An aerial photograph of the Eastern Mediterranean region, showing the coastlines of Turkey, Syria, and Iraq, with the island of Cyprus in the center of the sea. The word 'CYPRUS' is written in yellow capital letters on the island. A horizontal purple line is drawn across the top of the image, and a vertical purple line is drawn on the left side, intersecting the horizontal line.

# CYPRUS ISSUE

CYPRUS

## HISTORICAL AND ACTUAL FACTS

# CYPRUS THROUGHOUT HISTORY

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## Rulers of the Island:

**Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Venetians**

**Ottoman Empire, from 1571 until 1878.**

**British rule under Ottoman sovereignty in 1878**



# AFTER 1878

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- Formal annexation of Cyprus by Britain in 1914 (not recognised by the Ottoman Empire)
- ➔ high tide of Greek nationalistic ambitions.
- 1923 – Lausanne Treaty
- ➔ transfer of sovereignty by Turkey to the UK,
- ➔ British colony



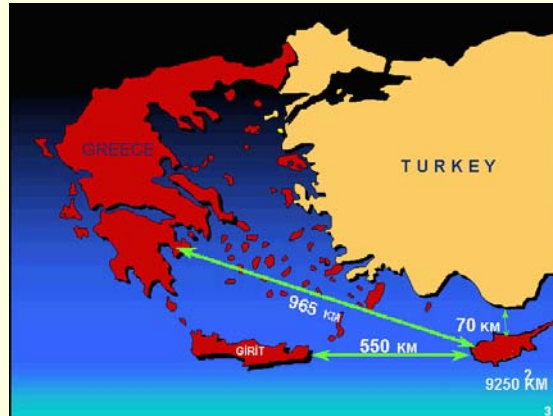
# CYPRIOTS

- Never a single “Cypriot Nation”
- Two ethnic peoples with distinct national, religious and cultural characteristics who speak different languages.
- Lived together for centuries but no inter-marriages and no single commercial partnership was set up.



# ENOSIS/Annexation of Cyprus by Greece

- Greek and Greek Cypriot agitation for “Enosis” beginning from 1931 in order to Hellenize the entire population of the Island and realize union with Greece.



- Referendum for Enosis on 15 January 1950, held by the Greek Cypriot Orthodox Church (98% in favour)



- Terrorist organization EOKA was formed by the Greek Colonel Grivas, under the guidance of Archbishop Makarios.



- Violent campaign in 1955. EOKA murdered everyone in their way, the British the Turkish Cypriots and even some of their kinsman

# British decolonisation of the Island

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- Greece decided to take the issue to the UN / demand for self-determination – 1954
- Turkey as being sovereign until the Lausanne Treaty demanded either the return of the Island to Turkey or division of the Island between Greece and Turkey
- Turkish Cypriots demanded their rightful share of Cyprus and resisted to Greek Cypriot ambitions
- 19 December 1956 the Colonial Secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd,

*"it will be the purpose of Her Majesty's Government to ensure that **any exercise of self-determination** should be effected in such a manner that the **Turkish Cypriot community, no less than the Greek Cypriot community**, shall in the special circumstances of Cyprus be given freedom to decide for themselves their future status."*

- Another alternative emerged as the establishment of two separate states

# NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PARTNERSHIP IN CYPRUS

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**Zurich Agreement 11 February 1959**

**London Agreement 19 February 1959**

(signed by the Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Greece and Britain and the leaders of the two communities Dr. Fazıl Kutchuk (Küçük) and Archbishop Makarios)





# NEW PARTNERSHIP STATE

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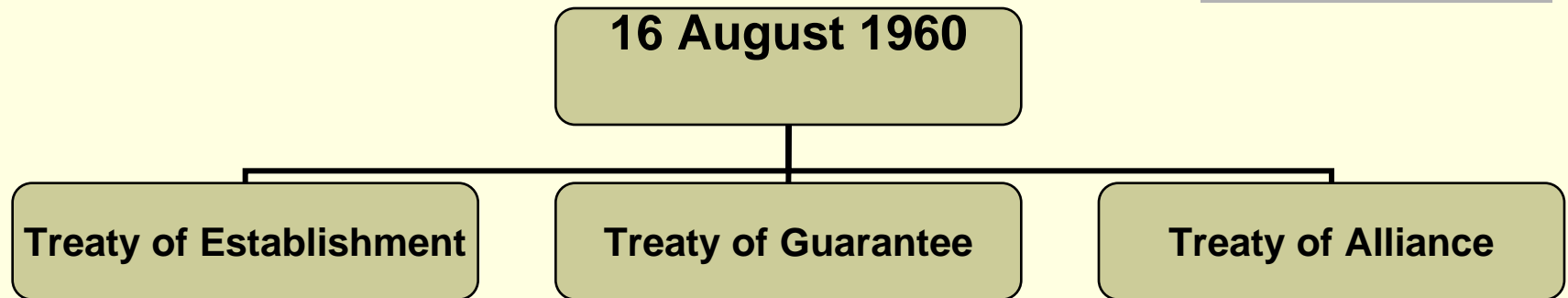
- Agreed by way of compromise between all five participants; Britain, Greece, Turkey, the Turkish Cypriots, and the Greek Cypriots that;

(Turkey, as being the transferor country according to the Lausanne Treaty became a party of the Agreements)

“new state would be a **bi-communal partnership State** with a **single international identity**, but a **unique Constitution** which embodied an agreed **political partnership between Greek and Turkish Cypriots**, and which **prohibited the political or economic union of Cyprus with any other state.**

# THE 1960 REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

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- **"sui generis" settlement.**
- **Bi-communal partnership state**
- **Political equality (co-founders) of the two sides**
- **Joint presence of Turkish and Greek Cypriots in all organs of the State**
- **Balance between Turkey and Greece**
- **Sovereignty of Cyprus limited by the guarantor rights given to Turkey, Greece and the UK.**

# 1960 Republic of Cyprus

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- Not a unitary state / Bi-national state
- Majority and minority did not effect the political equality of the two communities each existing as a political entity.

