

Seminar organised by the Hellenic Council of State and ACA-Europe

Rhodes, 15-16 May 2026

New elements in the organisation and functioning of the Public Administration and Administrative Justice

Questionnaire

Responses from *Supreme Constitutional Court of Cyprus* (Please indicate your institution)

I. New models of organisation and functioning in the Public Administration

The aim and scope of Part I of this questionnaire is:

- (A) To examine collaboration with private individuals (who are not public servants) in the unilateral action taken by the Administration, and more specifically to study the delegation to private individuals of tasks traditionally performed by public servants during the procedure of issuing an administrative act. Participation, in general, of citizens/interested parties in administrative proceedings (e.g. preliminary hearings, participation and all forms of consultation), collaboration with private individuals in the Administration's contractual activity (works, supply and service contracts, concession contracts, public-private partnerships, etc.), privatisation of public-sector bodies and creation of legal entities governed by private law are not covered by this questionnaire.
- (B) To study the integration of private-sector organisational models into the tools and operating methods of the Public Administration.

A. Delegation of administrative tasks to private individuals

1. General provisions

Does your legal system recognise the following forms of collaboration between private individuals and the Public Administration?

Tasks assigned to private individuals during the procedure of issuing [adopting] an administrative act

Recruitment of private individuals who are not civil servants within the Administration's structure, e.g. executive managers, senior managers



2. Regarding the involvement of private individuals in administrative proceedings

i. If the involvement of private individuals in administrative proceedings (as indicated above) is provided for in your legislation, please mention specific provisions.

- Constitutional provision
- General provision of a legislative nature
- Specific legislation

The involvement of private individuals in administrative proceedings is always provided for in specific legislations. See below some examples:

1) Article 10(1) of the Assessment of the Environmental Impact of Certain Projects Law of 2018 (Law 127(I)/2018) provides for the establishment of the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee, whose members shall include, inter alia, the following persons who are not public officers: (a) the President of the Technical Advisor of the State and Citizens or a representative thereof; (b) the President of the Federation of Environmental Organizations of Cyprus or a representative thereof; and (c) a representative of a non-governmental organization which is not represented by the Federation of Environmental Organizations of Cyprus. The Committee shall have, inter alia, the responsibility to examine the impacts which the execution and/or operation of projects may have on the environment, as well as the measures for their mitigation or management. Moreover, depending on the nature of the project, the characteristics of the environment that may be affected, and the anticipated impacts of the project, the Director of the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment may invite, as experts, representatives from services possessing specialized knowledge, as well as from specialized non-governmental or other bodies or organizations having particular expertise regarding the project and the nature of its impacts.

2) Article 71(1) of the Social Insurance Law of 2010 (Law 59(I)/2010) provides for the establishment of Medical Boards and a Secondary Medical Board, which are vested with advisory powers in respect of the approval or refusal of applications for social benefits. For example, the Medical Board shall be responsible for determining the degree of disability in cases of applications for disability benefits, without, however, exercising the power to make the final administrative decision, which shall not fall within the competence of the Medical Board. The members of the Medical Board shall be selected from a list of specialist medical practitioners and they do not have to be public officers.

3) Pursuant to the Public Service Law of 1990 (Law No. 1/1990), in procedures for the filling of positions in the public service that include a written examination, the preparation of the written examination questions and the marking of the examination scripts may be assigned not to the public service itself, but to a state university or to a private university.



ii. Does national case-law or legislation define criteria pursuant to which the delegation of administrative tasks to private individuals is authorised?

As to the delegation of administrative tasks to private individuals there are no specific criteria; however in the absence of express authorisation by the law delegation is prohibited.

iii. How are administrative tasks delegated to private individuals? Please provide specific examples.

- Directly by law (*see answers to questions A2i and A2ii above*)
- By an administrative act
- By contract
- Other

iv. Which administrative tasks can be entrusted to private individuals [content of the tasks]?

Please provide specific examples from legislation and case-law.

- Preparation of the administrative act (*assistive nature, see answer to question A2i above and answer to question A5iii below*)
- Issuance [adoption] of the administrative act
- Implementation of the administrative act
- Other (*consultative and advisory nature, see answer to question A2i above and answer to question A5iii below*)

v. What is the extent [range] of administrative tasks that can be entrusted to private individuals?

Please provide specific examples from legislation and case-law.

- Advisory tasks (*see answer to question A2i above and answer to question A5iii below*)
- Decision-making tasks
- Control and verification tasks:
- Establishment of the facts (*see answer to question A2i above and answer to question A5iii below*)
- Legal qualification of the facts
- Other (*consultative and assistive nature, see answer to question A2i above and answer to question A5iii below*)

vi. Are there any cases where the involvement of private individuals in administrative proceedings is prohibited?

- No
- Yes (please specify *See answer below*)

If yes, which legal instrument provides for the corresponding prohibitions?

- Constitution



- Legislation
- Other

Please indicate any relevant case-law.

There are no legal instruments that provide for those prohibitions since in the absence of express authorisation by the law delegation is prohibited.

3. Qualifications and selection procedure for private individuals

i. What is the procedure provided for in the legislation for the certification of private individuals?

Please mention specific examples.

- Participation in examinations
- Selection based on criteria (*the relevant primary or secondary legislation provide for the criteria*)
- Other

ii. How are selected the private individuals who will be entrusted with a specific administrative task? Please give examples.

- Random selection from a list/register
- Selection from a list/register based on criteria (*the relevant primary or secondary legislation provide for the selection procedure*)
- Absolute discretionary power of the Administration
- Selection by the citizen [upon a declaration]
- Other

iii. Is there a legal provision and/or other instrument governing the actions of private individuals when performing administrative tasks? Please indicate specific provisions.

- No
- If yes,
- General normative act (e.g. Code of Administrative Procedure) (*General Principles of Administrative Law (158(I)/1999*)
- Specific normative acts (*other legislation depending on the type of the administrative act*)
- Codes of Conduct, good practices (soft law) (*codes of conduct of licensed professionals*)
- Other (*contractual terms between the Administration and private individuals*)



iv. How are the impartiality and integrity of private individuals guaranteed under the law? Please indicate specific provisions.

- Incompatibilities (*e.g. rules preventing conflict of interest such as Article 15 of the Assessment of the Environmental Impact of Certain Projects Law of 2018 (Law 127(I)/2018) which provides that no member of the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee shall participate if there is personal or economic interest*)
- Impediments (*same answer as above*)
- Criminal or disciplinary liability (*private individuals can be found guilty in criminal proceedings or disciplinary proceedings or both*)
- Other

v. What are the legal consequences in the event of an error, offence or failure on the part of the private individual?

- Withdrawal of the certification
- Disbarment from the professional association
- Imposition of a fine or other penalty
- Personal liability of the private individual (civil, criminal, disciplinary)
- Revocation of the administrative act in the issuance of which the private individual collaborated
- Civil liability of the State
- Other

4. Administrative checks [controls]

i. Does the Administration carry out checks on private individuals when they perform administrative tasks?

- Yes
- No

ii. If yes, at what stage are the checks carried out?

- A priori
- A posteriori
- At any time

iii. How are checks activated?

- Following a complaint/administrative appeal
- Ex officio

iv. How extensive are the checks?



- Checks based on sampling
- Mandatory checks for all actions

v. What is the nature of the checks?

- Of legality
- Of the substance, of appropriateness

vi. What is the type of checks?

- On persons
- On actions

vii. Are the conclusions of private individuals binding on the Administration?

- Yes
- No

5. Judicial review

i. Can the actions of private individuals be subject to judicial review? Please indicate specific provisions or the relevant case-law.

- No
- Yes

If yes, what is the scope of the judicial review?

The review directly targets the action of the private individual (per se)

The review indirectly targets the action of the private individual (appeal lodged against the final act of the Administration, whether explicit or implicit, e.g. appeal lodged against the tacit acceptance of the actions of private individuals by the Administration)

(Appeal against Decision of the Administrative Court No 206/19, Decision dated 13/11/2024 and Appeal against Decision of the Administrative Court No 176/18, Decision dated 10/04/2024)

ii. What types of disputes arise when challenging the actions of private individuals?

- administrative disputes
- private disputes

iii. Please mention typical cases from national case-law concerning the delegation of administrative tasks to private individuals.

