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

(for the period 7 December 1974 to 9 June 1975)

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 7 December 1974 to 9 June 1975 and brings up to date the record of 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. Since my report of 6 December 1974 (S/11568), I have circulated a special report on developments in Cyprus on 18 February 1975 (S/11624), as well as an interim report, dated 4 May 1975, pursuant to Security Council resolution 367 (1975) (S/11684). The material contained in those reports is summarized or referred to, as appropriate, in the present comprehensive report, which also contains further information concerning my efforts pursuant to resolution 367 (1975).

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# I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

2. The table below shows the strength of UNFICYP as of 9 June 1975 (the Austrian, Swedish and Finnish rotations having been completed in April 1975):

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP, medical centre and military police	28	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 7	298	326
Canada	HQ UNFICYP and military police	35	
	1 battalion Royal Canadian Regiment	487	522
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP and military police	19	
	Infantry battalion UN XXII	413	432
Finland	HQ UNFICYP and military police	15	
	Infantry battalion UNFB 23	559	574
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	6
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP and military police	18	
	Infantry battalion UN 57C	526	544
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP and military police	160	
	1 battalion group	611	
	1 armoured reconnaissance squadron	116	
	1 army aviation flight	19	
	1 helicopter squadron - Royal Air Force	30	
	1 transport squadron	111	
	Logistic support units	67	1,014 <sup>1/</sup>
Total military personnel			3,418

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<sup>1/</sup> Not including the support squadron air field repair team (102 all ranks) which has been made available by the United Kingdom Government for a limited period (see para. 52 below).

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Civilian police

- Australia	35
Austria	55
Sweden	40
Total civilian police	130
TOTAL UNFICYP	<u>3,548</u>

3. During the period under review, the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom withdrew part of the reinforcements provided by them in connexion with the events of July-August 1974 (see S/11433, paras. 20-22; S/11568, para. 34). Thus, the United Kingdom contingent has been reduced from 1,410 to 1,014, and the Canadian contingent from 859 to 522. In addition, the Danish UNCIVPOL unit, consisting of 23 policemen, has been withdrawn.

4. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to the present report.

5. During the period under review, UNFICYP has sustained fewer casualties than during the preceding period; but, tragically, on the night of 31 March/1 April 1975, a Canadian UNFICYP officer was killed by a rifle shot in the middle of an exchange of fire near the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia.

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## II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 7 DECEMBER 1974 TO 9 JUNE 1975

### A. Mandate and concept of operations

6. The function of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus was originally 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".

This mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and between the National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 364 (1974) of 13 December 1974. In connexion with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and in some cases have required UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions. <sup>1/</sup> In its resolution 364 (1974), the Council noted from the report of the Secretary-General (S/11568):

"that in existing circumstances the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed to perform the tasks it is currently undertaking if the cease-fire is to be maintained in the island and the search for a peaceful settlement facilitated".

7. In the areas of confrontation between the Turkist forces and the National Guard, UNFICYP has continued to try pragmatically to maintain surveillance over the cease-fire and to restrain both parties from violations either by firing or movement forward of existing lines. In particular, a major effort has been made to safeguard farmers and shepherds of both communities whose lands are in the immediate areas of military confrontation. To the north of the confrontation lines, in the part of the island remaining under Turkish military control, UNFICYP operations have continued to be limited to assisting in humanitarian work. Owing to the continuing restrictions applied by the Turkish forces to its freedom of movement, UNFICYP has been limited in its ability to provide security to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

8. Finally, UNFICYP contingents, both military and police, in addition to humanitarian measures implemented directly by them, have continued to support and assist all relief operations conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

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<sup>1/</sup> These include resolutions 353 (1974) of 20 July, 354 (1974) of 23 July, 355 (1974) of 1 August, 357 (1974) of 14 August, 358 (1974) and 359 (1974) of 15 August, 360 (1974) of 16 August, 361 (1974) of 30 August, 364 (1974) and 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974 and 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975.