# The 1960 Republic

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- Agreed terms of cooperation and partnership,
- Shared the legislative, executive, judicial and other functions.
  - The President was to be a Greek Cypriot while the Vice-President a Turkish Cypriot
  - Legislative authority shall be vested in a House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage of each community separately in the proportion of 70 % for the Greek community and 30 % for the Turkish community
- Matters which the two peoples had managed on a Communal basis over the centuries - like education, religion, family law, etc.- were left to the autonomy of the Communal administrations with legislative, executive, and judicial authority.
- A "functional federative system"
- The right to intervene was given to Turkey, Greece and Britain for the restoration of the status of Cyprus in case of any change or disturbance. (Treaty of Guarantee)

# Short History Of The Republic

- Greek Cypriots did not intend to abide by the Constitution

Archbishop Makarios,  
President of the Republic  
of Cyprus in 1960



*"The agreements do not form the goal -they are the present and not the future. The Greek Cypriot people will continue their national cause and shape their future in accordance with their will."* (28th July 1960)

*"Until this Turkish community forming part of the Turkish race which has been the terrible enemy of Hellenism is expelled, the duty of the heroes of EOKA can never be considered terminated."*  
(4th September 1962)



- 
- The 1960 Constitution provided that separate municipalities be established for Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. The Greek Cypriots refused to obey this mandatory provision.
  - The Turkish Cypriots took the matter to the Supreme Constitutional Court of Cyprus. The court comprised one Greek Cypriot judge, one Turkish Cypriot judge, and a neutral President.
  - On 25th April 1963 the Court did rule against the Greek Cypriots, however it was ignored.
  - Even Greece was embarrassed by this Greek Cypriot behaviour. Greek Foreign Minister Averoff had written to Makarios on 19th April 1963 that  
"It is not permissible for Greece in any circumstances to accept the creation of a precedent by which one of the contracting parties can unilaterally abrogate or ignore provisions that are irksome to it in international acts which this same party has undertaken to respect."

# The Cyprus Question

---

- November 1963, Greek Cypriots demanded the abolition of **13 of the basic articles** of the 1960 Constitution which protected the equal status of the Turkish Cypriots,
- The aim was to reduce the Turkish Cypriot people to a mere minority, subject to the control of the Greek Cypriots, pending their ultimate destruction or expulsion from the island.
- Turkish Cypriots and Turkey as guarantor rejected.

# CIVILIAN MASSACRES 1963 - 1974



# Akritis Plan

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- When the Turkish Cypriots objected to the amendment of the constitution Makarios put his plan into effect, and the Greek Cypriot attack began in December 1963.
- Civilian massacres took place under the notorious "Akritis" plan, which was the blueprint for the annihilation of the Turkish Cypriots and the annexation of the island to Greece.
- Thereafter Turkish Cypriot members of Parliament, judges, and other officials were intimidated or prevented by force from carrying out their duties.

# Christmas 1963

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- Greek Cypriot militia attacked Turkish Cypriots across the Island; many men, women, and children killed. 270 of the mosques, shrines and other places of worship desecrated. 103 T/C villages destroyed.





# Civilian Massacres

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*"We went tonight into the sealed-off Turkish Cypriot Quarter of Nicosia in which 200 to 300 people had been slaughtered in the last five days. We were the first Western reporters there and we have seen sights too frightful to be described in print. Horror so extreme that the people seemed stunned beyond tears."*  
(28th December 1963 the Daily Express report from Cyprus)

# Green Line - 30 December 1963

## Nicosia Divided

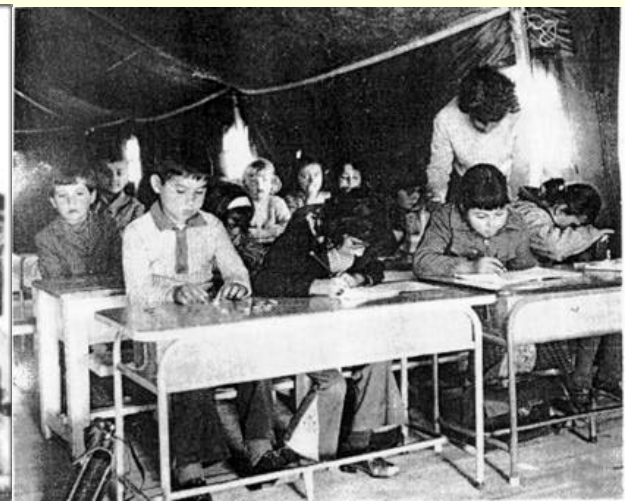
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- Following the division of Nicosia other cities were also divided.
- Two separate administrations on the Island was de facto established



# Events of 1963-1964

- Consequence of the events of 1963-1964 was the emergence of parallel administrative, judicial and legislative organs for each of the two peoples.
- The Turkish Cypriots were ousted by force from all organs of the Government
- Turkish Cypriots were forced to withdraw into enclaves, and it was in 1964, not in 1974, that Cyprus was divided. The Turkish Cypriots had to establish an elected authority to govern themselves whilst being confined in their enclaves.







