

The main aim of this bachelor thesis is to examine whether a solution based on the Lijphart's consociational theory can bring stable political solution to Cyprus.

Cypriot communities began to alienate as a response to the emergence of independent Greece in 19th century and successes of Mustafa Kemal in Turkey after the WWI.

In 1960 the system based on the consociational principles was established in Cyprus. However, during the first three years of its existence it became dysfunctional and various crisis resulted in almost civil war. In this paper I argue that it were mainly the missing favorable conditions for consociational democracy, as defined by Arend Lijphart, that caused this failure.

This paper also examines whether this unfavorable situation remained in existence. Therefore, I follow the events since the failure of the republic in 1960th in order to find out whether the situation for consociational democracy has improved. As my research showed, although there are some significant improvements, some of the Lijphart's conditions are still unfavorable. Mainly the determination of Cypriot elites to establish and maintain the consociational system is missing and therefore it is improbable that stable consociational solution can be found.