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B. Liaison and co-operation

9. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 364 (1974), the Security Council reiterated its call to all parties to co-operate fully with UNFICYP. To this end, and in order to facilitate all aspects of the implementation of its mandate, UNFICYP has continued to emphasize liaison with both sides at all levels. Liaison with the Cyprus Government, including the National Guard and the Cyprus police, has continued to be satisfactory, and close co-operation has been maintained. Similarly, liaison and co-operation with the Turkish Cypriot leadership has worked well, and over the past few months liaison and co-operation with the headquarters of the Turkish forces has continued to improve. Several meetings have been held separately at the Chief of Staff level, the results of which have assisted UNFICYP in its peace-keeping tasks.

10. At the local level, UNFICYP has continued its efforts to set up effective liaison arrangements in order to strengthen the cease-fire. The Turkish forces have improved their co-operation in this regard, with the result that more frequent meetings between UNFICYP zone and district commanders and their counterparts in the Turkish forces are being held. Moreover, UNFICYP has been able to assign liaison officers to units of the Turkish forces in the more sensitive areas, which has helped to maintain the cease-fire. With the National Guard, similar liaison arrangements had been established previously, and these continue to work well. All liaison officers have played an important role during cease-fire violations, and they have often shown considerable gallantry in the performance of their duties when endeavouring to stop shooting incidents.

C. Maintenance of the cease-fire

11. The surveillance system of observation posts and patrols which was established throughout the confrontation areas after the cease-fire on 16 August 1974 has now been improved and developed. Particular attention has been paid to the more sensitive areas. There are now a total of 148 observation posts, 116 in the southern areas and 32 in the northern areas, as against a total of 43 prior to July 1974.

12. Units of UNFICYP have continued to be successful in many instances in negotiating solutions to problems arising from breaches of the cease-fire, but this has only been possible because of the efficient and accurate reporting by the UNFICYP surveillance system, which both sides now respect. The Nicosia area continues to generate the largest number of cease-fire violations, despite the increased liaison and peace-keeping efforts of UNFICYP. A proposal by UNFICYP to establish a neutral area between the two sides within the old city of Nicosia has been discussed with both commands, but no decision on implementation has yet been taken.

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D. Violations of the cease-fire by shooting incidents

13. During the past six months there have been several shooting incidents each day, but since March there has been a noticeable decline in the number of daily violations. This improvement is attributable to the willingness of both sides to impose stricter control on their forward troops. Most of the daily shooting incidents have been confined to random rifle shots, which often appear to have been fired through nervousness or irritation. Since my special report of 18 February (S/11624), there has been one serious exchange of fire in the Nicosia area, which occurred on the night 31 March/1 April. Incidents in Nicosia have tended to escalate rapidly from the firing of a few shots into exchanges of fire along the Green Line, involving rifles and machine-guns. In the rural areas, minor incidents have continued to occur in the Louroujina/Pyroi area, as well as in parts of Lefka district. The Athienou and Avlona areas have also been the scene of shooting incidents. When dealing with such shooting incidents, the local UNFICYP units ascertain the facts and endeavour to bring about a prompt cease-fire through negotiation. Protests have been lodged with the offending party, with a view to having the respective command initiate investigations and disciplinary action as appropriate.

14. Regrettably, there has been an increase in the number of cases of shooting at UNFICYP troops. During the period under review there were 24 such incidents; 14 of these have been attributed to Turkish forces, 1 to the Turkish Cypriot fighters, 8 to the National Guard and 1 remaining undetermined. UNFICYP has made representations at all levels, requesting that firm steps be taken to prevent such incidents in future.

15. A total of 3,124 shooting incidents were reported during the same period, 1,728 attributed to Turkish forces and 1,134 to the National Guard. There were 262 incidents of unknown origin.

E. Violations of the cease-fire by movement or by construction of new defensive positions

16. During the past six months, there have been 57 breaches of the cease-fire by movement forward of the positions held at 1600 hours on 16 August 1974. Ten of these violations were caused by the National Guard, and the others were attributed to the Turkish forces. Whenever a violation has been identified, UNFICYP has sought to contain any substantial advance by rapidly deploying additional observation posts and reinforcements to the affected area. Thereafter, by negotiation, UNFICYP has tried to persuade the responsible party to withdraw to its original position. In many cases these negotiations have been successful, but in certain sensitive areas UNFICYP has not been able to persuade the Turkish forces to withdraw to their original positions. UNFICYP continues to press for a resolution of a number of violations that are still outstanding. Four of these UNFICYP considers serious: three of them were reported previously (see S/11624, paras. 14-16); the fourth took place in the Athienou area in Larnaca district in late February and early March.

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17. Both sides continue to make extensive improvements to their fortifications and defensive positions. This has sometimes led to limited forward movement; but, as a result of negotiations, UNFICYP has been able to contain and stop major advances by either side on that account.

18. In recent months, new restrictions have been placed by Turkish forces on farming, grazing and harvesting in areas where Greek Cypriots had been permitted to carry out normal agricultural activities under UNFICYP escort prior to February 1975. This has caused additional hardship to the population in the forward areas, and UNFICYP is continuing its efforts to have these restrictions removed, particularly as no such restrictions are imposed on the Turkish Cypriot villages in the south.

#### F. Mines

19. Both sides have continued to lay anti-tank and anti-personnel minefields, but in response to requests from UNFICYP these minefields are now being marked and signed in accordance with normal international military procedures. The special operation undertaken by UNFICYP to record areas known to have been mined has now been completed. Though neither side has been prepared to pass to UNFICYP details of their minefield records, both have permitted UNFICYP access to the mined areas for recording purposes.

20. In response to a request from UNFICYP, the National Guard has made available details of its old minefields, which had been laid in areas in the north now under Turkish forces control. With the consent of the National Guard, this information has been transmitted to the Turkish forces with a view to having those minefields neutralized.

21. With the gradual completion of defensive positions by both sides, the intensity of mine-laying has decreased. Nevertheless, the wide-scale use of mines remains a cause for concern.

#### G. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

22. In the northern part of the island the restrictions applied by the Turkish forces have not been lifted, but UNFICYP teams distributing relief supplies and money from government social welfare funds have been afforded controlled access, provided they are accompanied by a Turkish liaison officer. Whenever Turkish forces or the Turkish Cypriot police element have demanded to search UNFICYP vehicles, the required searches have been carried out by UNFICYP military police in the presence of the Turkish or Turkish Cypriot personnel. Since February, UNFICYP has not been able to use the main Nicosia-Famagusta highway, which, for years, had been the main access route to the Swedish contingent camp in Famagusta.

23. In January 1975, UNFICYP gave the Turkish forces a list of 53 villages in the north in which Greek Cypriots remained. The Turkish forces have agreed to UNFICYP making visits to the villages on a restricted basis in order to check

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upon the security and well-being of those inhabitants. A Turkish military escort always accompanies the UNIFCYP teams.

24. UNFICYP continues to have complete freedom of movement in the southern areas, which has facilitated its efforts to look after the security, welfare and well-being of the Turkish Cypriots in those areas. The fact that UNFICYP observation posts are deployed and intensive patrolling is carried out in the south has made it possible to investigate any rumours and allegations of harassment or damage to property within a matter of hours. UNFICYP is continuing its efforts to secure permission for similar facilities in the north in order to look after the security of the Greek Cypriots there.

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### III. LAW AND ORDER - UNCIVPOL

25. UNCIVPOL, the civilian police element of UNFICYP, continues to assist, whenever possible, in fostering an atmosphere of security in the island, particularly by establishing permanent stations and by patrolling in both Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot villages on the southern side of the confrontation lines. UNCIVPOL also provides escorts for the agreed transfer of Turkish Cypriots to the north, and of Greek Cypriots to the south. In addition, escorts are provided for Greek Cypriot farmers cultivating their fields in sensitive areas.

