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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(for the period 27 May to 1 December 1972)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations Operations in Cyprus covers developments from 27 May to 1 December 1972 and brings up to date the record of the activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Cyprus.

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I. THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

A. Composition and deployment

2. At the end of the period covered by my last report, the strength of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was 2,986 military personnel and 174 civilian police (S/10644, paragraph 2, as amended on 26 June 1972). On 25 November 1972, the composition of the Force was as follows:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	10	
	Field hospital	54	
	Battalion	<u>274</u>	338
Canada	HQ UNFICYP and military police	40	
	Battalion	<u>535</u>	575
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP and military police	15	
	Battalion	<u>278</u>	293
Finland	HQ UNFICYP and military police	11	
	Battalion	<u>278</u>	289
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP and military police	11	
	Infantry group	<u>138</u>	149
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP and military police	10	
	Battalion	<u>273</u>	283
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP and military police	139	
	Battalion	604	
	Reconnaissance squadron	105	
	UNFICYP logistic support units	172	
	Helicopter support	30	
	Contingent HQ	<u>4</u>	<u>1,054</u>
Total military personnel			2,981

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Civilian police

Australia	37
Austria	55
Denmark	40
Sweden	<u>40</u>

Total civilian police 172

TOTAL UNFICYP 3,153

3. The following changes took place during the period covered by this report:

(a) Austria: The 2nd Austrian Battalion replaced the 1st Austrian Battalion. The Austrian field hospital carried out a partial rotation.

(b) Canada: The 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, replaced the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

(c) Denmark: The 18th Battalion replaced the 17th Battalion.

(d) Finland: A partial rotation took place. The incoming troops form, together with the previous personnel, the 18th Battalion.

(e) Ireland: The 23rd Infantry Group replaced the 22nd Infantry Group.

(f) Sweden: The 49th Battalion replaced the 48th Battalion.

(g) United Kingdom: The 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, replaced the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment. D Squadron, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, replaced B Squadron, The Royal Hussars (PWO). 36 Squadron, The Royal Corps of Transport, replaced 7 Squadron, The Royal Corps of Transport.

4. ~~Because of continuing problems (see para. 27 below) the temporary~~ observation post (OP) at Selemani village is now permanently manned. This brings the number of permanently manned military observation posts to 56.

5. As a further measure consequent upon the reduction in strength of the Irish contingent (see S/10664, para. 3 (e)), Larnaca sector was reduced in size by having the Louroujina area placed under the control of Kophinou sector, which, in turn, forms part of Limassol zone.

6. The Force is now deployed as follows (see attached map):

HQ UNFICYP, including HQ UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) - Nicosia

Combined HQ staff
Force reserve (British reconnaissance squadron less one troop)
Force logistic and support units (British contingent)
Austrian field hospital

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Nicosia district

Canadian contingent
Austrian civilian police

Famagusta district

Swedish contingent
Swedish civilian police

Larnaca sector

Irish contingent
Swedish civilian police

Limassol zone

British infantry battalion
One troop British reconnaissance squadron
Austrelian civilian police
Danish civilian police

Paphos district

Austrian contingent
Australian civilian police

Lefka district

Danish contingent
Danish civilian police

Kyrenia district

Finnish contingent
Austrian civilian police

7. The number of UNCIVPOL stations and substations has remained unchanged during the period covered by this report.

8. The Force remains under the command of Major-General D. Prem Chand. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus continues to be Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall.

Casualties

9. During the period under review, UNFICYP suffered no casualties attributable to intercommunal incidents. Four cases of accidental death occurred: two British soldiers died as a result of a fire; one Swedish soldier died while

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on duty as a result of an accidental fall from a tower in the Old City of Famagusta; and an Austrian soldier was drowned.

Discipline

10. The over-all discipline and bearing of the officers and men of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force has continued to be of a high order and reflects credit on the contingent commanders, their staffs and the armed forces of the contributing nations.

B. Function and guiding principles

11. The function of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus was defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 in the following terms:

"In the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

12. That resolution was reaffirmed by the Council in its subsequent resolutions of 13 March, 20 June, 9 August, 25 September and 18 December 1964; 19 March, 15 June, 10 August and 17 December 1965; 16 March, 16 June and 15 December 1966; 19 June and 22 December 1967; 18 March, 18 June and 10 December 1968; 10 June and 11 December 1969; 9 June and 10 December 1970; 26 May and 13 December 1971; and 15 June 1972.

13. The guiding principles governing the operation of the Force, as summarized in the Secretary-General's report of 10 September 1964 (S/5950, para. 7), remain in effect. The duties of UNCTVPOLE are as outlined in the report of 2 May 1964 (S/5679, para. 4).

