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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 9 June 1982 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, representative of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. Cogkun KIRCA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 June 1982 from Mr. Nail Atalay to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 9 June 1982 addressed to Your Excellency by His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nail ATALAY  
Representative of the  
Turkish Federated State  
of Kibris

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APPENDIX

Letter dated 9 June 1982 from Mr. Kenan Atakol to the Secretary-General

It has come to my knowledge that the Greek Cypriot administration has sent a Greek Cypriot delegation, headed by Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, purporting to represent "Cyprus as a whole" at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Therefore, I am once again compelled to address Your Excellency on the question of the representation of Cyprus and to bring to your kind attention the following legal and factual considerations:

The Republic of Cyprus is a bi-national State based on the existence of two national peoples in the island - the Turkish Cypriot people and the Greek Cypriot people - and the 1960 Constitution of the Republic provides for the participation of the two peoples in the administration of the State and in all its organs. Lawful authority in Cyprus is thus based on the will of both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot peoples, and this authority can neither be assumed nor exercised exclusively by one people without the consent of, and at the expense of, the other.

You are no doubt aware that since the Greek Cypriot assault on the Turkish Cypriot people in 1963, aimed at eliminating the Turkish Cypriot people and thereby uniting Cyprus with Greece, the two peoples of Cyprus have been living under two separate administrations and in their own zones on the island. This separation has further deepened following the events of 1974 triggered by the Greek coup d'état of 15 July 1974, to the point where the Turkish and the Greek Cypriot peoples now live in two geographically separate zones and under their own separate administrations.

It is worth noting that the existence of two separate administrations in Cyprus was recognized by Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the three Guarantors of Cyprus' independence under 1960 Agreements, through the Geneva Declaration of 30 July 1974, and was subsequently acknowledged by the United Nations. Furthermore, on 31 July 1975, at the conclusion of the third round of talks held in Cyprus, the two peoples had agreed on a voluntary exchange of populations between the North and the South of Cyprus, which was subsequently implemented under United Nations supervision, paving the way for a bi-zonal federal settlement of the Cyprus problem. At the summit meeting of 12 February 1977 between His Excellency Rauf R. Denktas, President of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris and the late Archbishop Makarios in the presence of His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, the establishment in Cyprus of an independent, bi-communal, bi-zonal, federal republic was agreed upon. This point was also stressed and included in the ten-point framework agreement reached between His Excellency Rauf R. Denktas and the leader of the Greek Cypriot people Mr. Kyprianou on 19 May 1979 and furthermore reiterated in Mr. Kurt Waldheim's opening statement on 9 August 1980.

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In the absence of a central authority in Cyprus capable of representing both peoples and at a time when intensive efforts are being made for the success of the talks already reconvened on 16 September 1980 between the Turkish and the Greek Cypriot peoples of Cyprus, which had originally started as result of the 19 May 1979 agreement, but which had to be "recessed" owing to the intransigence of the Greek Cypriot side, it is obvious that the Greek Cypriot administration does not have the right or authority to represent the country unilaterally, either at home or abroad. It is also obvious that if passed off as the "Government of Cyprus", the Greek Cypriot side will have no reason to sit at the negotiating table with goodwill and the present Greek Cypriot intransigence will continue no matter how much goodwill is shown by the Turkish Cypriot side as regards an over-all peaceful solution at the resumed bilateral talks.

In view of the above and at a time when talks between the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek peoples are under way to determine the future constitutional system of the Republic of Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot administration's continued attempts to act as the sole representative of Cyprus as a whole is obviously devoid of any legal basis. Similarly, anything said or done by the representative of the so-called Greek Cypriot administration without the consent and approval of the Turkish Cypriot people, will not be valid in so far as Cyprus as a whole is concerned, and will not, therefore, be binding on the Turkish Cypriot people.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kenan ATAKOL  
Minister for Foreign  
Affairs and Defence

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