regular intervals.

(2) The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth, in collaboration with private sector actors, shall promote skills among children, parents and educators on ways of dealing with the information and communications environment providing access to degrading content of a sexual or violent nature, which might be harmful.

(3) The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth shall ensure that immediately upon recruitment, all staff employed in public education, undergoes compulsory training on matters mentioned in subsection (1) and set up, within the scope of that training, an action plan concerning their school unit.

(4) The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth shall ensure

that all members of the inspecting staff of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth as well as officers of educational planning of all levels of the Cyprus Pedagogical Institute undergo training on issues referred to in subsection (1), at regular intervals.

(5) The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth shall ensure that all educators of all ranks are duly trained on the methods of detecting all forms of violence against women, the needs and rights of child victims, as well as the carrying out of the duties mentioned in subsection (1):

Provided that, the training provided for in this subsection takes place at regular intervals, on a compulsory basis and concerns all educators of all ranks or privately by the Cyprus Pedagogical Institute, or in collaboration with the respective education management:

Provided further that, the training provided for in this subsection may be carried out alternatively by uploading/circulating a relevant booklet/leaflet/digital guide for the prevention of violence.

(6) Higher education institutions operating in the Republic, shall ensure that students are informed on the prevention and combating of violence, violence against women, rape, domestic violence, including matters of gender equality and reversal of stereotyped gender roles and superstitions, non-violent conflict resolution in interpersonal relationships, prevention of gender-based violence against women and the right to personal integrity, as well as forms of verbal sexism and ways of overcoming them.

(7) Higher education institutions operating in the Republic, shall ensure that the teaching staff is duly trained on the methods of detecting all forms of violence against women, as well as the performance of duties mentioned in subsection (4):

Provided that, the training provided for in this subsection is carried out

within the framework of compulsory training of the teaching staff:

Provided further that, the training provided for in this subsection may be carried out alternatively by uploading/circulating a relevant booklet/leaflet/digital guide for the prevention of violence.

## PART VI FINAL PROVISIONS

Regulations. **49.** The Council of Ministers may make Regulations for the better carrying into effect of the provisions of this Law and in particular for prescribing any matter which under the provisions of this Law, is required to be or may be prescribed, to be laid before the House of Representatives for approval and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

TABLE  
(Section  
5)

	Offences	Law- Section
1.	Murder	Criminal Code, Sections 203 and 204.
2.	Attempt to murder	Criminal Code, Section 214.
3.	Manslaughter	Criminal Code, Section 205.
4.	Killing on provocation	Criminal Code, Section 208.
5.	Conspiracy to murder.	Criminal Code, Section 217.
6.	Written threats to murder.	Criminal Code, Section 216.
7.	Abetting suicide.	Criminal Code, Section 218.
8.	Disabling in order to commit felony or misdemeanour.	Criminal Code, Section 226.

9.	Stupefying in order to commit felony or misdemeanour.	Criminal Code, Section 227.
10.	Acts intended to cause grievous harm or prevent arrest.	Criminal Code, Section 228.
11.	Abduction.	Criminal Code, Section 148.
12.	Abduction of girls under sixteen.	Criminal Code, Section 149.
13.	Attempting to injure by explosive substances.	Criminal Code, Section 232.
14.	Definition of Rape.	Criminal Code, Section 144.
15.	Sexual abuse through penetration.	Criminal Code, Section 146A.
16.	Attempt of sexual abuse through penetration.	Criminal Code, Section 146B.
17.	Coercion to commit rape.	Criminal Code, Section 146C.
18.	Coercion into sexual abuse through penetration.	Criminal Code, Section 146C.
19.	Coercion into sexual intercourse or other acts of sexual character.	Criminal Code, Section 146E.
20.	Attempt to commit rape.	Criminal Code, Section 146.
21.	Indecent assault on females.	Criminal Code, Section 151.
22.	Defilement of girls under thirteen (13) years of age.	Criminal Code, Section 153(1).
23.	Attempt to commit Defilement of girls under thirteen years of age.	Criminal Code, Section 153(2).
24.	Defilement of girls between thirteen (13) and sixteen (16) years of age.	Criminal Code, Section 154.
25.	Defilement of idiots or imbeciles.	Criminal Code, Section 155.
26.	Detention with intent or in brothel.	Criminal Code, Section 162.
27.	Indecency.	Criminal Code, Section 176.

28.	Obscene publications and exhibitions.	Criminal Code, Section 177.
29.	Incest.	Criminal Code, Section 147.
30.	Procuring defilement of woman by threats, or fraud or administering drugs.	Criminal Code, Section 159.
31.	Detention with intent or in brothel.	Criminal Code, Section 162.
32.	Attempts.	Criminal Code, Section 173.
33.	Grievous harm.	Criminal Code, Section 231.
34.	Assaults causing actual bodily harm.	Criminal Code, Section 243.
35.	Wounding and similar acts.	Criminal Code, Section 234.
36.	Failure to supply necessaries.	Criminal Code, Section 235.
37.	Common assault.	Criminal Code, Section 242.
38.	Definition of kidnapping from the Republic- Punishment of kidnapping.	Criminal Code, Sections 245 and 248.
39.	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	Criminal Code, Section 249.
40.	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine person.	Criminal Code, Section 250.
41.	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to grievous hurt, ect.	Criminal Code, Section 251.
42.	Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person.	Criminal Code, Section 252.
43.	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Criminal Code, Section 254.
44.	Maliciously administering poison with intent to harm.	Criminal Code, Section 233.
45.	Wounding and similar acts.	Criminal Code, Section 234.
46.	Offences against liberty.	Criminal Code, Sections 245 to 254.
47.	Compulsion of marriage.	Criminal Code, Section 150.
48.	Female genital mutilation.	Criminal Code, Section 233A.

49.	Attempts to procure abortion.	Criminal Code, Section 167.
50.	The like by woman with child.	Criminal Code, Section 168.
51.	Supplying drugs or instruments to procure abortion.	Criminal Code, Section 169.
52.	Threatening violence.	Criminal Code, Section 91.
53.	Threat	Criminal Code, Section 91A.
54.	Medical termination of pregnancy.	Criminal Code, Section 169A.
55.	Sexism.	The Combating of Sexism and Online Sexism and for Related Matters Law [L.209(I)/2020], Section 3.
56.	Internet Sexism.	The Combating of Sexism and Online Sexism and for Related Matters Law [L.209(I)/2020], Section 4.
57.	Harassment.	The Protection against Harassment and Stalking Law [...(I) of 2021], Section 3.
58.	Stalking.	The Protection against Harassment and Stalking Law [...(I) of 2021], Section 4.
59.	Harassment and sexual harassment.	The Equal Treatment of men and women in Employment and Vocational Training Law of 2002, No. 205(I)/2002, Section 12.
60.	Any of the offences envisaged by the Prevention and Combating of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography Law, in case the victim is a woman who has not yet completed eighteen (18) years of age.	The Prevention and Combating of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography Law [L91(I)/2014].