C. Relations with the Government and with the Turkish Cypriot leadership

14. UNFICYP has maintained, as in the past, close liaison and good working relations with the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. The Political Liaison Committee continues to meet as a rule every two weeks. The UNFICYP Deputy Chief of Staff, who acts as Chairman, the Senior Political Adviser and his staff, the Police Adviser and the Force Economics Officer meet separately with Liaison Officers representing the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, with a view to sorting out specific current intercommunal problems through liaison and discussion. Between 27 May 1972 and 1 December 1972, the Committee held 13 meetings with the Government Political Liaison Officer and 13 with the Turkish Cypriot Liaison Officer.

15. Early in the period under review, UNFICYP suggested to both the Government and the Turkish Cypriot Political Liaison Officers that some attempt be made to discuss intercommunal problems jointly rather than separately as is done at the regular meetings of the Political Liaison Committee. This suggestion was accepted, and agreement was reached that both Political Liaison Officers would meet together, on an ad hoc basis, and in their personal capacities, with the regular UNFICYP representatives on the Political Liaison Committee in order to discuss selected intercommunal problems. Two such meetings have been held, the first on 4 October, the second on 15 November. The meetings were held in a cordial atmosphere, and encouraging progress was made on a number of outstanding problems.

16. In previous reports of the Secretary-General (S/10461, para. 16, and S/10644, para. 17), reference was made to the Secretary-General's special report to the Security Council of 3 January 1968 (S/8323) on the subject of the decision by the Turkish Cypriot leadership to establish a "provisional Cyprus Turkish administration". The use of the term "Turkish Cypriot Administration", which was noted in the last report (S/10644, para. 17) continues to be common practice among Turkish Cypriots. UNFICYP has received no notification from the leadership on this subject.

D. Freedom of movement of the United Nations Force

17. During the period covered by this report there have been seven incidents in which UNFICYP has been denied freedom of movement. Five of these may be attributed to members of the Turkish Cypriot armed elements and two to the National Guard. Among those cases attributed to the Turkish Cypriot fighters, one, which is not yet settled, appears to be an attempt to establish areas to which UNFICYP would have restricted access. The two cases attributed to the National Guard and the remaining four cases attributed to Turkish Cypriot armed elements resulted from minor misunderstandings in which language difficulties or improperly briefed sentries were involved. All were settled to UNFICYP's satisfaction. In addition, there were two instances where UNFICYP was informed by Turkish Cypriot fighters at the local level that restrictions would be imposed on its freedom of movement; both were settled after discussion.

II. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS PREVENTING A RECURRENCE OF
FIGHTING AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESTORATION
AND MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

A. Military situation

1. Armed forces in Cyprus other than UNFICYP

(a) Government armed forces

18. The strength of the National Guard does not appear to have undergone any appreciable change during the period under review. Its organization and deployment have remained basically unaltered. In late July 1972, the second half of the 1954 age group of approximately 2,000 men was called up; the second half of the 1952 age group was demobilized.

19. There has been no significant change in training activity, which continued at the higher level previously noted (S/10664, paragraph 20). The usual summer manoeuvres have taken place. UNFICYP has been provided with a monthly schedule of all field firing exercises, and adequate warning has been given where large-scale troop movements have occurred.

(b) Turkish Cypriot armed elements

20. During the period under review, certain administrative changes were announced in connexion with the organization of the Turkish Cypriot fighters. These included the reduction of the number of categories of fighters from five to two, namely, "conscripted" and "on contract".

21. Training activity has remained at a high level.

(c) Greek and Turkish national contingents

22. The strength and location of both national contingents remain unchanged.

23. A partial rotation of the Greek national contingent took place on 14 July 1972. UNFICYP was given advance notice. On 26 September 1972, a partial rotation of the Turkish national contingent was completed. At the request of both the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Turkey, UNFICYP lent its good offices to facilitate the operation. As is customary, UNFICYP assisted with negotiations and provided transport, escorts and observers. With the co-operation of both parties, the operation was completed without incident.

2. General assessment of the situation with regard
to preventing a recurrence of fighting

24. The military situation has remained quiet during the period under review. Both communities have acted with responsibility and restraint to prevent any minor incidents from becoming more serious.

25. As part of its continuing effort to achieve a measure of deconfrontation, UNFICYP suggested that as an initial and tentative measure each side should remove one of its posts along the Artemis Road in Larnaca. Unfortunately, neither side has felt it possible to agree to this proposal at this time.

26. In the absence of progress toward normalization and deconfrontation, UNFICYP has continued to watch the military situation closely for activities by either side that might alter the status quo and thus increase tension or give rise to incidents. In the opinion of UNFICYP, it is especially important to avoid unilateral changes in the military status quo at this time in view of the possible adverse effect that difficulties in this regard may have on the reactivated intercommunal talks. When the Government or the Turkish Cypriot leadership brings to UNFICYP's attention activities by the other side that are regarded as breaches of the status quo, UNFICYP offers to both sides its independent advice, in the hope that such advice, based on UNFICYP's objective judgement, may, if accepted, help to avert or resolve problems relating to the maintenance of the status quo. The desirability of having both sides heed UNFICYP's advice in this regard has been stressed in the Secretary-General's recent reports (see S/10401, paragraphs 28 and 29, and S/10664, paragraph 28). Although the Government has been prepared to follow UNFICYP's advice in the few cases brought to its attention during the period under review, the Turkish Cypriot leadership is still finding it difficult to accept UNFICYP's ~~judgment in questions of this kind.~~

27. The problem concerning Selemani referred to in the last report (S/10664, paragraph 28) is still unresolved. New problems have also arisen, some of which are not yet settled to UNFICYP's satisfaction. Some difficulty was caused by the practice, instituted by the Turkish Cypriot fighters in June 1972 and continued for months despite UNFICYP protests, of marching armed on the Kyrenia Road in breach of the Kyrenia Road Agreement (S/6102, paragraphs 7-21). This problem was finally resolved in November 1972. Other difficulties have been settled more quickly. However, UNFICYP has not yet been able to inspect the new work carried out by fighters in the Shakespeare Avenue area of Nicosia in order to satisfy itself that existing positions have not been improved. Negotiations are still continuing with respect to the village of Ayios Andronikos, which in breach of the status quo, the Cyprus police have been prevented from entering since July. In Limassol, Turkish Cypriot fighters continue to appear in uniform, occasionally marching and, more rarely, carrying arms. It is encouraging to note, however, that Turkish Cypriot fighters in Limassol no longer display their arms while on sentry duty: it would be of great assistance if this practice were adopted by both sides and extended to other areas.

28. On 29 September, the President, Archbishop Makarios, announced at a press conference that the Government was investigating information about the smuggling of arms and their distribution to illegal groups. Following this statement, the Turkish Cypriot leadership made representations to UNFICYP, expressing the concern of the Turkish Cypriot community about this development, pointing out that any introduction of arms by Greek Cypriots constituted a threat to its security. UNFICYP has taken note of these representations. As is well known, any new importation of arms into the island is a matter of concern to UNFICYP in the discharge of its mandate. Although there are some indications that a clandestine importation of arms may have taken place, UNFICYP has not been able, with the means at its disposal, to verify this.

29. At parades held in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia on 30 August and 29 October, UNFICYP was concerned to note that Turkish Cypriot fighters were equipped with two types of weapons that had not previously been seen in their possession. These appeared to be rocket launchers of the M72 (LAW) type and anti-tank grenade launchers of the FPG-7 type. Although the Turkish Cypriot leadership took the position that these weapons were exclusively defensive in character, UNFICYP has expressed its deep concern and has requested details about the quantity and types of arms imported, as well as the date and means of importation.

30. UNFICYP was also concerned to note the import into Cyprus by a private importer of five one-ton used Humber armoured trucks under the guise of "second-hand agricultural equipment". These trucks passed through customs without detection and were only discovered when one of the crates in which they were transported caught fire. Although obsolete, these vehicles could, if refurbished, be put to military use in the island. UNFICYP expressed its concern at this development, whereupon the Government undertook to immobilize the trucks with the technical assistance of UNFICYP by having the Cyprus police remove certain essential parts from each of them, and this was done on 24 November. UNFICYP, in conjunction with the Cyprus police, will be afforded regular access to the vehicles. The Government has advised UNFICYP that it will ensure that the importer will re-export the trucks within a reasonable period or, failing that, dismantle them under Government supervision. It should be mentioned that the inspection arrangements concerning the weapons imported by the Cyprus Government in 1966 (S/7611/Add.1) and concerning surveillance over the weapons imported in 1972 (S/10564 and Add.1 and 2, and S/10664, paragraphs 29-30) have continued to function to the satisfaction of the Force Commander.

3. Observance of the cease-fire

31. There was only one shooting incident confirmed by UNFICYP and considered to be a breach of the cease-fire during the period under review. This incident occurred in July in the Kokkina area, where two shots were fired by a National Guard sentry, allegedly because two Turkish Cypriots were approaching too close to his post. No one was injured. A shooting incident that occurred in the Paphos district while members of CYPOL were apprehending Turkish Cypriots who were allegedly poaching

and that led to the death of one Turkish Cypriot was not regarded as a breach of the cease-fire and is dealt with in section B of this chapter. There were, in addition, two cases of accidental discharges of weapons by members of the National Guard and three by Turkish Cypriot fighters.