1) Article 10(1) of the Assessment of the Environmental Impact of Certain Projects Law of 2018 (Law 127(I)/2018) provides for the establishment of the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee, whose members shall include, inter alia, the following persons who are not public officers: (a) the President of the

Technical Advisor of the State and Citizens or a representative thereof; (b) the President of the Federation of Environmental Organizations of Cyprus or a representative thereof; and (c) a representative of a non-governmental organization which is not represented by the Federation of Environmental Organizations of Cyprus. The Committee shall have, inter alia, the responsibility to examine the impacts which the execution and/or operation of projects may have on the environment, as well as the measures for their mitigation or management. Moreover, depending on the nature of the project, the characteristics of the environment that may be affected, and the anticipated impacts of the project, the Director of the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment may invite, as experts, representatives from services possessing specialized knowledge, as well as from specialized non-governmental or other bodies or organizations having particular expertise regarding the project and the nature of its impacts.

(Appeals against Decisions of the Administrative Court No 62/2023 & 121/2023, Decision dated 17/09/2024 and Appeals against Decisions of the Administrative Court No 27/2023 & 29/2023, Decision dated 23/1/2025)

2) Article 71(1) of the Social Insurance Law of 2010 (Law 59(I)/2010) provides for the establishment of Medical Boards and a Secondary Medical Board, which are vested with advisory powers in respect of the approval or refusal of applications for social benefits. For example, the Medical Board shall be responsible for determining the degree of disability in cases of applications for disability benefits, without, however, exercising the power to make the final administrative decision, which shall not fall within the competence of the Medical Board. The members of the Medical Board shall be selected from a list of specialist medical practitioners and they do not have to be public officers.

(Appeal against Decision of the Administrative Court No 206/19, Decision dated 13/11/2024 and Appeal against Decision of the Administrative Court No 176/18, Decision dated 10/04/2024)

3) Pursuant to the Public Service Law of 1990 (Law No. 1/1990), in procedures for the filling of positions in the public service that include a written examination, the preparation of the written examination questions and the marking of the examination scripts may be assigned not to the public service itself, but to a state university or to a private university.

(Appeal against Decision of the Administrative Court No 76/21, Decision dated 29/05/2025 and Appeal against Decision of the Administrative Court No 137/2009, Decision dated 08/04/2013)

B. Integration of private-sector methods and organisational models into the functioning of the Administration

1. Recruitment of senior managers outside the hierarchy of the civil service

i. What are the objectives of recruiting private individuals as senior managers within the Administration?



Private individuals can apply for positions in the higher hierarchy of the public service. If they are hired they become public officers.

ii. In which sectors of the Public Administration is it permissible to recruit senior managers who do not belong to the hierarchy of the civil service, and in which sectors is it prohibited?

See answer to question B1i above.

iii. What criteria does the Administration use to select external senior managers?

Not applicable as explained above.

iv. What is the nature of the duties of external senior managers?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Decision-making | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Advisory | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

v. Does error on the part of a senior manager give rise to:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Civil liability of the State | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Personal liability of the manager (civil, criminal, disciplinary) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Organisational models

i. Does your country use New Public Management, Public Value Management, Digital Era Governance, or New Public Governance policies in the organisation of its Public Administration, for example, to digitise procedures, achieve objectives, ensure accountability, evaluate efficiency, promote the rational use and distribution of resources, control expenditure and ensure compliance with budget restrictions, codify legislation, promote career progression, train staff, etc.? Please provide specific examples.

No answer can be provided. This question must be addressed to the administrative authorities.

ii. Is there a specific provision for the organisation of the Administration based on the above-mentioned models (Constitution, legal provision, etc.)?

iii. In which public services and agencies is this type of organisation used?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| The Administration stricto sensu | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public enterprises | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other public entities | <input type="checkbox"/> |



iv. Are the policies for achieving the objectives designed:

- At national level
- At regional level
- By subject-matter
- By taking into account specific public entities
- Other

v. Have specific objectives been set out for the action of the Administration? Please provide examples.

