



# ICLG

The International Comparative Legal Guide to:

## Public Procurement 2015

**7th Edition**

A practical cross-border insight into public procurement

Published by Global Legal Group, with contributions from:

Advokatfirmaet Thommessen AS

Allen & Gledhill LLP

Anderson Mori & Tomotsune

Andreas Neocleous & Co LLC

Ashurst LLP

Baker & McKenzie

CMS Cameron McKenna LLP

Debarliev, Dameski & Kelesoska Attorneys at Law

DeHeng Law Offices

Dentons

Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP

Gürlich & Co., attorneys-at-law

Ibáñez Parkman Abogados

KALO & ASSOCIATES

Kruk & Partners Law Firm

Latournerie Wolfrom & Associés

Ledwaba Mazwai

Lenz & Staehelin

M & M Bomchil

Mannheimer Swartling Advokatbyrå AB

McCann FitzGerald

McCarthy Tétrault, LLP

Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva & Associados

Pareja & Associats, Advocats

Philippi, Yrarrázaval, Pulido & Brünner

Schoenherr

S. Friedman & Co.

Stibbe

VASS Lawyers

**GLG**

Global Legal Group

# Cyprus

Andreas Neocleous & Co LLC

Chrysanthos Christoforou



## 1 Relevant Legislation

### 1.1 What is the relevant legislation and in outline what does each piece of legislation cover?

The principal item of legislation regulating public procurement in Cyprus is Law 12(I)/2006 as amended by Laws 90(I)/2010, 40(I)/2011 and 176(I)/2011 (together, “the Law”). It transposes EU Directive 2004/18/EC on public procurement into domestic law and provides for the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts, public service contracts and related matters.

Detailed regulations on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts, public service contracts and related matters (“the Regulations”) were issued in 2007 under article 89 of the Law.

Law 11(I)/2006 as amended by Laws 39(I)/2011, 175(I)/2011 and 112(I)/2012, provides for the coordination of procurement procedures in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors, and transposes Directive 2004/17/EC into national law. Law 173(I)/2011 on the coordination of procedures for the award of certain works contracts, supply contracts and service contracts by contracting authorities or entities in the fields of defence and security and related matters, implements the provisions of Directive 2009/81/EC.

Law 104(1)/2010, which implemented Directive 2007/66/EC with regard to improving the effectiveness of review procedures concerning the award of public contracts, governs the Tenders Review Authority (TRA) and prescribes its structure, competences and the procedures it is required to follow. An unsuccessful bidder in a public procurement process may apply to the TRA to review the decision of the awarding authority, and the TRA may confirm the decision or annul it if it finds that the decision contravenes the applicable legislation.

### 1.2 Are there other areas of national law, such as government transparency rules, that are relevant to public procurement?

Cyprus has comprehensive anti-corruption legislation in place. The Prevention of Corruption Law, Cap 161, was introduced in 1920, when Cyprus was a British colony. It prohibits bribery of public officials.

The Civil Servants Law of 1/1990 governs the conduct of civil servants in general. The Criminal Code, Cap 154, is a compilation

of criminal law provisions. It specifically provides for criminal sanctions for bribery of public officials in sections 100 to 103.

### 1.3 How does the regime relate to supra-national regimes including the GPA, EU rules and other international agreements?

Cyprus domestic law fully implements all the relevant European Directives, particularly directives 2004/17/EC, 2004/18/EC, 2007/66/EC and 2009/81/EC.

### 1.4 What are the basic underlying principles of the regime (e.g. value for money, equal treatment, transparency) and are these principles relevant to the interpretation of the legislation?

The fundamental principles of the public procurement regime are the EU principles of equality of treatment, transparency, proportionality and mutual recognition, with a view to achieving fair competition and maximum access, thus ensuring value for money.

### 1.5 Are there special rules in relation to procurement in specific sectors or areas?

Law 11(I)/2006 as amended regulates procurement procedures in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors, and Law 173(I)/2011 regulates the award of contracts in the fields of defence and security and related matters.

## 2 Application of the Law to Entities and Contracts

### 2.1 Which public entities are covered by the law (as purchasers)?

The Law covers relevant contracts awarded by a ‘contracting authority’, which it defines as the state, regional or local authorities; the bodies governed by public law; and associations of one or more of these authorities, or one or more of these bodies governed by public law.

