

**THE EUROPEAN POLICIES OF THE EU MEMBER-STATES :**

**THE SINGULAR CASE OF**

**CYPRUS**



**GOUDY TOM**

**“WE MUST REGAIN THE TRUST OF OUR CITIZENS IN THE GREAT EUROPEAN IDEAL OF PEACE, COOPERATION, SOLIDARITY AND PROSPERITY. TO ACHIEVE THIS, WE FIRST NEED TO DO MORE TO MAKE EUROPEAN CITIZENS AWARE OF WHAT THE EU IS DOING TO ENSURE THEIR SAFETY AND IMPROVE THEIR DAILY LIVES [...]”**



**NIKOS CHRISTODOULÍDIS SPEECH IN FRONT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, 13 JUNE 2023**

**1. THE SINGULAR CASE OF CYPRUS : A BRUISED ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

**2. INTEGRATION AND THE EUROPEAN NECESSITY FOR CYPRUS**

**3. THE EUROPEAN CHALLENGES THROUGH THE CYPRIOT EXAMPLE**



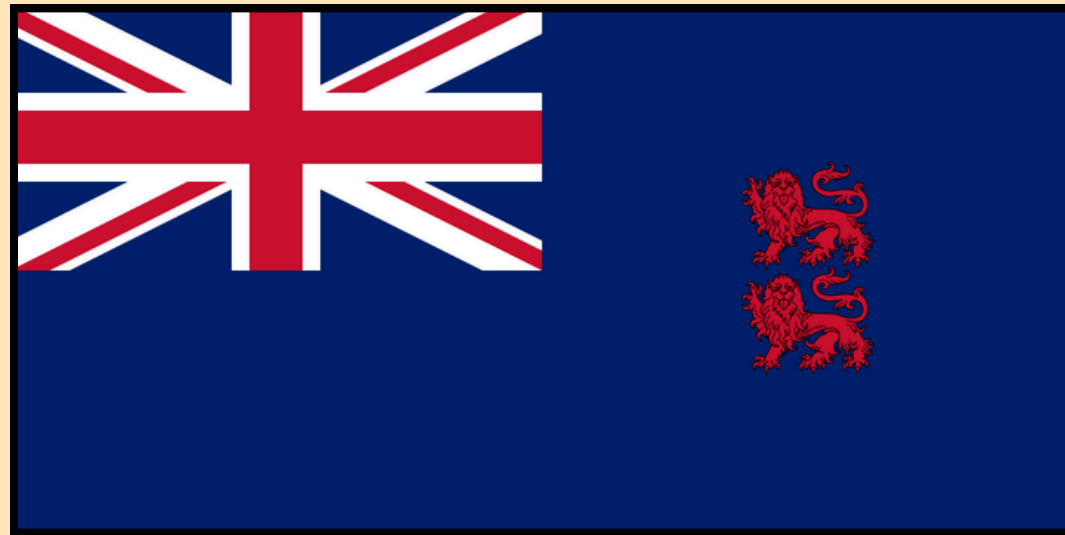
**TURKISH GAS SHIP IN THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OF CYPRUS**