22. It is encouraging to note that, during the current reporting period, there has been a further reduction in the number of breaches of the cease-fire and shooting incidents in areas of confrontation. A tabulation of such incidents covering the period since December 1968 is reproduced below.

SUMMARY OF SHOOTING INCIDENTS

	27 May 72 to 1 Dec. 72	1 Dec. 72 to 20 May 72	20 May 72 to 30 Nov. 72	2 Dec. 70 to 19 May 71	2 June 70 to 1 Dec. 70	2 Dec. 69 to 1 June 70	3 June 69 to 1 Dec. 69	3 Dec. 68 to 2 June 69
Nicosia district (from 23 Feb. 1970)	1	3	8	6	8	5	10	5
Famagusta district (until 28 Feb. 1970)	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1
Famagusta district (from 1 Mar. 1970)	-	-	2	2	3	2	-	-
Larnaca district (from 9 Mar. 1970 to 30 Dec. 1971)	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
Larnaca sector (less Kophinou sector) (from 31 Dec. 1971)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limassol zone (less Kophinou district) (from 9 Mar. 1970 to 31 Dec. 1971)	-	-	3	1	1	3	5	7
Limassol zone (including Kophinou sector) (from 31 Dec. 1971 to 26 Apr. 1972)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limassol zone (less Paphos district) (from 26 Apr. 1972)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paphos district (from 26 Apr. 1972)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lefka district	2	2	6	-	-	-	3	7
Kyrenia district	1	2	2	2	-	2	6	5
TOTAL	6	7	22	13	12	16	30	25

B. Developments relating to the maintenance
of law and order

33. UNCIVPOL, the civilian police element of UNFICYP, has continued to contribute to the maintenance of law and order. There have been no changes in its responsibilities, which include investigations of criminal matters of an intercommunal nature, patrolling and observing in sensitive areas, joint patrols with the Cyprus police (CYPOL) and marshalling and escorting the Kyrenia Road convoys.

34. UNCIVPOL has maintained close liaison with CYPOL and with the Turkish Cypriot police element. The trust placed in the members of UNCIVPOL by both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots has continued to be of considerable value in facilitating the performance of their tasks.

35. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL has conducted about 690 investigations. These inquiries have dealt mainly with shooting incidents, accidents, assaults, the straying and theft of livestock, illegal cultivation of land, damage to crops and property, house-breaking, as well as illegal digging for antiquities. Allegations of restrictions on the freedom of movement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots have also been investigated.

36. One of UNCIVPOL's inquiries concerned an incident that occurred near Kato Arodhes in Paphos district during the early hours of 20 August 1972, when a CYPOL patrol on the look-out for poachers intercepted a number of suspects. In the course of apprehending these men, subsequently identified as Turkish Cypriots, shots were fired, as a result of which one Turkish Cypriot was mortally wounded. UNCIVPOL's investigation indicated that the fatal injury was caused by a bullet fired from a CYPOL weapon. The accounts of the circumstances of the incident given by the CYPOL officers and the Turkish Cypriots concerned varied in some particulars, but UNCIVPOL concluded that in all probability the death had not been caused intentionally.

37. As in the past, UNCIVPOL has also assisted other branches of UNFICYP in problems connected with agriculture and public services.

38. The Government has continued to maintain its right to carry out police patrols in sensitive areas. UNFICYP has exercised its good offices and, with the co-operation of both sides, has been able to avoid confrontations.

39. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has continued to increase the level of activity of its police element. There have again been some cases when members of the Turkish Cypriot police element exercised functions in areas where they had not done so previously. The last report (S/10664, paragraph 42) noted a growing practice by members of the Turkish Cypriot police element of wearing uniforms, particularly in villages in the Limassol and Famagusta districts; this has continued. The Government opposes these trends as constituting a change in the status quo and an erosion of its authority. UNFICYP has protested such activities and has been successful in having the status quo restored in a number of cases.

III. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

40. Since the last report (S/10664) there has again been little progress towards a return to normal conditions. The trend towards the separate development of the two communities has continued, and only minor progress has been made in the normalization of public services. The Government has, as in the past (S/10664, paragraph 43), protested in several instances that the Turkish Cypriot leadership has been illegally establishing public services in various fields for its own community. In some cases, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has denied these charges; in other cases, it has taken the position that the refusal of the Government to provide adequate services of various kinds and the discrimination against the Turkish Cypriot community have forced it to make its own arrangements.

