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October 17, 2025

U.S. Department of Justice/NSD
FARA Registration Unit
175 N Street, NE – 3CON
Room 1.300
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Office of the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
Registration No. 2619
Filing of Copy of Document Disseminated October 17, 2025.

Dear Madam/Sir:

Enclosed for filing please find the following disseminated document:

- 1. Dissemination Date: October 17, 2025.** A six (6) page letter dated October 17, 2025 by Mr. Murat Soysal, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in New York to H.E. Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations and H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, for its circulation to all members of the General Assembly and the Security Council as an official UN document.

Sincerely yours,

Murat Soysal
Representative



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17 October 2025

Excellency,

On the occasion of the opening of the 80th session of the United Nations General Assembly, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Her Excellency Ms. Annalena Baerbock for her election as President of the General Assembly and to reiterate at the outset our ironclad support for the international order established by the United Nations, as well as, *inter alia*, its crucial role in utilizing multilateralism as the main tool for the peaceful resolution of disputes, the rebuilding of trust among global actors and the delivery of tangible humanitarian support for those in need during these overwhelmingly difficult times.

I wish to express on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot people that we are deeply committed to the principles of peace, development and human rights that are at the heart of the 80th session's theme. However, I feel compelled to remind the international community that, year after year, the voice and rights of the Turkish Cypriot people continue to be excluded from the international dialogue and decision-making processes that affect our future and well-being not only in the General Assembly, but also in every other body of the United Nations. As one of the equal co-owners of the island of Cyprus, the voice of the Turkish Cypriot people deserves to be heard. Unfortunately, in our absence, the Greek Cypriot side continues to be represented loud and clear, as if it is the sole voice and representative of both peoples of the island, and its representatives are being afforded the right to exploit their unfair and unlawful unilateral representation to blatantly distort the realities pertaining to Cyprus. On 24 September 2025, the Greek Cypriot leader Mr. Nikos Christodoulides delivered yet another speech, during the General Debate of the 80th session of the General Assembly, using his usurped title of "President of the Republic of Cyprus". The fact of the matter is, Mr. Christodoulides neither has the legal right or the capacity to speak on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot people, nor does he represent them in any way.

H.E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

cc: H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock
President of the General Assembly
of the United Nations
New York

This material is prepared, edited, issued or circulated by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, New York Office, 821 United Nations Plaza, Floor 13, New York, NY, 10017, which is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an agent of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required registration statement is available for public inspection. Registration does not indicate approval of the contents of this material by the United States Government.

In his speech, Mr. Christodoulides emphasized the importance of both collective and individual state responsibility while accusing Türkiye of “*selective sensitivity and hypocrisy*” and falsely claimed that Cyprus has been “*under occupation since the 1974 Turkish invasion*”. Firstly, this ill-intentioned approach to sideline the Greek Cypriot side’s counterpart, the Turkish Cypriot side, by directly addressing Türkiye is yet another indication of the Greek Cypriot side’s refusal to acknowledge the distinct identity of the Turkish Cypriot people. This approach is the very reason that past efforts to find a freely-negotiated and mutually-acceptable agreement in Cyprus have failed despite more than fifty years of negotiations. It is also important to clarify that the Cyprus issue commenced not in 1974, but in 1963 when the Greek Cypriot co-founder of the 1960 Republic of Cyprus tried to impose its political will on the Turkish Cypriot co-founder by force of arms and illegally converted the bi-national Republic into a purely Greek Cypriot entity by expelling its Turkish Cypriot partner from all state organs. In a flagrant example of “*selective sensitivity and hypocrisy*”, Mr. Christodoulides not only conveniently ignores these facts in his speech, but also repeatedly references the UN Charter while making no reference to the ethnic cleansing campaign against the Turkish Cypriot people, known as the *Akritas Plan*, which the Greek Cypriot militia, aided and encouraged by Greece, took part in during the years from 1963 to 1974 with the ultimate aim of achieving *Enosis*, the annexation of the entire island to Greece, at all costs, including the total annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot people. The island-wide attacks on the Turkish Cypriot people, which commenced on 21 December 1963, are still fresh in our memories. It was actually this large-scale violence and ensuing gross human rights violations that necessitated the UN Security Council to deploy UNFICYP to the island in 1964 to stop the bloodshed and the atrocities perpetrated against the Turkish Cypriot people, who are still mourning their tragic losses.

