



EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF  
MINISTERS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD OF  
CYPRUS, 1974

Background Guide

## CONTENTS

1. Letter from the Executive Board	2
2. A Note on the Setting of the Committee	4
3. Geography of Cyprus	5
-Location	
-Physical Relief	
-Drainage and soils	
4. Pre-Independence Cyprus (1878-1960)	6
5. Treaties	
- Treaty of Alliance	
- Treaty of Guarantee	
- Treaty of Establishment	
6. Independence and Inter-Communal Violence (1960-1967)	11
7. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 186	13
8. The Calm before the Storm (1967-1974)	15
9. Turkish Invasion of Cyprus I (Operation Attila I) (July 1974)	16
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 353	
10. Present Situation	18
11. Portfolio Guide	19
12. Annexures	22

## Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings!  
Χαιρετίσματα!

It is with unparalleled pride that we welcome you to the eighth edition of the Jaipuria Model United Nations, and consequently, the Emergency Meeting of the Council of Ministers and the National Guard of Cyprus, 1974. I would like to congratulate you on taking the brave decision to choose this committee, for the journey ahead is only for the courageous.

Always remember: this guide isn't your entire research; it is just here to form a base for it. We have tried our best to compile this guide in the best possible manner. We expect that you will be well-versed with the situation at hand, otherwise it will provide you the remarkable feeling of "Goosebumps" throughout the conference. As a matter of fact, we are always available to help (and terrify) you. Remember to keep your calm in every situation lest you should fall in our traps (that would be absolutely pleasing).

Before you delve into this guide and consume all the details mentioned, remember to look out for "clues". You will find some statements, or rather phrases, which do not correlate with the rest of the matter around them. Try to decipher them. I hope you like to solve riddles, otherwise what is the point of your presence here!

A very quick introduction of your Executive Board:

Akshat Raj is an eleventh grader from Seth M.R. Jaipuria School, studying Humanities with Mathematics. He will be serving as the "Chief Secretary to the President" for this edition of Jaipuria Model United Nations. Besides being a great talker, he carries an immensely powerful love and compassion for his country. One can often find him reading about political and historical topics. Moreover, he brings more to the table than just excellence. He is extremely kind and a movie buff. Akshat is extremely professional and promises you a committee experience that you will ever look back upon.

An ardent learner with a side of drama and SRK movies, Pratul Chaturvedi is the man you can rely on for in-depth knowledge on all geo-political issues. Currently in his third year of pursuing History and International Relations at Ashoka University, Pratul is an alumnus of Seth M.R. Jaipuria School and has been known in the MUN circuit for years, for his best delegate speeches and being the Director General of JMUN 2018. He will be serving as the "Director" in this edition of Jaipuria Model United Nations. So be prepared for a ton of useful experience with a side of sass when you join us for JMUN 2021.

That brings you to me: your beloved "Chairperson" of the committee and the "President" of Cyprus. My name is Shresth Bindal and am a soon-to-be-alumnus of Seth M.R. Jaipuria School, Lucknow. I have studied Science with Mathematics and Computer Science in my senior grades. I am one of the biggest fans of FC Barcelona (Visca el Barça) and Marvel. I promise every one of you reading this that I will try my best to make sure that this committee is an enjoyable and enriching experience (even if it means you get knocked out for some time or spend sleepless nights). If you're stuck at something, or face any problems before, during, or even after the conference, you can mail/ message me on the contact mentioned below, and I'd be ready to help.

All the best!  
Όλα τα καλύτερα!

The Executive Board,  
Emergency Meeting of the Council of Ministers and the National Guard of Cyprus, 1974  
Jaipuria Model United Nations, 2021.

Shresth Bindal,  
President (Glafcos Clerides)  
[shresth.bindal2003@gmail.com](mailto:shresth.bindal2003@gmail.com)  
9598052303

Akshat Raj,  
Chief Secretary to the President.  
[akshatr89@gmail.com](mailto:akshatr89@gmail.com)  
9369445455

Pratul Chaturvedi,  
Director.  
[pratulchaturvedi@gmail.com](mailto:pratulchaturvedi@gmail.com)  
9839188217

## A Note on the Setting of the Committee:

I hope you are not intimidated till now (you would be by the time you read this document completely). Now, let us move on to some serious things.

The committees simulated in Model United Nations are generally divided into three broad categories: Conventional, Semi-Conventional, and Unconventional. This committee is going to be an unconventional committee of the highest order, so watch out for all the heart breaking crises and “you didn't see that coming” updates.

From now on, the only thought on your minds should be saving your people, and we hope that that is precisely what you do.

This committee will begin its proceedings on the 14th of August, 1974 (this is the Freeze Date). This means that any historical event which actually occurred after this date SHOULD NOT be mentioned at all during the committee sessions. For the same reason, we have refrained from including the timeline of the Invasion in the Background Guide. Here, we give you the chance to literally rewrite history, for much after the beginning of the committee will be based on what you, as delegates, do in the committee. Whether your mission fails, whether you choose a completely different path as to what originally occurred, it is up to you (and us).