**UNITED NATIONS BUFFER ZONE IN CYPRUS**



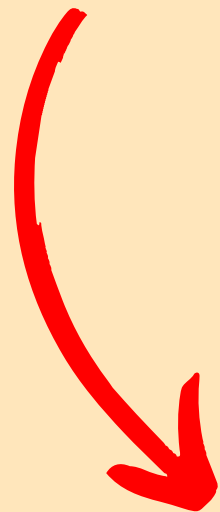
# CYPRUS BEFORE 1960



**BRITISH CYPRUS FLAG**

**THIS EXPLAINS WHY THERE ARE A LOT OF ENGLISH SPEAKERS IN CYPRUS**

**A BRITISH SOLDIER FACING A CROWD OF GREEK CYPRIOT DEMONSTRATORS IN NICOSIA IN 1956**



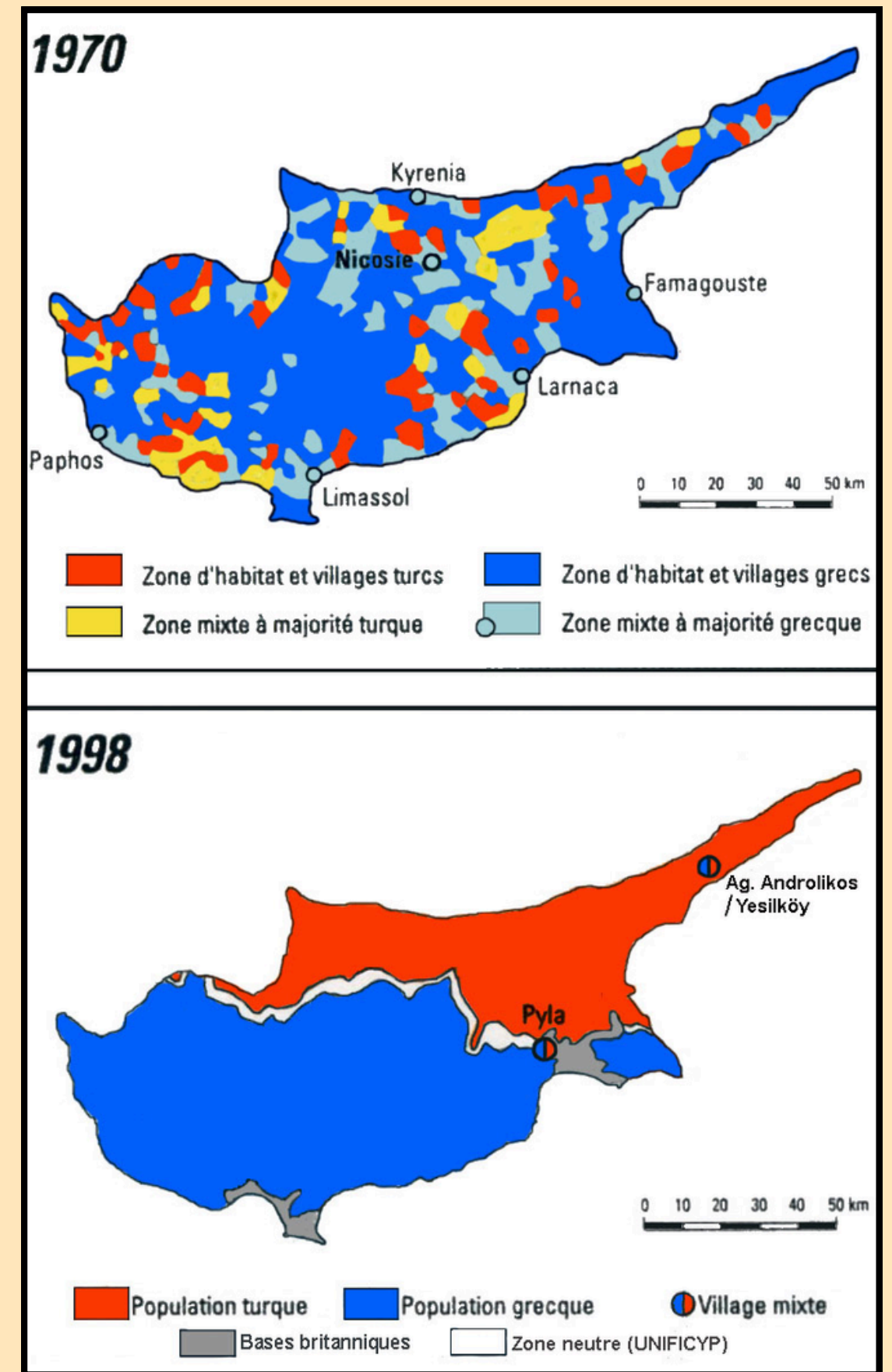
**BEGINNING OF THE CONFLICT LEADING TO THE INDEPENDANCE**



# THE YEAR 1974

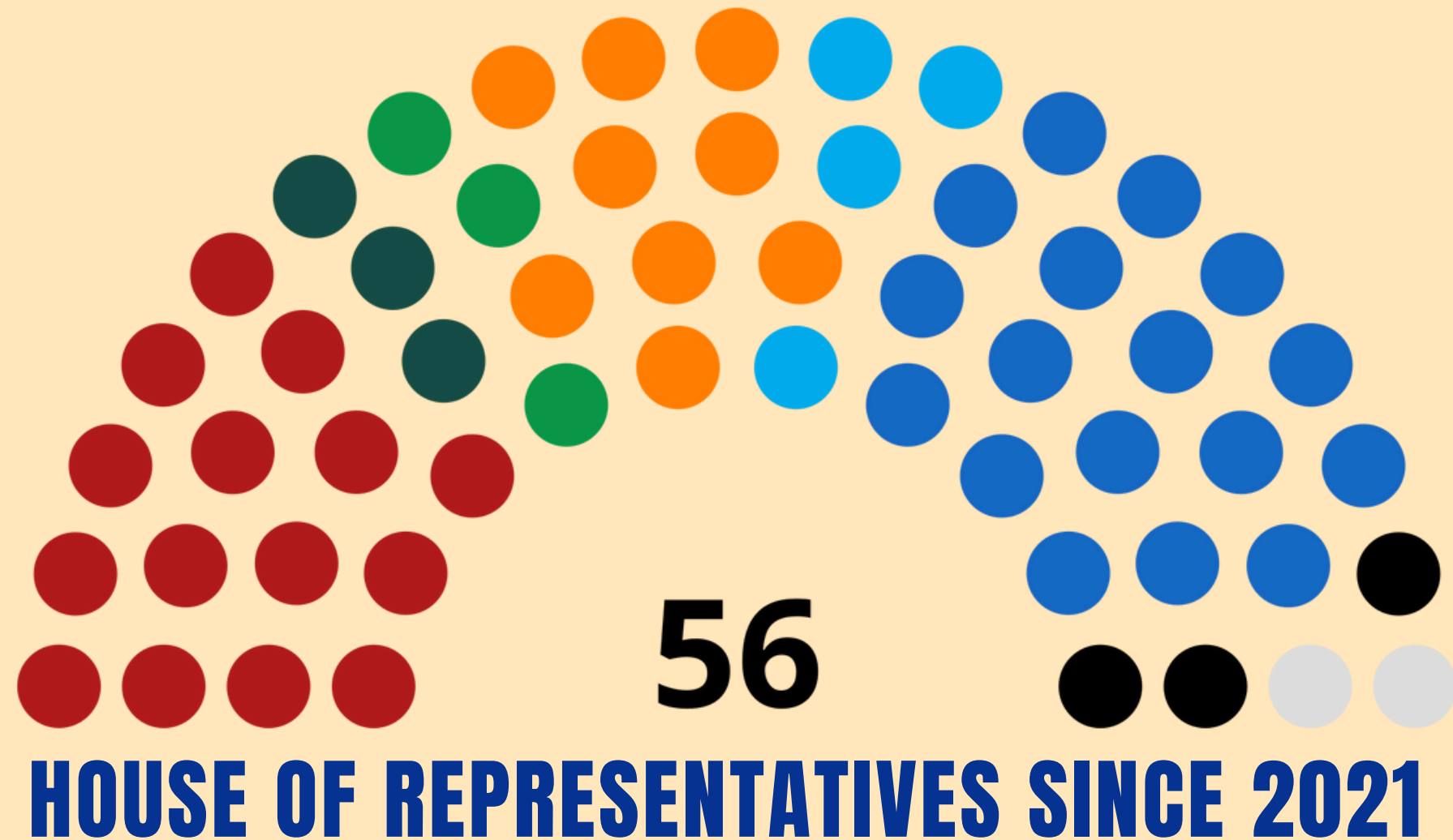


**TURKISH SOLDIERS DURING THE  
INVASION OF CYPRUS IN 1974**

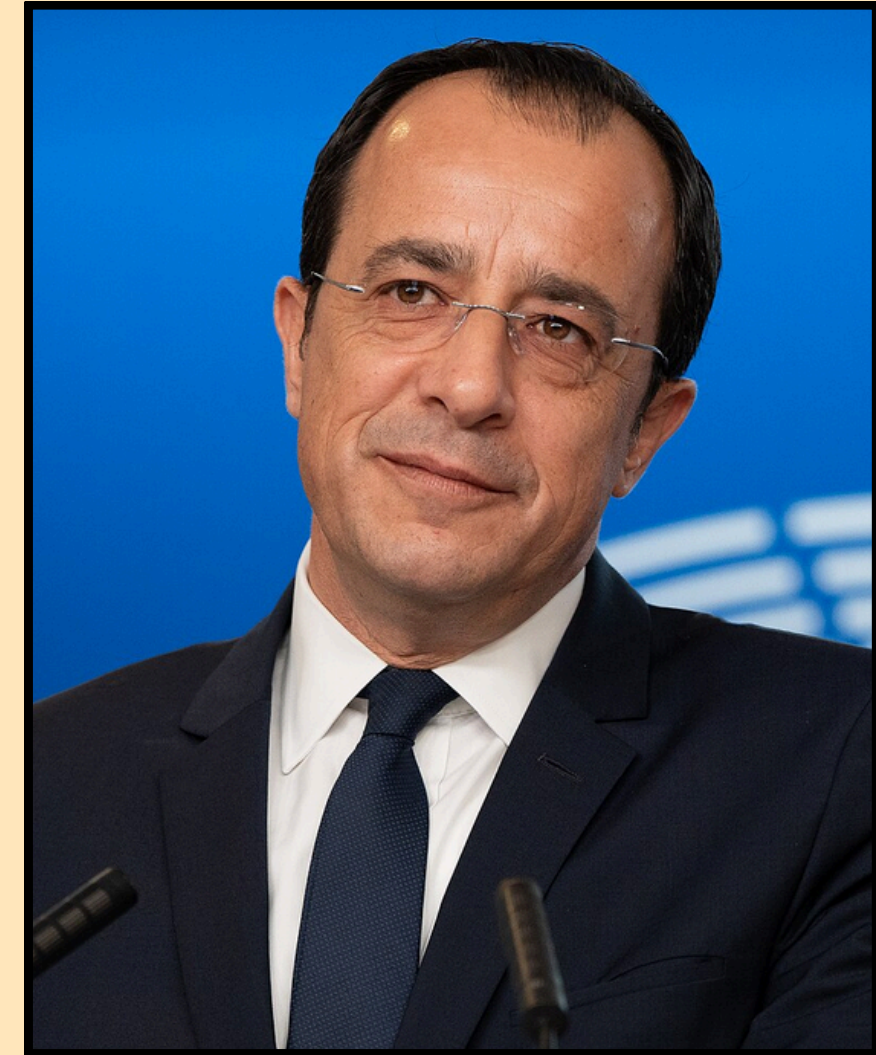


**BEFORE 1974 : 80% GREEK SPEAKER  
20% TURKISH SPEAKERS**

# THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS NOW



- **POPULATION : 0.9 MILLIONS HAB (LESS THAN THESSALONIKI'S URBAN AREA POPULATION)**
- **GDP : 32,23 BILLIONS USD**
- **UNEMPLOYMENT : 6,1 % OF THE POPULATION**



**THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS IS THE  
HEAD OF STATE AND THE HEAD  
OF GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS  
SINCE 2023 :  
NÍKOS CHRISTODOULÍDIS,  
INDEPENDANT (RIGHT WING)**

# CYPRUS' ECONOMY

| MEMBER-STATE                                | DEFICIT / SURPLUS |
|---|-------------------|
| ROMANIA                                     | -6.9              |
| SLOVAKIA                                    | -5.9              |
| HUNGARY                                     | -5.4              |
| POLAND                                      | -5.4              |
| FRANCE                                      | -5.3              |
| ITALY                                       | -4.4              |
| BELGIUM                                     | -4.4              |
| MALTA                                       | -4.3              |
| FINLAND                                     | -3.4              |
| ESTONIA                                     | -3.4              |
| AUSTRIA                                     | -3.1              |
| SPAIN                                       | -3.0              |
| SLOVENIA                                    | -2.8              |
| LATVIA                                      | -2.8              |
| BULGARIA                                    | -2.8              |
| CROATIA                                     | -2.6              |
| CZECH REPUBLIC                              | -2.4              |
| NETHERLANDS                                 | -2.0              |
| LITHUANIA                                   | -1.8              |
| LUXEMBOURG                                  | -1.7              |
| GERMANY                                     | -1.6              |
| SWEDEN                                      | -1.4              |
| GREECE                                      | -1.2              |
| PORTUGAL                                    | -0.4              |
| <b>MEMBER-STATES WITH BUDGETARY SURPLUS</b> |                   |
| IRELAND                                     | 1.3               |
| DENMARK                                     | 2.4               |
| CYPRUS                                      | 2.9               |