If yes, is their accomplishment:

- Optional
- Mandatory

Does failure to meet these objectives lead to:

- Personal consequences for the senior managers
- Legal consequences for the assessed organisation
- Financial consequences for the assessed organisation

Are incentives of any kind provided for civil servants (e.g. remuneration) or public entities to ensure that these objectives are achieved?

vi. Are there any indicators for evaluating the action of the Administration in relation to the following factors:

- Compliance with the regulatory framework
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Economy
- Achievement of strategic objectives
- Other

II. Alternative methods for resolving administrative disputes

1. General provisions

i. Does your legislation provide for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in cases involving public law/administrative law?

- Arbitration
- Mediation
- Other

ii. Are there categories of administrative disputes that are excluded from ADR by law or according to case-law?

** Please elaborate on your answer, citing any relevant legislation and/or case-law*

Not applicable.

2. Settlement and Mediation

** Please elaborate on your answers, citing any relevant legislation and/or case-law.*

i. In administrative disputes, is it permissible for the Administration and private individuals/legal entities to sign a settlement agreement or other similar document (without prior mediation)?

- Yes
- No

ia. If yes,

Is this option expressly provided for in a legislative text (Constitution, law) or does it derive from a general principle of law?

This applies in disputes that have economic aspect such as tax related disputes. For example, a specific law in Cyprus provides for the settlement of overdue tax liabilities, allowing taxpayers to enter into structured arrangements with the tax authorities to settle outstanding tax debts and this allow the Commissioner of Taxation and the taxpayer to agree on terms for paying overdue tax. This is governed by the Procedure for the Regulation of Overdue Tax Liabilities Law (Law 4(I)/2017).

Does this option only apply to the settlement of administrative disputes that are already under way, or can it also be used to prevent administrative disputes from arising in the first place?

Both ways.

Do the law or case-law distinguish between application for annulment (judicial review limited to the legality) and appeal on the merits (full judicial review of both legality and substance)?



The Supreme Constitutional Court and in general the Administrative Courts function as revisional Courts and cannot go into the merits of the case nor they can substitute the administrative decision with their own, except in tax and asylum cases.

Is there a special procedure for initiating and conducting this alternative dispute resolution method, or are all matters left to the discretion of the parties involved?

The fact that it is permissible for the Administration and private individuals/legal entities to sign a settlement agreement or other similar document (without prior mediation) is not considered as an alternative dispute resolution method but the parties can come to a solution as to the dispute and in this case the administration must treat all private individuals/legal entities equally.

After signing a settlement agreement (or other similar document), is ratification by a court required?

Yes

No

If yes, by which court?

Not applicable.

If no, can the legality of the settlement agreement (or other similar document) be examined by the judge on an incidental basis? Under what circumstances could the settlement be considered null and void and without legal effect?

It can be examined by a judge if this particular point is raised in the pleadings and is relevant for the outcome of the dispute. The settlement can be considered null and void and without legal effect if the person who signed the settlement, on behalf of the Administration, is not authorized to do so. Various criteria apply in such cases.

After being signed and/or validated, as applicable, does the settlement agreement have the force of res judicata? Can the enforcement of this document be pursued?

The settlement agreement does not have the force of res judicata but enforcement can be pursued through judicial procedures.

Which court has jurisdiction over disputes concerning such enforcement?

It depends on the nature of the dispute. If the dispute involves the awarding or the termination of the contract the case is filed in the Administrative Court. If it involves the execution, it is filed in the Civil Court.



- ib.** If the signing of a settlement agreement or other similar document between the Administration and private individuals/legal entities is not permitted in your country, this prohibition results from:
- a legislative provision
- a general principle of law

Not applicable.

- ii.** Does your country provide for a mediation procedure between the Administration and private individuals/legal entities for administrative disputes?

** The term 'mediation' is used here to refer to a procedure conducted by an independent and impartial third party, and not to administrative appeal procedures addressed to the Administration or to a body that is hierarchically dependent on the Administration.*

- Yes
- No

- iiia.** If yes,

Is it expressly provided for in a legislative text (Constitution, law) or does it derive from a general principle of law?

Not applicable.

Is it mandatory or optional?

Not applicable.

If it is optional, does it require:

- The mutual agreement of the parties
- Only the intention of the Administration
- Only the intention of the private individual/legal entity

Specifically with regard to the State as a party to the dispute, is mediation initiated:

- After approval by a special committee
- By the administrative authority involved in the dispute
- Other

Not applicable.

At what stage can a case be referred for mediation?



