



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

30 August 1990

C.P.C.
(2)

Dear Charles

Prime Minister
This was the message
about Cyprus + EC
OK

Message from President Ozal to the UN Secretary-General

The Turkish Embassy have asked us to forward to you the enclosed message from President Ozal to Mr Perez de Cuellar.

President Ozal
Answers mentioned to
you.
[Signature]
CD
2578

(S. L. Gass)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

The Turkish Ambassador presents his compliments to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and upon instructions of His Excellency Mr Turgut Ozal, the President of the Republic of Turkey, has the honour to enclose herewith a copy of his message addressed to Mr Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

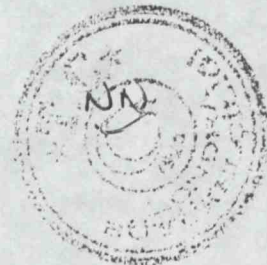
The Turkish Ambassador would be grateful if the Foreign and Commonwealth Office would kindly forward the enclosed message to the Rt. Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Minister of the Civil Service.

The Turkish Ambassador avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs the assurance of his highest consideration.

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London, 30th August 1990

Her Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for
Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Downing Street
London SW1A 2AL



enclosure

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

In response to your letter dated 30 July 1990, I wish, at the outset, to reiterate our commitment to a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Cyprus Question and our continued support for your mission of good offices. I also would like to express our appreciation for your resolve and interest over the many years to find a just and durable solution to this unique and complex problem.

I agree with you that there is a general deterioration of the situation in Cyprus. The reasons must be diagnosed correctly if this trend is to be reversed. Below I offer you my assessment of the current stage in the Cyprus Question.

The adoption by the Security Council of Resolution 649 (1990) was an important event in that, in contrast to previous resolutions on the subject, it was balanced and a step in the right direction. The Turkish Cypriots supported the said resolution and expressed their readiness to resume the negotiations on that basis. The Greek Cypriots, on the other hand, while paying only lipservice to it, have been fundamentally opposed to this resolution and have been sparing no effort to sidestep it. The list of Greek Cypriot violations of its operative paragraph 5 is not unfamiliar to you. Yet despite the negative Greek Cypriot approach, there still appeared to be some room for the resumption of talks on an effective basis in accordance with resolution 649 (1990).

Such was the political landscape until two interrelated events radically altered it. First, there was the Dublin Declaration by the European Communities (ECs) Summit, formally creating a linkage between the Cyprus issue on the one hand and Turkey's relations with the ECs on the other. This was wrong. Following in its wake and obviously encouraged by it, was the Greek Cypriot "application" for full membership of "Cyprus" in the ECs. On both accounts we had made our views widely known to all interested parties before as well as after the events in question. The Turkish Cypriot side has done the same.

The Greek Cypriot "application" is an act of a qualitatively different order that surpasses all their previous provocations, challenging nothing less than the basics of the Cyprus Question. We can not accept the premise and the claims on which this act is based, namely that the Greek Cypriots by themselves and to the exclusion of the other side have the right to determine the future status of the island and to create international obligations for the Turkish Cypriots without their consent and approval. If these claims are accorded any validity whatsoever, then it would not be possible to explain the validity of the principles and concepts underlying the search for a federal settlement, your good offices mission, and the terms of resolution

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of 649 (1990). In other words, I regard the Greek Cypriot Act as a deliberate provocation designed to render your good offices ineffective and resolution 649(1990) irrelevant by attempting to make the ECs a direct party to the dispute.

The Greek Cypriot Act accordingly raises questions pertaining to the core of the Cyprus problem. Are there two equal parties in Cyprus, or not? Does each of the two parties have an equal say on the future of the island and over its own fate or not? The obstacle thus created must be removed in favour of peace and a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution in Cyprus. The burden falls on the shoulders of the organs and member states of the ECs because they have assumed the responsibility, the ECs Council of Ministers is expected to take a decision in this regard at its 17 September 1990 meeting. We are still explaining to them what we believe is the right course of action to follow. But I feel that you too have an important contribution to make by taking a stance on the matter, especially since you have not referred to it up to the present. I am certain your views will carry considerable weight. Your silence, on the other hand, is bound to be misinterpreted and would be taken to mean that the Greek Cypriot "application" raises no problems.

I must also note that Turkey as a guarantor power will continue to play its constructive role in support of a federal settlement in Cyprus as referred to in Security Council Resolution 649 (1990). To be truly effective, this approach should be fully reciprocated by all the guarantor powers.

I assure you of our continued cooperation in the coming period, which, as you put it, will be of critical importance. Like you, I believe that the atmosphere in the island must be improved and for this both sides should be asked to observe the terms of resolution 649 (1990) and to demonstrate by their deeds and words respect for their mutual status of equality.

With kind regards.

TURGUT ÖZAL

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary General of the UN
New York