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Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the Permanent Representative of  
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of a letter dated 22 October 1987 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 46, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Titer TORKMEN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

A/42/679  
S/19228  
English  
Page 2

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 October 1987 from Mr. Özer Koray to  
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see appendix).

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 46, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Özer KORAY  
Representative

APPENDIX

Letter dated 22 October 1987 from Mr. Rauf R. Denktas to  
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement of Mr. Kyprianou before the General Assembly on 9 October 1987, 1/ and to bring to Your Excellency's attention the considered views of the Turkish Cypriot side pertaining to the essence of his statement.

I must point out at the outset that the content of Mr. Kyprianou's statement did not come as new to us. We have heard it all before. It contained nothing new, though in terms of duplicity and audacity it surpassed the previous examples.

It is obvious from the substance of Mr. Kyprianou's statement that there is no change of heart, or the emergence of a tinge of a positive approach on the part of the Greek Cypriot side as regards the efforts exerted by you towards the settlement of the dispute on an agreed basis. It is becoming difficult, even for me, to preserve my optimism in view of such an ill-conceived, totally intransigent and unrepentant attitude. Moreover, Mr. Kyprianou and the Greek Cypriot side seem to be determined to destroy all the good work and progress which you have, so painstakingly, helped us achieve through your mission of good offices entrusted to you by Security Council resolution 367 (1975). Still worse, Mr. Kyprianou is plotting to arrive at this tragic end from the rostrum of the General Assembly, part of the membership of which may not be fully aware of his ulterior motives.

I avail myself of this opportunity again to remind Mr. Kyprianou, the leader of the Greek Cypriot side, that the Cyprus dispute, dating back to 1963, the origins of which are by now well-known and documented in United Nations archives, was never meant to be solved through periodic speeches from the rostrum of the General Assembly. And today, after almost a quarter of a century, this is more true than ever before. We have well passed that stage. Developments in the last quarter of a century must, and do, preclude even the contemplation of such a tactic.

The reasons as to why any further abuse of the General Assembly is ill-intentioned and should not be connived at must be obvious to any unprejudiced mind. The Secretary-General has a mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council in its resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions. For the past 12 years, the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General has been the most serious and effective procedure in the search for a peaceful settlement in Cyprus. The dispute, being an intercommunal one, needed and was prone to such a suitable approach. The two summit agreements of 1977 and 1979 between the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot leaders, which established the goal of a federal republic in Cyprus and defined the parameters of a possible federal solution, have been achieved with the assistance and the efforts of the Secretary-General within the context of his mission of good offices. The basic principles and concepts embodied in these agreements were again confirmed by the "Opening statement" of the Secretary-General in 1980, which stated that both parties had reaffirmed their support for a federal solution of the constitutional

aspect and a bi-zonal solution of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus dispute. The two sides held negotiations between 1980 and 1983 under the auspices of the Secretary-General. And, since August 1984, you have pursued a new initiative within your mission of good offices, starting with the "Vienna working points" and culminating in the draft Framework Agreement of 29 March 1986, which, in your words, is "the right framework for negotiating a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem".

Furthermore, the procedure envisaged by you in the draft Framework Agreement of 29 March 1986 is an integral part of the document and is designed, again in your words, to "ensure that all outstanding issues will be thoroughly and expeditiously dealt with" as an integrated whole.

The Turkish Cypriot side, trusting your vision, competence and assurances and desirous of a negotiated just solution on an agreed basis, accepted the draft Framework Agreement in a characteristically forthcoming manner.

The absence, in Mr. Kyprianou's statement before the General Assembly, of any reference to the summit agreements I have mentioned above and to the draft Framework Agreement, and his reference to the intercommunal negotiations in a negative spirit, is noteworthy and must, at last, reveal something to the ardent believers in his "good intentions".

The draft Framework Agreement encompasses the detailed parameters for a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus, which has involved long and arduous negotiations both at the highest as well as the technical level and, therefore, despite all the Greek Cypriot attempts at evading it, together with its diversionary tactics, this document will clearly continue to constitute the sole rational basis for any future negotiations between the two sides.

I cannot but hasten to add that the Turkish Cypriot side shall not be a party to any move, however disguised, directed towards changing the above-mentioned existing framework for a solution, which is the outcome of long and detailed negotiations, because of Mr. Kyprianou's lack of political will or his whims.

I should further add that the expectation of the Turkish Cypriot side is that you, in particular, and the General Assembly, in general, will detect and will be quick to point out the side, which of late, has wilfully been putting pre-conditions and so-called "priority issues" on the negotiating table in full contradiction of your "integrated whole" concept and to the spirit of negotiations.

The aim of the Greek Cypriot side is clear, at least to us. It is that of seeking a conclusion, not on an agreed basis, but on a basis which will reinforce its ill-gotten political superiority on the island vis-à-vis the Turkish Cypriot side. We, on our part, are determined to block such an eventuality. It is our earnest hope that the world community also finds the Greek Cypriot aims contradictory to your valuable efforts to re-establish a partnership State between the two peoples of Cyprus.

At this juncture, let me dispel some doubts which may still be lingering in some minds. Varosha is an area within the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the control and jurisdiction of which belongs solely to the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and as such should be regarded as a municipal matter. Having stated that, I would like it to be known that the issue of Varosha has been a topic concerning which the Greek Cypriot side's hypocrisy and duplicity has reached its zenith. In his statement, Mr. Kyprianou dwelled upon Varosha as a separate topic, contradicting his previously established position on the subject; a position which he steadfastly held despite the repeated offers and proposals of the Turkish Cypriot side on the issue of Varosha.

You will remember the various occasions on which the Turkish Cypriot side has made constructive proposals regarding the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices. It will also be recalled that such repeated offers were rejected off-hand by the Greek Cypriot side. Moreover, at certain stages of the process of negotiations, Varosha had become an element in a series of "mini-package" ideas originating from the United Nations Secretariat. It is, however, also on record that the Greek Cypriot side did not show an interest in the settlement of the issue through such approaches.

Since 1981, and with the submission of the comprehensive Turkish Cypriot proposals of that year, the Varosha issue has become, and has been treated as, an integral part of a comprehensive, overall settlement in Cyprus. The fact that, throughout your latest initiative starting in 1984, the Varosha issue has kept its position as an integral part of an overall settlement is added evidence in corroboration of the above recorded history of the intercommunal negotiations pertaining to the issue of Varosha. This is a propitious moment for me to stress once again that, like all the other issues, Varosha too is an integral, inseparable part of a comprehensive package deal and it is impossible to decouple it from the rest. Dwelling upon the issue of Varosha in isolation, not only proves the hypocrisy, but may also prove to be an exercise in self-deception.

In conclusion, let me agree with your evaluation in your latest annual report to the General Assembly, while referring to the need to reactivate negotiations in Cyprus, that "what is at stake is the goal of a federal republic of Cyprus, non-aligned and enjoying sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity as defined in the High-level Agreements of 1977 and 1979". 2/

This is the basis, as elaborated in the draft Framework Agreement of 29 March 1986, to which the Turkish Cypriot side remains committed, and even at this late stage I call upon the Greek Cypriot side to reappraise its negative approach towards this document and towards your mission of good offices, which they are trying to undermine through unacceptable and non-viable novel tactics.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 46, and of the Security Council.

A/42/679  
S/19228  
English  
Page 6

Notes

1/ See A/42/PV.32.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session,  
Supplement No. 1 (A/42/1).

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