There was a lot that was different in 1974, and it is a task that has been bestowed upon you -- to base your research, tact and planning around that period in time. While the structure of the committee has been altered a fair bit, in order to make it more inclusive of the different areas of decision making, expand the mandate and bring in newer crisis systems, as well as make it more conducive to an MUN environment, the purposes remain the same. It is your job to navigate through the obstacles or opportunities presented before you. Think fast, and think well.

Every plan that is concocted would have its flaws, and these flaws will be reflected in the consequences, but nothing fantastical will be entertained without cold, hard proof and/or precedence and/or legitimacy of such a thing being contrived. Although this is a crisis committee, the crises will still be based on the real world.

Prepare well, and do your best!

## Geography of Cyprus:

**Location:** Cyprus is an island nation in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. In terms of both area and population, Cyprus ranks third, after the Italian islands of Sicily and Sardinia in the Mediterranean. It lies between latitudes 34° and 36°N, and longitudes 32° and 35°E. It measures 240 kilometers (149 mi) long from one end to another, and 100 kilometers (62 mi) wide at its widest point.

Cyprus is surrounded by several “prosperous” nations (“perception is one millionth of one percent reality”) -

- Turkey 65 km (40 mi) to the north,
- Syria and Lebanon to the east (100 and 108 km (60 and 67 mi), respectively),
- Israel 200 kilometers (124 mi) to the southeast,
- Egypt 380 kilometers (236 mi) to the south, and
- Greece 770 kilometers (480 mi) to the northwest.

Its maximum length, from Cape Arnauti in the west to Cape Apostolos Andreas at the end of the north-eastern peninsula, is 140 mi (225 km); the maximum north-south extent is 60 mi (100 km).

**Physical Relief:** The physical relief of Cyprus is heavily affected by two mountain ranges- the Troodos Mountains, the smaller Kyrenia Range, and the Mesaoria, the central plain they encompass.

The rugged island of Cyprus resembles a saucepan (smells like aromatic gunpowder in the summer evening), with the handle extending north-eastward. The general pattern of its roughly 400 mi (640 km) coastline is indented and rocky, with sandy beaches. The Kyrenia Mountains—the western portion of which is also known as the Pentadaktylos for its five-fingered peak—extend for 100 mi (160 km) parallel to and just inland from the northern coast. It is formed largely of deformed masses of Mesozoic limestone.

The Troodos Mountains in the south and southwest are of great interest to geologists, who have concluded that the range, made up of igneous rock, was formed from molten rock beneath the deep ocean (Tethys) that once separated the continents of Eurasia and Afro-Arabia. The range stretches eastward about 50 mi (80 km) from near the island's west coast to 2260 ft (689 m) Stavrovouni peak, about 12 mi (19 km) from the south-eastern coast. The range's summit, Mount Olympus (or Mount Troodos), reaches an elevation of 6401 ft (1951 m) and is the island's highest point.

The Mesaoria Plain is flat and low-lying and extends from Morphou Bay in the west to Famagusta Bay in the east. Roughly in the centre of the plain is Nicosia (the capital of Cyprus). The plain is the principal cereal-growing area in the island.

**Drainage and Soils:** The major rivers in Cyprus originate in the Troodos Mountains. The Pedieos, which is the largest, flows eastward toward Famagusta Bay; the Serakhis flows north-westward and the Karyotis northward to Morphou Bay; and the Kouris flows southward to Episkopi Bay. The rivers are fed entirely from the runoff of winter precipitation and become dry courses in summer.

The island's major soil types consist of imperfect, gravelly lithosols found in the Troodos and Kyrenia mountains, and agriculturally productive vertisols located in the Mesaoria Plain and along the south-eastern coast. Other, less-productive soils include solonchaks and solonetz soils found only in isolated saline pockets (not fit for ambers).

## TREATIES

### **Treaty of Alliance:**

The Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus,

- I. In their common desire to uphold peace and to preserve the security of each of them,
- II. Considering that their efforts for the preservation of peace and security are in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter,

Have agreed as follows:

#### **Article I**

The High Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate for their common defence and to consult together on the problems raised by that defence.

#### **Article II**

The High Contracting Parties undertake to resist any attack or aggression, or indirect, directed against the independence or the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

#### **Article III**

For the purpose of this alliance, and in order to achieve the object mentioned above, a Tripartite Headquarters shall be established on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

#### **Article IV**

Greece and Turkey shall participate in the Tripartite Headquarters so established with the military contingents laid down in Additional Protocol No. I annexed to the present Treaty.

The said contingents shall provide for the training of the army of the Republic of Cyprus.

#### **Article V**

The Command of the Tripartite Headquarters shall be assumed in rotation, for a period of one year each, by a Greek, Turkish and Cypriot General Officer, who shall be appointed respectively by the Governments of Greece and Turkey and by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus.

