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July 9, 2026

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 July 9, 2026.

Dear Madam/Sir:

Enclosed for filing please find the following disseminated document:

- 1. Dissemination Date: July 9, 2026.** A three (3) page letter dated July 9, 2026 from H.E. 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, the President of the General Assembly, for its circulation to all members of the Security Council and General Assembly as an official UN document.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Soysal', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Murat Soysal
Representative



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9 July 2026

Excellency,

I am writing with regard to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative at the informal meeting of the UN General Assembly held on 26 June 2026 to commemorate the signing of the UN Charter. Regrettably, an occasion intended to reaffirm the principles of the Charter was instead used to advance a distorted and selective narrative concerning the Cyprus issue. As the Turkish Cypriot people continue to be deprived of their inherent right to international representation, I feel compelled to place the following historical and legal facts on the written record.

First and foremost, it should be underlined that none of the UN Security Council resolutions on Cyprus describe the legitimate and justified Turkish intervention on the island, carried out in line with the 1959-1960 International Cyprus Treaties, as “invasion” or its subsequent presence on the island as “occupation”. As is well known, in 1974 Guarantor Türkiye was obliged to intervene in the face of the coup d'état of 15 July 1974 organized by the military junta in Athens and its Greek Cypriot collaborators in Cyprus. This aimed at the annexation of the entire island to Greece (*Enosis*), including the total annihilation of Turkish Cypriot people, following an eleven year period of Turkish Cypriot suffering and human rights violations.

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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As extensively documented in the UN records, between 1963 and 1974, Turkish Cypriot people's fundamental freedoms, including their right to life, were systematically violated by the Greek Cypriots. In fact, it was the large-scale violence perpetrated against the Turkish Cypriot people and the ensuing gross human rights violations that had necessitated the UN Security Council to deploy UNFICYP to the island in 1964. I feel compelled to underline once again that contrary to the misleading narrative advanced by the Greek Cypriot administration the Cyprus issue commenced in 1963, not in 1974, when the Greek Cypriot side forcibly usurped the 1960 partnership Republic of Cyprus, ousted the Turkish Cypriot partner from all state organs of the bi-national partnership Republic by force of arms and launched an ethnic cleansing campaign against the Turkish Cypriot people.

The Greek Cypriot side is also well aware that the deployment of the UNFICYP to the island, on its own, was insufficient to bring an end to the atrocities endured by the Turkish Cypriot People. In the wake of the continued suffering of the Turkish Cypriot people, which culminated in the Greek junta backed coup d'état on 15 July 1974, the intervention of Guarantor Türkiye became necessary on 20 July 1974 in order to restore peace and security on the island. The intervention not only put an end to the violence inflicted upon the Turkish Cypriot people, but also to the violence committed by the Greek Cypriot militia against its own people. The UN archives stand testimony to Greek Cypriot violations of international law in general, and the UN Charter in particular, in the history of Cyprus.

Against this backdrop, Greek Cypriot representatives have long been exploiting the absence of the Turkish Cypriot people from international fora to portray the Cyprus issue as one of "invasion" and "occupation" as though Türkiye's intervention had taken place in vacuum and the Cyprus issue had begun in 1974. On this specific occasion, the Greek Cypriot representative not only ignored but deliberately distorted these realities, all while shamelessly playing lip service to the UN Charter and its principles. Contrary to the Greek Cypriot representative's professed commitment to the UN Charter and its principles, the Greek Cypriot administration continues to benefit from the usurped title of the "Republic of Cyprus" while violating the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Cypriot people.

Likewise, the Greek Cypriot administration has been persistently exploiting the absence of Turkish Cypriot representation in international platforms to advance its misleading narrative while diverting attention from its primary responsibility for both the creation and the continued perpetuation of the Cyprus issue.

The historical record, particularly the 2004 referendum process and the 2017 Crans Montana conference, clearly demonstrates that the Greek Cypriot side has no genuine willingness to share power and prosperity with the Turkish Cypriot people. This well-established reality along with the international status accorded to the Greek Cypriot side, which enables it to continue claiming to be the government of the "Republic of Cyprus" remains the principal source of the persistent stalemate.

Despite the realities on the ground and well-known facts, the persistent failure of the international community to identify explicitly the responsible side, reinforces the perception that the intransigence of the Greek Cypriot side is being systematically obscured. As long as the international community refrain from clearly reflecting the reality on the ground, the Greek Cypriot-side will continue to pursue its long-standing hegemonic ambitions over the entire island, rather than engaging in genuine efforts towards a fair, lasting and sustainable settlement. If the international community is sincere in its pursuit of a sustainable and equitable settlement to the Cyprus issue, it should, as a matter of principle, duly acknowledge and affirm the inherent rights of the Turkish Cypriot people, foremost among them their sovereign equality and their equal international status.

In conclusion, the remarks of the Greek Cypriot representative that are not and cannot be corroborated by either legal or historical facts pertaining to the island constitute yet another episode of the well-known Greek Cypriot propaganda campaign. Instead of continuing its unfounded accusations and hostile rhetoric, it is high time that, the Greek Cypriot side adopts a sincere approach for reaching a viable and just solution in Cyprus on the basis of the current realities on the island, which would, *inter alia*, respect the inherent rights of the Turkish Cypriot people. The decades-long processes of repeated efforts and initiatives on the Cyprus issue is an indication that a new approach is inevitable.

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 and of the Security Council.

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



Murat Soysal

Representative

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus