



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/11724
12 June 1975

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 11 JUNE 1975 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CYPRUS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to bring the following to his notice:

Following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, on 20 July 1974, and the continued occupation of 40 per cent of its territory by more than 40,000 troops, the Turkish Government, in collaboration with the so-called "Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration" purported now to be the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", an illegal body residing in the occupied territory of Cyprus, not recognized by any international organization, has taken a number of illegal decisions, in flagrant violation of the 1949 Geneva conventions, and has been proceeding with illegal actions with regard to properties, movable and immovable, lying within the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus.

By illegal and arbitrary decisions and actions, Turkey and the so-called "Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration", have usurped and are exploiting hotels, restaurants and other touristic establishments in the above-mentioned area, which belong to Greek Cypriots who were compelled by the force of arms to abandon their properties and become refugees.

Furthermore, through such decisions and actions, Turkey and the so-called "Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration", have usurped and are exploiting factories and industries and enterprises lying within the occupied area which belong to Greek Cypriots.

Again the so-called Turkish-Cypriot "Council of Ministers", at one of its meetings in November 1974, "decided" to appropriate all the immovable property, working places, factories and similar establishments abandoned in the Turkish-controlled areas after the expulsion of Greek Cypriots and to exploit them "in accordance with the provisions of the emergency situation law in force in the Turkish region, for the benefit of the Turkish community".

The hotels and other touristic establishments which belong to Greek Cypriots who were forced to abandon them are now run by the illegal organization called "Turkish Cypriot Tourism Enterprises Ltd.", established with the participation of Turkish government organs, such as the Turkish airlines, Turkish banks and other Turkish interests. According to a statement made by the "Director" of the

"Turkish Cypriot Tourism Enterprises Ltd.", who is a Turkish national, this organization was established by the decision of the Turkish Council of Ministers. He disclosed that Turkey and foreign experts are working on plans for the establishment of gambling houses in Kyrenia and Famagusta, towns which have been the main tourist centres of Cyprus and have attracted more than 70 per cent of the total tourist traffic of the island. The Government of Turkey and its organs have already approached some tour operators in foreign countries trying to secure their collaboration for the operation of the hotels in the areas under the control of the Turkish occupation forces.

Because of the expulsion of the owners and their staff, they are now trying to import hotel employees from Turkey and have announced the establishment of a catering institute for the training of hotel personnel. According to a statement by Mr. Sastir Vilmaz, a Turkish diplomat, published in the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet on 31 October 1974, 2,000 hotel employees have been brought from Turkey. Among them are managers of some of the biggest hotels in Ankara and Istanbul. Furthermore, several hotel-training institutes have been opened for Turkish Cypriots to enable them to learn the hotel trade.

In the meantime, a group of experts from Turkey are reported to have arrived in Cyprus to organize the so-called "Turkish Cypriot Ministry of Tourism" which was established illegally by decision of the Turkish Government in order to run usurped properties. And all these, in order to exploit property grabbed by force at a time when the owners are refugees living under tents.

Apart from the usurpation and exploitation of hotels, restaurants and other touristic establishments belonging to Greek Cypriots compelled at gun-point to abandon their properties, premises within the occupied area, belonging to Greeks and foreigners, have been completely stripped of all belongings and fixtures which, according to information, are being sold by means of public auction to Turkish Cypriots, cars and other vehicles being no exception. Houses belonging to Greek Cypriot refugees living in tents are being given to Turkish Cypriots or Turks from Turkey.

According to the Turkish press of 29 May 1975, the "Council of Ministers" of "The Turkish Cypriot Administration", examined the question of the distribution of motor-cars and trucks belonging to Greek Cypriots. At the meeting, the distribution of yachts and other boats was discussed and it was decided that the distribution should be stopped until after the preparation of a report by the committee in charge of distribution.

According to reliable information, by the end of January 1975, members of the Turkish invasion forces had begun the transportation to Turkey of heavy machinery such as tractors, belonging to Greek Cypriot refugees. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus is informed that efforts are in progress by Turkey to organize chartered flights from various European countries to Turkey and from there to the occupied territories of the Republic. Any response by foreign travel organizations, no doubt, is in itself illegal and the persons concerned automatically become accomplices to the illegal acts perpetrated by Turkey either by itself or through the Turkish Cypriots.

/...

According to columnist Eshref Nidai of Bozkurt, the Turkish Cypriots "Administration" has given brand new cars to the members of the "Constituent Assembly". The cars were selected by the members themselves at the Famagusta port.

The columnist, commenting on the decision taken by the "leadership" says that most of the members already have their cars. The distribution of these brand new cars has shaken the laws and the principles of the administration from their foundation, the writer declares.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus is also informed that a company under the name of "Cyprus Industrial Operation Holding Ltd." has been established recently in Nicosia with the purpose of exploiting the industrial estates situated within the occupied area. Fifty per cent of the shareholders of this company are "The Turkish Cypriot Administration" and the Turkish bank and the Turkish Bank Sumer, while the other 50 per cent is held by Turkish Cypriot businessmen. In an announcement by the said company published in the Turkish Cypriot press in March 1975 it was stated that various factories in Nicosia, Famagusta and Morphou are now reactivated and that they are ready to receive orders.

