

Labour & Employment

in 42 jurisdictions worldwide

Contributing editors: Matthew Howse, Walter Ahrens, François Vergne and Mark Zelek

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Cyprus

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Legislation and agencies

1 What are the main statutes and regulations relating to employment?

Cyprus employment law is a mixture of statute and case law. The Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights relating to employment, such as the rights to work, to strike and to equal treatment. The main statutes that relate to employment include the Termination of Employment Law of 1967, the Social Insurance Law of 1980, the Annual Paid Leave Law of 1967, the Protection of Maternity Law of 1997, the Minimum Salaries Law, the Equal Treatment at Work and Employment Law of 2004 and the Health and Safety at Work Law of 1996, as amended.

Each is supplemented by relevant regulations and decrees. There is also a considerable amount of case law on all employment-related laws.

2 Is there any law prohibiting discrimination or harassment in employment? If so, what categories are regulated under the law?

Discrimination in employment, including harassment, is illegal under a number of legislative measures, including Law 3 of 1968 Ratifying the Convention Relating to Discrimination (Occupation and Profession) of 1958, the Equal Treatment at Work and Employment Law of 2004, the Law on Equal Pay for the Same or Equal Work of 2002, the Part Time Employees (Prohibition of Unfavourable and Discriminatory Treatment) Law of 2002, the Disabled Persons Law of 2000, the Equal Treatment of Persons Regardless of Racial or Ethnic Origins Law of 2004 and the Equal Treatment of Men and Women at Work and Professional Training Law of 2002. The grounds of discrimination regulated by these laws include disability, gender, religion or beliefs, age, sexual orientation, and racial or ethnic origin. Protected categories include all private and public sector employees. Harassment at work is also considered as a form of discrimination under the relevant laws and is prohibited.

3 What are the primary government agencies or other entities responsible for the enforcement of employment statutes and regulations?

The Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance has the primary responsibility for the enforcement of employment statutes and regulations. The Ministry operates a number of branches, known as labour offices, in every district in order to best serve the public. The Ministry's Department of Labour Inspection is also responsible for the enforcement of a number of employment laws and regulations, including those relating to health and safety at work.

Under the Industrial Relations Code, the Ministry also mediates in disputes under collective agreements between trade unions, employees and employers.

Worker representation

4 Is there any legislation mandating or allowing the establishment of a works council or workers' committee in the workplace?

The European Works Councils Law of 2002 applies to Community-scale undertakings and Community-scale groups of undertakings satisfying all the following criteria:

- at least 1,000 employees within EU member states;
- at least two group undertakings in different EU member states; and
- at least one group undertaking with at least 150 employees in one EU member state and at least one other group undertaking with at least 150 employees in another EU member state.

A European works council or a procedure for the purposes of consultation and information must be established in all groups of Community-scale undertakings, at the initiative of central management or at the request of at least 100 employees or their representatives, belonging to two undertakings or establishments that are in two different EU member states.

Background information on applicants

5 Are there any restrictions or prohibitions against background checks on applicants? Does it make a difference if an employer conducts its own checks or hires a third party?

There are no specific restrictions or prohibitions against background checks on applicants. An employer will be allowed to carry out a background check on an applicant as long as this does not violate data protection laws and the rights of privacy and personal life. The safest way to do this is with the consent of an applicant. Exceptionally, assuming the employer is seeking to protect a legitimate interest, he or she may carry out a background check on an applicant without consent provided that such legitimate interest overrides the applicant's rights, interests and fundamental freedoms. In any event, any information collected must be relevant, appropriate and not excessive in relation to the purpose for which it is obtained.

6 Are there any restrictions or prohibitions against requiring a medical examination as a condition of employment?

There are no specific restrictions or prohibitions against requiring a medical examination as a condition of employment. However, medical information about a person is considered 'sensitive data' under data protection law. Consequently, submission of an applicant to a medical examination would require the applicant's wilful and explicit consent. Furthermore, any medical examination must be relevant, appropriate and not excessive in relation to the position applied for. An employer can generally refuse to hire an applicant on

any grounds, including refusal to submit to a medical examination, provided the refusal is not based on any ground that may be considered discriminatory under the relevant legislation.

- 7** Are there any restrictions or prohibitions against drug and alcohol testing of applicants?

There are no restrictions or prohibitions against drug and alcohol testing of applicants. Similar considerations apply as for question 6.