26. During the period under review, a considerable number of Turkish Cypriots attempted to reach the north on their own, on foot or by means of buses, private vehicles or boats. Some 850 of them were intercepted either by the National Guard or by the Cyprus police (CYPOL), mainly in Paphos district. It has become standard procedure for CYPOL, upon the release of these Turkish Cypriots from detention, to seek the assistance of UNCIVPOL for their safe return to the villages from which they came. In the course of these moves to the north, two persons lost their lives.

27. A total of 60 Greek Cypriots, mainly farmers and shepherds, were arrested by Turkish or Turkish Cypriot forces, almost all of them when coming close to the Turkish-controlled area. With the exception of two, all have been released after periods of detention ranging from one week to a month.

28. In January 1975, in the wake of the evacuation to Turkey of Turkish Cypriots from the British Sovereign Base Area of Episkopi, demonstrations took place in many parts of the island, staged mainly by Greek Cypriot students. In Nicosia, considerable damage was caused to offices of the British High Commission and the British Council, as well as to the United States Embassy building. When part of the latter building was set on fire, UNFICYP armoured personnel carriers assisted CYPOL and the National Guard in evacuating some of the embassy staff. Greek Cypriots also staged demonstrations protesting the Turkish Cypriot announcement of 13 February 1975 declaring that a part of the Republic of Cyprus would become a Federated Turkish State (see S/11624, para. 7).

29. On 20 April at Dherinia, south-east of Famagusta, large numbers of women gathered for demonstrations. A substantial group, comprising Greek Cypriot and non-Cypriot women, walked towards the cease-fire line from the south and a much smaller group of Turkish Cypriot women approached from the north. As the confrontation area towards which the women were converging was restricted and highly sensitive, UNFICYP took certain precautionary measures, in consultation with both sides, to prevent any inadvertent mishap. Close liaison was maintained with both sides and with the organizing committees of the women's walks, and no untoward incidents occurred. Commendable restraint was exercised by all concerned.

30. On 17 January, a small UNFICYP convoy ran into a group of Greek Cypriot

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demonstrators near the village of Akrotiri. The windows of one of the UNFICYP vehicles were smashed, its driver was dragged out and an attempt was made to set one vehicle on fire. In the ensuing confusion, one of the UNFICYP Ferret cars accidentally struck and ran over a Greek Cypriot student demonstrator, fatally injuring him.

31. During the period under review cases of looting by Turkish Cypriots and, in some instances, by Turkish forces have been reported, particularly in Famagusta-Varosha. Some looting of Turkish Cypriot property situated in the south was committed by Greek Cypriots.

32. On 11 February, Turkish Cypriot fighters and Turkish Cypriot police elements forced their way into an UNCIVPOL substation at Xeros, insisting that an armed Greek Cypriot was hiding there, despite UNCIVPOL protests and personal assurance from the local UNCIVPOL Commander that no Greek Cypriot was on the premises. In the event, no Greek Cypriot was found. The incident was protested at the highest level of the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

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#### IV. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

33. Information concerning short-term emergency relief provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus, during the initial period of his activities is contained in my report of 6 December 1974 (S/11568, paras. 41-46). Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 2 November 1974, endorsed by Security Council resolution 365 (1974), I was requested to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus, and all States were called upon to contribute to that effort. The High Commissioner has continued to co-ordinate this programme in consultation with the authorities in Cyprus, UNFICYP, the United Nations agencies and programmes concerned and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). At my request, the High Commissioner, on 10 January, made a further appeal for the necessary resources and financial means to meet basic needs, mainly food and medical requirements, until 30 April 1975, estimated at \$9.3 million. As a result of the generous response from Governments, non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies, \$9.3 million had been contributed by 30 April in cash or in kind, through the United Nations Co-ordinator or bilaterally. This encouraging response made it possible to secure a proper nutritional diet for the needy population of Cyprus for the period 1 January-30 April 1975.