41. In the economic field, although contacts between the two communities have been maintained, no noticeable change has occurred with regard to integrated economic activity. The slight easing of the intercommunal tension noticed in the recent past has unfortunately had little effect in this connexion. A measure of intercommunal co-operation has continued in development projects sponsored by the United Nations, with the uneven pattern of Turkish Cypriot participation remaining one of its distinctive features (S/10664, paragraph 44). Interest and participation by Turkish Cypriots have increased in projects assisted by the World Food Programme, such as mixed farming, soil conservation, hospital and school feeding, and in projects assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), such as the Higher Technical Institute and livestock production improvement. On the other hand, Turkish Cypriot participation in such UNDP-assisted projects as the Cyprus Productivity Centre and the Hotel and Catering Institute has remained disappointingly low. It should be noted here that UNDP continues to make every effort to ensure that, within the operational bounds imposed by the situation in the island, the Turkish Cypriot community can take maximum advantage of United Nations aid to Cyprus.

42. The imbalance in economic well-being between the two communities remains almost as noticeable as in the past (S/10664, paragraph 45).

43. Only minor progress has been made in normalizing public services. The situation with regard to the water supply for Turkish Cypriot villages has remained virtually unchanged, and the Turkish Cypriots have continued in some areas to maintain their own water schemes (S/10664, paragraph 46). There still is a problem in the Turkish Cypriot villages of Temblos and Kivisil (S/10401, paragraph 54). No new boreholes have been drilled in the Temblos area, and it seems unlikely that any will be drilled in the near future. With regard to Kivisil, the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership seem unable to agree on a formula to improve the water supply for this village. UNFICYP has, as in the past, made available its good offices in dealing with these and other water problems.

44. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has recently renewed its request for an improvement of postal services in various parts of the island, especially for the extension of such services to the Turkish Cypriot sectors of Ktima (S/10664,

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paragraph 47) and of Larnaca. The Turkish Cypriots would also favour the extension of the 1966 ad hoc arrangement (S/7611, paragraphs 145-148) pertaining to Nicosia to cover also postal drafts and pension warrants, money orders, postal parcels for which no duty has to be paid, as well as delivery of ordinary mail to the Boghaz area. At the time of writing, negotiations on the leadership's request are continuing with UNFICYP assistance.

45. Some progress has been achieved in the provision of electricity to Turkish Cypriot villages. The Electricity Authority of Cyprus (EAC) announced on 7 July its intention to electrify in 1972 the following Turkish Cypriot villages: Ayia Kebir and Angolemi in Nicosia district, Ayios Iakovos and Gouphes in Famagusta district, Ayios Yeoryios, Koloni and Pittargou in Paphos district and Xerovounos in Lefka district. Some difficulties were encountered over Xerovounos, and it was subsequently removed from the list. At the time of writing, electrification of one village, Ayios Yeoryios, has been completed, and work is progressing normally in the rest of the villages included in the programme. Both sides are showing a considerable degree of co-operation. As regards villages previously scheduled for electrification, the work has been completed at Evdhimou and continues in Limassol (S/10664, paragraph 48). EAC has again claimed that the main difficulty preventing the extension of electrification to Turkish Cypriot villages has been the restriction on freedom of movement being imposed by the Turkish Cypriots on its work crews. The Turkish Cypriot leadership, however, has again denied these charges, pointing out that many Turkish Cypriot villages are still without electricity, in spite of previous promises by EAC.

46. The Turkish Cypriot leadership's request for the installation of public telephones in three Turkish Cypriot villages (S/10664, paragraph 49) has recently been turned down by the Government.

47. The situation in regard to the question of reintegration of Turkish Cypriots into the national social insurance scheme has remained unchanged since my last report (S/10664, paragraph 50), but negotiations are continuing. UNFICYP has, as in the past, assisted in reaching solutions in individual cases.

48. No progress has been made towards solving the general problem of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons. The request for resettlement of the Turkish Cypriot village of Vroisha in Lefka district (S/10664, paragraph 51) has been rejected by the Government on the basis that it would be economically unsound for the villagers. This has led the Turkish Cypriot leadership to request relocation of the village, and, at the time of writing, the matter is still under consideration by the Government. During the period under review several Turkish Cypriot families have resettled in the abandoned Turkish Cypriot village of Trapeza in Kyrenia district. It is still unknown whether this will be a permanent arrangement or is only a temporary expedient during the olive and carob harvesting season.

49. The long-standing problem relating to the issuance of birth certificates to Turkish Cypriots (S/10664, paragraph 52) has again emerged and negotiations are continuing with UNFICYP assistance.