#### **Article VI**

The present Treaty shall enter into force on the date of signature. The High Contracting Parties shall conclude additional agreements if the application of the present Treaty renders them necessary. The High Contracting Parties shall proceed as soon as possible with the registration of the present Treaty with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in conformity with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

For official document, kindly use the link given below:

[https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CY%20GR%20TR\\_600816\\_Treaty%20of%20Alliance%20%28with%20additionnal%20protocols%29.pdf](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CY%20GR%20TR_600816_Treaty%20of%20Alliance%20%28with%20additionnal%20protocols%29.pdf)

## Treaty of Guarantee:

The Republic of Cyprus of the one part, and Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the other part,

- I. Considering that the recognition and maintenance of the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, as established and regulated by the Basic Articles of its Constitution, are in their common interest,
- II. Desiring to co-operate to ensure respect for the state of affairs created by that Constitution,

Have agreed as follows:

### Article I

The Republic of Cyprus undertakes to ensure the maintenance of its independence, territorial integrity and security, as well as respect for its Constitution.

It undertakes not to participate, in whole or in part, in any political or economic union with any State whatsoever. It accordingly declares prohibited any activity likely to promote, directly or indirectly, either union with any other State or partition of the Island.

### Article II

Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, taking note of the undertakings of the Republic of Cyprus set out in Article I of the present Treaty, recognise and guarantee the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, and also the state of affairs established by the Basic Articles of its Constitution.

Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom likewise undertake to prohibit, so far as concerns them, any activity aimed at promoting, directly or indirectly, either union of Cyprus with any other State or partition of the Island.

### Article III

The Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey undertake to respect the integrity of the areas retained under United Kingdom sovereignty at the time of the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, and guarantee the use and enjoyment by the United Kingdom of the rights to be secured to it by the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the Treaty concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus signed at Nicosia on today's date.

### Article IV

In the event of a breach of the provisions of the present Treaty, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom undertake to consult together with respect to the representations or measures necessary to ensure observance of those provisions.

In so far as common or concerted action may not prove possible, each of the three guaranteeing Powers reserves the right to take action with the sole aim of re-establishing the state of affairs created by the present Treaty.

### Article V

The present Treaty shall enter into force on the date of signature. The original texts of the present Treaty shall be deposited at Nicosia. The High Contracting Parties shall proceed as soon as possible to the registration of

the present Treaty with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

For official document, kindly use the link given below:

[https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CY%20GR%20TR\\_600816\\_Treaty%20of%20Guarantee.pdf](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CY%20GR%20TR_600816_Treaty%20of%20Guarantee.pdf)

## **Treaty of Establishment:**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey of the one part and the Republic of Cyprus of the other part;

Desiring to make provisions to give effect to the Declaration made by the Government of the United Kingdom on the 17th of February, 1959, during the Conference at London, in accordance with the subsequent Declarations made at the Conference by the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, by the Representative of the Greek Cypriot Community and by the Representative of the Turkish Cypriot Community;

Taking note of the terms of the Treaty of Guarantee signed today by the Parties to this Treaty;

Have agreed as follows:

### **Article 1**

The territory of the Republic of Cyprus shall comprise the Island of Cyprus, together with the islands lying off its coast, with the exception of the two areas defined in Annex A to this Treaty, which areas shall remain under the sovereignty of the United Kingdom. These areas are in this Treaty and its Annexes referred to as the Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area and the Dhekelia Sovereign Base Area.

### **Article 2**

- (1) The Republic of Cyprus shall accord to the United Kingdom the rights set forth in Annex B to this Treaty.
- (2) The Republic of Cyprus shall cooperate fully with the United Kingdom to ensure the security and effective operation of the military bases situated in the Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area and the Dhekelia Sovereign Base Area, and the full enjoyment by the United Kingdom of the rights conferred by this Treaty.

### **Article 3**

The Republic of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom undertake to consult and cooperate in the common defence of Cyprus.

### **Article 4**

The arrangements concerning the status of forces in the Island of Cyprus shall be those contained in Annex C to this Treaty.

### **Article 5**

The Republic of Cyprus shall secure to everyone within its jurisdiction human rights and fundamental freedoms comparable to those set out in Section I of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on the 4th of November, 1950, and the Protocol to that

Convention signed at Paris on the 20th of March, 1952.

## Article 6

The arrangements concerning the nationality of persons affected by the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus shall be those contained in Annex D to this Treaty.

## Article 7

The Republic of Cyprus and the United Kingdom accept and undertake to carry out the necessary financial and administrative arrangements to settle questions arising out of the termination of British administration in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. These arrangements are set forth in Annex E to this Treaty.

## Article 8

- (1) All international obligations and responsibilities of the Government of the United Kingdom shall henceforth, in so far as they may be held to have application to the Republic of Cyprus, be assumed by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.
- (2) The international rights and benefits heretofore enjoyed by the Government of the United Kingdom in virtue of their application to the territory of the Republic of Cyprus shall henceforth be enjoyed by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

## Article 9

The Parties to this Treaty accept and undertake to carry out the arrangements concerning trade, commerce and other matters set forth in Annex F to this Treaty.