A ‘body governed by public law’ is defined as any entity established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character; having a legal personality; and financed, for the most part, by the state, regional or

local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law, or having an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the state, regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law.

**2.2 Which private entities are covered by the law (as purchasers)?**

The Law does not extend to entities other than those described in question 2.1 above.

**2.3 Which types of contracts are covered?**

The public procurement regime covers all contracts awarded by “contracting authorities” apart from the exempt contracts specified in the Directives, principally:

- contracts awarded pursuant to international rules and agreements;
- contracts for the acquisition or rental of immovable property;
- contracts for the acquisition of programme material intended for broadcasting and for broadcasting time;
- arbitration and conciliation services;
- financial services in connection with the issue, sale, purchase or transfer of securities or other financial instruments and central bank services;
- employment contracts;
- research and development services;
- service concessions; and
- service contracts awarded by a contracting authority to another contracting authority or to an association of contracting authorities on the basis of an exclusive right which they enjoy pursuant to a published law, regulation or administrative provision which is compatible with the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union.

**2.4 Are there financial thresholds for determining individual contract coverage?**

The thresholds replicate the EU thresholds, which are revised every two years to ensure that they remain consistent with those used for the WTO Government Procurement Agreement.

The current thresholds are as follows:

Central government authorities	€
Works contracts, works concessions contracts, subsidised works contracts	5,186,000
All contracts concerning services listed in Annex II B, certain telecommunications services and R&D services; all design contests concerning these services and all subsidised services	207,000
All contracts and design contests concerning services listed in Annex II A except contracts and design contests concerning certain telecommunications services and R&D services	134,000
All supplies contracts awarded by contracting authorities not operating in the field of defence	134,000
Supplies contracts awarded by contracting authorities operating in the field of defence concerning products listed in Annex V	134,000
Supplies contracts awarded by contracting authorities operating in the field of defence concerning other products	207,000

Central government authorities	€
<b>Sub-central contracting authorities</b>	
Works contracts, works concessions contracts, subsidised works contracts	5,186,000
All service contracts, all design contests, subsidised service contracts, all supplies contracts	207,000
<b>Water, energy, transport and postal services</b>	
Works contracts, works concessions contracts, subsidised works contracts	5,186,000
All supplies and services contracts, all design contests	414,000

**2.5 Are there aggregation and/or anti-avoidance rules?**

In line with the directives, the calculation of the estimated contract value is based on the total amount payable excluding VAT, as estimated by the contracting authority, taking account of any form of option, any renewals of the contract and any premiums or other payments to candidates or tenderers. The subdivision of contracts into smaller contracts in order to circumvent the Law is prohibited, and where procurement may be in several lots, the aggregate value must be used.

If the contracting authority is to provide the contractor with goods, services or facilities, the estimated value of the supplies must be included in the contract value.

Hire or leasing contracts with a fixed term of less than 12 months are evaluated by taking the aggregate payments under the contract. For contracts lasting longer than 12 months, any estimated residual value must also be included. Where the hire contract is for an indefinite period the value is calculated by multiplying the monthly value by 48.

**2.6 Are there special rules for concession contracts and, if so, how are such contracts defined?**

Articles 62 to 71 of the Law contain specific rules for the award of public works concessions, in order to achieve the objectives of treatment, transparency, proportionality and mutual recognition. The Law defines a public works concession as a public contract having as its object either the execution, or the design and execution, of public works as defined in the Law in which the right to exploit the work represents the whole or a part of the consideration for the works to be carried out.

Similarly, the Law defines a service concession as a contract of the same type as a public service contract except for the fact that the consideration for the provision of services consists either wholly or partially of the right to exploit the service. Apart from the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of nationality the Law does not regulate the awarding of service concessions.

## 2.7 Are there special rules for the conclusion of framework agreements?

Contracting authorities may use framework agreements as long as they are not used improperly or in such a way as to prevent, restrict or distort competition. In particular, framework agreements may not exceed a duration of four years except in exceptional circumstances justified by the subject of the agreement. Contracting authorities are required to follow the requirements of the Law in selecting the parties to the framework agreement and for all steps up to the award of contracts based on the framework agreement.