50. The problem of Grain Commission subsidies (S/10401, paragraph 50) has been raised again. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has reiterated its objection to the practice of deducting debts owed by villages from the subsidy payments due to individual Turkish Cypriot producers under the grain subsidy scheme. They have offered to collect the outstanding debts owed by various Turkish Cypriot villages and lodge them with an appropriate authority, if the Government is prepared to solve satisfactorily the question of payments of grain subsidies to Turkish Cypriot producers. At the time of writing, the negotiations are continuing.

51. Recently, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has protested the Government's intention to issue new identity cards, on which any mention of race or religion is to be omitted. In the leadership's view this would constitute another measure of discrimination against the Turkish Cypriot community. The Government has confirmed that the new identity cards will not bear any reference to the ethnic origin or religion of the individual and strongly denies any intention to discriminate against anybody. The Government has further claimed that the new documents had been shown to representatives of the leadership, who had found them acceptable. The Turkish Cypriot leadership subsequently denied that it had been consulted on the matter.

52. On the occasion of the Secretary-General's visit to Cyprus in June 1972, the Vice-President handed to him a dossier entitled "Some aspects of the economic and social war of attrition waged against the Turkish community in Cyprus". The main items in this file were summarized in a note which the Turkish Cypriot leadership handed to UNFICYP in November 1972. For its part, the Government handed to UNFICYP a document listing its grievances stemming from alleged actions by Turkish Cypriots. Many of these complaints on both sides have been dealt with at length in previous reports by the Secretary-General and flow from the basic issues in the Cyprus problem. Others have been noted in the present chapter.

53. Negotiations for the provision of alternative school accommodation in Larnaca/Scala (S/10664, paragraph 53) are continuing. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has purchased a new site away from a confrontation area, and UNFICYP has received an encouraging response from various sources as to the possible availability of financial support towards the building of the new school with the same classroom space and facilities as those of the old school, which cannot be used.

54. Restrictions on the freedom of movement of civilians still remain one of the most serious problems in the island (S/10664, paragraph 54). UNFICYP has not been successful in having any of these restrictions lifted, but, as was the case during the previous review period, no new restrictions have been imposed.

IV. INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS AND GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

55. As reported in the addendum to the Secretary-General's last report (S/10664/Add.1), the inaugural meeting of the reactivated intercommunal talks was held in Nicosia on 8 June 1972 in the presence of the Secretary-General. These talks have since continued on the basis set forth in the Secretary-General's aide-mémoire of 18 October 1971 (S/10401, paragraph 79) under a United Nations formula which specifies that the participation in the talks shall not prejudice the well-known legal and political positions of all concerned. In addition to the two interlocutors, Mr. G. Clerides and Mr. R. Denktash, who represent the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall, is taking part in the talks in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices. Mr. J. Dekleris and Mr. O. Aldikacti, the constitutional experts made available by the Governments of Greece and Turkey, are attending the talks in an advisory capacity.

56. At the time of writing this report, three rounds of the talks had been completed, and the fourth was still in progress as follows:

- First round (seven meetings) - 3 to 21 July 1972
- Second round (seven meetings) - 8 August to 11 September 1972
- Third round (six meetings) - 26 September to 27 October 1972
- Fourth round (six meetings) - four meetings were held from 8 to 24 November, and two further meetings are planned for 6 and 8 December 1972.

In addition to these meetings, there have been meetings attended only by the two constitutional experts. During the third round, the participants also visited the villages of Ayia Irini (mixed), Kornokipos (Turkish Cypriot) and Trypimeni (Greek Cypriot), where they exchanged views with the local population.

57. With the exception of the inaugural meeting and a preparatory meeting on 3 July, which were held in premises made available by UNFICYP, the full meetings in the intercommunal talks have been held alternately at the offices of Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash.

58. The participants deemed it necessary to maintain the secrecy of their discussions but agreed that at the end of each meeting the two interlocutors should alternate in giving to the press a short oral statement, the content of which was to be agreed previously by all participants. The brief outline of the course of meetings set out below is based on those statements.

59. The press statement summarizing the proceedings of the first round, issued on 21 July, indicated that the discussions had constituted a preliminary review and appraisal of the problem as a whole. It had been decided to carry out a stage-by-stage examination of the various aspects of the issues involved. The work done by the two interlocutors in the previous rounds of the intercommunal talks was appraised, and the results reached, as well as the reasons for disagreement on some

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issues, were examined in the light of explanations provided by them. This involved an analysis of the problems of constitutional structure, with the exception of matters pertaining to local affairs.

60. During the second round, the participants discussed the question of local government, following the same procedure as in the previous round, raising points of agreement and disagreement. In a statement issued at the end of this round, the participants announced that they had completed the methodical examination of the constitutional problems and that at the next phase a decisive effort would be made to bridge existing differences.