## Article 10

Any question or difficulty as to the interpretation of the provisions of this Treaty shall be settled as follows:

- (a) Any question or difficulty that may arise over the operation of the military requirements of the United Kingdom, or concerning the provisions of this Treaty in so far as they affect the status, rights and obligations of United Kingdom forces or any other forces associated with them under the terms of this Treaty, or of Greek, Turkish and Cypriot forces, shall ordinarily be settled by negotiation between the Tripartite Headquarters of the Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey and the authorities of the armed forces of the United Kingdom.
- (b) Any question or difficulty as to the interpretation of the provisions of this Treaty on which agreement cannot be reached by negotiation between the military authorities in the cases described above, or, in other cases, by negotiation between the Parties concerned through the diplomatic channel, shall be referred for final decision to a tribunal appointed for the purpose, which shall be composed of four representatives, one each to be nominated by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Government of Greece, the Government of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, together with an independent chairman nominated by the President of the International Court of Justice. If the President is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or of the Republic of Cyprus or of Greece or of Turkey, the Vice-President shall be requested to act; and, if he also is such a citizen, the next senior Judge of the Court.

## Article 11

The Annexes to this Treaty shall have force and effect as integral parts of this Treaty.

## Article 12

This Treaty shall enter into force on signature by all the Parties to it.

For official document, kindly use the link given below:

[https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CY\\_600816\\_TreatyNicosia.pdf](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CY_600816_TreatyNicosia.pdf)

## Independence and Inter-Communal Violence (1960-1967):

As soon as Cyprus got independence, it became a member of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the International Monetary fund and the World Bank.

The constitution of Cyprus established the newly formed state as a Republic with a Greek Cypriot as the President and a Turkish Cypriot as the Vice-President. The President and the Vice-President were given all executive powers, except for matters which were communal in nature. Both the President and the Vice-President were given the right to veto.

The constitution also provided for a Council of Ministers of 10 members, out of which 3 were to be Turkish Cypriots and the remaining were to be Greek Cypriots. Amongst the 3 Turkish Cypriots, one of them was supposed to hold one of the three vital portfolios- Defense, Foreign Affairs or Finance.

The House of Representatives with 50 members (35 Greek Cypriots + 15 Turkish Cypriots) was the unicameral legislative body of the Republic of Cyprus. The President of the House of Representatives was supposed to be a Greek Cypriot and the Vice President, a Turkish Cypriot. The members of the House of Representatives were elected for a term of 5 years by members of their respective communities. Separate communal chambers for Greek and Turkish Cypriots were also provided for the matters related to culture, religion and education of their community.

The judicial system of the state had the Supreme Constitutional Court at the apex which was composed of a Greek and a Turkish Cypriot Judge and a third Judge from a neutral country. The Constitution tried to safeguard the rights of both the communities by providing 7:3 representation of both the communities in the civil services.

The Constitution of Cyprus also provided for an army of 2,000 members in a 6:4 ratio but as not formed because the President wanted the army to be integrated while the Vice-President wanted the army to be segregated. The pro-enosis members of the Greek Cypriot community believed that the Constitution prevented enosis and the Greek Cypriot community as a whole was of the opinion that the Constitution gave disproportionate rights to the Turkish Cypriots. On the contrary, the Turkish population felt that these safeguards were necessary for them to survive as a separate community.

The Constitution of Cyprus tried to safeguard the rights of Turks and ensure smooth functioning of the government. However, the division of power as foreseen by the constitution soon resulted in legal impasses and discontent on both sides, and nationalist militants started training again, with the military support of Greece and Turkey respectively.

This led to disagreements between the two communities. President Makarios in 1963 proposed a list of 13 Constitutional Amendments which included abandoning the right to veto and the establishment of unified municipalities apart from other provisions. These proposals were rejected by the Turkish community. The constitutional provisions showed how divided the communities in Cyprus were and it was this division that led to violence between the two communities.

Following the death of a Turkish Cypriot couple on 21st December, 1963 violence between the two communities broke out. Much of the fighting took place in Nicosia and some of the former EOKA members took control of a Turkish village situated north of Nicosia and killed and inflicted heavy injuries to its residents. Intense fighting between the two communities was brought to end by British, Greek and Turkish intervention and this whole event came to be known as Bloody Christmas.

The violence led to the deaths of around 364 Turkish Cypriots and 174 Greek Cypriots. Approximately 25,000 Turkish Cypriots from 104 villages, amounting to a quarter of the Turkish Cypriot population, fled their villages and were displaced into Turkish guarded enclaves. Thousands of Turkish Cypriot houses left behind were ransacked or completely destroyed. Around 1,200 Armenian Cypriots and 500 Greek Cypriots were also displaced.