As is well known, following the abovementioned eleven-year period of Turkish Cypriot suffering, in 1974 Guarantor Türkiye was obliged to intervene, in accordance with her rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, in the face of the coup attempt organized by the military junta in Greece and its Greek Cypriot collaborators in Cyprus. It is crucial to note that none of the UN Security Council resolutions on Cyprus describes the legitimate and justified Turkish intervention of 1974 as “*invasion*” or the subsequent Turkish presence on the island as “*occupation*”. Such baseless allegations are nothing but pure Greek Cypriot propaganda aimed at distorting the realities of the island. In fact, the Greek Cypriot side is also well aware that the intervention of Guarantor Türkiye brought peace to the island 51 years ago by putting an end not only to the violence inflicted against the Turkish Cypriot people, but also to the violence committed by the Greek Cypriot militia against its own people. In this context, it is also important to recall that the then Greek Cypriot leader Archbishop Makarios III, in his speech before the UN Security Council on 19 July 1974, described the said coup attempt as “*an invasion*” by Greece. With regard to the atrocities perpetrated against the Turkish Cypriot people, it should be remembered that in 2016 the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Cypriot administration Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis publicly apologized to the Turkish Cypriot people for “*the horrific crimes committed*” on 14 August 1974 by the Greek Cypriot militia in the villages of Muratağa, Atlılar and Sandallar, where a total of 126 unarmed Turkish Cypriot infants, children, women and elders, ranging in age from 16 days to 95 years old, were massacred and buried in mass graves.

In his speech, Mr. Christodoulides continues to reference the exhausted and now-defunct agreement model of “*bizonal bicomunal federation with political equality*” despite this being a model that the Greek Cypriot side has categorically rejected on numerous occasions, including the Annan Plan in 2004 and the Cyprus Conference held in Crans-Montana in 2017. Decades of failed negotiations clearly show that the reluctance of the international community to acknowledge the inherent rights of the Turkish Cypriot people – namely, their sovereign equality and the equal international status of their State – takes away any incentive for compromise from the Greek Cypriot side, thus rendering the prospect of a freely-negotiated and mutually-acceptable agreement in Cyprus impossible. Mr. Christodoulides is, yet again, attempting to mislead the international community and conceal the fact that more than fifty years of negotiations carried out on a federal settlement framework have decisively failed due to the refusal of the Greek Cypriot side to share power and prosperity with the Turkish Cypriot people. The insistence of the Greek Cypriot side to pay lip service to this tried-and-failed model is solely aimed at keeping the Turkish Cypriot side trapped in an endless negotiating process, thereby sustaining the inhumane and unlawful isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people, while it continues to reap the benefits of international recognition and the status quo. The Greek Cypriot side should no longer be allowed to consume the resources and time of the international community to further its own anachronistic political agenda.

Within this context, it would be recalled that, as stated in Your Excellency’s readout following your informal dinner with the two leaders on 15 October 2024 as well as in your report on your mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/2025/7), your Personal Envoy María Ángela Holguín Cuéllar in her final report submitted in July 2024 unequivocally corroborated the fact that no common ground had been found between the two sides on the way forward on the Cyprus issue. Our vision, which was first put forth in April 2021 during the informal five-plus-UN meeting held in Geneva, envisages the acknowledgement of the realities of Cyprus, that is, the sovereign equality and equal international status of the two neighbouring States on the island. To borrow a phrase from Mr. Christodoulides’ speech, “*this is the only way*” to create a realistic perspective for an agreement that would justify entering into a new process of formal negotiations with a view to achieving a sustainable and lasting cooperative relationship on our island. As the President of the Republic of Türkiye, H.E. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, highlighted, once again, during his speech on 23 September 2025 at the General Debate of the 80th session of the General Assembly, “*On the island of Cyprus, there exist two separate States and two separate peoples. Turkish Cypriots are equal owners of the island and they will not accept being a minority. The international community must finally put an end to the unjust and inhumane isolation that Turkish Cypriots are being subjected to for half a century*”. I wish to echo President Erdoğan’s most recent call to the international community to “*recognise and establish diplomatic, political and economic relations with the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus*”. It is high time for the decades-long denial of the inherent and inalienable rights of the Turkish Cypriot people, which is in clear contradiction with United Nations principles, to come to an end.