Hiring of employees

- 8** Are there any legal requirements to give preference in hiring to, or not to discriminate against, particular people or groups of people?

As regards discrimination, the prohibitions at the time of hiring are the same as in employment and include the grounds of disability, gender, religion or beliefs, age, sexual orientation and racial or ethnic origin. Specific exceptions are allowed under the law where, for example, physiology or authenticity is important with relation to the nature of a particular job position. In the public sector, disabled individuals may also be given preference in relation to certain positions in which their ability to perform the task is not affected by their disability. There is also a legal requirement to give preference in hiring to particular people or groups of people in the case of an employer who has previously made employees redundant and wishes to increase its workforce of the same kind or specialisation within eight months from the date of the redundancies. In such case the employer must give priority to the employees who were made redundant, taking into account the needs of the business.

- 9** Must there be a written employment contract? If yes, what essential terms are required to be evidenced in writing?

There is no specific legal requirement that there must be a written employment contract, but employers must provide employees with specific information about their terms of employment within one month, at the latest, from the commencement of employment in the form of a contract of employment, a letter of appointment or any other document, signed by the employer. Such information must include the parties' identities, the place of work, the position or specialisation of the employee, the commencement date and duration of employment, the annual leave entitlement, notice periods, all remuneration, the usual duration of daily or weekly employment and reference to any applicable collective agreements.

- 10** To what extent are fixed-term employment contracts permissible?

Employment contracts in Cyprus may be of a fixed term or of unlimited duration. However, a court may consider that under the circumstances a fixed-term contract is actually for an indefinite period. Case law of the Industrial Disputes Court advises that care must be taken as regards fixed-term contracts to avoid abusing the possibility of entering into such contracts as a way of depriving employees of their statutory rights (ie, by appointment from year to year on a series of such contracts). Furthermore, if a contract for a permanent task exceeds 30 months it will be considered as indefinite unless the employer can show that such fixed-term employment can be justified on objective grounds.

- 11** What is the maximum probationary period permitted by law?

The default statutory probation period is 26 weeks but it may be extended up to a maximum of 104 weeks by written agreement at the time of employment. Throughout the duration of the probationary period, the statutory provisions relating to notice and protection

from termination of employment do not apply and the employee may be dismissed for any reason and without notice, subject to any provisions in the contract of employment.

- 12** What are the primary factors that distinguish an independent contractor from an employee?

Cyprus law distinguishes a contract of service (employment) from a contract for services (independent contractor). This distinction is important for determining payment of taxes and social insurance contributions and statutory employment rights relevant to employees. To distinguish an independent contractor from an employee the courts will take into account all relevant factors of the relationship, such as the degree of integration into the business, the degree of control exercised by the employer and the economic realities of the relationship, such as whether or not emoluments depend on performance and responsibility for payment of social insurance contributions and income tax.

Foreign workers

- 13** Are there any numerical limitations on short-term visas? Are visas available for employees transferring from one corporate entity in one jurisdiction to a related entity in another jurisdiction?

The maximum period of stay for all third-country nationals for the purposes of employment is four years, with only a few exceptions such as highly skilled personnel employed in companies with a significant turnover, athletes and other sports persons. EU citizens are free to work in Cyprus provided they comply with a relatively simple registration procedure. As regards third-country nationals, the Department of Labour is responsible for examining applications on the basis of the criteria and procedures agreed between the social partners (employers, employees and government) as approved by the Council of Ministers.

- 14** Are spouses of authorised workers entitled to work?

Family members and dependants of citizens of EU member states who are not EU citizens themselves generally enjoy the same rights, but in order to work they need a visa and a work permit. Spouses of third-country nationals who are employed in Cyprus may also be able to work, subject to certain conditions.

- 15** What are the rules for employing foreign workers and what are the sanctions for employing a foreign worker that does not have a right to work in the jurisdiction?

EU nationals are free to work in Cyprus, but third-country nationals must obtain a residence and work permit. The terms and conditions of employment of all foreigners must be the same as those for Cypriot nationals, and this is ensured by the use of model employment contracts provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance. The employment of foreign nationals without a work permit is a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment for up to three years, a fine of up to €8,543, or both. The employee may also be deported and the employer may be prohibited from employing foreign nationals for any period as may be decided by the court.