Cars full of armed Greek Cypriots roamed through the streets of Nicosia and fired indiscriminately at the Turkish Cypriots, and the latter fired at patrolling police cars of the former. Turkish Cypriot snipers fired from minarets and the roof of the Saray Hotel on Sarayönü Square. Violence also spread to the suburbs and to Larnaca. The Greek Cypriot administration cut off telephone and telegraph lines to Turkish Cypriot quarters of Nicosia and the Greek Cypriot police took control of the Nicosia International Airport. Greek paramilitary groups led by Nikos Sampson and Vassos Lyssarides were instantly activated.

On 23 December, a ceasefire was agreed upon by President Makarios III and Turkish Cypriot leadership. However, fighting continued and intensified in Nicosia and Larnaca. Greek Cypriot irregulars headed by Sampson committed the massacre of Omorphita. They attacked the suburb, killing Turkish Cypriots, including women and children, "apparently indiscriminately" ('so dark! Are you sure you are not from the...')? The violence precipitated the end of Turkish Cypriot representation in the Republic of Cyprus.

Heavy fighting between the communities was reignited in April and May 1964. It caused damage on a severe scale which prompted Turkey to plan an invasion of the island to protect the Turkish Cypriots. However, this action was called off after a telegram from the US President Lyndon B. Johnson to the Turkish Prime Minister, warning that the US won't support Turkey in the event of a possible Soviet invasion of them.

Meanwhile, by 1964, *enosis* was a Greek policy that could not be abandoned or ignored any further. Archbishop Makarios III and the Greek Prime Minister Georgios Papandreu agreed that *enosis* should be the ultimate aim and King Constantine wished Cyprus "a speedy union with the mother country" (Unity, huh?). Greece dispatched 10,000 troops to Cyprus to counter a possible Turkish invasion. These acts of violence in Cyprus also led to the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP) under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 186 in 1964 to prevent inter-communal fighting, and restore law and order in Cyprus.

## United Nations Security Council Resolution 186:

The Security Council,

Noting that the present situation with regard to Cyprus is likely to threaten international peace and security and may further deteriorate unless additional measures are promptly taken to maintain peace and to seek out a durable solution,

Considering the positions taken by the parties in relation to the treaties signed at Nicosia on 16 August 1960, Having in mind the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, its Article 2, paragraph 4 which reads:

"All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use, of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations"

1. Calls upon all Member States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the sovereign Republic of Cyprus, or to endanger international peace;
2. Asks the Government of Cyprus, which has the responsibility for the maintenance and restoration of law and order, to take all additional measures necessary to stop violence and bloodshed in Cyprus;
3. Calls upon the communities in Cyprus and their leaders to act with the utmost restraint;
4. Recommends the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus. The composition and size of the Force shall be established by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Commander of the Force shall be appointed by the Secretary-General and report to him. The Secretary-General, who shall keep the Governments providing the Force fully informed, shall report periodically to the Security Council on its operation;
5. Recommends that the function of the Force should be, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions;
6. Recommends that the stationing of the Force shall be for a period of three months, all costs pertaining to it being met, in a manner to be agreed upon by them, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus. The Secretary-General may also accept voluntary contributions for that purpose;
7. Recommends further that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Government of Cyprus and the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a mediator, who shall use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities and also with the aforesaid four Governments, for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement for the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well-being of the people of Cyprus as a whole and the preservation of international peace and security. The mediator shall report periodically to the Secretary-General on his efforts;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, from funds of the United Nations, as appropriate, for the remuneration and expenses of the mediator and his staff.

For official document, kindly use the link given below:

[https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CY\\_640304\\_SCR186.pdf](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CY_640304_SCR186.pdf)

When the worst stages of violence between the two communities were over, the Turkish Cypriots started to move to enclaves and their participation in legislative working ceased. The House of Representatives in 1964 passed a bill for the formation of the National Guard. The period from 1964-1967 after the violence remained relatively calm and only low-level demonstrations and acts of violence were seen.

## The Calm before the Storm (1967-1974):

Cyprus experienced another major act of violence in 1967 following the coup in Greece that led to formation of a military junta. In November, Grivas, who was made the Commander of the National Guard, sent heavily armed patrols to Turkish enclaves- Ayios, Theodhoros and Kofinou- which resulted in a heavy fight and before the Guard could withdraw, the death of more than 20 Turkish Cypriots had already occurred.

The Turkish government made plans to invade in order to protect the Turkish Cypriots. They also sent an ultimatum demanding the removal of Grivas from Cyprus, removal of Greek troops from Cyprus, compensation to the victims of violence, and disbanding the National Guard. Grivas resigned in the same month and after negotiations brokered by the United States of America, the troops of both the states, Greece and Turkey were withdrawn but the National Guard remained intact.

The Turkish Cypriots, after the violence in November 1967 announced the formation of a 'transitional administration' for governing affairs of their community. The 'transitional administration' was to be in place unless and until the provisions of the Constitution framed in 1960 were fully implemented.