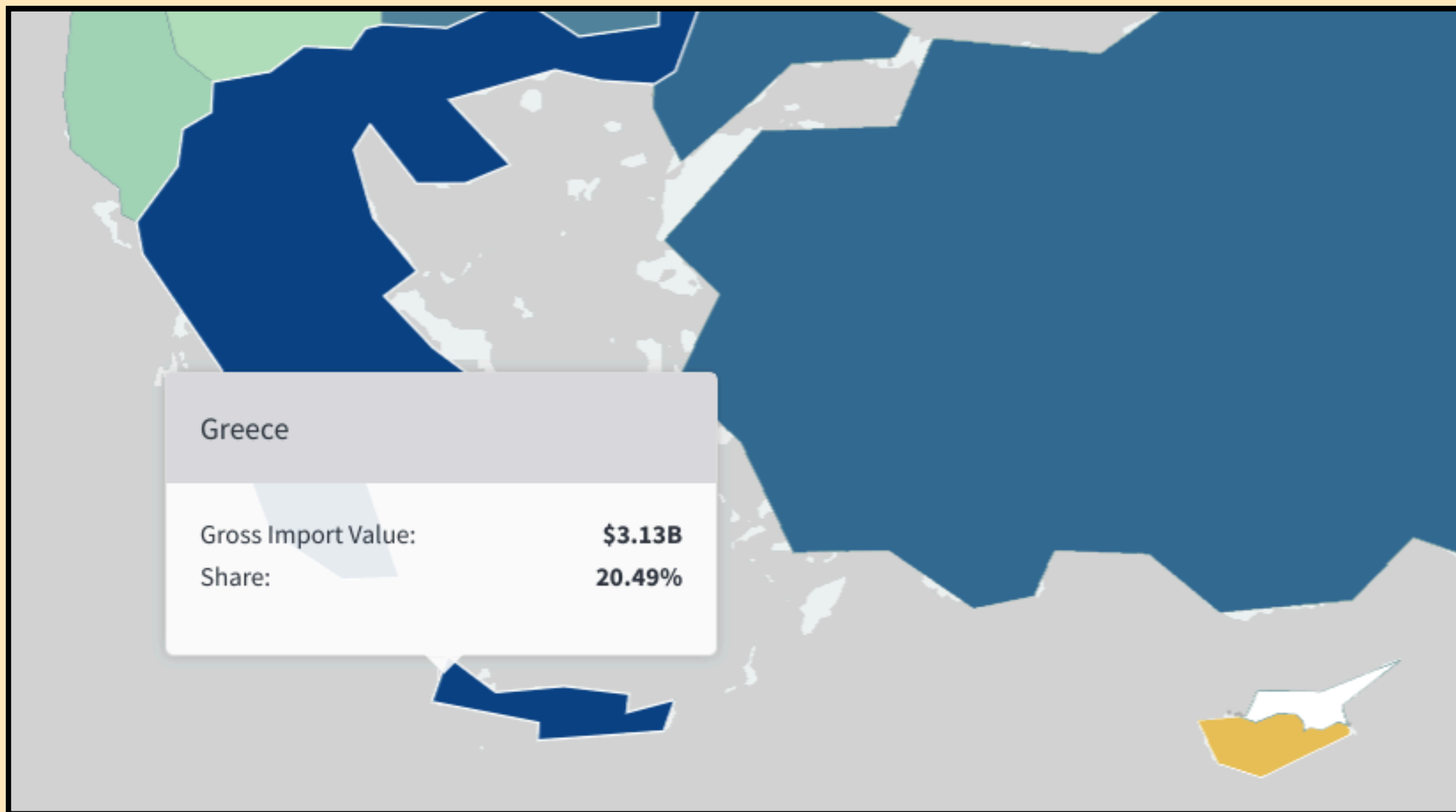
| EU MEMBER-STATE | GDP as % of EU average |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| LUXEMBOURG      | 239                    |
| IRELAND         | 211                    |
| NETHERLANDS     | 130                    |
| DENMARK         | 127                    |
| AUSTRIA         | 123                    |
| BELGIUM         | 116                    |
| GERMANY         | 115                    |
| SWEDEN          | 114                    |
| FINLAND         | 108                    |
| MALTA           | 105                    |
| FRANCE          | 101                    |
| EU-27 average   | 100                    |
| ITALY           | 97                     |
| CYPRUS          | 95                     |
| SLOVENIA        | 91                     |
| CZECH REPUBLIC  | 91                     |
| SPAIN           | 88                     |
| LITHUANIA       | 86                     |
| PORTUGAL        | 83                     |
| ESTONIA         | 81                     |
| POLAND          | 80                     |
| ROMANIA         | 80                     |
| HUNGARY         | 76                     |
| CROATIA         | 76                     |
| SLOVAKIA        | 73                     |
| LATVIA          | 71                     |
| GREECE          | 67                     |
| BULGARIA        | 64                     |