# Events of 1963-1964

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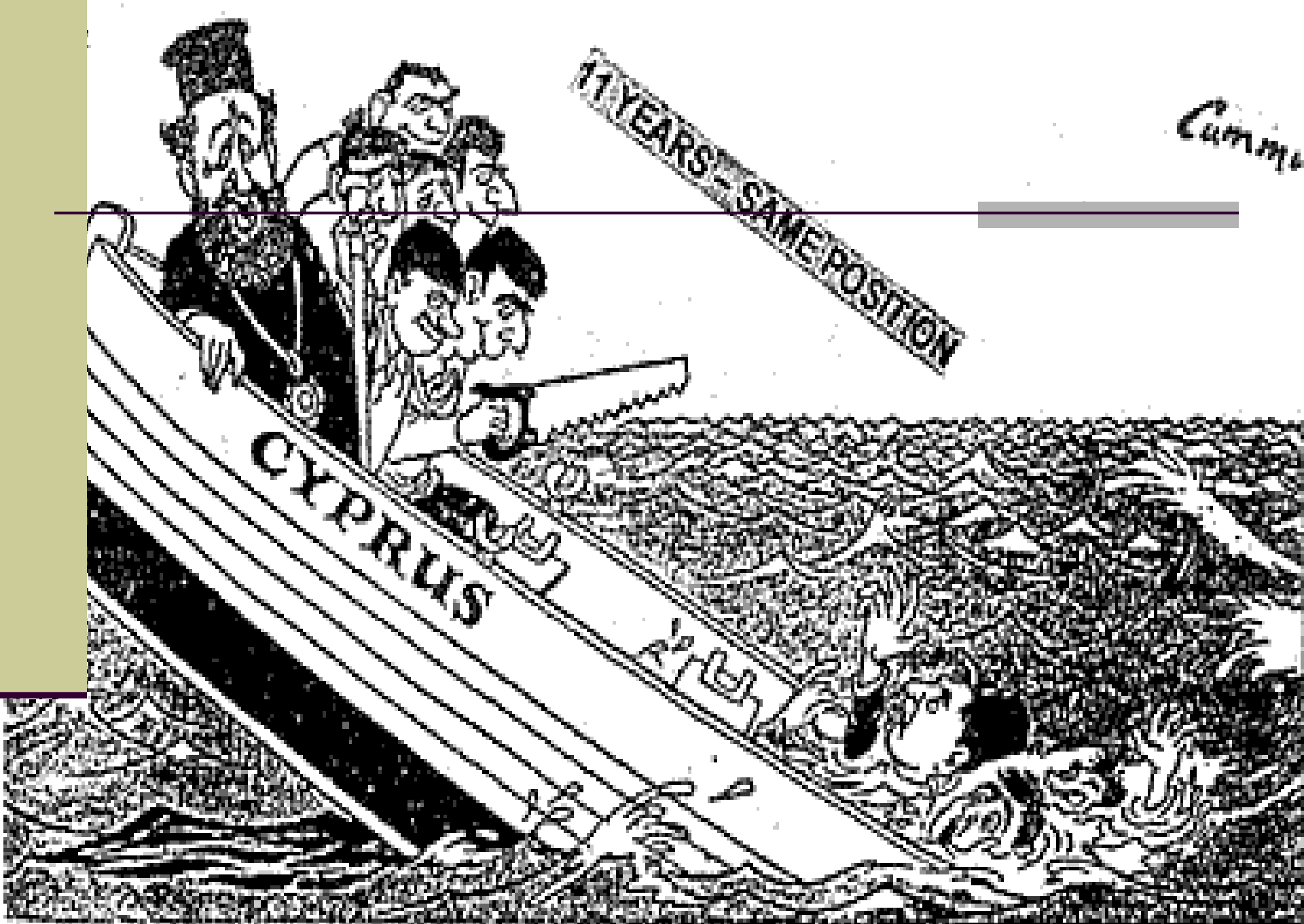
On 17th February 1964 the Washington Post reported that Greek Cypriot fanatics appear bent on ethnic cleansing



# Events of 1963-1964

- The persecution of the Turkish Cypriots was an act of policy on the part of the Greek Cypriot political and religious leadership, which has to this day made no serious attempt to bring the murderers to justice.
- UN peace-keeping force was stationed on the Island in March 1964: to protect the Turkish Cypriots yet could not manage to prevent these massacres





"We've given those Turkish Cypriots a nasty leak to worry about at their end of the boat..."

10/2/14

10/2/14

10/2/14



This gathering for protest is nothing that...

# Events of 1963-1964

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The UN Secretary-General reported to the Security Council (UN doc.S/8286):

*"When the disturbances broke out in December 1963 and continued during the first part of 1964 thousands of Turkish-Cypriots fled their homes, taking with them only what they could drive or carry, and sought refuge in safer villages and areas."*



# The Cyprus Question

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- Turkish-Cypriots had become refugees in their own land. ➔ In camps and enclaves (3% of Cyprus in total)
- UN Secretary-General's report (10 September 1964)

*"The economic restrictions being imposed against the Turkish Cypriot communities, which in some instances has been so severe as to amount to **veritable siege**, indicated that the Government of Cyprus seeks to force a potential solution by economic pressure." (UN doc. S/5950).*



# The Cyprus Question

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- Political power was usurped by the Greek Cypriots
- The United Nations failed to condemn the usurpation of the legal order in Cyprus by the Greek Cypriots,
- In fact the Security Council Res. 186 of 1964 has been used for the illegitimate Greek Cypriot claims to be the “Government of Cyprus”. This has continued to the present day.