- 16** Is a labour market test required as a precursor to a short or long-term visa?

The main criterion for the employment of third-country nationals in Cyprus is the inability of an employer to satisfy the requirements of its business with local or EU citizen workers. The employer notifies the vacancy to the District Labour Office and attempts are made

for a period of six weeks to find suitable local or EU citizens. The vacancy is also published in the national daily press, and if there is no suitable local or EU citizen the employer can submit a relevant application. The agriculture and animal husbandry sectors are excluded from this procedure.

Terms of employment

- 17** Are there any restrictions or limitations on working hours and may an employee opt out of such restrictions or limitations?

Generally, the number of working hours should not exceed 48 per week, including overtime. However, in certain sectors (such as the hotel industry) different limitations may apply. Employees are generally entitled to a minimum of 11 continuous hours of rest per day, 24 continuous hours of rest per week and either two rest periods of 24 continuous hours each or a minimum of 48 continuous hours within every 14-day period.

Employees may opt out of the above rules as long as they freely consent to do so. Managerial members of staff are also exempt from the statutory restrictions on working hours.

Night workers should not, on average, exceed eight working hours per day within a period of one month or within any other period specified in a contract. Night workers whose work is hazardous or physically or mentally demanding should not exceed eight hours of night work.

- 18** What categories of workers are entitled to overtime pay and how is it calculated?

Overtime pay is generally not regulated by law in Cyprus and is usually a matter of agreement between employer and employees. However, in certain industries in which working time is regulated by specific legislation and regulations, overtime payment may also be regulated accordingly. For example, employees in the hotel industry are entitled by law to receive overtime pay for work performed outside the prescribed daily working hours and on weekends and public holidays, at a rate of one-and-a-half times the normal pay. Collective agreements may also regulate overtime pay.

- 19** Is there any legislation establishing the right to annual vacation and holidays?

Statutory minimum holiday entitlement per year is 20 working days for employees working five-day weeks and 24 working days for employees working six-day weeks, provided the employee has worked for 48 weeks in the year. Holiday entitlements are reduced proportionately for part-years. Employees are not entitled to paid annual leave if they have worked for less than 13 weeks in a year. It is possible for employers and employees to agree to more days and more generous terms provided that the employer obtains an exemption from the obligation to pay contributions to the relevant statutory holiday fund and undertakes the payment of annual leave itself.

Where payments are made from the statutory holiday fund, the employee must have taken an uninterrupted period of at least nine days' leave during the year.

- 20** Is there any legislation establishing the right to sick leave or sick pay?

Statutory sick pay is paid by the Social Insurance Department for any period of three days or longer in which an employee is unable to work. The weekly entitlement is 60 per cent of the weekly average of basic insurable earnings within the previous year and is increased by one-third for the employee's first dependant (including a spouse, whether in employment or not), and one-sixth for each child or other dependant.

The maximum number of days for which sick pay is payable is 156 days in relation to every period of interrupted employment. This can be extended for a further period of 156 days during the same period of interrupted employment, provided that the insured is eligible to receive incapacity pension but is not expected to remain permanently incapacitated from working.

- 21** In what circumstances may an employee take a leave of absence? What is the maximum duration of such leave and does an employee receive pay during the leave?

Apart from paid annual leave and sick leave, employees may also take maternity leave up to 18 continuous weeks. Nine of the weeks must be taken within the period beginning on the second week before the week of expected childbirth. Female employees who adopt a child under the age of 12 years are entitled to 16 continuous weeks starting immediately from the date on which care of the child begins. In the event that, immediately after birth, a child is hospitalised in an incubator due to premature birth or due to any other health problem, maternity leave is extended by one additional week for every 21 days of hospitalisation up to a maximum of six additional weeks upon production of a medical certificate.

In addition to maternity leave, for nine months after childbirth a female employee is entitled each day to interrupt her employment for one hour, or start work one hour later, or finish work one hour earlier, for the purposes of breastfeeding or for the increased needs of parenting. In accordance with the law, such time must be considered and paid as normal working time.

Employees of either gender who have completed six months or more of continuous employment with the same employer can claim unpaid parental leave for up to 13 weeks in total on the grounds of childbirth or adoption, at a minimum of one week and a maximum of four weeks per year.

Employees are entitled to unpaid leave of seven days per year for reasons connected to illness or accidents of family members or dependants.