**BUDGETARY SURPLUS**

**AVERAGE GDP PER CAPITA IN THE EU**



**MAIN EXPORT DESTINATIONS : U.K. (5%),  
LEBANON (8%), ISRAEL (5%), LIBERIA (6%).**



**HOWEVER, 20% OF CYPRUS IMPORTATIONS COME FROM GREECE.**

**SOURCE : HARVARD ATLAS OF ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY**

| MEMBER-STATE      | EU SHARE IN TOTAL EXPORTS (%) | EU SHARE IN TOTAL IMPORTS (%) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Czech Republic    | 79.7                          | 73.0                          |
| Luxembourg        | 78.2                          | 85.6                          |
| Slovakia          | 76.1                          | 77.8                          |
| Poland            | 75.5                          | 63.9                          |
| Hungary           | 75.3                          | 71.1                          |
| Netherlands       | 74.5                          | 39.9                          |
| Estonia           | 71.2                          | 73.3                          |
| Belgium           | 69.9                          | 59.1                          |
| Austria           | 68.6                          | 77.3                          |
| Romania           | 68.3                          | 70.1                          |
| Croatia           | 68.0                          | 70.1                          |
| Latvia            | 67.3                          | 72.7                          |
| Slovenia          | 65.5                          | 53.5                          |
| Portugal          | 65.4                          | 69.8                          |
| Bulgaria          | 65.3                          | 58.1                          |
| Lithuania         | 65.2                          | 62.2                          |
| Spain             | 62.4                          | 51.6                          |
| EU-27 average     | 62.1                          | 58.8                          |
| Euro area average | 60.4                          | 57.0                          |
| Denmark           | 56.5                          | 67.2                          |
| Germany           | 55.7                          | 62.3                          |
| Sweden            | 55.2                          | 65.7                          |
| Finland           | 54.7                          | 64.1                          |
| France            | 54.1                          | 62.1                          |
| Greece            | 51.7                          | 42.9                          |
| Italy             | 51.5                          | 52.0                          |
| Malta             | 44.4                          | 42.6                          |
| Ireland           | 40.1                          | 36.6                          |
| Cyprus            | 39.2                          | 62.8                          |

**CYPRUS CUSTOMERS ON THE EXPORTS MARKET ARE MOSTLY OUTSIDE EUROPEAN UNION.**



**TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS IS RECOGNISED ONLY BY TURKEY, AND ITS TERRITORY IS CONSIDERED BY ALL OTHER STATES TO BE PART OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS**

**CYPRUS IS ISOLATED FROM THE REST OF THE EUROPEAN STATES**



## 2. INTEGRATION AND THE EUROPEAN NECESSITY FOR CYPRUS



**DECEMBER 19, 1972 : SIGNING OF AN ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY.**

**JULY 3, 1990 : THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS FILES ITS CANDIDACY ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE ISLAND.**

**MARCH 31, 1998 : CONVENING OF A BILATERAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS WITH CYPRUS**

**DECEMBER 13, 2002 : CONCLUSION OF ACCESSION NEGOTIATIONS AT THE COPENHAGEN SUMMIT.**

**MAKÁRIOS II, PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS BETWEEN 1960 AND 1974, “CASTRO OF THE MEDITERRANEAN”**

## 2. INTEGRATION AND THE EUROPEAN NECESSITY FOR CYPRUS



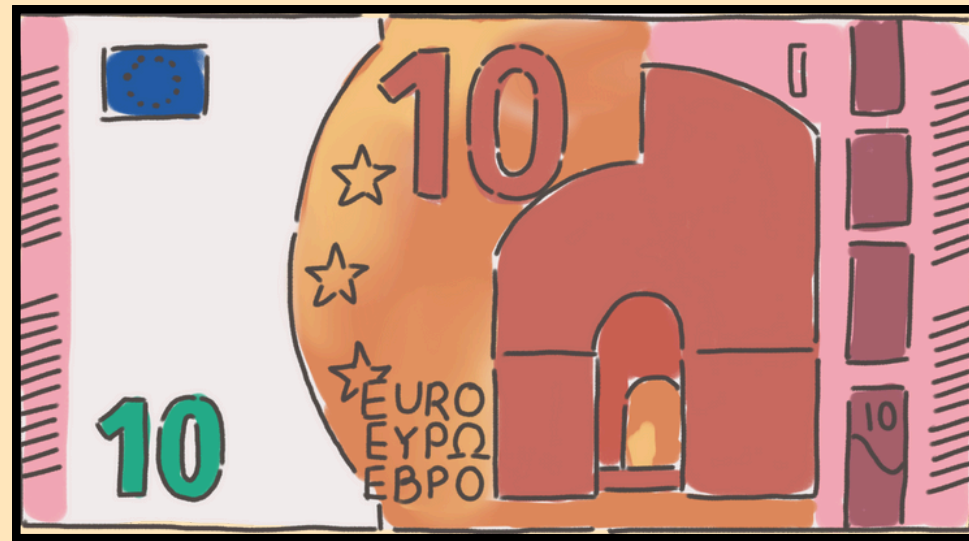
**GLÁFKOS KLIRÍDIS, PRESIDENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
BETWEEN 1993 AND 2003.**



**CYPRUS SIGNS THE TREATY OF ACCESSION  
TO THE EUROPEAN UNION, 16/04/2003.**



# BANKING SECTOR



**CYPRUS JOINS  
THE EUROZONE ON  
1 JANUARY 2008,  
BUT NOT THE  
SCHENGEN AREA !**

An infographic centered on a map of Cyprus. The map is labeled 'CHYPRE' and shows the 'Ligne verte' (Green Line) and 'Nicosie' (Nicosia). A note indicates 'Zone sous le contrôle de la Turquie depuis 1974' (Zone under Turkish control since 1974). The city of 'Limassol' is also marked. Surrounding the map are portraits of several Russian oligarchs with their names in Cyrillic: Arkady Rotenberg, Souleïman Kerimov, Alicher Oushanov, Alexander Abramov, Vadim Moshkovich, Alexander Vinokourov, Mikhaïl Oseevsky, Dmitry Pumpyansky, and Roman Abramovitch.

