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STUDIEN ZUR ARCHÄOLOGIE UND
GESCHICHTE GRIECHENLANDS UND ZYPERNS
BAND 43

Glafcos Clerides

**Negotiating for Cyprus
1993-2003**

VERLAG  **FRANZ PHILIPP RUTZEN
MAINZ UND RUHPOLDING**

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Contents

Prologue	9
Cyprus joins the Council of Europe	10
Greece encourages Cyprus to join the European Union	13
The Application is delayed	14
The Resolution of the House of Representatives	14
An extraordinary meeting of the National Council	15
The European Union calls for the participation of the Turkish Cypriots	19
The Appointment of George Vasiliou	20
Britain, France and Germany link accession to a solution	22
I withdraw from the talks criticizing Mr. Annan	27
Prime Minister Simitis and the National Council	28
Negotiations for Confidence Building Measures	30
My letter results in a new resolution	36
I seek the involvement of the European Union	41
Ghali calls informal talks	44
I react to intensions of Mr. Clark	45
The Port of Famagusta	46
Denktash demands sovereignty	47
Denktash sees union with Greece	47
My proposal for Famagusta	48
Confidence Building Measure's followed by Confederation	49
We come out ahead	49
The issue of the Missing	52
The Turks reject exhumation	53
Guidelines for Investigation	54
The Position of the Relatives	56
From Inaction to Investigation	57
Representations to the United Nations concerning the enclaved	58
Preventative action over property issues	60
The seven proposals for a solution between 1981- 1992	61
1994-1997 Lack of United Nations Interest	63
The "Shoot to kill" Policy	64
The Killer becomes a "Minister"	64
No condemnation or expression of regret	65
Why the S300 Missiles were not brought to Cyprus	71
Our European Union accession is threatened	72
The Athens Meeting concerning the S300	72
Kofi Annan becomes Secretary General	75
My recommendations to Mr. Cordovez	77
Cordovez: Denktash is to blame	77
Holbrook: Denktash is the main impediment to a solution	78
Ecevit becomes Prime Minister again	79
The concepts of a common state and constituent entities are introduced	80

Annan approaches the Turkish positions	80
My indications to Kofi Annan	81
I demand clarification from the United Nations	82
Annan complies with my demand	83
What the Turkish side wanted	83
What our side wanted	83
The intervention by the G8	85
The Security Council ratifies the resolution of the G8	86
Phone calls from Annan, Albright and Papandreou	88
Our positions at the proximity talks	89
I reject the de Soto documents	89
The United Nations favours the Turkish side	92
My tactics pay off	93
The choice between Accession and a Solution	94
Denktash insists on recognition	97
I suggest putting pressure on Turkey	98
My warning that the talks would fail	99
A revealing secret Turkish document	101
How we countered the Turkish document	102
Turkey's plans	104
I threaten to resign	105
A plot by Weston, Haney and de Soto	106
A secret agreement between Weston and Turkey	108
"Hawks" v. "Doves"	109
The concerns of our side	110
Ecevit reneges on the agreement	111
Should Mr. de Soto return?	112
Denktash calls for direct talks	114
Denktash sends me a letter	115
He insists we should be on our own	115
Finally he accepts the UN presence	116
Denktash tries to bluff	117
Denktash's real intentions	118
Denktash did not want de Soto present	120
I decide on our strategy	121
The historical background to the issue of equality	121
The interpretations of Ghali-Annan	122
My meeting with Mr. Denktash on 4th December 2001	125
The Turkish positions	126
My meeting in Paris with Kofi Annan	128
I warn de Soto that I will not accept arbitration	130
I warn Annan in writing	131
Change in the political climate in the occupied area	131
Annan submits his first plan	133
The second Annan plan	135

Presidential Elections 2003: discussions with Simitis	137
President Papadopoulos attends talks in The Hague	139
The 2nd meeting between Papadopoulos – Denktash	141
Denktash replies with audacity	142
Turkey adopts Denktash's intransigent attitude again	144
A new failure in The Hague	145
The statement of President Papadopoulos	145
The statement of Mr. Kofi Annan	146
Why Erdogan changed his policy on Cyprus	148
President Papadopoulos accepts arbitration	150
Changes to the 3 rd Plan	151
A change of government in Greece	152
What the Turkish side wanted and did not get	154
Cultivation of a negative stance in Cyprus	155
President Papadopoulos address to the nation	155
The positive elements of the Plan according to Mr. Christofias	156
The position of the Democratic Rally	158
The position of Prime Minister Karamanlis	159
The position of G. Papandreou and PASOK	159
Quo Vadis Patria mea?	161
Cheques which bounce	161
International legal bodies	162
Agreement by consensus in the European Union	163
Are the circumstances likely to change?	163
The consequences of the status quo	164
The climate changes in favour of the Turkish side	165
What the European Court has started to recognize	165
Epilogue	167
Conclusions	169
The United Nations restricts its principles	169

Glossary

AKEL (Anorthotiko Komma tou Ergazomenou Laou: Progressive Party of the Working People, the Cyprus Communist party; the oldest established political party in Cyprus founded in 1926. Member of the United Left Group in the European Parliament. Obtained 32% of the vote in the last parliamentary elections in 2006.

DIKO (Dimokratiko Komma: Democratic Party) a centre-right party founded in 1976 by the late President Spyros Kyprianou. Obtained 17.9% of the vote in the last Parliamentary elections.

DISY (Dimokratikos Synagermos: Democratic Rally) a centre-right party founded in 1976 by Glafcos Clerides. The party is a member of the EPP-ED Group in the European Parliament and obtained 30.3% in the last parliamentary elections.

EDEK (Kinima Socialdemokraton: Movement of Social Democracy) a centre-left party founded by Dr. Vasos Lyssarides in 1969. Member of the SD Group in the European Parliament. Obtained 8.9% of votes in the parliamentary elections of 2006.

ELDYK and TOURDYK: the Greek and Turkish military contingents stationed on the island in accordance with the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee signed at the time of Cyprus' independence by Britain, Greece and Turkey, providing for 950 Greek and 650 Turkish troops.

PROLOGUE

My main reason for writing this book is that I believe that there should be a realistic first hand account of the difficulties Cyprus had to face in her accession to the European Union due to the long standing "Cyprus problem" and which she continues to face since 1963 in her on-going search for a solution to this problem. A search for a solution which has frequently occupied the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretary General of the United Nations, during the term of office of five successive Secretary Generals, without any definitive outcome. I also considered it important for this account to be substantiated by first hand documentation which has never before been published.

My intention is not so much to record my contribution to the above efforts but rather to document succinctly and to make clear the limitations that make it impossible to achieve an absolutely just solution of the Cyprus problem, at least in the sense which our side, which is in fact the disadvantaged side, understands it. These limitations make the objectives of those who hope that at some point in the depths of time, at some undetermined future date, we will be able to achieve a solution better than those offered to us to date, quite simply a utopian dream. Unfortunately, such hopes are based on false evaluations of the situation and are not based on a realistic assessment of the true historical events and current political realities.

Under no circumstances is it my intention to judge either the policy of any other president or government on the Cyprus problem, nor that of third parties, in order to apportion blame. I consider it more important for us to understand the limitations that we face in seeking a solution which our side considers absolutely just. Unfortunately, the principles of customary and contractual international law, including the declaration of human rights and the European acquis, however much they are accepted in theory, cannot be fully implemented in order to solve international problems, one of which is the Cyprus problem.

I believe that in this book, based on the historical events to which I refer and the documents which I have included, which are being published for the first time, I substantiate fully the thesis outlined above.

Glafcos Clerides
March 2007