Necessarily before the introduction of legal proceedings
At any stage of the litigation proceedings

Is there a specific piece of legislation governing the mediation process?
Yes
No

If yes, please specify:

Not applicable.

Which principles of trial apply to the mediation process (hearing of the parties, adversarial principle, equality of arms, publicity, representation by a lawyer?)

Not applicable.

How is the impartiality of the mediator ensured?

Not applicable.

Is there any interim relief (stay of execution, etc.) during the mediation process? If yes, who is competent to hear the case?

Not applicable.

At the end of the mediation process,

If an agreement is concluded:

A document is drawn up

Other possibility (please specify)

Not applicable.

If an agreement is not concluded:

Is a time limit set for bringing the matter before the competent court?

Are the litigation proceedings already under way (if applicable) continued?

Not applicable.

In the event that a document is drawn up following mediation, do the rules concerning the settlement procedure (see above) apply, or are there differences? If yes, please specify.

Not applicable.

iiB. If no mediation process is provided for, is this exclusion provided for in:
a legislative provision



a general principle of law

None legislation or general principle of law provide for a mediation procedure between the Administration and private individuals/legal entities for administrative disputes other than administrative appeal procedures addressed to the Administration or to a secondary body or other public service/department.

3. Arbitration

* Please elaborate on your answers, citing any relevant legislation and/or case-law.

i. In administrative disputes, is arbitration between the Administration and private individuals/legal entities permitted in your country?

Yes

No

ia. If yes,

Is this option expressly provided for in a legislative text (Constitution, law) or does it derive from a general principle of law?

Not applicable.

Does it concern both application for annulment (judicial review limited to the legality) and appeal on the merits (full judicial review of both legality and substance)? Are there any exceptions provided for by law or established by case-law?

Not applicable.

Is it mandatory or optional?

Not applicable.

ib. If arbitration is not permitted, is this prohibition due to

A legislative provision

A general principle of law

None legislation or general principle of law provide for an arbitration procedure between the Administration and private individuals/legal entities for administrative disputes other than administrative appeal procedures addressed to the Administration or to a secondary body or other public service/department.

ic. If arbitration is optional, does it require:

The mutual agreement of the parties

The sole intention of the Administration



The sole intention of the private individual/legal entity

On the part of the State, is arbitration initiated:

After approval by a special committee

By the administrative authority involved in the dispute

Other

Not applicable.

ii. For disputes arising from contracts between private individuals/legal entities and the State, do the common provisions relating to commercial arbitration (domestic or international) apply, or is there a special regime?

If there is a special regime, please briefly mention the elements that differentiate it from the commercial arbitration regime.

There is no special regime. The Arbitration Law CAP. 4 applies to private law disputes and not to administrative cases.

iii. Is arbitration provided for in contracts falling within the scope of Directives 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU?

If yes, have any issues been raised regarding the application of the rules governing the performance of these contracts? How have the courts addressed such issues in the relevant case-law?

Directive 2014/24/EU was transposed into Cypriot law by Law No. 73(I)/2016 and Directive 2014/25/EU by Law No. 140(I)/2016. There is no express obligation to include arbitration in such contracts. When contracts of this nature are concluded, their terms are determined by the parties. A public contract may provide for the settlement of the dispute through arbitration.

iv. How are the independence and impartiality of the arbitrator ensured?

See answer to question BII3ii above.

With regard to the issue of impartiality Article 9 of the Arbitration Law CAP. 4 provides as follows:

“Power of Court to give relief where arbitrator is not impartial or dispute referred involves question of fraud

9. (1) Where an agreement between any parties provides that disputes which may arise in the future between them shall be referred to an arbitrator named or designated in the agreement and after a dispute has arisen any party applies, on the ground that the arbitrator so named or designated is not or may not be impartial, for leave to revoke the arbitration agreement or for an injunction to restrain any other party or the arbitrator from proceeding with the arbitration, it shall not be a ground for refusing the application that the said party

at the time when he made the agreement knew, or ought to have known, that the arbitrator by reason of his relation towards any other party to the agreement or of his connection with the subject referred might not be capable of impartiality.

(2) Where an agreement between any parties provides that disputes which may arise in the future between them shall be referred and a dispute which so arises involves the question whether any such party has been guilty of fraud, the Court shall, so far as may be necessary to enable that question to be determined by the Court, have power to order that the agreement shall cease to have effect and power to give leave to revoke any arbitration agreement made thereunder.