Employers must pay employees in relation to any period of absence from work due to military service.

- 22** What employee benefits are prescribed by law?

Apart from any contractual benefits and payments for redundancy or annual leave, the social insurance scheme provides a wide range of benefits including old age pension, invalidity pension, widowhood pension, social pension, marriage allowance, labour allowance, funeral allowance, sickness benefit, unemployment benefit, maternity benefit, orphan's benefit, missing persons benefit, labour work-related accident and sickness benefit, and other specific benefits such as housing benefits and benefits in relation to certain disabilities.

- 23** Are there any special rules relating to part-time or fixed-term employees?

The principle of proportionality must be followed for part-time employees, according to which a part-time employee is entitled to receive the same salary and benefits as a comparable full-time employee, in proportion to the number of weekly working hours.

For the purposes of the law, a comparable full-time employee is one who works in the same business as the part-time employee, has the same form of contract or employment relationship as the part-time employee and performs the same or similar duties as the part-time employee, taking into account factors such as seniority, qualifications and specialisation.

Post-employment restrictive covenants

- 24** To what extent are post-termination covenants not to compete, solicit or deal valid and enforceable?

It is a fundamental and basic principle of Cyprus employment law that the employee should offer his or her services to his or her employer in a trustworthy and faithful manner. Covenants not to compete, solicit or deal with customers for the duration of an employment relationship are therefore valid and may be implied even if they are not explicit. However, post-termination covenants of these kinds are considered restraint of trade clauses under Cyprus law, by which employees are restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, and to that extent are void.

- 25** Must an employer continue to pay the former employee while they are subject to post-employment restrictive covenants?

Although there is no clear case law guidance on this specific issue, generally, with only a few very specific statutory exceptions concerning partnerships, post-employment covenants that restrict an individual's right to carry out a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind are void and unenforceable under Cyprus law. Consequently, it should not be legally possible to rely on such covenants in any way, including in relation to obligations for payment or otherwise.

Liability for acts of employees

- 26** In which circumstances may an employer be held liable for the acts or conduct of its employees?

Under civil law, an employer is vicariously liable for any damage caused to other employees or third parties by any negligent acts or omissions of the employee committed during the course of employment and the performance of his or her duties.

Taxation of employees

- 27** What employment-related taxes are prescribed by law?

The main employment-related taxes prescribed by law are income tax and social insurance. A temporary levy on earnings in the private sector has been put in place for 2012 and 2013 in order to strengthen the public finances. The levy is charged at progressive rates ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 per cent on the portion of monthly earnings above €2,500. The earnings threshold will be reduced to €1,500 with effect from 1 January 2014. In the case of employees, the levy is borne equally by the employer and the employee. Employers are also required to make contributions to a number of statutory funds including the statutory annual leave fund (unless they have obtained an exemption), the redundancy fund, the industrial training fund and the social cohesion fund. Some professional associations also require the payment of mandatory contributions by their member employees.

Employee-created IP

- 28** Is there any legislation addressing the parties' rights with respect to employee inventions?

Under the Copyright Law, the intellectual property rights in work performed under a contract of employment as part of the duties of an employee are deemed to be assigned to the employer, subject to any agreement between the parties preventing or restricting such assignment. Under the Patents Law, when an invention has been ordered or is invented in the course of a contract of employment, the

intellectual property rights to the patent belong to the person who gave the order or the employer as the case may be, subject to any contractual arrangements to the contrary. The inventor employee nevertheless has the right to a fair remuneration, taking into account the value of the invention and the benefit accruing to the employer. In the case of a disagreement as to what constitutes fair remuneration, this will be determined by the court.

Data protection

- 29** Is there any legislation protecting employee privacy or personal data? If so, what are an employer's obligations under the legislation?

The Processing of Personal Data (Protection of the Individual) Law of 2001 as amended (the Data Protection Law) protects employee privacy and personal data. The Data Protection Commissioner has also issued an explanatory Directive for Processing Personal Data in Employment. Employers are considered 'controllers' and employees are 'data subjects' for the purposes of the Data Protection Law. Employers must ensure that data is processed in accordance with the law and for specific and legitimate purposes. The data must be relevant, appropriate and not excessive in relation to the purpose of processing. Employers are discharged from the general obligation to notify the Commissioner about the establishment and operation of a filing system, provided that the employees have been previously informed.