- 
- In July 1965, when the Turkish Cypriot members of the House of Representatives sought to resume their seats: they were told that they could do so only if they accepted the legislative changes to the operation of the Constitution enacted in their absence (ie. if they agreed to fundamental constitutional changes to the great disadvantage of their community, imposed upon them by force of arms).



- By 15th July 1974 a powerful force of mainland Greek troops had assembled in Cyprus and with their backing the Greek Cypriot National Guard, in a coup d'état, overthrew Makarios and installed **Nicos Sampson**, the leader of the EOKA-B terrorist organisation as "President."
- Even Greek Cypriots sought Turkey's help. Many killed on the Greek side were killed by Greek Cypriots in fighting between supporters of Makarios and Sampson.
- In her memoirs, Greek Cypriot Member of Parliament Rina Katselli, says: "*18th July 1974: My God!... Everyone is frozen with fear..the old man who asked for the body of his son was shot on the spot..The tortures and executions at the central prison... everyone is frozen with horror. Nothing is sacred to these people, and they call themselves Greeks!... we must not keep that name any longer.*"
- On 19th July 1974, before the Turkish army landed, Archbishop Makarios told the UN Security Council:  
*"I do not yet know the details of the Cyprus crisis caused by the Greek military regime. I am afraid that the number of losses is great... I considered the danger from Turkey lesser than the danger from Greek army officers."*

# Turkish Intervention

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- After consultations with Britain which did not want to take joint action under the Treaty of Guarantee, Turkey intervened as a Guarantor Power on 20 July 1974 in conformity with its rights and obligations deriving from the Treaty of Guarantee.
- Intervention by Turkey blocked the way to annexation of the Island by Greece and brought security and hope, after eleven years, to the Turkish Cypriots and brought democracy to Greece



- 
- Nicos Sampson on 26th February 1981

*"Had Turkey not intervened I would not only have proclaimed ENOSIS - I would have annihilated the Turks in Cyprus."*

- Father Papatsestos:

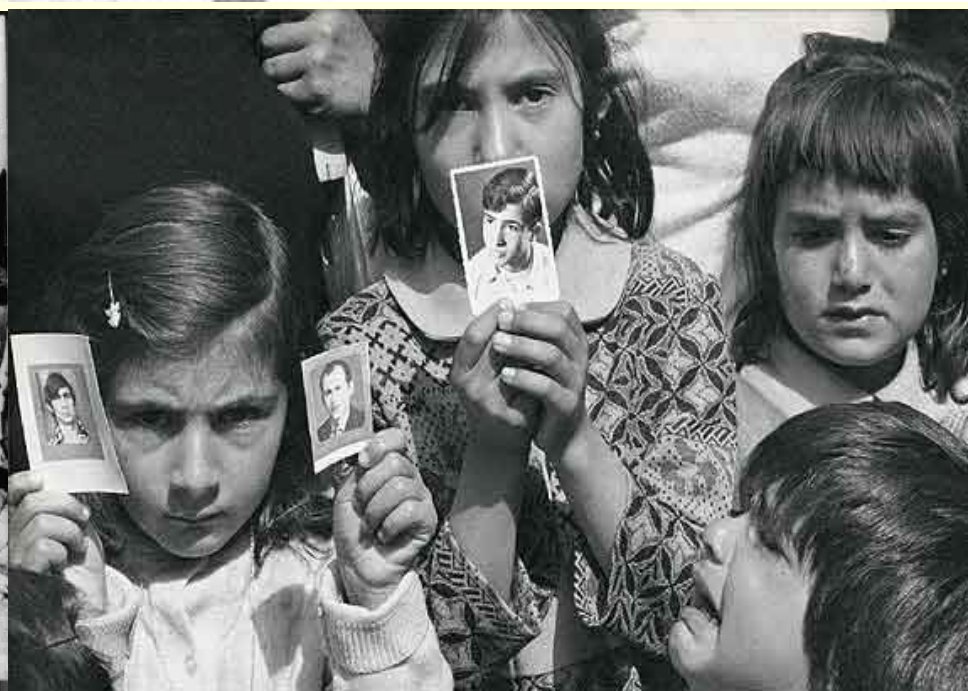
*"It is a rather hard thing to say, but it is true that the Turkish intervention saved us from a merciless internecine war. The Sampson regime had prepared a list of all Makarios supporters, and they would have slaughtered them all." Many of the people saved by Turkey are members of the present Greek Cypriot leadership.*

- 
- International conference held at Geneva between Turkey, Greece and Britain.
  - It was agreed that Greek and Greek Cypriot forces would leave all the Turkish Cypriot enclaves.
  - But showing their customary disregard for international agreements the GC proceeded instead to murder almost the entire civilian population of six Turkish Cypriot enclaves in both the north and south of the island, and despite the presence of UN troops.





"Do stop fighting ... you could end up hurt."