34. At present, while the general situation of the displaced persons has improved, large numbers of Cypriots continue to be in need. According to the latest Greek Cypriot statistics, the number of displaced Greek Cypriots in the south was 182,000 on 9 June 1975. This figure includes 36,000 displaced persons who are self-supporting and 146,000 who are fully supported with food and allowances by the Cypriot authorities. The total number of displaced Greek Cypriots has increased by some 3,000 from the figure as at 21 November 1974 which I quoted in my report of 6 December 1974 (S/11568), primarily because of the transfer of Greek Cypriots from the north. Of this total, some 18,000 are living in tents. This figure, which is higher than in my last report, reflects the inclusion of all those living under canvas, both inside and outside organized tented camps.

35. In addition to the above persons, there are currently some 14,000 needy Greek Cypriots in the south who, though not displaced, are also supported by the authorities with food and allowances. At the present time, there are some 10,700 Turkish Cypriots in the south, of whom 7,250 are being provided with food and allowances by the Greek Cypriot authorities, who apply the same criteria to them as apply to needy Greek Cypriots. The number of Turkish Cypriots in the south dropped considerably as a result of the transfer from the British Sovereign Base Area to Turkey and from there to the north of Cyprus of more than 9,000 persons. There were also those who moved by their own means or pursuant to agreements reached in the Sub-Committee on Humanitarian Matters (see para. 52 below).

36. According to the Turkish Cypriot leadership, there are now in the north and

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in enclaves in the southern area, as a result of the 1974 events, 33,900 displaced or needy Turkish Cypriots who receive food commodities, mainly channelled through the United Nations assistance programme. Also in the northern area, there are some 10,500 Greek Cypriots and some 1,000 Maronites, most of whom are still in their own homes, but owing to the disruption of the economy, are in need of assistance. These persons are supplied with food and allowances, which are provided by the Greek Cypriot authorities and are delivered regularly by UNFICYP.

37. As the problem of assistance to needy persons is still a very real one, I requested the High Commissioner to continue in his role as Co-ordinator for United Nations humanitarian assistance in the island for a further limited period. He will thus continue, with the assistance of the World Food Programme (WFP), to assure the provision of basic food supplies to the displaced and needy population. It is anticipated that the number of beneficiaries will decline as a result of the introduction of various self-sufficiency schemes which are at present under close examination by the authorities concerned. Further, in consultation with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Co-ordinator will continue to examine requests to improve medical facilities through the provision of medicines and equipment. In addition, the United Nations Co-ordinator will act as a channel for further contributions. The drop in world food prices and favourable rates obtained by WFP, together with the substantial bilateral food donations, should make it possible to meet food requirements for the coming months. At this stage, no third general appeal is envisaged.

38. UNFICYP support for the humanitarian relief programme has consisted of the distribution of relief supplies of food, clothing, butane gas, diesel oil and animal feed to villages in need, the transfer of persons as agreed by both sides, special humanitarian visits to Greek Cypriot villages in the Turkish-controlled area, distribution of social welfare benefits and pensions, medical aid and providing escorts for work parties, essential services and for harvesting in confrontation areas.

39. Since the relief operations began in August 1974, 1,791 loads (approximately 9,955 tons) have been transported by UNFICYP. During the reporting period, 1,130 loads of supplies (approximately 5,650 tons) were transported by UNFICYP. Of these 678 loads (approximately 3,390 tons) were distributed to Greek Cypriot villages in the north, and 452 loads (approximately 2,160 tons) to Turkish Cypriots. The present relief effort is being directed primarily at aiding the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north and the Turkish Cypriots in the south.