Kucuk was the President of the transitional administration while Rauf Denktas was its Vice-President. Inter-communal talks were held in mid-1968 with support from the United Nations between Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktas. Many points were agreed but a lasting solution was not formed. During the 1970s, the division of the island became more prominent. Although Makarios was still the President, he could not exercise any authority over the Turkish enclaves.

An assassination attempt was also made on Makarios by shooting down his plane but Makarios survived the attack. Grivas also returned to the island secretly in 1971 and formed an organization- EOKA-B to achieve his goal, Enosis. Greece in 1973 faced a coup that ended with Dimitrios Ioannides as the leader of the military junta.

Upon learning of the possibility of a coup in Cyprus, Makarios sent a letter to Greece demanding the removal of the Greek troops in the National Guard. This move further iterated the theory that Makarios was not in absolute favour of Enosis. On 15th July 1974, a coup was successfully implemented against Makarios by the Greek elements in the National Guard. Makarios fled Cyprus with the help of the British and Nicos Sampson was declared the President of Cyprus.

## **Turkish Invasion of Cyprus I (Operation Attila I) (July 1974):**

The Turkish Government, after the coup in Cyprus, demanded the removal of Nicos Sampson, withdrawal of the Greek officers in the National Guard and a guarantee to respect the independence of Cyprus.

When the Turkish demands were not met, Turkey launched an invasion of Cyprus on 20th July 1974 and cited the Treaty of Guarantee to justify its actions. An attempt was made by Turkey to carry out a joint action by Britain and Turkey under the Treaty of Guarantee but Britain refused.

The United Nations Security Council on the same day had adopted Resolution 353 which called for immediate end to the foreign military independence.

The Turkish invasion began with the landing of Turkish forces in Pentimili on the northern coast of Cyprus. Cyprus had sent two torpedo boats to stop the incoming Turkish forces but they both were destroyed. The Turkish air force deployed paratroopers near Nicosia. The members of EOKA-B, during the invasion, engaged with the Turkish Cypriot enclaves, trying to capture them.

There was heavy engagement from both sides and Turkey began to prepare for the second wave of attacks which reached Cyprus on 22nd July. During this time, Greece had also undertaken Operation Nikki, an airlift to send troops to Cyprus, which saw limited success. By the end of the First offensive, the Turkish forces had captured the harbour in Kyrenia and were successful in their attempt to connect Kyrenia to a Turkish enclave north of Nicosia.

## **United Nations Security Council Resolution 353:**

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1779th meeting, about the recent developments in Cyprus,

Having heard the statement of the President of the Republic of Cyprus and the statements of the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and other Member States,

Having considered at its present meeting further developments in the island,

Deeply deplored the outbreak of violence and the continuing bloodshed,

Gravely concerned about the situation which has led to a serious threat to international peace and security, and which has created a most explosive situation in the whole Eastern Mediterranean area,

Equally concerned about the necessity to restore the constitutional structure of the Republic of Cyprus, established and guaranteed by international agreements,

Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March, 1964 and its subsequent resolutions on this matter,

Conscious of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus;
2. Calls upon all parties to the present fighting as a first step to cease all firing and requests all States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any action which might further aggravate the situation;
3. Demands an immediate end to foreign military intervention in the Republic of Cyprus that is in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 1 above;

1. Requests the withdrawal without delay from the Republic of Cyprus of foreign military personnel present otherwise than under the authority of international agreements, including those whose withdrawal was requested by the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, in his letter of 2 July 1974;
2. Calls upon Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations without delay for the restoration of peace in the area and constitutional government in Cyprus and to keep the Secretary-General informed;
3. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus to enable it to carry out its mandate;
4. Decides to keep the situation under constant review and asks the Secretary-General to report as appropriate with a view to adopting further measures in order to ensure that peaceful conditions are restored as soon as possible.

For official document, kindly use the link given below:

[https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/93470/files/S\\_RES\\_353%281974%29-EN.pdf](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/93470/files/S_RES_353%281974%29-EN.pdf)

## Present Situation:

There was a change in government in Greece and the ruling military junta fell. Even in Cyprus, Glafkos Clerides was made the President. The Foreign Ministers of all the guarantor powers flew to Geneva for peace negotiations while the Turkish forces in Cyprus retained their position.

Another conference began in Geneva in August to discuss the problem. Clerides and Denktas participated in it. The formation of a bizonal federation where the Turkish Cypriots were to control 34% of the island was proposed by Turkish Cypriots and was rejected by their Greek counterparts. Another proposal was put forward by Turkey which asked for the formation of a Turkish Cypriot zone in the northern part of the island and five other Turkish enclaves on the rest of the island.

To decide the fate of this proposal, Clerides asked for a 36-48 hours recess for consultation with the Cypriot government but his request for a recess was denied and the second phase of the Turkish Offensive began.

### Note:

The Committee will commence after the Turkish troops begin the Second Invasion. You, the delegates, will be required to form plans and take appropriate actions to change the events which took place in reality (Don't worry because the TVA won't protect the Sacred Timeline here). Be prepared with the actual events for they help a lot in the planning which takes place in the committee.

Good Luck!

## Portfolio Guide:

1. **Minister of Foreign Affairs-** Minister of Foreign Affairs is the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for exercising the foreign policy of Cyprus and promoting the rights and interests of Cyprus in the international community.
2. **Minister of Finance-** Minister of Finance is responsible for the finances of Cyprus. He leads the Ministry of Finance and tries to ensure conditions of economic stability and proper management of resources and the financial obligations of the state.
3. **Minister for Labour and Social Security-** The Minister for Labour and Social Security leads the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. He works towards improving the standard of living and the quality of life of the Cypriot population.
4. **Minister for Trade and Industry-** The Minister for Trade and Industry leads the Trade and Industry Ministry. He is responsible for maintaining the imports and exports deals with other countries to improve the trade. He is also responsible for increasing the industrial efficiency of the country, thereby decreasing the dependency of Cyprus on other nations for basic industrial equipment.
5. **Minister of Defence and Interior-** The Minister of Defence and Interior leads the Defence and Interior Ministry. He works to ensure the security of the country against any foreign or domestic threat that may endanger the sovereignty of the country. He is also responsible for maintaining the armed forces of Cyprus. He is also the de-facto leader of the Cypriot National Guard.
6. **Minister of Communication and Public Works-** The Minister of Communications and Public Works leads the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. He works for the implementation of policies to improve the communications around the country. He is also responsible for upgrading the quality of public works projects.
7. **Minister of Education-** The Minister of Education leads the Ministry of Education. He is responsible for promoting and improving education- primary, secondary and higher- in Cyprus. He is also responsible for the development of institutions which cater to these requirements.
8. **Minister of Justice-** The Minister of Justice leads the Ministry of Justice. He is responsible for a close review of all legislation of the Republic of Cyprus. The activities of the Ministry of Justice include delivery of unbiased justice to its citizens.
9. **Minister of Health-** The Minister of Health leads the Health Ministry. He is responsible for providing adequate healthcare facilities to the citizens. He is also responsible for the development of institutions to train healthcare professionals and deploy healthcare facilities to the rural parts of the country.
10. **Special Advisor to the President-** The Special Advisor to the President is responsible for advising the President on the matters which the President deems necessary to ask advice for. He is also responsible for organising meetings for the President with Ministries/ Foreign Officials/ Guests.
11. **Cypriot Ambassador to the Soviet Union-** The Ambassador of Cyprus to the Soviet Union is the representative of the Government of Cyprus in the Soviet Union. He presents the interests and

and aspirations of the Government of Cyprus to the Government of the Soviet Union and facilitates the diplomatic relations between the two nations.

- 12. Cypriot Ambassador to Greece-** The Ambassador of Cyprus to Greece is the representative of the Government of Cyprus in Greece. He presents the interests and aspirations of the Government of Cyprus to the Government of Greece and facilitates the diplomatic relations between the two nations.
- 13. Cypriot Ambassador to the United Kingdom-** The Ambassador of Cyprus to the United Kingdom is the representative of the Government of Cyprus in the United Kingdom. He presents the interests and aspirations of the Government of Cyprus to the Government of the United Kingdom and facilitates the diplomatic relations between the two nations.
- 14. Cypriot Ambassador to the United States of America-** The Ambassador of Cyprus to the United States of America is the representative of the Government of Cyprus in the United States of America. He presents the interests and aspirations of the Government of Cyprus to the Government of the United States of America and facilitates the diplomatic relations between the two nations.
- 15. Director Cyprus Intelligence Service-** The Director of the Cyprus Intelligence Service leads the Intelligence Service of Cyprus. He is one of the most important members of the committee as he has the resources to foil any internal conspiracy or rebellion. The Director should use his spies and tactics in a way so as to give an advantage to the Cypriots over the Turkish.
- 16. Mayor of Nicosia-** The Mayor of Nicosia is responsible for maintaining law and order in the Capital City. He is also responsible for the well-being of the citizens of Nicosia as well as their development.
- 17. Chiefs of Staff of Cypriot National Guard-** The Chiefs of Staff of National Guard leads the Cypriot National Guard. He reports to the Defence Minister. He holds the responsibility of the operations of the National Guard for the protection of the citizens. He is also responsible for the administration of the National Guard.
- 18. Commander-in-Chief Near East Air Force-** The Commander-in-Chief of the Near East Air Force is the commander of Near East Air Force, a unit of the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom, situated in Cyprus. He is responsible for the assets of the Royal Air Force in Eastern Mediterranean. He is also responsible for the development of the British bases in Cyprus.
- 19. Commander of the ELDYK-** The Commander of the ELDYK commands the Greek forces present in the Republic of Cyprus. He is responsible for providing logistical and radical support to the National Guard through the ELDYK.
- 20. Deputy Commander of the ELDYK-** He works under the Commander of the ELDYK and assists him in carrying forward the various duties of the ELDYK. He has the same duties as his Commander, and takes the role of the Commander of the ELDYK if the situation deems so.
- 21. Commander of the Raider Commando Force-** The Commander of the raider Commando Forces leads the Raider Commando Forces which is a special unit of the National Guard. He is responsible for the training of the Raiders in airborne operations, unconventional warfare, reconnaissance, and guerrilla warfare (traits the Raider Commando Force specializes in).
- 22. Commander Cypriot National Guard Artillery Command-** The Commander of the Cypriot National