- 1975 Vienna Agreements
  - voluntary population exchange
  - Bi-zonality, Bi-communality
  
- No joint government since 1963
  - Parallel organs
- Turkish Cypriot Federated State in 1975
- TRNC since 15 November 1983





TRNC

GCA

GİRNE

İSKELE

GAZİMAĞUSA

Geçitkale

Değirmenlik

GÜZELYURT

Mevlevi

Alayköy

LEFKOŞA

Kırklar

Paşaköy

Kato Deftera

Pano Deftera

Akincılar

Troulli

Vorokli

Vuda

Kornos

LARNAKA

DİKELYA

LİMASOL

AKROTİRİ

BAF



- 
- For over four decades the Turkish Cypriots awaited a just and viable solution which would put an end to their unjust isolation and inhuman embargoes on their economic, social, cultural and political life and looked forward to the day their ex-partners would finally realize that the island of Cyprus was the common home of the Turkish and Greek Cypriots alike who should share and have an equal say over its destiny.
  - Turkish Cypriots never lost their will or determination for a durable solution which would ensure that history would not repeat itself and has always supported the efforts carried out under the good offices mission of the United Nations Secretary-General towards finding a just and viable settlement to the Cyprus issue.



# MISSED OPPORTUNITIES



# Comprehensive Negotiations

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- **1968-1974** Inter-communal talks
- **1977 & 1979** High Level Agreements  
(Bi-zonal, bi-communal federation)
- **1980-1983** UN peace talks (a settlement could not be reached because the GC demanded that the TC joined the GC)
- In order to maintain equal status the TC declared the TRNC in 1983
- **1984** UNSG's Vienna Working Points

## **MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR A SETTLEMENT**

The Greek Cypriot side **rejected**

- **1986** Draft Framework Agreement (Perez de Cueller)
- **1992** Set of Ideas & **1994** CBM Package (Butros Ghali)
- **2004** UN Comprehensive Settlement Plan in April 2004. (Kofi Annan)



# THE ANNAN PLAN



- The direct talks which began in January 2002 between the TRNC President Denktaş and the Greek Cypriot leader Clerides resulted with the presentation of the first draft settlement Plan by the UN Secretary General Annan in November 2002.
- The international community as well as the EU rendered their support for a settlement in Cyprus.
- President Denktaş and the Greek Cypriot leader Clerides agreed to start direct negotiations on 15 January 2003.
- UNSG Annan, presented the 3rd version of the Plan on 26 February 2003 and invited the leaders to Hague.
- After the meeting in Hague the negotiations were cut off.

# THE ANNAN PLAN

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- Turkey and the TRNC took another initiative to restart the negotiations for a just and lasting settlement to the issue.
- In this framework the UNSG Annan invited the leaders as well as Turkey and Greece to New York. With the positive attitude of the Turkish Cypriot side during the meetings in New York held between 10-13 November 2004, direct negotiations began.
- Under the agreement reached in New York, President Denktaş and the Greek Cypriot leader Papadopoulos were to negotiate the Annan Plan until a certain period of time, and in the points where the two sides were not able to reach an agreement the negotiations would continue with the participation of Turkey and Greece. At the end, in the points where agreement has not been reached the UNSG would fill in the blanks and present the final text to the leaders to be put to separate simultaneous referenda.

# THE ANNAN PLAN

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- In the talks held in the Island between 19 February and 22 March 2004, the two sides were not able to reach an agreement at the political level although some progress was achieved at technical level.
- The final phase of the talks began on 24 March 2004 in Switzerland with the participation of the two motherlands and Guarantor powers Greece and Turkey.
- On 31 March, the UN Secretary-General submitted the final text of the plan to the parties. The UN Secretary-General finalized the Plan with the contribution of all parties.
- The EU Commission was also present at the final stage of the negotiations in Switzerland and the EU commitments with regard to the comprehensive settlement were agreed upon between the parties and the EU Commission.

# THE ANNAN PLAN

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- The Plan foresaw **a partnership between the Greek Cypriot State and the Turkish Cypriot State**. As the UN Secretary-General Mr. Annan said in his speech of 31 March 2004, **“a new state of affairs would emerge, far better designed than the one of 1960.”**
- The Foundation Agreement envisaged the establishment of a United Cyprus, based on
  - **new bi-zonal partnership, based on political equality**
  - **Neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other**
  - **federal government and two Constituent States, namely “the Greek Cypriot State” and “the Turkish Cypriot State”.**

# THE ANNAN PLAN

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- The Main Articles of the Foundation Agreement envisaged that

“The Constituent States are of **equal status**, each of them exercises its authority within its **territorial boundaries**” and that “**the identity, territorial integrity, security and constitutional order of the Constituent States shall be safeguarded and respected by all.**”

“The Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots affirmed that Cyprus is their common home and acknowledged each other’s **distinct identity** and integrity and that their relationship is **not one of majority and minority but of political equality**, where **neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other.**”