(3) In any case where by virtue of this section the Court has power to order that an arbitration agreement shall cease to have effect or to give leave to revoke an arbitration agreement, the Court may refuse to stay any action brought in breach of the agreement."

Furthermore Article 20 of the Arbitration Law CAP. 4 provides as follows:

"Power to set set aside award

(1) Where an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself or the proceedings, the Court may remove him.

(2) Where an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself or the proceedings, or an arbitration or award has been improperly procured, the Court may set the award aside."

v. Is there any interim relief when an administrative dispute has been submitted to arbitration? If yes, which body is competent to hear the case?

As explained above no administrative disputes are submitted to arbitration. Please see also answer to question BII3iii above.

vi. In arbitration concerning administrative disputes:

	yes / no
Is there an obligation to make publicly available the basic information and documents relating to the proceedings?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the participation of third parties permitted?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Is legal representation mandatory?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, is legal aid available?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the hearing public?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the arbitral tribunal obliged to give reasons for its award?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the arbitral award made publicly available?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

vii. During the proceedings, the applicable system is:

the adversarial system	<input type="checkbox"/>
the inquisitorial system	<input type="checkbox"/>



viii. What powers does the arbitral tribunal have?

- Reviews the legality of administrative acts of a non-pecuniary nature
- Reviews the legality of an administrative act of a pecuniary nature (fine, etc.)
- Annuls/amends an administrative act of a non-pecuniary nature
- Annuls/amends an administrative act of a pecuniary nature
- Addresses only recommendations to the Administration
- Restricts itself to awarding compensation for damages

Does the arbitral award have effect:

- Erga omnes (with regard to all)
- Inter partes (between the parties)

Is it considered 'case-law' for other cases?

If the answer to the last question is yes, please explain.

Not applicable. As explained above no administrative disputes are submitted to arbitration.

Can the validity of the arbitral award be challenged in court?

- Yes
- No

If yes, is the validity of the arbitral award reviewed directly or incidentally?

As explained above no administrative disputes are submitted to arbitration. Only awards regarding disputes on private rights may be challenged before a Court.

Is it possible to waive the right to judicial review?

It is again noted that no administrative disputes are submitted to arbitration.

Which courts have jurisdiction?

Civil Courts. It is again noted that no administrative disputes are submitted to arbitration.

What is the scope of the judge's review according to case-law?

The powers of the Court regarding arbitration proceedings or arbitration rulings are provided for in Articles 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28 and 29 of the Arbitration Law CAP. 4. It is again noted that no administrative disputes are submitted to arbitration.

In arbitration, is the concept of public policy different, according to case-law, in cases where the State (or a legal person governed by public law) is a party to the arbitration? If yes, what are the differences compared with the concept of public policy in arbitral proceedings between private individuals?

In general there is no difference in arbitration if the State is a party but Article 31 of the Arbitration Law CAP. 4 with title 'Crown to be bound' provides that (it is again noted that no administrative disputes are submitted to arbitration):

"This Law, shall, except as in this Law expressly mentioned, apply to any arbitration to which Her Majesty in right of the Crown is a party, but nothing in this Law shall empower the Court to order any proceedings to which Her Majesty is a party, or any question or issue in any such proceedings, to be tried before any referee, arbitrator or officer without the consent of Her Majesty, or shall affect any law as to costs payable by the Crown."

In arbitration, in addition to the rules of European competition and consumer protection law (see C-126/97, Eco Swiss China Time Ltd v Benetton International NV and C-168/05 Mostaza Claro v Centro Móvil Milenium SL, respectively), has case-law recognised other rules of EU law as rules of international public policy? If yes, please mention the relevant cases.

There are no cases in which Cypriot Courts, in the context of arbitration, have expressly recognised specific EU law rules as rules of international public policy; however Cypriot Courts remain bound to apply EU law and International law and both are applied.

Which body has jurisdiction to hear disputes arising during the enforcement of an arbitral award? Has case-law dealt with special cases where enforcement has been contested on the grounds of the administrative nature of the dispute?

Civil Courts. It is again noted that no administrative disputes are submitted to arbitration.