Furthermore, information came that the Cyprus Mines Corporation offices and installations at Xeros, including the loading pier, were "taken over" by Turkish Cypriot civilians acting in the name of the "Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration" and backed by Turkish forces and that cargo ships of the Turkish Maritime Company, Azot Sanay II, continue to call at Xeros Port loading cargoes of stolen ore.

The intentions of Turkey and the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" regarding the usurpation and exploitation of hotels, factories and industries belonging to Greek Cypriots become more obvious in an advertisement appearing in the Turkish newspaper Vatan, published in London on 25 April 1975, which says:

"Tenders are invited for the lease of some hotels and ready-made garment factories in Cyprus"

Tenders are hereby invited for the lease of three ready-made garment factories in Nicosia, fully equipped for manufacturing ladies, gents and children's garments and for the lease of some hotels in Famagusta and Kyrenia.

All tenders should reach the Tenders Box of the Central Tenders Commission, Cyprus Turkish Federated State, at Nicosia not later than 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 6th of May, 1975.

Any further information on the above tenders may be obtained either from the state properties, Cyprus Turkish Federated State Treasury, Nicosia, Cyprus, or from the following address:

Office of the London Representative
Cyprus Turkish Federated State
P. O. Box 4RS
London W1A 4RS
Tel. 01-734 4798."

/...

Furthermore, the real intentions of the so-called "Turkish Peace Operation in Cyprus" are amply illustrated by the following extracts from the Turkish and foreign press, concerning the illegal exploitation of citrus orchards belonging to Greek Cypriot refugees:

Extract from "Reuter Fruit Report" No. 9008 of 18 October 1974

"The Turkish exports of citrus fruit and especially lemons for 1974/75, as have been officially estimated and declared by Turkey, are increased from 30,000 tons in 1973/74 to 80,000 tons in 1974/75. As it can well be appreciated, such an increase in production within a year is impossible. The difference between the usual exports by Turkey and those declared represent approximately the production of Cyprus."

Statement of the "Chairman of the Cyprus Co-ordination Committee" Mr. Muezzinoglou in the Turkish Cypriot press on 10 January 1975

"The picking of citrus crop has already started. We even started exporting citrus. A marketing company is also set up for exporting."

Letter of "Turkish Agricultural Officer" in Famagusta published 14 January 1975 in the Turkish Cypriot press

"After the 'peace operation', the areas of the citrus orchards occupied by the Turks in Famagusta reaches to 10,000 donums. Some of these orchards are leased to persons (Turks) who are interested in citrus growing. The packing installations of Sodem in Morphou and Selek and Kunnas in Famagusta are operating since 1 December 1974. Twenty thousand crates of grapefruit will be loaded to a ship. The experts from Turkey are supervising the work done."

Istanbul daily Gunaydin (15 January 1975)

"The Turkish Cypriots have already exported 5,000 tons of oranges and lemons."

Turkish press, 4 March 1975

"Citrus fruit will become the main source of national income for the 'Turkish Cypriot Administration'."

Statement of the "Minister of Agriculture" of the Turkish "Administration", Mr. Ramadan, published in the Turkish press on 8 March 1975

"Some of the citrus orchards would be leased to Turkish Cypriots from the south for two years. This was decided by the 'Council of Ministers'. Fifty thousand donums of citrus orchards in Famagusta, Lefka and Kyrenia

/...

will be leased to Turks arrived from the south free of charge. About 2,500 families are expected to have orchards."

It is obvious that all these actions constitute criminal acts contrary to Cyprus law and contravene also flagrantly articles 49 and 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 which considers "unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly", as grave breaches of the Convention as well as other provisions of international law, including the European Code of Human Rights.

A list of Greek Cypriot factories situated in the occupied areas, which are now operating under Turkish-given names under the auspices of the newly established "Cyprus Industrial Operation Holding Ltd." is attached herewith (annex).

News about the functioning of these factories was published in the Turkish Cypriot newspaper Zaman on 21 March 1975, which quoted that most of these factories operate under the direction of two Turkish Cypriot companies (BOR SAN and MOR SAN) while several others are under the direction of individuals.

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations would be grateful to the Secretary-General of the United Nations if this note verbale were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

/...

Annex

1. Turkish textiles factory
2. "DIKMEN" fabrics and paints factory
3. "GOKMEN" fabrics and paints factory
4. AKIN pump factory
5. BOR-SAN pump factory
6. BOR-SAN foundry
7. Metal shutters factory
8. BOR-SAN nail factory
9. BOR-SAN plastics factory 1 Nicosia
10. BOR-SAN plastics factory 2 Nicosia
11. BOR-SAN cosmetics factory
12. BOR-SAN paints factory
13. BOR-SAN shoe factory
14. BOR-SAN wooden goods factory
15. BOR-SAN bedspreads factory
16. BOR-SAN wires factory
17. MOR-SAN plastics factory 1 Famagusta
18. BOR-SAN chocolates and candy factory
19. MOR-SAN plastics factory 2 Famagusta
20. MOR-SAN plastics weaving factory
Tentative (test) production
21. MOR-SAN plastic tubes factory
Tentative (test) production
22. MOR-SAN artificial sponges factory
Tentative (test) production
23. MOR-SAN metal goods factory
Tentative (test) production