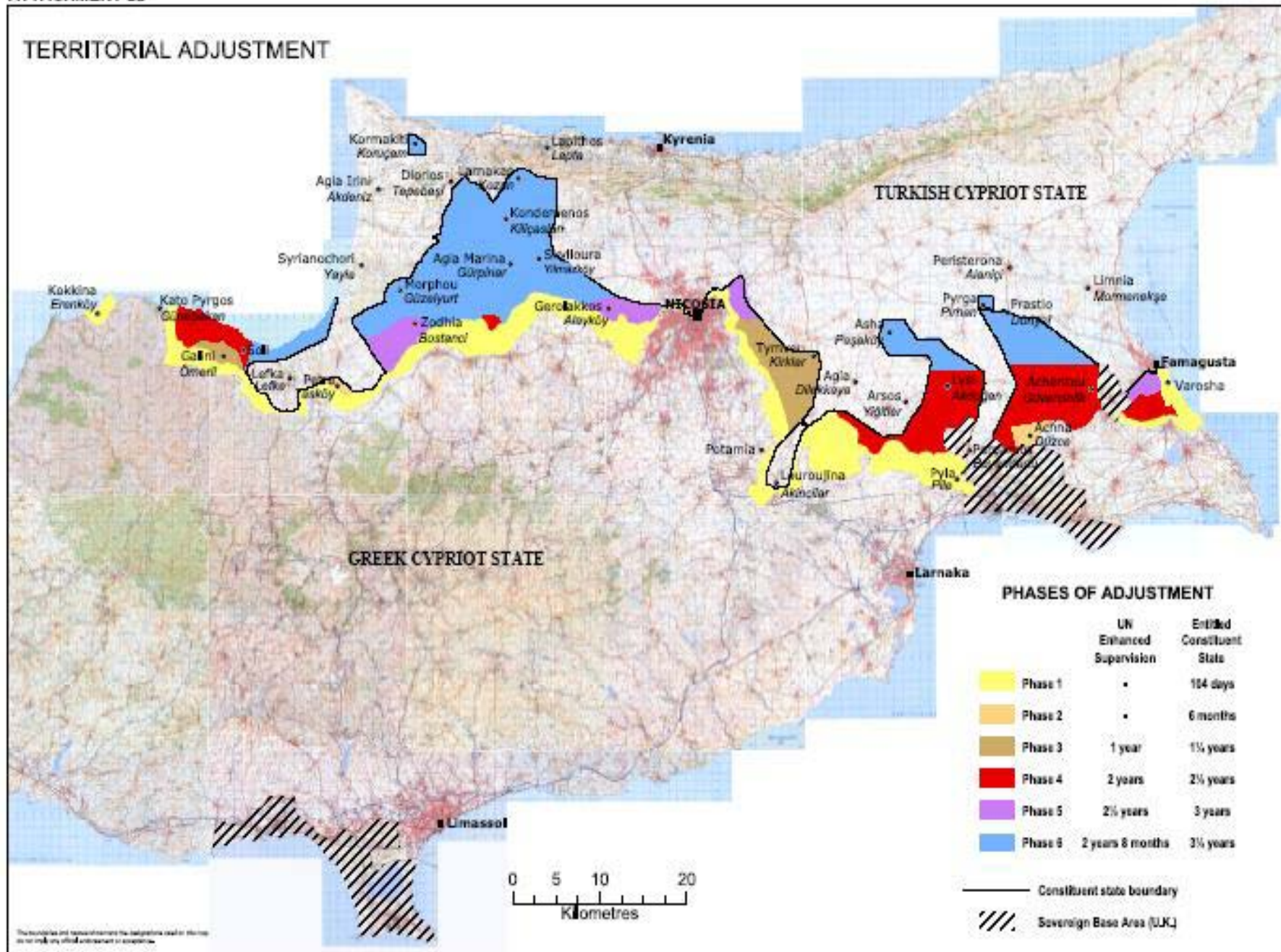
# THE ANNAN PLAN

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- Although the Plan did not satisfy the Turkish side, Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots supported it for the sake of a compromise.
- According to the Plan;
  - ➔ 1/3 population of Northern Cyprus was expected to be displaced. (Third major displacement in 40 years)
  - ➔ **1960 Guarantee Agreements would continue but the number of Greek and Turkish troops on the Island would be reduced to the level of the 1960 Agreements (950 and 650 respectively)**
  - ➔ Considerable T/C territorial concessions - serious social and economic consequences



## TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENT



# THE ANNAN PLAN

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- At the closing of the Cyprus talks in Bürgenstock on 31 March 2004, the UN Secretary-General submitted the final version of the Annan Plan to the approval of the two parties with these remarks:

“The choice is not between a settlement plan and some other magical or mythical solution. In reality, at this stage, the choice is between this settlement and no settlement. There have been too many missed opportunities in the past. For the sake of all of you and your people, I urge you not to make the same mistake again.”

Similar calls directed at both peoples and their leaderships in the Island were also made by several countries and international organizations before the referenda were held.

# THE AFTERMATH

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- The Greek Cypriot people were directed to a “NO” vote by their leaders.
- Referanda on 24 April 2004
- T/Cs accepted by 65 %
- G/Cs rejected by 76%
- ➔ **The Greek Cypriot side became an EU Member**
- ➔ **Isolations on Turkish Cypriots continue**

# THE AFTERMATH

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- The rejectionist approach by the Greek Cypriot leadership caused wide-spread reaction from the international community, including the UN Secretary-General and EU officials.
- The UN Secretary-General underlined in his report of 28 May 2004 to the Security Council (S/2004/437)

*“If the Greek Cypriots are ready to share power and prosperity with the Turkish Cypriots in a federal structure based on political equality, this needs to be demonstrated, not just by word, but by action” (para.86)*

- UNSG Report on his Mission of Good Offices in Cyprus, dated 3 June 2004,

*“The rejection of such a plan by the Greek Cypriot electorate is a major setback. **What was rejected was the solution itself rather than a mere blueprint.**”*

# THE AFTERMATH

---

- Applauding the Turkish Cypriots who approved the plan, notwithstanding the significant sacrifices that it entailed for many of them, the Secretary-General regretted that

*“the Turkish Cypriots will not equally enjoy the benefits of EU membership as of 1 May 2004” but he hoped that “way will be found to ease the plight in which the people find themselves through no fault of their own.”*

# WHAT HAS BEEN SAID & WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AFTER THE REFERENDA?

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## ➔ Report of the UN Secretary-General (28 May 2004)

The Turkish Cypriot vote has undone any rationale for pressuring and isolating them. I would hope that the members of the Council can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies, to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development — not for the purposes of affording recognition or assisting secession, but as a positive contribution to the goal of reunification.