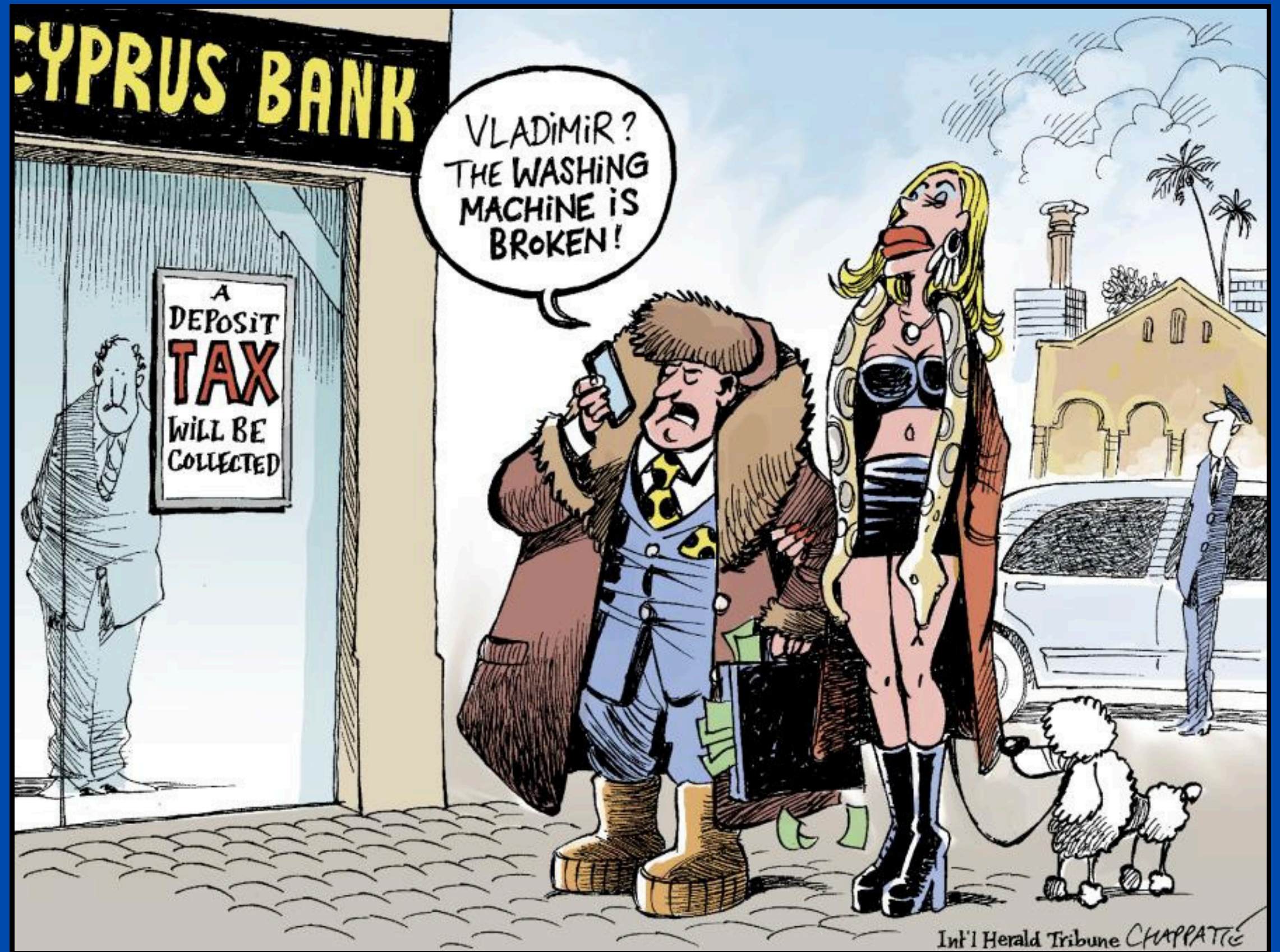
**CYPRUS, THE HIDING PLACE OF RUSSIAN OLIGARCHS.**

# 3. THE EUROPEAN CHALLENGES