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Letter dated 17 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of  
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 17 November 1989 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 November 1989 from Mr. Özer Koray  
to the Secretary-General

With reference to the report by the Secretary-General entitled "Development and International Economic Co-operation: Trade and Development", dated 10 October 1989 (A/44/510), I would like to draw attention to paragraph 9, on page 3, in which certain unfounded accusations are made by the Greek Cypriot administration, with a view to misleading world public opinion and diverting attention from the long-standing economic and political embargo imposed against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus by the Greek Cypriots.

The Greek Cypriot régime in South Cyprus, which has been waging the equivalent of a war of attrition against the Turkish Cypriot people, is not in a position to make accusations of this sort. As is well known, the Greek Cypriots have been, for the last 26 years, implementing illegal and inhuman measures against the Turkish Cypriot people. The Secretary-General's periodic reports on Cyprus since 1964 are replete with examples of such measures imposed by the Greek Cypriot side. Today, the Greek Cypriot embargo against the Turkish Cypriot people has assumed even wider proportions. The most recent example of this has been the setting up, last week, of a high-level committee by the Greek Cypriot administration to oversee and co-ordinate activities in this field. I am enclosing a memorandum dated 28 October 1989 on the continued Greek Cypriot embargo and restrictions against the Turkish Cypriot people in all spheres.

(Signed) Özer KORAY  
Representative of the  
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

## APPENDIX

THE GREEK CYPRIOT EMBARGO AGAINST THE TURKISH  
CYPRIOT PEOPLE IN ALL SPHERES

The Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus has been employing a web of measures to hinder trade and communications of Northern Cyprus with the outside world, and to isolate the Turkish Cypriots in the economic, commercial, political, touristic and sportive fields. For instance, if a ship calls at one of the ports in Northern Cyprus, it is blacklisted and the captain is prosecuted and punished if he calls later at a port in the South.

Such measures have continued with full vigour after the coming to power of Mr. George Vassiliou in the South, and in spite of the "conciliatory" image he has purported to project.

Direct air services do not operate to Ercan Airport in the North, due to the fact that all ports and airports have been declared "illegal" and "inaccessible" by the Greek Cypriot Administration. The Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus is constantly pressuring international organizations such as ICAO, IATA and civil aviation authorities of many countries to prevent direct flights to Northern Cyprus.

Turkish Cypriots get only a fraction of the international aid given to Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus usurping almost all of this aid.

Only the Greek Cypriot side can be heard at the UN General Assembly, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and other regional and international organizations. The Greek Cypriots conduct a ruthless diplomatic campaign against the Turkish Cypriots and prevent the Turkish Cypriots from being heard at international fora, where the Cyprus question comes up for discussion and, hence, one-sided resolutions and decisions are adopted in the absence of the Turkish Cypriots.

The economic and political embargo is not a thing of the past, it is very much in the present. Only very recently on 20 March, 1989 the Greek Cypriot authorities arrested a sports official from South Korea who had landed in the South by mistake, on his way to serve as a judge at the international Tae-kwon-do contest in North Cyprus.

Again, in February 1989, the Greek Cypriots threatened the London Regional Transport Authority that if it did not prevent the display of posters, advertising tourism and

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holidays in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the underground train stations would be bombed. As a result, the said posters were removed. Efforts are being made to have them put up again.

In the only mixed village of Pyla in the Buffer Zone, the Greek Cypriot authorities prevent the Greek Cypriots and visiting tourists from buying anything from Turkish Cypriots. A recent example of this is the case of a Greek Cypriot who, on 10 March 1989, was arrested by the Greek Cypriot Police for buying beans from a Turkish Cypriot. He was later fined by a Greek Cypriot Court for his "crime". It is paradoxical that while, on the one hand, the Greek Cypriots try to project the only mixed village of Pyla as an example of the "harmonious co-existence" of the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot peoples, on the other, they exhibit in this village, some of the worst examples of their economic embargo on the Turkish Cypriot people.

In another recent event, the Greek Cypriots as well as the Government of Greece reacted very angrily to an article in the Travel and Leisure Magazine published in the U.S.A., on 10 May, 1989, concerning tourism in North Cyprus. The publishers were reportedly threatened with violence. The Greek Government also threatened to withdraw all its advertising from this magazine.

The Turkish Cypriot people of Northern Cyprus remain outside the effective protection of international human rights instruments as a result of the instigation of their Southern neighbours. In connection with all these, the Greek Cypriots should be reminded of the advice given to them by the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee as follows:

"The Greek Cypriot Government's policy of seeking to impose an embargo on much of the Turkish Cypriots' trade and communications with the outside world cannot contribute to a settlement." (Report, 7 May, 1987, No.23.Para. 141)

Contrary to the provision in the universal declaration of Human Rights, (para.2 of Article 2) that "There shall be no distinction made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty," it will be seen that the Turkish people of Cyprus, even long after their liberation from the sufferings of the 1963-1974 period, are still being deprived of the enjoyment of certain rights which are denied to them as a result of Greek Cypriot measures of embargo and malicious propaganda.