61. A start was made during the third round on discussion of the main issues involved, and this continued into the fourth round. During the discussions, the two constitutional experts were requested to submit their views on several matters. So far, they have presented a number of joint opinions, and a certain measure of agreement has been reached.

62. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General has been advised that the talks will be interrupted following the meeting of 8 December and will be resumed early in January 1973.

V. MEDIATION EFFORT

63. The situation regarding a resumption of the mediation function under paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 186 (1964) has remained unchanged since the last report, owing primarily to the widely differing and firmly held views of the matter of the three Governments most directly concerned.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

64. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$126.4 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 49 Member States and four non-member Governments in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1972. In addition, voluntary contributions from public sources, interest earned on investment of temporarily undisbursed funds and other miscellaneous income received by the Account have totalled about \$1.4 million. Accordingly, some \$127.8 million have been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account toward meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 December 1972.

65. The costs to be borne by the United Nations for the operation of UNFICYP for the periods from the inception of the Force to 15 December 1972 are estimated at \$147.9 million. This figure includes the direct cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force in Cyprus, as well as the amounts to be paid to Governments providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations; but it does not include the amount that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation of the Force.

66. The amount of \$127.8 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$147.9 million indicated above by approximately \$20.1 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$6.5 million are now expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

67. If to the amount of \$127.8 million so far received the amount of \$6.5 million of anticipated receipts is added, the UNFICYP Special Account can be expected to have available to it approximately \$134.3 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately \$147.9 million becomes \$13.6 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1972, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$13.6 million.

68. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1972 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$6.9 million, as detailed below. The estimated \$0.1 million that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation costs has been excluded from the figures below for the sake of convenience.

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UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE
(in thousands of US dollars)

I. Operation costs incurred by the United Nations

Movement of contingents	153
Operational expenses	650
Rental of premises	96
Rations	400
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.	656
Miscellaneous and contingencies	204
Total, part I	2,159

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	4,300
Contingent-owned equipment	350
Death and disability awards	50
Total, part II	4,700
GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II	6,859

69. The above costs do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, inasmuch as they exclude the extra costs that Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. Based on reports received from certain of the Governments providing contingents or police units to the Force, the estimated amounts of such extra costs that Governments would absorb at their own expense for an additional six-month period, if the mandate of UNFICYP is extended and the Governments concerned agree to continue the present arrangements, are as follows: Australia \$200,000, Austria \$160,000, Canada \$670,500, ^{1/} Denmark \$230,000, Sweden \$325,000 and United Kingdom \$1,110,000. Finland and Ireland are also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at their own expense.

70. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1972 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary for the Secretary-General to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling \$20.5 million.

^{1/} Exclusive of the normal cost of pay and allowances.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

71. The most important development during the period under review is undoubtedly the reactivation of the intercommunal talks. The assistance given by my Special Representative and the two constitutional experts to the two interlocutors has been constructive and effective and has injected new life into their discussions. Limited progress has been achieved in some areas. Although a number of important issues are still unresolved, the existing difficulties are being approached in a reasonable and honest manner. It must be realized, of course, that it will not be an easy task to find a solution to the long-outstanding problems of Cyprus, and therefore, as yet, many obstacles on the road to a settlement, not all of them of an intercommunal nature. Therefore, until the interlocutors have completed their consideration of all the elements of the Cyprus problem, it would be premature to say anything concerning a successful completion of the intercommunal talks. But at least the impasse that had paralysed those talks until last June has been overcome, and both sides have shown a genuine desire to settle their differences through peaceful negotiations.

72. This development is particularly welcome, as it has become ever more urgent to achieve a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem. There is always the danger that as the present abnormal situation persists new elements may appear that would complicate the search for a solution. Moreover, any prolongation of the present situation would have a harmful and perhaps irreparable effect on the socio-economic development of the island as a whole.

73. Time also works in some ways against the United Nations effort in Cyprus. Though the will to help remains, it is inevitable that the countries contributing contingents or providing financial support for the United Nations operations should be increasingly concerned at the delay in finding a solution.

74. During the period under review the situation in the island has remained quiet, but despite the efforts of UNFICYP, little progress has been achieved in deconfrontation or normalization of conditions. Indeed, in most cases, UNFICYP could do no more than try to maintain the status quo and prevent a worsening of the general situation.

75. The increasing combat efficiency of the military forces on both sides, resulting from the acquisition of better equipment and continuing high training activity, is a matter of serious concern. Far from acting as a deterrent, as it is often contended, the increase of military capability augments the danger of escalation. This tendency develops its own momentum and can only be halted by deliberate and timely intervention by the political leadership of each side.