THROUGH THE CYPRIOT EXAMPLE

## 2013 CRISIS

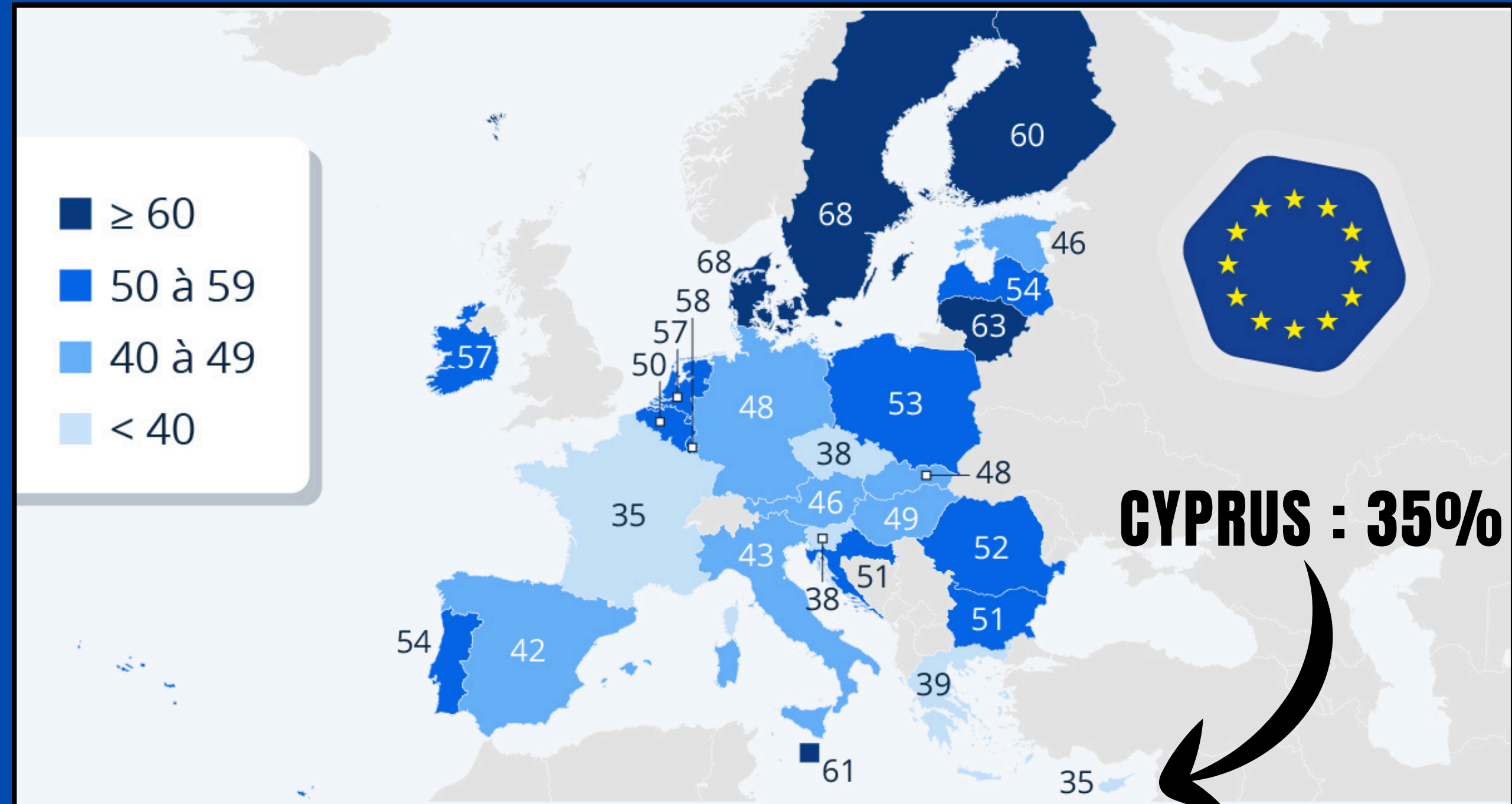
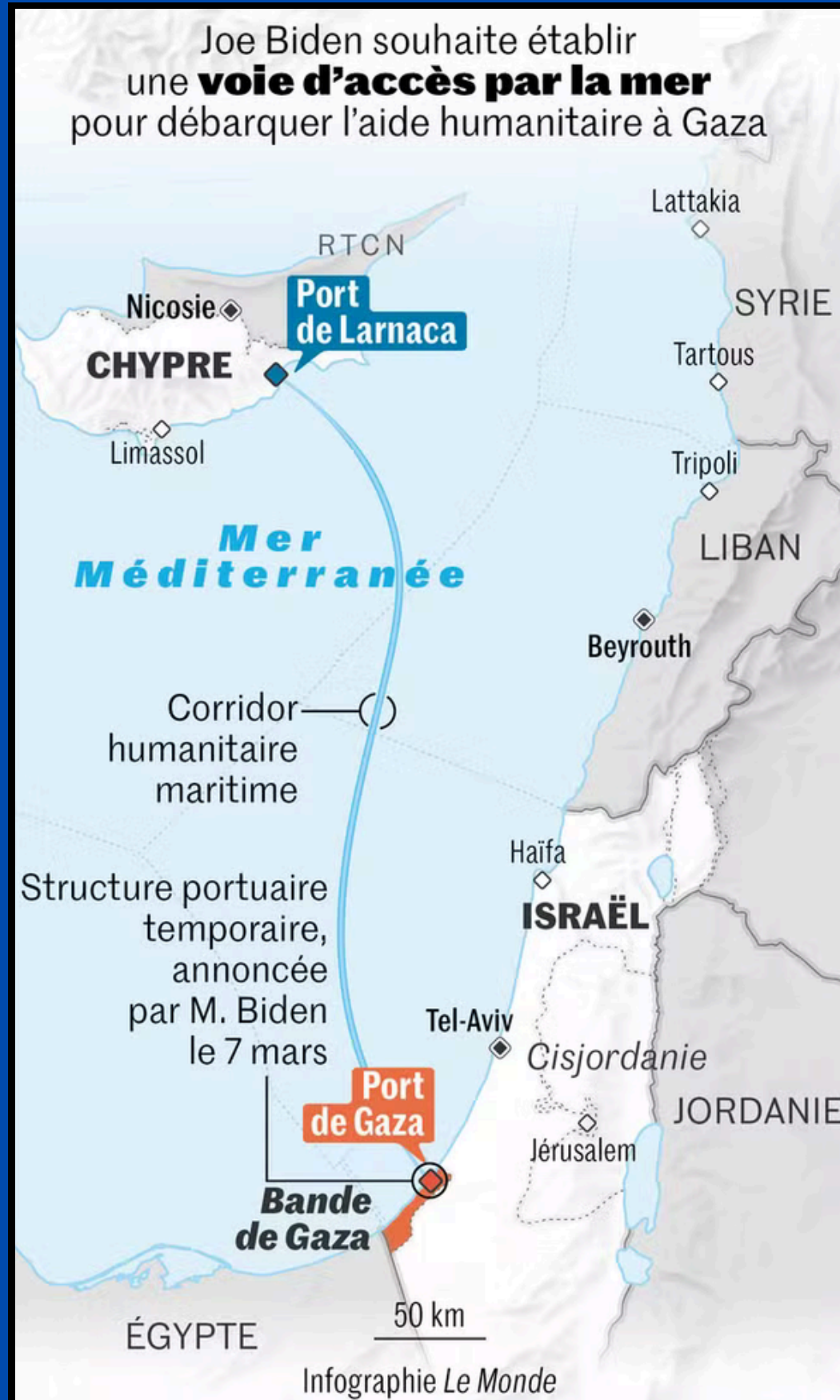