## 2.8 Are there special rules on the division of contracts into lots?

Article 21 of the Law prohibits the division of contracts into several lots for the purpose of circumventing the Law. Where a proposed work or purchase of services may result in contracts being awarded at the same time in the form of separate lots, account is to be taken of the total estimated value of all such lots in determining whether any applicable thresholds are met.

## 3 Award Procedures

### 3.1 What types of award procedures are available? Please specify the main stages of each procedure and whether there is a free choice amongst them.

Contracting authorities are required to use the open procedure (in which any interested economic operator may submit a tender) or the restricted procedure (in which any economic operator may apply to participate but only those invited by the contracting authority may submit a tender) unless there are compelling reasons for use of a different procedure.

The competitive dialogue procedure (in which any economic operator may apply to participate and in which the contracting authority conducts a dialogue with the candidates in order to develop a model capable of meeting its requirements, on the basis of which a number of selected candidates are invited to tender) may be used only in the case of particularly complex contracts in which the contracting authority is unable to specify the technical means or the legal or financial structure required to satisfy its objectives, and only if the contracting authority considers that the open or the restricted procedure will not allow the award of the contract. In such a case, the contract is to be awarded on the sole criterion of the most economically advantageous tender.

The negotiated procedure (in which the contracting authority consults selected candidates and negotiates the terms of the contract with one or more of them) may be used only in the exceptional circumstances set out in articles 32 and 33 of the Law, which reproduce articles 30 and 31 of Directive 2004/18/EC, for example if another procedure has failed to elicit acceptable tenders, or where the nature of the works, supplies, or services or the risks attaching to them make it impossible to price the contract. The contracting authority is required to negotiate fairly and on equal terms with all the selected candidates in order to elicit the best offer.

### 3.2 What are the minimum timescales?

The provisions of the Law regarding time limits match the provisions of articles 38 and 39 of Directive 2004/18/EC. Article

43 of the Law prescribes the minimum time allowed for submission of tenders. For the open procedure at least 52 days must be allowed from the date of issue of the contract notice. For restricted procedures, negotiated procedures with publication of a contract notice and the competitive dialogue, at least 37 days after the issue of the contract notice must be allowed for receipt of requests to participate. In the case of restricted procedures, the minimum time limit is 40 days from the date on which the invitation is sent. When contracting authorities have published a prior information notice, the minimum time-limit for the receipt of tenders in the open procedure and the restricted procedure may be shortened to 36 days, but in no event may it be less than 22 days. These periods are calculated in accordance with Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71, and exclude non-working days.

In setting time limits for the receipt of requests to participate and for receipt of tenders, contracting authorities are required to take account of the complexity of the contract and the time required for drawing up tenders, without prejudice to the minimum time-limits described above.

### 3.3 What are the rules on excluding/short-listing tenderers?

The provisions regarding selection and exclusion of candidates contained in articles 51 to 58 of the Law reproduce the corresponding provisions of Directive 2004/18/EC (articles 45 to 52). Candidates that have been convicted of specified criminal offences are excluded from participation in public contracts. Candidates may also be excluded on grounds of insolvency, professional misconduct, non-payment of taxes or social security contributions and failure to supply information required by the Law.

In selecting candidates for shortlisting the following factors will be taken into account:

- membership of an appropriate professional or trade body;
- possession of any authorisation required to provide the contract services;
- adequacy of financial, material and human resources;
- technical or professional competence;
- proposed sub-contracting arrangements;
- skills, efficiency, experience and reliability; and
- quality assurance credentials.

### 3.4 What are the rules on evaluation of tenders?

Article 59 of the Law, which sets out the criteria for the award of public contracts, reproduces article 53 of Directive 2004/18/EC. When the award is made to the tender which is most economically advantageous from the point of view of the contracting authority, the decision is to be based either on a combination of criteria linked to the subject-matter of the specific public contract, for example, quality, price, technical merit, aesthetic and functional characteristics, environmental characteristics, running costs, cost-effectiveness, after-sales service and technical assistance, delivery date and delivery period or period of completion, or solely on the lowest price. The contracting authority is required to inform participants in the process of the criteria and the weighting to be attributed to each or, if precise weighting is not feasible, to rank the criteria in order of importance.

