When and why was the 1960 Republic of Cyprus destroyed?

The 1960 Partnership Republic could last only for three years, as the Greek Cypriot side refused to abandon the way of Enosis. In 1963, it first proposed amendments to the Constitution aimed at regulating the Turkish Cypriot part to the status of a "minority". When the Turkish Cypriot side rejected this unilateral attempt, the Greek Cypriot side put into force the notorious Akarlar Plan (published as a UN document (A/33/115) which envisaged the continued presence of the Turkish forces on the island and the treatment of only one side, namely the Greek Cypriot side, as if it were the legitimate "Government of Cyprus". The situation arising from this wrong diagnosis, in the face of the atrocities committed against the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot side, the United Nations Security Council decided to deploy a Peacekeeping Force to the island. However, Security Council Resolution 180 (1943) of 3 March 1943, by referring to the "Government of Cyprus", led to the treatment of only one side, namely the Greek Cypriot side, as it if were the legitimate "Government of Cyprus". The situation arising from this wrong diagnosis was the main cause of the continuation of the Cyprus issue until today. Despite its reporting and humanitarian functions, UNFICYP was not successful in stopping the mass attacks and violence against everyone – British soldiers, Turkish soldiers, and civilians – that both sides carried out in order to expedite the achievement of Enosis.

When and why did UNFICYP (United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus) deploy in the island?

In the wake of the coup d'état carried out by the Greek junta in Athens and its imposition in Cyprus aimed at annexing the Island to Greece, Turkey had to intervene in 1974 in accordance with the guarantees stipulated in the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960. Even though the Greek Cypriot side continued its violence and所能 prevent the Greek Cypriot side from expanding itself and dominating the affairs of the island.

When did the 1960 Republic of Cyprus destroy itself?

The Treaty of Alliance provided for the stationing of British military bases and the partnership Republic of Cyprus was born. Revisiting the 1960 Republic of Cyprus, we find that the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot people, established by the agreements of London and Zurich. Attached to the 1960 Constitution were the Treaties of Establishment, Alliance and Guarantee. The legitimacy of the 1960 Republic rested in the joint presence and effective participation of both peoples as political equals. According to the Constitution, neither of the partners had the right to represent or act on behalf of the other, or Cyprus as a whole.

What, then, is the Cyprus issue?

It will be seen from the above that the Cyprus issue started in December 1963, not in 1974 as the Greek Cypriot side claims, with the usurpation of the 1960 partnership Republic by the Greek Cypriot partner by force of arms. The Turkish Cypriot people, facing this attempt to take-over the bi-national partnership Republic, put up a strong resistance and prevented the Greek Cypriot leadership from extending its authority over them. Since the deliberate destruction of this partnership Republic in 1963, there has not been a single constitutional government or administration representing peoples of the island and each side has been governing itself. In the wake of the coup d'état carried out by the Greek junta in Athens and its imposition in Cyprus aimed at annexing the Island to Greece, Turkey had to intervene in 1974 in accordance with the guarantees stipulated in the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960. Even though the Greek Cypriot side continued its violence and所能 prevent the Greek Cypriot side from expanding itself and dominating the affairs of the island.

The Turkish Cypriot side refused to abandon the way of Enosis. In 1963, it first proposed amendments to the Constitution aimed at regulating the Turkish Cypriot part to the status of a "minority". When the Turkish Cypriot side rejected this unilateral attempt, the Greek Cypriot side put into force the notorious Akarlar Plan (published as a UN document (A/33/115) which envisaged the continued presence of the Turkish forces on the island and the treatment of only one side, namely the Greek Cypriot side, as if it were the legitimate "Government of Cyprus". The situation arising from this wrong diagnosis was the main cause of the continuation of the Cyprus issue until today. Despite its reporting and humanitarian functions, UNFICYP was not successful in stopping the mass attacks and violence against everyone – British soldiers, Turkish soldiers, and civilians – that both sides carried out in order to expedite the achievement of Enosis.
from participating in international cultural and sporting relations of the Turkish Cypriot people with the outside world, and the hampering of all cultural events such as the Olympics, Eurovision, FIFA and UEFA activities.

The all-encompassing isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people? Ever since the destruction of the 1960 Partnership Republic, the Turkish Cypriot people have been prevented from exercising their basic human rights deriving from principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without any meaningful or tangible explanation much less justification.

Hiding behind the unfounded claim that it is the legitimate “Government of Cyprus” and with the acquiescence of the international community, the Greek Cypriot side instigates or directly undertakes measures of isolation and restrictions against the Turkish Cypriot people, preventing them from enjoying their most basic rights.

The Greek Cypriot side’s intransigence emanating from their treatment as the sole legitimate government on the island which has prevented recurrence of bloodshed, of UNFICYP. It is in fact not the presence of UNFICYP on the island that has prevented recurrence of bloodshed, but that of the Turkish Peace Force as an effective deterrent. This force is the guarantor of peace and stability not only for the Turkish Cypriot people, but for the island as a whole.

What is the vision of the TRNC State regarding the settlement of the Cyprus issue?

After spending over 5 decades at the Cyprus negotiations, much of it conducted on the basis of a “bi-zonal, bi-communal federation” based on political equality, the Turkish Cypriot side declared that the time had come for a new policy which would be more realistic and sustainable. Following the collapse of the Cyprus conferences (Lausanne, Crans-Montana) in Cyprus and at the United Nations in New York in July 2017, as a result of the continuing rejections of the Greek Cypriot side, the Turkish Cypriot side tabled its new vision at the Cyprus talks held in Geneva in April 2021, with the bullet that the type of negotiations that had been aiming for an eventual settlement between the two existing States on the island, based on their sovereign equality and equal international status.

The Turkish Cypriot people are asking for the formal recognition of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the acknowledgement of their inherent rights, namely the sovereign equality and equal international status of the Turkish Cypriot State.

Isolation and restrictions. “It is the first time the issue of formal recognition of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, for the first time, is a confirmation of the fact that the new vision put forward by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus together with full support of the Republic of Turkey, based on two sovereign States in Cyprus is rightful, realistic, sustainable and in harmony with the regional and global circumstances.”

As our firm supporter and voice in the international arena, President of the TRNC Ersin Tatar, H.E. Mr. Ersin Tatar, through his speech at the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 22 September 2022, calling on the international community to put an end to the unjust prompting of the Turkish Cypriot People who are being isolated from the rest of the world with restrictions which clearly run counter to United Nations principles, and to formally recognize the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

President of the TRNC H.E. Mr. Ersin Tatar expressing his gratitude to President Erdogan for this historic call, stated that; “It is the first time the issue of formal recognition of the TRNC has been brought before the international community at the United Nations…. I sincerely hope that the international community will listen to the decision on the matter, and the door is opened for the TRNC to reach the place it deserved in the international arena, free from isolation and restrictions.”

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