Mr. Christodoulides also frequently referenced the European Union membership of the so-called “Republic of Cyprus” in his speech, which is yet another platform where the Turkish Cypriot people have no representation. Pointing to the “*values and principles*” of an international body

that has long lost its ability to remain impartial on the Cyprus issue is highly counterproductive. The European Union relinquished any opportunity it may have had to be a catalyst for an agreement on the island when, following the Turkish Cypriot side's "overwhelming yes" vote for the Annan Plan in 2004, it reneged on its promises and decisions to lift the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people and instead rewarded the Greek Cypriot side with unilateral membership despite its "resounding no" vote for the said Plan. Ever since, with political considerations such as so-called "European Union solidarity" and well-known practices like "horse-trading/political vote trading", the Union has become an ardent supporter of Greek Cypriot views in relation to Cyprus while continuing to treat the Turkish Cypriot people as non-existent.

In yet another futile attempt to obfuscate the destabilizing unilateral activities of the Greek Cypriot administration in the Eastern Mediterranean, Mr. Christodoulides misleadingly attempts to portray the so-called "Republic of Cyprus" as "*an enabler of security and stability*" in the region and "*a stable, trustworthy, safe harbour*". In fact, however, the Greek Cypriot administration has been increasing instability and tension as well as the risk of regional escalation by continuing to both engage in rapid militarization and conduct unilateral hydrocarbon activities in violation of the equal rights of the Turkish Cypriot people to the island's natural resources. To give just two recent examples, last month the Greek Cypriot administration took delivery of another shipment of the Barak MX Integrated Air and Missile Defence System produced by Israel Aerospace Industries and issued a NAVTEX in relation to the Norwegian-flagged vessel Ramform Hyperion, which has been conducting unauthorized activities to the south of the island, including within hydrocarbon licence blocks granted to the Turkish Petroleum Corporation by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. These acts of aggression by the Greek Cypriot side, as well as the sad reality of the international conflicts plaguing our world, serve as further proof that the Guarantee System in Cyprus is more relevant and necessary than ever.

With regard to the fenced-off area of Maraş, it must first be underlined that this area is part of the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, where our Government has sole jurisdiction and authority. Furthermore, unlike the Greek Cypriot administration, which effectively prevents any sort of remedy for the Turkish Cypriot people who had to abandon their properties in South Cyprus, our Government recognizes and respects the right to property, including that of the Greek Cypriot people who left properties in North Cyprus. Consequently, in 2005 the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in accordance with the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights, established the Immovable Property Commission, which is recognized by the Court as an effective domestic remedy for the settlement of property claims. It is also an undeniable fact that leaving the fenced-off area of Maraş, which has become a symbol of the island's status quo, closed in its current condition is in the interest of no one. As such, in July 2021, our Council of Ministers lifted the military zone status of a pilot area corresponding to 3.4% of the fenced-off area of Maraş with a view to enabling the Commission to grant restitution to applicants as a remedy for the properties in this area, in addition to the previously available remedies of compensation and/or exchange. The work of the Commission in the fenced-off area of Maraş is in line with international law, without prejudice to property rights and should be regarded as a positive development deserving the support of the international community. In this vein, it is important to note that over

500 applications have been lodged at the Commission concerning the fenced-off area of Maraş, clearly showing that, contrary to the Greek Cypriot side's propaganda, the steps undertaken by our authorities have been received favorably among the Greek Cypriot population.

It is also worth noting that Mr. Christodoulides' reference to "*displaced*" persons is archaic Greek Cypriot propaganda and conveniently omits the fact that this issue dates back to 1963, when Turkish Cypriot people throughout the island had to flee their homes out of fear for their lives and were forced to live in enclaves comprising a mere 3% of the island. Though many Turkish Cypriot people as well as Greek Cypriot people were also displaced in 1974 as a result of the Greek/Greek Cypriot coup attempt and its aftermath, the question of displaced persons was comprehensively settled through the Voluntary Exchange of Populations Agreement reached between the two sides at the third round of talks held in Vienna in 1975. Following the Agreement, Turkish Cypriot people and Greek Cypriot people were transferred, respectively, to North Cyprus and South Cyprus under the supervision of UNFICYP.

Regarding the alleged "*destruction of cultural and religious heritage*", I would like to emphasize that the Turkish Cypriot side, despite its meagre resources and Greek Cypriot efforts to prevent it from receiving any technical or financial assistance from international institutions, does its utmost to protect and preserve the cultural heritage of Cyprus, irrespective of its origin. In addition to its own efforts in this regard, the Turkish Cypriot side has also been actively engaging with and contributing to the work of the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage. On the other hand, since 1963 the Greek Cypriot administration has been pursuing a policy of eradicating all traces of the Turkish-Islamic heritage of Cyprus. During the period from 1963 to 1974, the Greek Cypriot side destroyed mosques, shrines and other holy sites in Turkish villages all around the island. Field studies conducted by our experts as well as other information gathered indicate that there are more than 130 mosques in South Cyprus, a significant number of which are in extremely poor condition. Furthermore, all the movable cultural and religious objects from these monuments, namely hundreds of Holy Koran manuscripts and reading desks, prayer rugs and pieces of Islamic iconography, have been destroyed or looted.

Mr. Christodoulides' unfounded allegation regarding a policy to "*change the demographic character of the country*" is yet another product of the Greek Cypriot disinformation campaign. The procedure through which citizenship is acquired in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is on a par with standards that are widely applied throughout the world. In this regard, it should be noted that the Greek Cypriot administration has allowed the settlement of thousands of foreign nationals in South Cyprus, including those from Greece, in accordance with its own domestic legislation. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration was subjected to thorough scrutiny by the European Union for its "citizenship by investment" programme, under which investors as well as their families could buy "golden passports". This scheme has been exploited as a way of money laundering and providing a safe haven to fugitives within the European Union. As a result, on 20 October 2020, the European Commission announced that it would start "infringement procedures" against the Greek Cypriot administration while stressing that selling citizenship "*undermines the essence of European Union citizenship*". Despite increased controversy leading to the suspension

of the said programme in 2020, the Greek Cypriot administration is still engaged in a "golden visa" scheme that grants permanent residency to foreign investors.

In his speech, Mr. Christodoulides also claims that the Greek Cypriot administration has a "*long-standing commitment to upholding fundamental rights and freedoms*", yet he conveniently refrains from mentioning his administration's longstanding policy of violating the basic human rights of the Turkish Cypriot people in the form of the inhumane and unlawful isolation imposed upon them in all walks of life. These all-encompassing restrictions range from denying the Turkish Cypriot people the right to participation and representation in the international arena, including in cultural, academic and sports events, to preventing and restricting their movement abroad as well as communication with the outside world, and curtailing their trade relations with other countries. The isolation imposed upon the Turkish Cypriot people not only clearly runs counter to the UN Charter, but is also the most important element poisoning the relations between the two peoples. We expect Your Excellency, like your predecessors, to take a stronger position on this issue and make an unequivocal call to the international community to lift the isolation imposed upon the Turkish Cypriot people and to not refrain from engaging in cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot side.

I would like to conclude by reiterating our long-overdue expectation from the United Nations to finally acknowledge the above-mentioned factual and legal realities of the island. We strongly believe Your Excellency has a crucial role to play in encouraging the members of the international community to accept the fact that there exist two distinct peoples, cultures and States in Cyprus. As for our Greek Cypriot neighbors, we wish to remind them that mutual respect is the cornerstone of any relationship, and that we, as the Turkish Cypriot side, their true counterpart, stand ready to cooperate as equal co-owners of the island of Cyprus.

I would be grateful if the present letter is circulated, under agenda item 40 of its 80th session, as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Murat Soysal
Representative

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus



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17 October 2025

Excellency,

I am writing in response to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative at the UN General Assembly Third Committee's General Discussion on "Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Issues" held on 3 October 2025 which once again blatantly distorted facts pertaining to Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot side has been exploiting the absence of the Turkish Cypriot side at international platforms in order to mislead the international community and to divert attention from its sole responsibility for the creation as well as the continuation of the Cyprus issue. Therefore, I am compelled to respond in writing in order to set the record straight.

Greek Cypriot representatives have long been disinforming the international community by portraying the Cyprus problem as one of "invasion" and "occupation". As a matter of fact, none of the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Cyprus describe the legitimate and justified intervention of Türkiye in the island, carried out in line with the 1959 International Cyprus Treaties, as "invasion" or its subsequent presence on the island as "occupation". As is known, Guarantor Türkiye had to intervene after eleven years of Turkish Cypriot suffering at the hands of the Greek Cypriot militia, which culminated into the coup attempt organized by the military junta in Athens and its Greek Cypriot collaborators, aiming for the annexation of the entire island to Greece (*Enosis*) and the total annihilation of Turkish Cypriot people.

H.E. Mr. António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

cc: H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock
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It is also important to note that the claim regarding “displaced” persons is a part of archaic Greek Cypriot propaganda that conveniently omits the fact that this issue dates back to 1963, when Turkish Cypriot people throughout the island had to flee their homes out of fear for their lives and were forced to live in enclaves comprising a mere 3% of the island. Though many Turkish Cypriot people as well as Greek Cypriot people were also displaced in 1974 as a result of the Greek/Greek Cypriot coup and its aftermath, the question of displaced persons was comprehensively settled through the Voluntary Exchange of Populations Agreement reached between the two sides at the third round of talks held in Vienna in 1975.

Regarding the allegations in relation to the historical identity and heritage of the island, I would like to emphasize that the Turkish Cypriot side, despite its meagre resources and Greek Cypriot efforts to prevent it from receiving any technical or financial assistance from the relevant international institutions, does its utmost to protect and preserve the cultural heritage of Cyprus, emanating from the diverse and rich cultures as well as civilizations that have populated the island throughout history. In addition to its own efforts for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage in the TRNC irrespective of its origin, the Turkish Cypriot side has also been constructively and actively engaging with and contributing to the work of the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage. On the other hand, the Greek Cypriot administration, since 1963, has been pursuing a policy of eradicating all traces of the Turkish-Islamic heritage of Cyprus. During the period from 1963 to 1974, mosques, shrines and other holy sites in Turkish villages all around the island were destroyed by the Greek Cypriot side. A significant number of mosques are in extremely poor condition, and all the movable cultural objects from these monuments, namely hundreds of manuscript Holy Korans, prayer rugs, Holy Koran reading desks and pieces of Islamic iconography have been destroyed or looted.

The property issue in Cyprus, as is the case with all issues relating to Cyprus, does not solely affect the Greek Cypriot people but also the Turkish Cypriot people. Turkish Cypriot people who had to leave their properties in South Cyprus are, after all these years, still unable to claim any sort of compensation or any other effective remedy for their properties due to the “Custodianship Law” in South Cyprus. Under the “Custodianship Law”, the Greek Cypriot administration acts as the “Custodian” of Turkish Cypriot properties, preventing their restitution, exchange or compensation to Turkish Cypriot people. Contrary to the obstructionist policies of the Greek Cypriot side in this regard, in 2005 the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus established, in line with the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the Immovable Property Commission, which is recognized by the ECtHR as an effective domestic remedy for the settlement of the Greek Cypriot property claims in the form of restitution, compensation and/or exchange.

Regarding the claims of the Greek Cypriot representative on the so-called demographic engineering, the Greek Cypriot administration needs to come to terms with the realities of the island and the existence of two separate States. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) as a fully-fledged democratic state, has its own laws and regulations regarding residency and citizenship, and with all of its institutions where the rule of law prevails, inalienable human rights and fundamental freedoms are protected in terms of its citizens and all other nationals residing in or visiting the country.

Unfortunately, the Greek Cypriot administration also aims to exploit the Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the TRNC for political propaganda purposes by referring to them as the “enclaved”. However, the Greek Cypriots and Maronites who have chosen to reside in our territory in accordance with the 1975 Voluntary Exchange of Populations Agreement, enjoy all rights and freedoms granted to TRNC citizens, including freedom of movement, religion, expression, education, etc. In 2004, the TRNC, from its own budget, funded the opening of a Greek Cypriot primary and secondary school in Karpaz despite the very small number of students. The Maronites living in Koruçam also take advantage of a “Centre for Cooperation” funded by the European Union with the approval of the TRNC authorities.

With regard to the to the issue of missing persons, I would like to reiterate that the Turkish Cypriot side is doing its utmost on this humanitarian issue which affects both Turkish Cypriot people and Greek Cypriot people alike by contributing to the work of the Committee on Missing Persons (CMP) so that the CMP can successfully deliver on its mandate. It should also be underlined in this regard that all of the Turkish Cypriot missing persons are civilians, whereas the majority of the Greek Cypriot missing persons are soldiers. Despite this constructive and sincere stance of the Turkish Cypriot side, the sole aim of the Greek Cypriot side, *alas*, is to politicize this humanitarian issue for political propaganda purposes before international platforms, including the UN, rather than to engage positively in the work of the CMP.

In order to support the work of the CMP, we have established an Archive Committee in 2016 to examine the relevant archives for the information requested by the CMP regarding the location of missing persons. In this connection, the Turkish Cypriot Member’s Office was given access to aerial photos from 1974. The Turkish Cypriot side has also established an investigation unit under the TRNC Presidency to examine all relevant archives in order to gather information requested by the CMP regarding the potential locations of missing persons, as well as the Missing Persons Unit (MPU) which conducts criminal investigations into the cases of the identified Greek Cypriot missing persons under the supervision of the constitutionally independent TRNC Attorney-General’s Office. Furthermore, upon finding evidence of potential burial places, the Turkish Cypriot side accommodates the access of the CMP to any area throughout the TRNC, be it by interrupting the construction of a major road or giving access to military areas that the CMP asks for according to its work plan.

Busy with spreading disinformation about the Turkish Cypriot side and Türkiye, the Greek Cypriot side is yet to give any response to the call of the CMP to review its military or police reports, logbooks, medical reports or any other document that may include information about potential burial sites or remains belonging to missing persons. Moreover, to this day, the Greek Cypriot side has failed to reciprocate in terms of facilitating access to all military areas as well as the archives of the Greek Cypriot police who were involved firsthand in the mass atrocities against the Turkish Cypriot people, particularly during 1963-1964.

I would like to emphasize that the arrest of the five Greek Cypriot individuals were on solid legal grounds and, has been and shall continue to be subject to due process of law under the

relevant laws of the TRNC. Moreover, as has been the case, the legal process will continue to be fully transparent as required by our laws and also to avoid any room for further Greek Cypriot misinformation and manipulation. Anyone suspected of committing a crime within TRNC territory is subject to the same treatment and due process of law, regardless of his or her nationality, ethnic origin, political, social or personal status and choices. It is in line with this system which is on a par with international norms and principles that the TRNC police took the necessary legal action regarding the five Greek Cypriot individuals after receiving reasonable complaints for trespassing and public disturbance on 19 July 2025. The initial proceedings of the TRNC police necessitated further investigation and the suspects were lawfully arrested on the same date by Court order. The ensuing investigation, suspect testimonies and legal evidence led to reasonable suspicion of additional offences. The evolving findings called for an expansion of the case and a number of Turkish Cypriots, including a civil servant, were also arrested. The Greek Cypriots' baseless claims and statements made at the highest level amply demonstrate that the recent frenzy of politically motivated Greek Cypriots supposed "legal actions" against Turkish Cypriots and foreign nationals dealing with properties in the TRNC are aimed at creating fear, insecurity and heightened tension among the Turkish Cypriot people, with a main aim, *inter alia*, damaging the Turkish Cypriot economy.

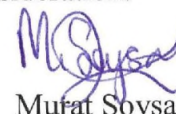
Against this background, it is clear that the misleading remarks of the Greek Cypriot representative are not corroborated by legal and historical facts pertaining to the island. In view of the above realities, such statements made by Greek Cypriot representative under the purported title as the representative of the so-called "Republic of Cyprus" are legally null and void as far as the Turkish Cypriot people are concerned.

Before I conclude, I wish to emphasize that the European Union (EU) relinquished any opportunity it may have had to be a catalyst for an agreement on the island when it rewarded the Greek Cypriot side with unilateral membership despite its "resounding no" to the UN Settlement Plan in 2004. Ever since, the EU has become an ardent supporter of the Greek Cypriot views in accordance with the "EU solidarity" principle and the common practice of "horse-trading/political vote trading" within the European Union, while continuing to treat the Turkish Cypriot people as non-existent.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to also remind the Greek Cypriot administration that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Türkiye.

I would be grateful if the present letter is circulated, under agenda item 40 of its 80th Session, as an official document of the General Assembly.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Murat Soysal
Representative

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus



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October 17, 2025

U.S. Department of Justice/NSD
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Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Office of the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
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Dear Madam/Sir:

Enclosed for filing please find the following disseminated document:

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Sincerely yours,

Murat Soysal
Representative