40. The Greek Cypriots in the north continue to live in difficult conditions, with restrictions on their movements outside their own village areas; they are largely dependent on relief supplies for subsistence. Two hundred and fifty were concentrated in Morphou from surrounding villages; all but 21 of these have been evacuated to the south. Of the 350 who were originally confined to the Dome Hotel in Kyrenia, only 53 remain. Seven were permitted by the Turkish Cypriot authorities to return to their Kyrenia homes.

41. UNFICYP continues to give medical aid in conjunction with ICRC medical

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teams, and UNFICYP medical officers have examined cases being considered for evacuation. UNFICYP medical teams travel with the daily supply convoys to Greek Cypriots in the north and give on-the-spot medical aid. Similar medical assistance is provided to Turkish Cypriots in the south.

42. Distribution of social welfare benefits and pensions to Greek Cypriots in the north and to Turkish Cypriots in the south was begun in January 1975, and a total of about £160,000 has been paid out in conjunction with the welfare authorities of both sides.

43. A programme to carry out, under the auspices of UNHCR and UNFICYP, and with the active co-operation of WHO, a joint anti-malaria spraying campaign in the confrontation areas has been agreed to by the health authorities of both sides. The programme commenced on 6 May and will continue, at fortnightly intervals, to the end of November 1975.

44. Escorts continue to be provided by UNFICYP for work parties engaged on repair work for water, electricity and sewage schemes, particularly along the cease-fire line in Nicosia. Joint meetings have been held under local UNFICYP auspices between the technicians of both sides in relation to the supply of essential services. A number of matters have been resolved at these meetings.

45. Close liaison continues to exist between UNFICYP, UNHCR, other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and ICRC in co-ordinating and supporting the aid programme to those areas in need, as well as in negotiating many of the intercommunal social and economic problems.

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V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND MEETINGS  
OF LEADERS OF THE COMMUNITIES

A. Meetings between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash in Nicosia

46. An account of the talks between Mr. Glafkos Clerides and Mr. Rauf Denktash on the substance of the Cyprus problem which took place in Nicosia from 14 January to 7 February 1975 in the presence of my Special Representative, Mr. Luis Weckmann-Muñoz, is contained in my special report on developments in Cyprus dated 18 February 1975 (S/11624).

47. The Sub-Committee on Humanitarian Matters set up by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash on 17 January (see S/11624, para. 5) resumed its meetings on 4 April 1975 after a suspension of almost two months and has since then held seven meetings. It has dealt with a number of matters of a humanitarian nature, including compassionate cases and the transfer to the south and north, respectively, of stranded Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot children. It has also made arrangements for launching an anti-malaria campaign (see para. 47 above). Humanitarian matters have also been discussed by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash; together they paid a visit to a number of Greek Cypriot villages in the Karpas on 24 April, and to the Turkish Cypriot quarter of Ktima (Paphos) on 21 May.

48. In accordance with the agreement between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash concerning steps to preserve and restore cultural monuments (see S/11568, para. 66 (f)), an adviser for the cultural heritage of Cyprus was appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO, with the agreement of all concerned. The task of the adviser, who is attached to the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, is to co-operate with all those concerned with the preservation and restoration of cultural property throughout the island. Mr. Jacques Dalibard, the Chief of the Division of Restoration Services of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs of Canada, who was appointed as the adviser, spent two months in Cyprus (February/March) during the period under review. Thanks to the full co-operation of all the parties, he was able to visit the majority of the sites and monuments throughout the island and to ascertain that the cultural heritage of Cyprus had not suffered from the events as much as might have been expected. Several measures have already been taken with the co-operation of the authorities involved:

- (a) The guarding and protection of sites and monuments have been improved;
- (b) Inventories of cultural property have been started;
- (c) New regulations for the control of cultural objects, particularly archaeological finds, have been adopted.