76. The desirability of bringing about deconfrontation and reductions in military strength in the island has been emphasized by UNFICYP many times in the past. So long as armed forces confront each other in close proximity, tension will remain and, with it, the danger that fighting may break out at the slightest provocation from one side or another. And naturally the increase in

military capability on both sides would make any armed clashes all the more destructive. Another adverse effect of continuing armed confrontation is the maintenance of relatively large numbers of young men under arms, which constitutes a serious drain on the economy and human resources of the island. The Government has stated publicly on several occasions its readiness to implement the policy of general reciprocal deconfrontation. The Turkish Cypriot leadership, on the other hand, maintains that in the present circumstances such a course would endanger its community's security and its basic position. UNFICYP has endeavoured to persuade both parties to take some initial steps in the direction of deconfrontation, but its efforts have so far met with no success.

77. I am also concerned at the lack of progress towards normalization of conditions in the island. All too often each side approaches the problems of normalization from the point of view of its basic position; and, in the fear that any liberalizing move might benefit the opposing side, hardships resulting from the existing situation tend to be overlooked.

78. Any new development in the Cyprus situation - either inter- or intracommunal - inevitably has a bearing on the atmosphere needed for the progress of the local talks. In this respect, any activities directed towards solving the Cyprus problem by means other than peaceful negotiations are a matter of concern, and the recent reports of imports of new weapons and ammunition into the island are particularly disturbing.

79. UNFICYP will continue to exert its best efforts to assist in the maintenance of quiet in the island and to promote deconfrontation and normalization of conditions whenever possible. While the intercommunal talks are in progress, UNFICYP will have a special responsibility to assist in finding peaceful solutions to the problems that may affect intercommunal relationship and, in particular, to ensure that the military status quo is maintained and that neither side gains a unilateral advantage over the other. However, it must be stressed that UNFICYP's ability to fulfil its responsibility will continue to depend on the co-operation of all concerned and on their acceptance of its advice based on its independent judgement. It is my earnest hope that during the crucial period ahead all concerned will exercise the greatest degree of restraint and extend to UNFICYP all possible co-operation.

80. What I have said clearly indicates that the situation in Cyprus is still essentially unstable and in all probability will remain so until the basic problem confronting the island is solved. I have no doubt that the reactivated intercommunal talks are the best instrument for achieving a satisfactory, lasting and agreed solution based on the concept of an independent, sovereign and unitary State with the adequate participation of the two communities. I am also firmly convinced that the great majority of the people in both communities in Cyprus long for peace and desire a positive outcome of the intercommunal talks. To make such a settlement possible, however, two essential conditions will have to be met. First, the parties concerned will have to exert a determined effort towards this objective, including the willingness to make mutual concessions and accommodations whenever necessary. Second, the situation in Cyprus must remain quiet, and intercommunal tension must be kept to a minimum while the talks go on.

81. In view of these considerations, I deem it essential that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus be maintained for a further limited period. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNFICYP for another period of six months until 15 June 1973. I am making this recommendation only after the most careful consideration. The proposed extension would lead UNFICYP well into its ninth year of existence, but with the continuing tension in Cyprus and the brighter prospects of the intercommunal talks there seems, at this time, to be no alternative. Naturally, if there is a change in the situation in the course of the next six months, I shall not fail to make suitable recommendations to the Council. The Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and Turkey have informed me of their concurrence with my recommendation.

82. In this connexion, I must report that the financial problem facing UNFICYP has not yet been resolved. The situation remains, as I reported earlier, that, on the assumption that contributions will be made available for the next six-month period at the same level as in the past, an additional sum of \$1.5 million will be needed, if the financing of this operation is to be placed on a sound current basis. I will continue my efforts, working with all Members of the Organization, to find a way to get the current financing of UNFICYP on a sound and equitable basis and to reduce the deficit. I firmly believe that, as a matter of principle, this can and must be done. In view of the important task entrusted to UNFICYP by the Security Council and its effectiveness in terms of keeping the peace in the area, it would seem appropriate that the Members of the Organization should give it the support it requires, and I therefore urge Governments to provide the support necessary to resolve this problem.

83. In concluding this report I wish to reiterate my deep appreciation to the Governments that have provided contingents and personnel for UNFICYP, as well as to those who have made voluntary contributions for the support of the operation. Without their generous assistance it would not be possible to maintain this important peace-keeping effort of the United Nations. I also wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, to the Force Commander and to all the officers and men of UNFICYP, as well as its civilian staff. They have continued to carry out with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important task assigned to them under the Security Council resolutions.

