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December 4, 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 December 4, 2025.

Dear Madam/Sir:

Enclosed for filing please find the following disseminated document:

- 1. Dissemination Date: December 4, 2025.** A four (4) page letter dated December 4, 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 as an official UN document.

Sincerely yours,

Murat Soysal
Representative



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4 December 2025

Excellency,

I am writing in response to the statements made by the Greek Cypriot representatives on 11 November 2025 at the meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) of the United Nations General Assembly under agenda item 51 “Comprehensive Review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”. As the Greek Cypriot representatives have long been exploiting the absence of the Turkish Cypriot side at international platforms to blatantly distort historical and legal facts about Cyprus, I am compelled to respond in writing in order to set the record straight and bring to your kind attention the views of the Turkish Cypriot side regarding peacekeeping operations.

At the outset, allow me to underline, once again, that there is no single authority in Cyprus capable of representing both the Turkish Cypriot people and the Greek Cypriot people or the island as a whole. Unfortunately, in our absence, the Greek Cypriot side continues to be represented as if it is the sole voice and representative of the island, when in fact there exist two separate States and two separate peoples in Cyprus. Thus, statements made by Greek Cypriot representatives under their purported title as the representatives of the so-called “Republic of Cyprus” are legally null and void as far as the Turkish Cypriot people are concerned.

It is also crucial to note that none of the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Cyprus describes the legitimate and justified Turkish intervention of 1974 as “*invasion*” or the subsequent presence of Turkish troops 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

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

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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 coup attempt organized by the military junta in Greece and its Greek Cypriot collaborators in Cyprus as “an invasion” by Greece. In reality, the only “occupation” on the island is the illegal occupation, since 1963, of the seat of government by the Greek Cypriot administration, which has hijacked the now-defunct partnership republic of 1960.

In relation to the unfounded claims of violations as regards Pile and the fenced-off area of Maraş made by the Greek Cypriot representative, I would first and foremost like to reiterate our objection to the inaccurate and misleading portrayal of the current situation regarding the Yiğitler-Pile road. On every occasion, we have urged our United Nations counterparts to clearly distinguish the Turkish Cypriot side’s longstanding humanitarian need for this road from any issues related to the Greek Cypriot side, which holds no authority in this matter. We expect UNFICYP to honor the agreement reached with us, which is not contingent upon the approval of the Greek Cypriot side, which seeks to exploit advantages within and around the buffer zone. Regarding the fenced-off area of Maraş, it must be underlined that this area is part of the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), 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 TRNC, 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 in the form of restitution, compensation and/or exchange. The humanitarian work that has been carried out in the fenced-off area of Maraş as well as the steps planned for the future are in line with international law and are without prejudice to property rights.

If the Greek Cypriot side is sincere in its professed concern about violations on the island, then it can simply start by removing the unauthorized installment of 339 prefabricated concrete firing positions it has placed in and along the buffer zone, which constitute major military violations and have been reported on many times, most recently in Your Excellency’s report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus dated 3 July 2025 (S/2025/447, Para 15). Moreover, it is contradictory for the Greek Cypriot representative to emphasize the need for accountability for crimes against peacekeepers when “no confirmation has been received of the promised investigations” (S/2025/447, Para 23) by the Greek Cypriot side on the threats against United Nations peacekeepers and personnel of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Greek Cypriot police who, as highlighted in Your Excellency’s report (S/2025/6, Para 24), exhibited aggressive behavior toward UNFICYP personnel during their forced pushbacks of asylum seekers into the buffer zone.

It is also particularly telling that Greek Cypriot representatives continue to make repeated references to the United Nations Charter while conveniently making no reference to the ethnic cleansing campaign against the Turkish Cypriot people that the Greek Cypriot militia took part in during the years from 1963 to 1974 or the inhumane isolation that has long been imposed upon the Turkish Cypriot people in all walks of life, which not only clearly runs counter to the UN Charter, but is also the most important element poisoning the relations between the two peoples.

With regard to peacekeeping operations, one of the governing principles of United Nations peacekeeping operations throughout the world is the requirement that the consent of all parties to the dispute is sought and obtained. As such, in the Brahimi Report (Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations), it is clearly stated that “...*consent of the local parties and impartiality [...] should remain the bedrock principles of peacekeeping.*” Thus, UNFICYP can operate on both sides of the island of Cyprus only on the basis of the consent of both parties. Otherwise, UNFICYP “*risks becoming a party to the conflict*”, as stated in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines. Indeed, the principle of consent is also fundamental to the Good Offices Mission in Cyprus, which treats the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides on the island equally. Unfortunately, this principle has long been overlooked as regards UNFICYP as the United Nations persistently refrains from seeking and obtaining the consent of the Turkish Cypriot side.

Similarly, the Turkish Cypriot side has repeatedly put on record the need to establish a formal agreement/framework that defines the relationship between UNFICYP and our authorities. Indeed, we have made a written proposal in this regard and are expecting a definitive answer without further delay. Currently, UNFICYP operates in the TRNC as our guest but this is not a sustainable relationship.

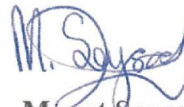
It is also important that each mission, particularly if it was established decades ago, is periodically reviewed to ensure that its mandate and operational principles are in line with the current realities on the ground. Otherwise, it is inevitable for that mission to face serious challenges in carrying out its responsibilities in an effective manner. As is known, the Turkish Cypriot side has conveyed to the UN on numerous occasions that after more than sixty years since its deployment to the island, a review of UNFICYP’s outdated mandate in addition to its functions and operations, in light of the changing circumstances on the island, is necessary and long-overdue.

A peacekeeping force should also be fair and even-handed in its dealings with each relevant party. This is a prerequisite to earn their trust and to establish good working relationships. Only in this way can it instill confidence that impartiality, as a core value, is strongly embedded at the center of its activities. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are of the view that the above-mentioned principles should be at the heart of every peacekeeping operation, including UNFICYP. Within this context, the Greek Cypriot side’s voluntary contributions to UNFICYP’s budget as well as the repeated references to these contributions by Greek Cypriot representatives at United Nations platforms naturally raises the question of whether there is a conflict of interest between UNFICYP and the Greek Cypriot side.

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, as an official document of the 80th session of the General Assembly.

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



Murat Soysal
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus