

² Our Candidate was supported by the Communal Liberation Party.

³ A front was formed with the opposition parties and an independent candidate was supported.

⁴ At the Parliamentary elections on 20.06.1976 and on 28.06.1985, the CTP won 2 and 6 seats in the 40 member House.

⁵ A front was formed with the opposition parties under the name of "Struggle for Democracy Party" but elected members chose to boycott the Parliament. CTP got 6 seats out 13 seats which were won by the above mentioned front.

⁶ Of the 28 mayorship, four (including one of the four large towns) went to CTP.

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ELECTIONS⁽¹⁾
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CTP

The Republican Turkish Party was the first Turkish Cypriot political party to be formed after the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus in 1960. Not counting the vice-presidential elections of 1973, in which it was barred from participating, it contested five House of Representatives and five Presidential elections. The ratio of the Party's votes, the seats it won and the documentation of members is as follows.

Date	Elections For:	% of Total Votes	Seats in Parliament	Mayors
20.06.1976	Presidency	21.8 ²	--	--
28.01.1981	"	12.7	--	--
09.06.1985	"	18.3	--	--
22.04.1990 ³	Parliament ⁴	--	2	--
15.04.1995	"	19.0	6	--
20.06.1976	"	12.9	12	--
28.06.1981	"	15.1	--	--
23.06.1985	"	21.4	13	--
06.05.1990 ⁵	"	--	6	7
12.12.1993	Municipality	24.2	--	4 ⁶
06.12.1998	"	13.4	--	--
19.06.1994		29.0		
28.06.1998		20.4		

NOTES:

¹ First elections to the Parliament, the Presidency and the Municipalities took place in 1976. Latest elections to the Presidency, Municipalities and the Parliament were on 15.04.1995, 28.06.1998

and 06.12.1998 respectively for similar elections for Presidency, Municipality and Parliament are expected place in the years 2000, 2003, respectively. The seats in the Parliament thereafter.

CTP'S APPROACH TOWARDS SOLUTION

The national causes of both communities are still valid. At least at the level of the Leaderships. The national cause ENOSIS only transformed to dominating the Island and not giving equal rights to Turkish Community. TAKSİM is transformed to permanent division and integration with Turkey. This essence is the same as the past. They are somehow transformed. A solution can not cover whole wishes of either side. Possible solution will be a compromised solution. We are seeking for a possible solution, which will serve to the both communities

CTP believes that an AGREEMENT can be realised within the framework of the above mentioned UN documents. A Federal Cyprus based on political equality, a concept that we have always supported, is gaining more importance with the collapse of the two- poled world and the start of the globalisation process. Therefore, CTP argues that the Cyprus problem should be solved as soon as possible on the basis of political equality and a bi-zonal, bi-communal formula mutually acceptable to both communities.

Towards this end, CTP defends the commencement of inter-communal discussions free of preconceived ideas and solely aimed at achieving a political solution to the problem. In the process of these discussions CTP supports the efforts to be made by the friendly countries and the UN Secretary General's good offices in conjunction with the mission entrusted to him by the UN and the Security Council to help achieve a solution to the problem.



CYPRUS PROBLEM

Brief History

Roots of the Cyprus Problem

Role of the UN

CTP's Approach Towards a Solution

BRIEF HISTORY

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily and Sardinia. It lies in the eastern Mediterranean, 40 miles from the Coast of Turkey and 60 miles from Syria. The island was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1571 until 1878. Turkey consented to assign an agreement about the occupation and administration of the Island to by Britain. In 1925, Cyprus became a Crown Colony of Great Britain. After armed struggle against British colonialists and armed fightings between the two communities Cyprus reached to a new stage. After consultations by Greece and Turkey with the respective Cypriot leaders, an agreement was reached on February 11, 1959 at Zurich between the Greek and the Turkish Prime Ministers for the establishment of an independent state, the Republic of Cyprus. At the Conference held in London in February 1959, the solutions to the problems encountered in the island were itemised and finally signed by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Greece and Turkey and the respective leaders of the two national communities in Cyprus, Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. The Constitution was signed at Nicosia on August 16, 1960 and the Republic of Cyprus was put into force.

Greek Cypriots argued that the Constitution was unworkable and demanded its amendment. On November 30, 1963 the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios made his famous 13-points proposal for amendment of the Constitution, to the Turkish Vice-President, Dr. Küçük. Turkish Cypriots and Turkey rejected the 13-point proposals on December 16, 1963. On 21st December 1963, the Greek Cypriot armed forces attacked to Turkish Cypriots and by that time the Cyprus Problem was started.