Business transfers

- 30** Is there any legislation to protect employees in the event of a business transfer?

In the event of a business transfer there is an automatic assignment from the transferor of the business to the transferee of all rights and obligations of the transferor deriving from contracts of employment or from employment relationships that exist at the date of the transfer of the business. The transfer of a business, an installation or part of business cannot itself be a reason for dismissal for the transferor or the transferee. This, however, does not prevent dismissals due to economic, technical or organisational reasons. This applies to public and private businesses carrying out economic activities. A transfer of shares alone is not considered a business transfer for the purposes of the law since the identity of the employer does not change.

Termination of employment

- 31** May an employer dismiss an employee for any reason or must there be 'cause'? How is cause defined under the applicable statute or regulation?

Dismissals that cannot be justified under any one or more of the grounds below are considered unlawful and give rise to a right for compensation:

- unsatisfactory performance (excluding temporary incapacitation due to illness, injury and childbirth);
- redundancy;
- force majeure, act of war, civil unrest or act of God;
- termination at the end of a fixed period;
- conduct rendering the employee subject to summary dismissal; and
- conduct making it clear that the employment relationship cannot reasonably be expected to continue, commission of a serious disciplinary or criminal offence, indecent behaviour or repeated violation, or ignorance of employment rules.

32 Must notice of termination be given prior to dismissal? May an employer provide pay in lieu of notice?

The statutory minimum notice to be given by the employer to the employee and vice versa varies according to the employee's period of continuous employment. The notice period can be effectively extended by agreement but cannot in any event be less than the statutory minimum. The employer has the right to require the employee to accept payment instead of notice, which should cover his or her salary entitlement, pro rata, for the period of the notice.

33 In which circumstances may an employer dismiss an employee without notice or payment in lieu of notice?

Dismissal without notice or payment in lieu is a drastic measure and may be justified only on the basis of the employee's conduct at work. Such dismissal is lawful only when the employee has displayed conduct making it clear that the relationship between employer and employee cannot reasonably be expected to continue under the circumstances; committed a serious disciplinary or criminal offence; displayed indecent behaviour; or repeatedly violated or ignored employment rules. Examples may include outbursts of violence, use of vulgar language, theft or disregard of safety rules.

34 Is there any legislation establishing the right to severance pay upon termination of employment? How is severance pay calculated?

Redundancy payments are calculated according to length of service as follows:

- two weeks' wages for each year of service up to four years;
- two-and-a-half weeks' wages for each year of service from five to 10 years;
- three weeks' wages for each year of service from 11 to 15 years;
- three-and-a-half weeks' wages for each year of service from 16 to 20 years; and
- four weeks' wages for each year of service from 21 to 25 years.

Statutory compensation for unlawful dismissal is payable by the employer pro rata for the period of continuous employment, calculated in the same way as for redundancy. Depending on the circumstances the employee may also claim general damages for breach of contract or loss of career prospects. In the event of redundancy the payments are made from the government redundancy fund.

35 Are there any procedural requirements for dismissing an employee?

As a general rule, dismissal should be a last resort for the employer. Depending on the circumstances, before dismissing an employee the employer should have brought to his or her attention any complaints against the employee in relation to his or her efficiency or conduct, have warned the employee and given the employee the chance to improve. Warnings should be given in writing wherever possible and performance should subsequently be monitored and noted so that the employer can determine whether improvement has taken place. The facts of each case must be taken into consideration when determining whether a particular course or incident of misconduct would justify dismissal with or without notice.

Employers must notify the Ministry of Labour of proposed collective dismissals (see question 37), but there is no requirement for government approval of any dismissals.

36 In what circumstances are employees protected from dismissal?

Employees are generally protected from dismissal for any reason that does not justify dismissal under the law. However, such protection is not always effective in the sense that the only remedy that can effectively be ordered by a court for unlawful dismissal is statutory

and contractual compensation, which is often insufficient. The remedy of reinstatement is theoretically available, but due to the nature of an employment relationship it is very rarely ordered. Employees are also protected from dismissal for participating in trade union-related activities and it is a criminal offence to dismiss a pregnant employee from the time of being presented with a doctor's certificate of pregnancy up to three months after the end of maternity leave.

