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QUESTION OF CYPRUS
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
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OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the proposals issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 21 January 1986 entitled "Principles of a Cyprus settlement and ways of achieving it".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Question of Cyprus" and "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY

ANNEX

PRINCIPLES OF A CYPRUS SETTLEMENT AND WAYS OF ACHIEVING IT

(Proposals by the USSR)

The Soviet Union, seriously concerned at the fact that the lack of a solution to the problem of Cyprus presents a threat to the existence of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, united and non-aligned State with its territorial integrity unimpaired, is convinced that the interests of general security, as well as the vital interests of the people of Cyprus, make it imperative to eliminate the focal points of tension in Cyprus by achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus.

I. The USSR bases its position on the assumption that such a settlement will be viable only if it is achieved through the collective efforts of all interested parties and based on the following principles:

1. The Republic of Cyprus must remain an independent and autonomous united State with its territorial integrity unimpaired, and its sovereignty must extend to the entire territory of the island without exception. The division of Cyprus in any way whatsoever or its complete or partial absorption by any country or countries cannot be accepted;

2. Questions of the internal structure of the State of Cyprus, including the possibility of establishing a federation, must be resolved by the Cypriots - Greek and Turkish - themselves, by peaceful means, through constructive negotiations which take account of the legitimate interests of both communities, without any outside interference or attempts to impose alien decisions on them. The future State structure of Cyprus must guarantee the peaceful existence of the communities in conditions of complete security;

3. An essential condition for the settlement is the demilitarization of the territory of the island, which would be fully consistent with the non-aligned status of Cyprus. The utilization of the island by other States for military purposes is inadmissible. All troops of foreign States must be withdrawn from the island, and the activity of foreign military bases and sites must cease. The inequitable treaties and agreements which undermine the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Cyprus must be declared null and void;

4. The question of Cyprus must be solved within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of its resolutions.

All parties must co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Organization in his efforts at mediation carried out in strict compliance with the mandate entrusted to him by the Security Council.

An end must be put to all actions which result in the situation in Cyprus becoming more acute, promote the partition of the island and undermine the intercommunal talks.

II. A real way of ensuring the radical solution of the international aspects of the problem of Cyprus would be to convene for this purpose, within the framework of the United Nations, a representative international conference on Cyprus.

1. The outcome of the work of such a conference might be the signing of a treaty or other document providing for the following organically interrelated components of a settlement: demilitarization of the island, including the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the elimination of all foreign military bases and sites; a system of effective international guarantees of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; and respect by all parties for its status as a non-aligned State.

2. The international guarantees of the independence of Cyprus should rule out any future outside interference in the affairs of the Republic. The guarantors could be the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council or the Security Council as a whole, as well as Greece and Turkey, and certain non-aligned countries. Measures for the application of the guarantees would be taken with the common consent of all guarantor countries. Cyprus must not be the object of the use or threat of force.

3. The participants in the conference could be the Republic of Cyprus (with a representative of each of the two communities), Greece, Turkey, and all States members of the Security Council. Other States, in particular from the non-aligned group, could also be invited to participate in the conference.

Precisely at such a representative international conference it would be possible to work out jointly, with the participation of all interested parties, solutions which would be in the interest of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots, as well as of peace and universal security.

Guided by the objective of a lasting and just settlement in Cyprus and the elimination of this focal point of tension in the eastern Mediterranean, the Soviet Union appeals to all countries to promote in every way possible the search for a comprehensive and viable solution to the problem of Cyprus on the basis of the above principles.