ROOTS OF THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

CTP believes that the Cyprus problem, which transformed itself into clashes in 1963, is a cold war era problem that started in 1950's and depends on the fanning of the inter-communal distrust. The Cyprus problem is the heritage of the two-poled world that waged the cold war during those years. The unilateral attempt by the Greek Cypriot side to change the Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus contributed to increase the already existing distrust and prepared the ground for the 1963 clashes. The recent history of our island is full of enmity, tears and hatred. Greek Cypriots struggle for ENOSIS, which means annexation of the whole of Cyprus to Greece and this struggle responded by Turkish Cypriots with TAKSİM, which means the partition of the Island between Turkey and Greece. Due to such a background in the Cyprus problem, the two communities neither trust each other, nor believe in their honesty and willingness to solve the problem. They rather believe that the other side is committed to his national aim, ENOSIS OR TAKSİM. It can be said that the most important strategic problem in Cyprus is the near past history and its effects on the individuals and the communities.

ROLE OF THE UN

The Security Council Resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 (S/5575) recommended ".....to contribute to the maintenance and restoring of law and order and a return to normal conditions..." Since then, continuous efforts under the auspices of United Nations (UN) have been extended to solve the problem. Various countries, institutions and politicians also have been putting efforts for a settlement in Cyprus. March 1986 Paper, The Ghali Set of Ideas and the Confidence Building Measures Package documents of UN were considering a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus Problem.

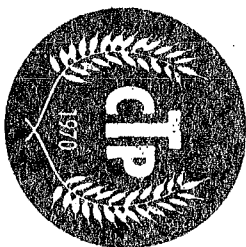
Party which ruled the country since 1976 except the years between 1994-1996. Over employment in the State and State Institutions has created a clumsy and unproductive structure.

The European Court Of Justice decisions of 1994 (that ask for additional duties) have had an adverse effect on the whole economy of Northern Cyprus and the economy have impeded production in the already diminished sectors.

The State has had to re-direct its resources to support the affected sectors (potatoes, citrus and clothing etc.) instead of making new investments, and this has resulted in great economic losses.

The Republican Turkish Party as a party that aspires to a Federal solution in Cyprus and access to the European Union, and at the same time defends productive labour, believes that the structure should be re-modelled and

harmonised with countries with which co-operation is aimed. Towards this end, being mindful of social balances under the circumstances that the country finds itself in, the reduction of the size of the State, the boosting of productivity and withdrawal of the State from the economic life where its presence is not necessary, should be considered. Thus the State will be able to devote more time and energy to necessary services such as Education and Health. In addition, the Party believes in the necessity of legislation in respect of The Consumers Act, Anti-Dumping Act, Anti-Monopoly Act and The Competition Act of which are all aimed at protecting consumers.



**CTP
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**ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL
PROBLEMS**

SOCIAL APPROACH

In line with its fundamental foundation aims, the CTP believes that the non governmental organisations must also complete their establishments and increase their effectiveness in the Turkish Cypriot Community as the political parties.

For the completion of this unfinished process the non governmental organisations (NGO's) will have the right to be active in political administration. To this end, CTP is waging the necessary struggle and is demanding the necessary constitutional amendments. These are:

- The Single Type Social Security Act
- Trade Union, Strike and the Wages Accord Act
- The Public Servant's Rights To Be Active In Politics
- The Jurisdiction Over The Police to Be Handed Over To The Ministry Of Interior etc.

Having regard to the high educational level of the Turkish Cypriot Community, CTP, makes the assessment that the Turkish Cypriot Community lays claim to these values currently enjoyed in European countries.

However, the lack of a solution to the Cyprus problem and the unfavourable developments experienced in the economy are causing massive emigration.

ECONOMIC APPROACH

CTP believes that the State, the private sector, the public economic enterprises and the co-operatives should all work in harmony for the economic benefit of all members of the community.

CTP proposes an economic system in which, under State supervision and with the active participation of the institutions, private sector enterprises will be encouraged in a way that will diversify the economy and promote communal well-being.

CTP believes that communal economy should not be put under the sole control of the private sector whose main aim for enterprises and investments is to make profits. The State, as an enterprising or encouraging entity itself, should encourage the private sector to take its place in the economic life in cases where otherwise it does not show interest, such as the sector with low profit margins.

CTP believes that investments and enterprises by the private sector have a lot of importance in the development of the economy. Private investments will be encouraged especially in areas such as commerce, tourism and other sectors where personal involvement is important. To ensure that parties benefit equally from incentives, no discrimination will be made between the investors.

The economic structure that was created in the North Cyprus after 1974 was alienated from production by the partisan applications of the National Unity