## ➔ Decision of the European Council on 26 April 2004

put an end to the isolation of the T/Cs

- Direct Trade Regulation blocked by the G/Cs
- Green Line Regulation not functioning properly
- Financial Aid Regulation projects obstructed by the G/Cs



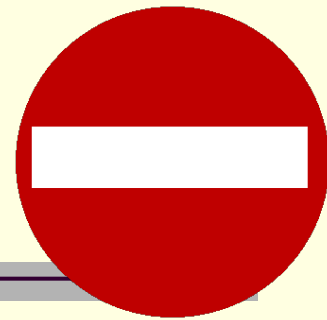
# RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS

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- Restrictive measures are being applied by the Greek Cypriot side against the Turkish Cypriots since December 1963.
- There is no Security Council Resolution enforcing such restrictions on the Turkish Cypriots.
- In order to justify their inhuman restrictions to Turkish Cypriots, Greek Cypriots from 1983 onwards always referred to UN Security Council resolutions 541(1983) and 550(1984) *regarding to the declaration of the TRNC.*
- The international community, intentionally or unintentionally, went along with the distorted Greek Cypriot interpretation of the afore-mentioned UN resolutions and avoided any contact, be it even cultural with the Turkish Cypriots.
- In fact, The UN Secretary-General Ban underlined, in his report to the Security Council on the activities carried out by the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (S/2007/699) that;  
*“Recognition, or assisting secession, would be contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council. Rather, the objective should be to engender greater economic and social parity between the sides by further promoting the development of the Turkish Cypriot community, so that the reunification of the island may occur in as seamless a manner as possible. The maintenance of economic, social, cultural, sporting or similar ties or contacts does not amount to recognition.”*

# RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS

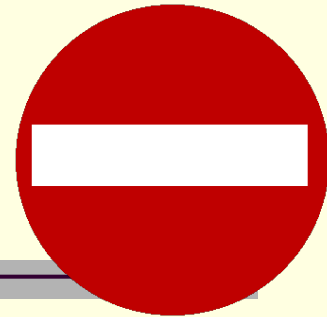
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- Turkish Cypriots cannot have unhindered trade with other countries.
- The intra-Island trade is also extremely limited.
- The Greek Cypriot Administration unilaterally claimed that the sea ports in North Cyprus are closed for international traffic of goods and persons.
- No direct flights to North Cyprus, except flights to and from Turkey
- International banking services are restricted for North Cyprus.

# RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS

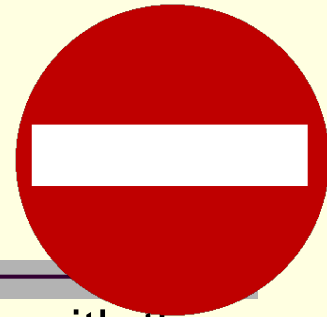
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- Turkish Cypriots cannot travel freely. Their travel documents are only accepted by a limited number of countries.
- They cannot participate in international sports, cultural and social activities, including fairs and exhibitions.
- Turkish Cypriots cannot have phone and postal services with the outside world.
- Foreign dignitaries are prevented by the Greek Cypriot Administration from visiting Turkish Cypriot officials since 2005.

# RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS

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- Turkish Cypriots cannot have contacts and cooperation with the international organizations and specialized agencies, such as Interpol and World Health Organization.
- Approximately 48 thousand higher education students, most of which are foreigners attend universities in North Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot authorities are also blocking academic cooperation between these universities and higher education institutions from other countries.
- Greek Cypriot authorities try to curtail the tourism flow to Northern Cyprus

# FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF A SETTLEMENT

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## **Internal balance:**

- Equal partnership of the two peoples  
Political equality and  
Equal status of the two Constituent States

## **External balance:**

- Maintain the balance between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus & East Mediterranean
- Turkey must enjoy the same rights on Cyprus as Greece

# PARAMETERS on SUBSTANCE

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- Political equality of two sides,
- Equal status of two Constituent States,
- New Partnership State,
- New State of Affairs,
- Bi-zonality, Bi-communality,
- Power sharing,
- Settlement must become EU primary law
- No hierarchy, no domination, no jurisdiction
- Treaties of Guarantee and Alliance,
- Separate simultaneous referenda,

# PARAMETERS on PROCEDURE

---

- Good Offices Mission of the UNSG
- No preconditions. All issues on the table
- Equal footing
- Negotiate until a settlement is reached
- Mutual acceptability
- Reasonable time frame
- Each side represents itself and no one else
- Deadlock resolving mechanisms
- Endorsement of the UN Security Council
- “Integrated whole” approach



# CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES (CBMs)

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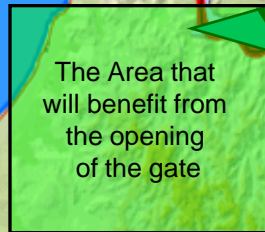
- After being elected (17 April 2005), President Talat proposed the following package of CBMs in his letter of 6 July 2006 to the UN Secretary-General:
  - Deconfrontation
  - Military exercises
  - Lokmacı (Ledra Street) crossing point
  - Reconciliation Commission

# CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES

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- President Talat on 16 October 2007 detailed his proposals
  - New crossing points and passages:
  - Opening of the Lokmacı (Ledra) crossing point;
  - Opening of the Yeşilırmak (Limnitis) crossing point;
  - Ensuring free passage to and from Erenköy (Kokkina)
  - Opening the Yiğitler-Pyla road
  - Cooperation through UNFICYP