Guard Artillery Command leads the Artillery Division of the National Guard. He is responsible for assisting the Chiefs of Staff in operations involving the use of artillery.

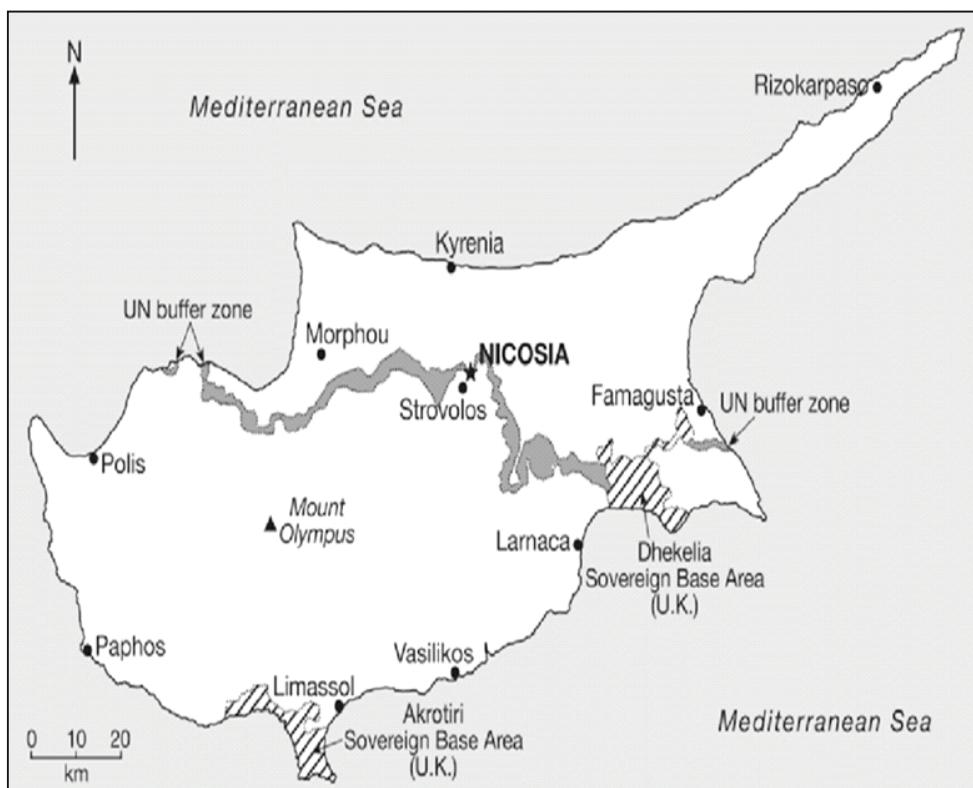
- 22. Commander Cypriot National Guard Eastern Command-** The Commander of the Cypriot National Guard Eastern Command leads the National Guard Forces stationed at the Eastern Command. He is responsible for maintaining the National Guard Base and training the Forces. He assists the Chiefs of Staff in case of military operations around the Eastern Command.
- 23. Commander Cypriot National Guard Western Command-** The Commander of the Cypriot National Guard Western Command leads the National Guard Forces stationed at the Western Command. He is responsible for maintaining the National Guard Base and training the Forces. He assists the Chiefs of Staff in case of military operations around the Western Command.
- 24. Commander Cypriot National Guard Central Command-** The Commander of the Cypriot National Guard Central Command leads the National Guard Forces stationed at the Central Command. He is responsible for maintaining the National Guard Base and training the Forces. He assists the Chiefs of Staff in case of military operations around the Central Command.
- 25. Commander Cypriot National Guard Air Command-** The Commander of the Cypriot National Guard Air Command leads the Air Force of Cyprus. He is responsible for the development of the Air Force equipment and bases. He is also responsible for training the Air Force Officers and overseeing their growth.

## Annexures:

### Political Map of Cyprus



### Map of Cyprus depicting the main cities



## North Africa and South-West Asia



## Turkey and Cyprus



## The Balkan Peninsula



This brings us to the end of the Background Guide. Thank you for reading it patiently (otherwise too). Hope to see you in the committee all prepared and sane for the chaos ready to be ensued.

Regards,  
The Executive Board.