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October 12, 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 October 10, 2026.

Dear Madam/Sir:

Enclosed for filing please find the following disseminated document:

- 1. Dissemination Date: October 10, 2026.** A four (4) page letter dated October 10, 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. Mrs. Aglaia Balta, the President of the Security Council for the month of October 2026, 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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10 October 2026

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the statement dated 16 September 2026 made by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York, at the UN Security Council's meeting on "Upholding International Law in Situations of Armed Conflict". The said statement blatantly distorts the well-known historical and legal facts pertaining to the island of Cyprus. Therefore, I am compelled to respond in writing in order to set the record straight.

At the outset, allow me to underline, once again, that there is no single authority in the island of Cyprus capable of representing both the Turkish Cypriot People and the Greek Cypriot People or the island as a whole. Since 1963, when the Turkish Cypriot People were forcibly and unlawfully ousted from all of the State organs of the 1960 Partnership Republic of Cyprus, there has not been a joint central administration capable of representing the entire island. As a matter of fact, there exist two separate Peoples and two separate States on the island. Thus, statements made by Greek Cypriot representatives under their purported title as representatives of the so-called "Republic of Cyprus" are legally null and void as far as the Turkish Cypriot People are concerned.

As is well known, in the wake of the eleven-year period of suffering endured by the Turkish Cypriot People between 1963 and 1974 at the hands of the Greek Cypriot militia, which culminated in the Greek junta-backed coup d'état of 1974, Guarantor Türkiye was obliged to intervene in accordance with her rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, bringing peace to the island 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.

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

cc: H.E. Mrs. Aglaia Balta
President of the Security Council
of the United Nations
New York

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Despite these facts, Greek Cypriot representatives have long been attempting to portray the Cyprus issue as one of “invasion” and “occupation”. In reality, none of the UN Security Council resolutions on Cyprus describe the legitimate and justified intervention of Türkiye in the island as “invasion” or its subsequent presence on the island as “occupation”.

The intervention of Türkiye followed a decade long suffering endured by the Turkish Cypriot People, while being subjected to gross human rights violations. Against this backdrop, the intervention by Guarantor Türkiye brought the long awaited peace and security to the island by putting an end not only to the atrocities committed against Turkish Cypriot People, but also to the violence committed by the Greek Cypriot militia against its own people.

As extensively documented in the UN records, between 1963 and 1974, Turkish Cypriot People were systematically subjected to violations of their fundamental human rights, including the right to life, at the hands of the Greek Cypriot side. In fact, the large-scale violence perpetrated against the Turkish Cypriot People and the ensuing gross violations of human rights had necessitated the UN Security Council to deploy UNFICYP to the island in 1964 in order to stop the bloodshed and the atrocities perpetrated against the Turkish Cypriot People. Notwithstanding the plethora of UN documents attesting to these crimes against humanity, the fact that there is no single reference to the suffering of the Turkish Cypriot People in the said statement is testimony to the fact that these remarks are not fact-based, but another episode of the well-known Greek Cypriot propaganda machinery.

It is important to note that the claim regarding “displacement” is 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 were forced to flee their homes out of fear for their lives and were forced to live in enclaves comprising a mere 3% of the island between 1963-1974. It should be underlined that, 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.

Similarly, the Greek Cypriot representative’s reference to a so-called “subordinated local administration” is nothing but pure Greek Cypriot propaganda aimed at distorting the realities of the island. As a result of the systematic violations of the fundamental human rights of the Turkish Cypriot People, in 1983, the Turkish Cypriot People declared their independence, and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was established as a fully-fledged democratic State with all its institutions in place. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus exercises full control and sovereignty over its territory, and its competent authorities are the sole bodies responsible for maintaining law and order. Within this context, it should be remembered that there is no general rule in international law that categorically prohibits or criminalizes acts aimed at establishing separate statehood, particularly when a people have been subjected to severe atrocities, as was the case for the Turkish Cypriot People. It should also be emphasized that the proclamation of the

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in 1983 was not an abrupt development. Having been compelled to administer their own affairs following years of hardship, oppression and forced displacement, which culminated initially in the establishment of the Provisional Cyprus Turkish Administration (1967-1974), followed by the Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration (1974-1975), then the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus (1975-1983) and ultimately in the proclamation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

With regard to the Greek Cypriot representative's statement that "protracted conflicts do not cancel legal obligations," and that "time cannot confer legality on violations, nor can it diminish the obligations arising under international law", it is important to emphasize that serious human rights violations committed against Turkish Cypriot People which also constitute crimes against humanity have not resulted in the identification, prosecution, or judicial accountability of those allegedly responsible. The continuing absence of effective accountability in respect of such cases raises legitimate concerns regarding the consistent application of the principle of legal responsibility and the fulfilment of obligations arising under international law.

As per the issue of missing persons, the Greek Cypriot side, abusing the seats they are not entitled to in international institutions, misinforms the international community and distorts realities depicting the matter as if it started in 1974 and as if it only affects the Greek Cypriots. The reality, however, is that the issue of missing persons has affected Turkish Cypriots since 1963. The losses of Turkish Cypriots consist not only of forcibly disappeared civilians, but also of civilians killed between 1963-1974 by EOKA, the Greek Cypriot terrorist organization which had the aim of fighting for *Enosis*, encompassing the total annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot People. In this regard, it must also be remembered that all of the Turkish Cypriot missing persons are civilians, such as the 126 unarmed infants, children, women and elders, ranging in age from 16 days to 95 years old, who were massacred by the Greek Cypriot militia in the villages of Muratağa, Atlılar and Sandallar, and buried in mass graves in August 1974. In contrast, the majority of Greek Cypriot missing persons are armed combatants. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration is campaigning to undermine the property regime in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which was shaped under the guidance of and endorsed by the European Court of Human Rights.

In conclusion, it should be underlined that 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 exploiting each and every occasion to advance unfounded accusations and hostile rhetoric, it is high time that, the Greek Cypriot administration adopts a sincere approach with a view to reaching a viable and just agreement between the two sides that reflects the realities of the island, and respects *inter alia*, the inherent rights of the Turkish Cypriot People. In the wake of the failure of all the efforts and initiatives of the preceding decades, a new approach has become inevitable. A just, lasting and sustainable agreement can only be achieved through the establishment of a cooperative relationship between the two States, as sovereign equals enjoying equal international status.

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 Republic of Northern Cyprus, not Türkiye.

I would be grateful if the present letter is circulated, under agenda item 39 of its 81th 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