### 3.5 What are the rules on awarding the contract?

Article 47 of the Law, which reproduces article 41 of Directive 2004/18/EC, obliges contracting authorities to inform both

successful and unsuccessful candidates in writing at the earliest possible time of decisions taken concerning the award of a contract, the conclusion of any framework agreement, or admittance to a dynamic purchasing system.

### 3.6 What are the rules on debriefing unsuccessful bidders?

Article 47 also obliges the contracting authority to provide unsuccessful participants in the process with the following information, in all cases within 15 days of the information being requested by them:

- the reasons for the rejection of any application from a candidate;
- the reasons for the rejection of any tender and the specific grounds for regarding it as non-compliant; and
- the identity of the successful tenderer and the characteristics and relative advantages of the tender selected.

### 3.7 What methods are available for joint procurements?

The Law and the Regulations make no specific provision for joint procurements, nor do they rule them out.

### 3.8 What are the rules on alternative/variant bids?

Article 26 of the Law requires contracting authorities to indicate in the contract notice whether or not alternatives or variants are allowed. They may be accepted only if this is clearly indicated in the notice, and the tender documents clearly state the minimum requirements to be met as well as the manner of submission of such variant bids. If this is the case the contracting authority must consider variants meeting the minimum requirements specified in the tender documents.

### 3.9 What are the rules on conflicts of interest?

Article 21 of the Regulations requires the members of the contracting authority, together with their advisers or experts who have undertaken to evaluate the tenders, to sign a declaration that they will perform their duties diligently and impartially. If, at any time, any of the above has any financial or other interest in the public contract, whether direct or indirect, or has any relationship (including blood relationship) or any conflict with any person who has an obvious financial or other interest in the tender process, they must make full disclosure of the facts. Article 22 deals with specific situations of conflict of interest.

Furthermore, the Public Procurement Guide requires personnel involved with procurement (including members of tender boards and evaluation committees), to advise their contracting authority of any interests that might reasonably be expected to influence them and their activities as an employee of the public sector. If it comes to the knowledge of such a person that a contract in which he or she has any pecuniary or other interest, direct or indirect, has been or is proposed to be entered into, he or she should give written notice to his or her contracting authority through the nominated procurement manager.

## 4 Exclusions and Exemptions (including in-house arrangements)

### 4.1 What are the principal exclusions/exemptions?

As noted in question 2.3 above, the public procurement regime covers all contracts awarded by contracting authorities apart from the exempt contracts specified in the Directives, namely:

- contracts awarded pursuant to international rules and agreements;
- contracts for the acquisition or rental of immovable property;
- contracts for the acquisition of programme material intended for broadcasting and for broadcasting time;
- arbitration and conciliation services;
- financial services in connection with the issue, sale, purchase or transfer of securities or other financial instruments and central bank services;
- employment contracts;
- research and development services;
- service concessions; and
- service contracts awarded by a contracting authority to another contracting authority or to an association of contracting authorities on the basis of an exclusive right which they enjoy pursuant to a published law, regulation or administrative provision which is compatible with the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union.

### 4.2 How does the law apply to "in-house" arrangements, including contracts awarded within a single entity, within groups and between public bodies?

Unless the contract concerned falls within the exempt categories or is below the thresholds the Law applies.

## 5 Remedies

### 5.1 Does the legislation provide for remedies and if so what is the general outline of this?

The legislation specifically governing review procedures concerning the award of public contracts and providing recourse for unsuccessful participants is Law 104(I)/2010. This governs the Tenders Review Authority (TRA) and prescribes its structure, competences and the procedures it is required to follow. An unsuccessful bidder in a public procurement process may apply to the TRA to review the decision of the awarding authority, and the TRA may confirm the decision or annul it. The Law requires contracting authorities to inform unsuccessful bidders in writing as soon as possible and before signing a contract with the successful bidder. Article 24 of Law 104(I)/2010 gives the applicant for a review of a contract decision the right to file an application for interim measures together with the hierarchical recourse. The TRA has the authority to stay any further steps in connection with the award of the procurement contract until the full hearing of the hierarchical recourse. Law 104(I)/2010 provides that the annulment by the TRA of an act or decision of the contracting authority gives an interested person who has suffered loss as a result

of the act or decision the right to claim damages against the contracting authority by way of a civil action.

### 5.2 Can remedies be sought in other types of proceedings or applications outside the legislation?

Article 146 of the Constitution gives the Supreme Court of Cyprus exclusive jurisdiction to hear any recourse filed against a decision, act or omission of any person, organ or authority exercising executive or administrative authority, and any bidder who is dissatisfied with the TRA's decision may apply to the Supreme Court for a review of the TRA's decision, requesting its annulment. It is also possible for a bidder to apply directly to the Supreme Court without filing a hierarchical recourse to the TRA. An applicant who chooses to challenge the legitimacy of such a decision directly before the Supreme Court may also apply for interim measures to stay any further steps in awarding the contract, but experience shows that it is more difficult to obtain such an order in the Supreme Court than in the TRA.

### 5.3 Before which body or bodies can remedies be sought?

Remedies can be sought from the Tenders Review Authority and the Supreme Court of Cyprus.

### 5.4 What are the limitation periods for applying for remedies?

A person who decides to file a hierarchical recourse to the TRA against an act or decision of a contracting authority must notify the contracting authority in writing of the alleged breach and of his or her intention to file a hierarchical recourse against the disputed act or decision within five days from receiving knowledge of the act or decision. The application to the TRA must be filed within 15 calendar days following the date on which the contracting authority's decision is sent to the tenderer or candidate if fax or electronic means are used or, if other means of communication are used, within 15 calendar days from the day following the date on which the contracting authority's decision is sent to the tenderer or candidate, or 10 calendar days from the day following the date the tenderer or candidate received the decision. The communication of the contracting authority's decision to each tenderer and interested persons or candidates should be accompanied by a summary of the relevant reasons.

A recourse to the Supreme Court must be filed within 75 days from the date that the decision or act was published or, if not published (for example an omission), when it came to the knowledge of the person making the recourse.

### 5.5 What measures can be taken to shorten limitation periods?

There are no measures that can be taken to change limitation periods.

### 5.6 What remedies are available after contract signature?

Law 104(I)/2010 provides that TRA must declare a concluded contract ineffective if the grounds set out in article 27 of the law apply, unless it finds that overriding reasons relating to a general interest require that the effect of the contract should be maintained. Economic interests are not considered to be an overriding reason except in the exceptional circumstances that cancellation would lead to disproportionate consequences.

In practice, unless the successful tenderer has acted fraudulently, the only remedy available to an unsuccessful bidder once the contract has been concluded is damages.

### 5.7 What is the likely timescale if an application for remedies is made?

The procedure before the TRA is relatively quick, taking six months on average from filing to completion (subject to the circumstances of each case). The procedure before the Supreme Court generally takes between one and two years, subject to the court's caseload and depending on possible interim applications, extensions in filing pleadings and the like.

### 5.8 What are the leading examples of cases in which remedies measures have been obtained?

The PPP project for the reconstruction of Cyprus's two main airports gave rise to a number of disputes, with two of the rejected bidders claiming irregularities in the tender process. In 2002 one consortium, the J&P took the government to court for disqualifying it from an initial shortlist. After legal advice, the government installed a tenders commission to replace the communications ministry as having the final word in the selection process. The term for the build-operate-transfer (BOT) contract was also revised from 20 to 25 years. Another consortium (Alterra/Cybarco) applied to the TRA for an interim order to put the agreement on hold while its allegations were being investigated but the application was rejected.

### 5.9 What mitigation measures, if any, are available to contracting authorities?

There are no measures available.

## 6 Changes During a Procedure and After a Procedure

### 6.1 Does the legislation govern changes to contract specifications, changes to the timetable, changes to contract conditions (including extensions) and changes to the membership of bidding consortia pre-contract award? If not, what are the underlying principles governing these issues?

There are no provisions in the legislation specifically dealing with these issues and the fundamental principles set out in question 1.4 will apply.

### 6.2 To what extent are changes permitted to final tenders (pre- and post-contract award)?

There are no provisions in the legislation specifically relating to changes and the fundamental principles set out in question 1.4 and the tender documentation will apply.

### 6.3 To what extent are changes permitted post-contract signature?

The legislation has no specific provisions on this matter and the fundamental principles set out in question 1.4 and the tender documentation will apply.

#### 6.4 To what extent does the legislation permit the transfer of a contract to another entity post-contract signature?

The legislation does not specifically refer to this matter and the fundamental principles set out in question 1.4 and the tender documentation will apply.

### 7 Privatisations and PPPs

#### 7.1 Are there special rules in relation to privatisations and what are the principal issues that arise in relation to them?

The legislation makes no specific reference to privatisation. Hitherto successive Cyprus governments have been opposed to privatisation, but under the terms of Cyprus's agreement with providers of international financial support a privatisation programme is to be implemented and legislation is being drafted to govern the process.

#### 7.2 Are there special rules in relation to PPPs and what are the principal issues that arise in relation to them?

Articles 62 to 71 of the Law deal with public works contract concessions and reproduce the corresponding provisions of Directive 2004/18/EC (contained in articles 56 to 65) verbatim.

### 8 Enforcement

#### 8.1 Is there a culture of enforcement either by public or private bodies?

It by no means uncommon for interested parties to challenge award decisions before the TRA or the Supreme Court. According to the latest annual report of the TRA, 130 hierarchical recourses and 72

applications for the issuance of interim measures were submitted to the TRA in 2010, representing an increase of 17 per cent in the filing of hierarchical resources and an increase of 14 per cent in the filing of applications for interim measures compared with 2009.

#### 8.2 What national cases in the last 12 months have confirmed/classified an important point of public procurement law?

There have been no significant decisions in the past year.

### 9 The Future

#### 9.1 Are there any proposals to change the law and if so what is the timescale for these and what is their likely impact?

Cyprus will be required to implement Directive 2014/24/EU and Directive 2014/25/EU, which replace Directives 2004/18/EC and 2004/17/EC respectively. It will also be required to implement the new directive on concession contracts, Directive 2014/23/EU. Member States have until April 2016 to transpose the new rules into their national law (except with regard to e-procurement, where the deadline is September 2018).

#### 9.2 Are any measures being taken to increase access to public procurement markets for small and medium-sized enterprises and other underrepresented categories of bidders?

The new directives include concrete measures to remove barriers to market access for small- and medium-sized enterprises, such as simplification of documentation obligations in procurement procedures, the creation of a standardised document for selection, encouragement for contracting authorities to consider the division of contracts into smaller lots that are more accessible for SMEs, and a reduction in restrictions on participation.



### Chrysanthos Christoforou

Andreas Neocleous & Co LLC  
Neocleous House, Makarios Avenue  
PO Box 50613, Limassol  
Cyprus, CY 3608

*Tel:* +357 25 110 000  
*Fax:* +357 25 110 001  
*Email:* [info@neocleous.com](mailto:info@neocleous.com)  
*URL:* [www.neocleous.com](http://www.neocleous.com)

Chrysanthos Christoforou was born in Limassol, Cyprus. Chrysanthos graduated in Law from the University of East Anglia in 2002 and was awarded an LL.M. in International Commercial and Business Law in 2003. In 2006 Chrysanthos gained a second LL.M. in International Trade Law from the University of Northumbria.

Having joined Andreas Neocleous & Co as a trainee, Chrysanthos was admitted to the Cyprus Bar in 2004 and became a partner in the firm in 2008. He specialises in dispute resolution, particularly in contract law, international trade law, competition law and general commercial litigation.

Chrysanthos is a co-author of the Cyprus chapter of "International Execution against Judgment Debtors" published by Oxford University Press and of the Cyprus chapter of "Doing Business in Europe" published by Sweet and Maxwell.



Founded in 1965, Andreas Neocleous & Co LLC has grown to be Cyprus's largest and most respected law firm, with more than 140 qualified lawyers and tax consultants, all English-speaking, based at its offices in Limassol, Nicosia and Paphos. The firm is top-rated in Cyprus by all the leading independent legal rating organisations and is generally recognised as one of the foremost firms in South East Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. Andreas Neocleous & Co LLC is one of only a handful of firms worldwide rated in the top tier in all practice areas by Legal 500 and Chambers Guide.

Andreas Neocleous & Co LLC focuses on advising market-leading international clients and international law firms on all aspects of Cyprus and European law. The firm pioneered the development of commercial and investment links with Russia and Eastern Europe in the period of perestroika and, with overseas offices in Russia, Hungary, Ukraine, Belgium and the Czech Republic, has particular expertise in investment via Cyprus to and from Russia, Eastern Europe and Asia.