

## Extract from:

Jean-François Drevet and Andreas Theophanous, 'Cyprus and the EU: Appraisal and Challenges', Policy Paper No. 58, Notre Europe, September 2012.

## Summary of Jean-François Drevet's contribution

Contrary to what had been hoped for, the accession of Cyprus to the European Union in May 2004 has not paved the way for its reunification. After the rejection of the Annan Plan, which provided for important exemptions from Community law, negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots came to nothing. Henceforth the Union is involved in managing the problems of a divided island part of which is occupied by another country, a unique situation in Europe since the end of the Cold War.

In order to become a Member State like any other, Cyprus must both recover the full exercise of sovereignty and adopt a feasible reunification plan.

## 1. Recovering the full exercise of sovereignty

- The north of the island continues to be **occupied by 35,000 heavily** armed Turkish soldiers.
- Furthermore, its sovereignty is limited by "unequal treaties" imposed at the time of its independence in 1960 which was guar-

- anteed by Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey but included the right of intervention for each of these three powers.
- In addition to these constraints, there is the presence of two British bases, held in full sovereignty with various facilities, over which the Cypriot government has no scrutiny.

## 2. Adopting a feasible reunification plan

- Current negotiations on the reunification project have defined the main lines of a political compromise: the Federal Republic of Cyprus will have a rotating presidency, two elected assemblies based on the German model and a Supreme Court.
- Even though the implementation of Community acquis, currently suspended in the North, is involved in the reunification, the economic conditions for reunification remain problematic.
- The Cypriots must also solve the problem of despoilments of property rights following the ethnic cleansing carried out by the Turkish Army in 1974 and define the conditions of residency in accordance with Community law.
- Finally, the discovery of a major offshore natural gas field south
  of Cyprus will contribute to a re-evaluation of the geo-political
  position of the island and be a determining factor in financing the
  reunification.