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Letter dated 26 September 1977 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 26 September 1977 addressed to you by Mr. Nail Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ilder TÜRKMEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 26 September 1977 from Mr. Nail Atalay
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 26 September 1977 addressed to Your Excellency by Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, in connexion with the representation of the Greek Cypriot Administration at the current session of the General Assembly.

I should be grateful if this letter were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

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

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APPENDIX

Letter dated 26 September 1977 from Mr. Rauf R. Denktas
to the Secretary-General

It has come to our knowledge from press reports that Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, the present head of the Greek Cypriot Administration, is scheduled to address the current session of the General Assembly, purporting to represent the whole of Cyprus.

I would, therefore, like to place on record once again that Mr. Kyprianou, or for that matter any other representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration, cannot legally or constitutionally represent the whole of Cyprus.

The Republic of Cyprus was established in 1960 as a bi-national State based on the existence of two national communities. The Constitution of the Republic provides for the joint participation of the two communities in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of the State.

Lawful authority in Cyprus is therefore based on the joint will of both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities, and this authority can neither be assumed nor exercised by either community without the consent of the other.

Following the Greek Cypriot armed onslaught against the Turkish Cypriot community in December 1963, aimed at uniting the island with Greece, the Turkish Cypriot members of the Government and public service were forcibly ousted from their offices and never allowed to return. The machinery of government in Cyprus was thus illegally usurped by the Greek Cypriot element of the bi-national State.

The continuous violation of the Constitution by the Greek Cypriot side ever since 1963, together with the expulsion of the Turkish Cypriot officials from the Government and the administration of the Republic, had rendered the so-called "Government of Cyprus" illegal and unconstitutional. Yet owing to its de facto superiority over the Turkish Cypriot community, which was achieved by force of arms, the Greek Cypriot Administration managed to pose to the world as "the Government" of the whole of Cyprus until July 1974.

The Greek-engineered coup d'etat of 15 July 1974 constituted the culmination of Greek efforts to unite the island with Greece and represented the final blow to constitutional order on the island. The ensuing Turkish intervention, carried out in order to preserve the independence of the island and to protect the Turkish Cypriot community, put an end to de facto superiority of the Greek Cypriot Administration and two autonomous administrations, each exercising control and authority over two distinct regions of the island, came into being.

The existence of two separate administrations in Cyprus was unequivocally recognized by the three guarantor States, Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom,

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through the Geneva Declaration of 30 July 1974. This fact was also accepted by the resolutions of the General Assembly, which recognize that a solution to the Cyprus problem can only be achieved through negotiations conducted between the two communities on an equal footing.

Furthermore, the establishment of a bi-communal federal republic, based on the existence of two separate administrations, was one of the four principles agreed upon at the summit meetings held between President Denktas and the late Archbishop Makarios earlier this year.

In view of the above, it is abundantly clear that at present there is no central authority in Cyprus capable of representing both Cypriot communities. Since the Greek Cypriot aggression against the Turkish Cypriot community in 1963 there have existed in Cyprus, and in the absence of a final political settlement there continues to exist, two separate administrations representing the two communities respectively. Following the events of July 1974, these two administrations have been exercising exclusive control and authority over two distinct regions of the island.

Under the circumstances, I would like to reiterate that neither Mr. Kyprianou nor any other representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration can claim to represent or speak for Cyprus as a whole, but can only represent the Greek Cypriot community. Accordingly, anything said or done by any representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration cannot be legally or constitutionally binding on the Turkish Cypriot side.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rauf R. DENKTAS
President of the
Turkish Federated State of Cyprus