37 Are there special rules for mass terminations or collective dismissals?

Collective dismissals under Cyprus law are dismissals for one or more reasons not related to the employees, and where the number of the employees dismissed within a 30-day period is:

- at least 10, where usually more than 20 but fewer than 100 employees are employed;
- at least 10 per cent of the employees, where usually at least 100 but fewer than 300 employees are employed; and
- at least 30, where usually a minimum of 300 employees are employed.

Employers who intend to carry out collective dismissals must consult with the representatives of the employees in good time, with a view to reaching an agreement.

They must also give notice to the minister of labour and social insurance of any proposed redundancy dismissal at least one month before the intended date of termination. Notice must be given in a standard form and include the following particulars:

- the number of employees likely to be made redundant;
- the affected branch or branches of the business;
- the occupations and, where possible, the names and family obligations of the employees concerned; and
- the reasons for redundancy.

38 Are class or collective actions allowed or may employees only assert labour and employment claims on an individual basis?

Class or collective actions are possible but they are not usually followed in employment cases. Employees usually assert labour and employment claims on an individual basis due to the nature of the employment contract and employment relationship.

39 Does the law in your jurisdiction allow employers to impose a mandatory retirement age? If so, at what age and under what limitations?

No. Allowing employers to impose a mandatory retirement age in Cyprus would be considered discriminatory. However, it is permissible to terminate the employment of an employee who has reached the legal age of retirement, which is currently 65 years for the private sector.

Dispute resolution

40 May the parties agree to private arbitration of employment disputes?

The Labour Disputes Court has primary jurisdiction to hear and decide any disputes arising in the application of the law relating to the termination of employment. However, a person has the right to apply to a district court in relation to a dispute concerning employment where his or her claim is greater than the maximum amount that may be ordered by the Labour Disputes Court (two years' salary). Recourse to one court excludes the jurisdiction of the other. The parties therefore cannot agree to arbitration of all employment disputes. Under the Industrial Relations Code and certain collective agreements mediation may be possible, but the parties' rights to apply to court are reserved.

Update and trends

As a result of the ongoing economic recession in Cyprus there is an increasing trend for restructuring and downsizing of businesses, which has led to large numbers of redundancies in the recent past. In order to remain viable many businesses in Cyprus are negotiating pay freezes or pay cuts and stopping payment of the '13th salary'.

Employees' representatives have become increasingly concerned that not all employers who require their employees to consent to such reductions have legitimate grounds for doing so, but faced with the choice between a reduction in salary and probable dismissal on the grounds of redundancy, employees usually consent and sign any document requested by their employers. As a result, there has been discussion about the need to pass legislation to protect employees' right to the 13th salary in both the public and private sectors. However, the substantial practical and legal difficulties involved in introducing such legislative measures make it highly unlikely that any imminent substantive action will be taken in this direction.

In addition, in order to increase government revenues a number of tax increases and levies have been imposed, together with increases

in social insurance contributions and charges for government services. While negotiations for obtaining a loan through the EU and the IMF are still ongoing, it is hoped that the government elected in February 2013, whose pre-election agenda was based on development and exit from the recession, will find the necessary means of avoiding further burdening both employers and employees.

On a more optimistic note, the island's geographical position, its EU membership and favourable corporate tax regime, all of which remain unaffected by the prevailing economic climate and the austerity measures introduced, preserve Cyprus' status as one of the most popular international business centres in the world. Indeed, the substantial fall in real estate prices over the past few years and the slackening of the market for skilled workers and professionals should make Cyprus an even more attractive destination for international businesses and investors seeking investment opportunities or looking to expand their business into the EU. It should therefore be only a matter of time before the country finds its way out of recession and back to growth.

41 May an employee agree to waive statutory and contractual rights to potential employment claims?

Generally an agreement by which a party agrees to forfeit statutory rights (such as the right to compensation for unlawful dismissal) is not enforceable. However, the labour courts have recognised that in accordance with general contract law a contract of employment may be terminated by mutual agreement between both parties. This is based on the general contract principle that a contract may be effectively discharged by mutual agreement (provided there is 'accord and satisfaction') between the parties. Therefore, a termination

agreement would be binding provided that the employee is offered more than he or she is already entitled to receive.

42 What are the limitation periods for bringing employment claims?

The limitation period for bringing employment claims before the Labour Disputes Court is 12 months from the date when the dispute arose. The limitation period as regards claims brought before the district courts for breach of an employment contract is six years from the date of the cause of action.



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