**Erenköy  
(Kokkina)**



The Area that  
will benefit from  
the opening  
of the gate

**Yeşilirmak (Limnitis)**

**LOKMACI  
(LEDRA)**



**TRNC**

**Pile Road**

**LARNAKA**

**GCA**

**BAF**

**AKROTIRI**

**LIMASOL**

**GİRNE**

**İSKELE**

**GAZİMAĞUSA**

Geçitkale

Değirmenlik

Çamlıbel

Mevlevi

Alayköy

Paşaköy

Kırklar

Kato Deftera  
Pano Deftera

Akincılar

Trouli

Vorokli

Vuda

Kornos

**DİKELYA**

# NEW PROCESS – 21 MARCH 2008

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# NEW PROCESS

## 21 March 2008 Meeting

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### **CORE ISSUES**

#### **(Working Groups)**

1. Governance and power sharing
2. Property
3. EU matters
4. Economic matters
5. Security and guarantees
6. Territory

### **TECHNICAL COMMITTEES**

1. Crime/criminal matters
2. Economic and commercial matters
3. Cultural heritage
4. Crisis management
5. Humanitarian matters
6. Health
7. Environment

# Confidence Building Measures

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- The Lokmacı (Ledra Street) crossing point which has remained closed since 1963 opened through T/C initiative on 3 April 2008



# Confidence Building Measures

---

- The two leaders, in their meeting of 26 June 2009 decided to proceed with the opening of Yeşilırmak(Limnitis) crossing point.
- In this context;
  - Crossing of TRNC citizens to Erenköy(Kokkina) will take place with the escort of UNFICYP.
  - Transfer of supplies of non-military nature to Erenkoy will also be done with UNFICYP escort.
  - In case of fire, T/C fire engines and accompanying water tanks will be able to call at Erenköy.
  - Reciprocally, G/C ambulances will cross in the opposite direction to hospitals.
  - Ambulances will be able to go to Erenköy
  - Erenköy will be connected to the nearest electricity grid before the opening of the crossing point.



**Erenköy  
(Kokkina)**



**Yeşilirmak (Limnitis)**

The Area that  
will benefit from  
the opening  
of the gate

**GCA**

**TRNC**

BAF

AKROTIRI

LİMASOL

GİRNE

İSKELE

GAZİMAĞUSA

DIKELYA

LARNAKA

Çamlıbel

Mevlevi

Alayköy

Değirmenlik

Paşaköy

Kırklar

Kato Deftera  
Pano Deftera

Akincılar

Troulli

Vorokli

Vuda

Kornos

# NEW PROCESS

## 23 May Meeting – Joint Statement

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The two Leaders “reaffirmed their commitment to a **bi-zonal, bi-communal federation with political equality**, as defined by relevant Security Council resolutions”.

They agreed that “This **partnership** will have a Federal Government with a **single international personality**, as well as a **Turkish Cypriot Constituent State** and a **Greek Cypriot Constituent State**, which will be of **equal status**.”

# NEW PROCESS

## 1 July Meeting – Joint Statement

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The leaders agreed in principle on the issues of **single sovereignty and citizenship**.

The **details** of their **implementation** will be **discussed** during the full-fledged negotiations

# NEW PROCESS

## 25 July Meeting – Joint Statement

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“The aim of the full-fledged negotiations is to find a mutually acceptable solution to the Cyprus problem which will safeguard the fundamental and legitimate rights and interests of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

The agreed solution will be put to **separate simultaneous referenda.**”

# COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

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- Began on 3 September 2008
- The two leaders met regularly – Covered the issues of “Governance and Power-Sharing”, “Property”, “EU Affairs”, “Economic Matters”, “Territory” and “Security and Guarantees”

# GC APPROACH

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- Not enough momentum, rejects frequent meetings, uses delaying tactics
- Back-tracking from Leaders' Joint Statement of 23 May
- Questions fundamental concepts & established parameters
- Allegations against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side
- Maritime economic activity in the Eastern Mediterranean
- Armament efforts
- Tightened the isolations upon the T/Cs.



# TC APPROACH

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- Negotiating in good faith & constructive attitude
- Solution by the end of 2009; demanding a more active UN Role & reasonable timetable for a settlement
- UN parameters / UN Comprehensive Settlement Plan starting point and base line.
- A New Cyprus
  - A new state of affairs
  - A new partnership state / a federal government with two constituent states
  - Coming into being with a transition period

# TC APPROACH

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- Bi-zonality / permanent derogations from the EU *acquis*
- Property rights without undermining bi-zonality / ceilings
- Political equality / power sharing mechanisms / rotation
- Internally Swiss model / externally Belgian model
- Turkey's continuing guarantee
- Legal certainty and security of the settlement within the EU / *Primary law*

# TURKEY'S APPROACH

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- Legitimate rights and interests in Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean
- Actively supports UNSG's good offices mission and T/C sides constructive approach for a solution
- Turkey's Action Plan of 24 January 2006 (S/2006/48)
  - ➔ **simultaneous lifting of all restrictions**
- Treaty of Guarantee and Treaty of Alliance are essential for a solution
- Settlement to preserve the balance between Turkey and Greece / Peaceful and harmonious Eastern Mediterranean
- Equal treatment of the two motherlands Greece and Turkey in Cyprus

# EXPECTATIONS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

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- Respect equality of status and titles of both sides.
- Support UNSG good offices mission
- Encourage the G/C side for a solution and urge them to adopt a disciplined procedure and timeframe
- Remove isolations / Increase contacts with the T/C side