**MARIO DRAGHI,  
PRESIDENT OF THE  
EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK  
2011-2019.**



**“VLADIMIR ? THE WASHING MACHINE IS BROKEN !”**

# EUROSCEPTICISM AND CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST



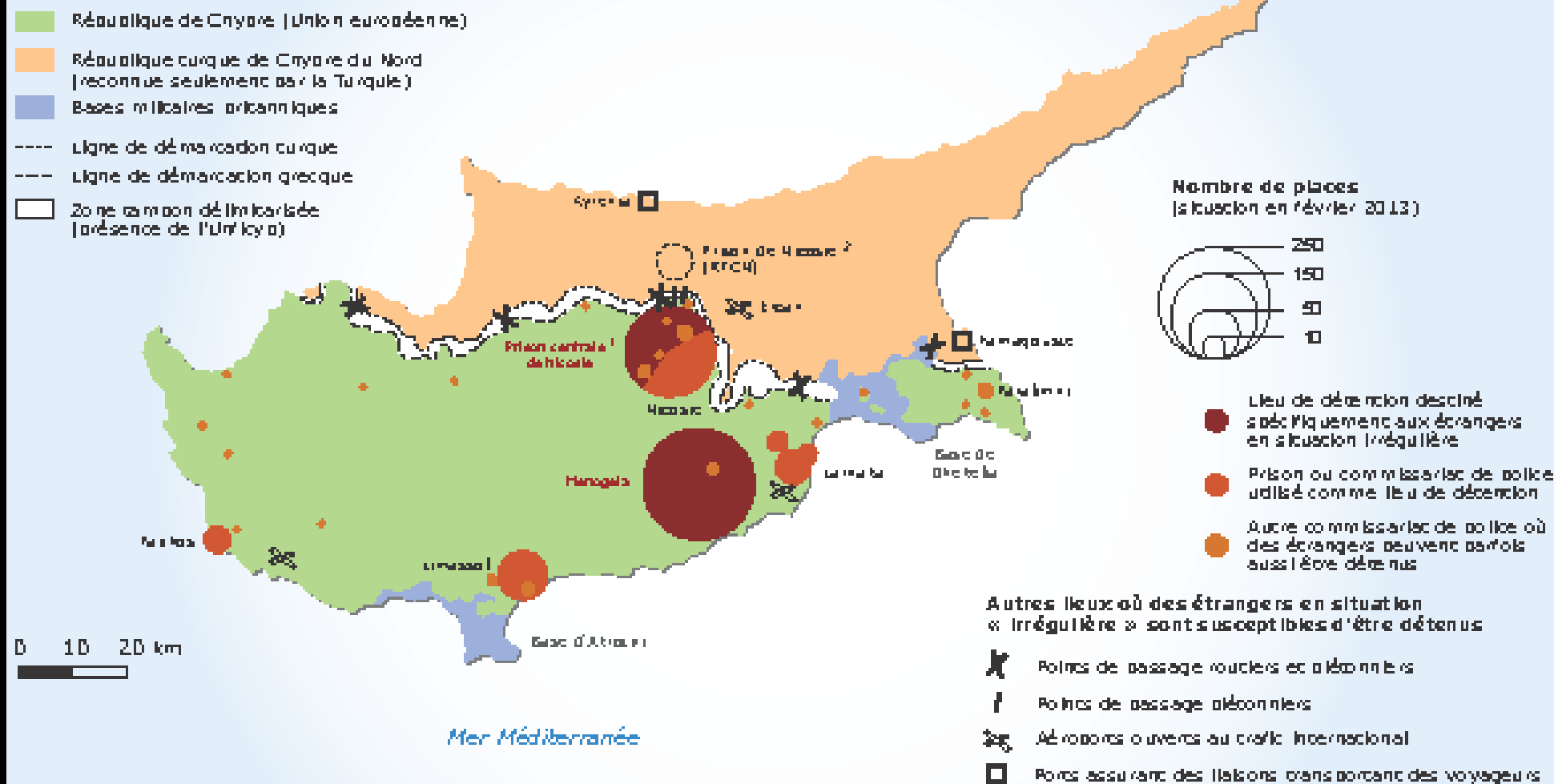
**TRUST RATE IN THE EU. IN CYPRUS, ONLY 35% OF THE POPULATION TRUST THE EU.**

SOURCE : EU PARLIAMENT, 2023.

# MIGRATION CRISIS ON THE ISLAND



## De l'usage des prisons et des commissariats comme lieux de détention des étrangers



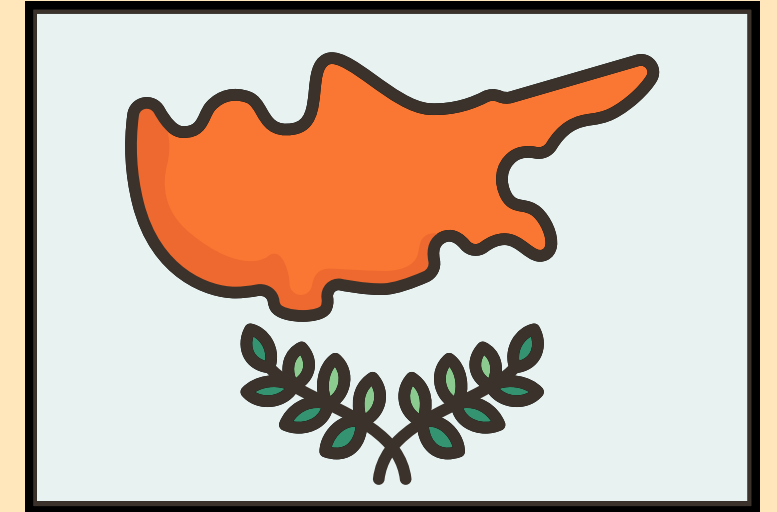
1. Comme il est écrit dans le texte, les lieux de Black 9 sont les femmes et Black 10 sont les hommes au cas d'une saisie de la zone de Mamasia qui est fournie en annexe 2013. Sources : Organisation Département Cyprus Police (Méditerranée) (Human Rights Office), UNFICYP.

# MIGRANT DETENTION CENTERS IN CYPRUS



# CONCLUSION

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



**TOM GOUDY**