It has also been possible to establish some useful contacts between the Cyprus Government authorities responsible for the preservation of cultural property

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and those concerned with such preservation in the Turkish-controlled area. At the request of all concerned, Mr. Dalibard is scheduled to return to Cyprus for a brief period in June in order to get the air-conditioning equipment ordered for the Roman ship in Kyrenia Castle in operating condition, and then to return again for a longer stay during the summer.

B. Secretary-General's visit to Greece and Turkey

49. Following the circulation of my special report on developments in Cyprus (S/11624), I had the opportunity to discuss the current Cyprus situation with Turkish and Greek leaders in Ankara and Athens on 19 February. The object of those visits was to get a first-hand impression of the views of the two Governments on the current state of affairs and to examine ways in which progress might be made out of the present impasse towards a peaceful and lasting settlement. In particular, I took the opportunity to discuss the possibility of new approaches to the negotiating process and the conditions required for such approaches to have a chance of success. Needless to say, the positions of the Government of Cyprus and of the two communities in the island were foremost in my mind during my talks in Ankara and Athens. The leaders in both capitals gave me a comprehensive statement of their views on the current situation in Cyprus. At its 1814th meeting of 21 February 1975, I informed the Security Council of my general conclusions based on my discussions in the two capitals.

C. Cyprus negotiations in Vienna

50. After the adoption of Security Council resolution 367 (1975) on 12 March, I was in contact with the parties concerned with a view to reaching agreement on the resumption of the negotiations referred to in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) between the representatives of the two communities. Agreement was reached on 8 April that the negotiations foreseen in the above-mentioned Security Council resolution would begin in Vienna, on 28 April 1975. On 4 May 1975, I reported to the Security Council (S/11684) that, in pursuance of my new mission of good offices, I had met in Vienna from 28 April to 3 May with the representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities for a first round of negotiations and that the negotiators had agreed to hold another round of talks with me in Vienna from 5 to 9 June 1975.

51. As mentioned in the final communiqué on those negotiations issued on 3 May (S/11684, annex), an Expert Committee was established to examine and report on the powers and functions of a Central Government in a Federal State of Cyprus. That Committee held its first meeting in Nicosia on 12 May in the presence of my Special Representative. It has since met four times.

52. The final communiqué also referred to the agreement reached in principle on the reopening of the Nicosia international airport; as a first measure the airport would be repaired by the United Nations. In that connexion, at my request, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed to make available to the United Nations an assessment team to survey the requirements

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and draw up preliminary plans, with cost estimates, for the repair of the airport. Following completion of the survey, which was carried out from 12 to 30 May, the United Kingdom Government made available for a limited period the services of an airfield repair detachment. That unit was incorporated in the British contingent of UNFICYP on 2 June and began the repair work on 3 June. The first stage of the project was to consist basically of the filling in of craters and the repair of essential airfield operating installations. It is expected that the repairs will be completed by the end of June.

53. The second round of the Vienna talks took place in early June, again under my auspices. After the adjournment, the following press communiqué was issued:

"The second round of talks on Cyprus was held in Vienna from 5 to 7 June 1975. Further and more extensive views were expressed on the powers and functions of the central government of a federal State of Cyprus. The possibility of a transitional federal government was also suggested. It was agreed that this suggestion would be examined by the representatives of the two communities in the light of further clarifications. It was also agreed that these and other important matters which were reviewed will be re-examined at the next meeting. In the meantime, the Secretary-General will report to the Security Council before 15 June on the course of the talks, as requested by the Council in its resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975. The next round of talks will take place between 24 and 27 July in Vienna."

My comments on the Vienna negotiations may be found in chapter VII (Observations), paragraphs 66 to 68, of the present report.

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## VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

54. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$158.3 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 56 Member States and three non-member Governments in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1975. 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 \$3.0 million. Accordingly, some \$161.3 million have so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 June 1975.

55. 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 June 1975 are estimated at \$200.1 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.

56. The amount of \$161.3 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$200.1 million indicated above by approximately \$38.8 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$5.0 million are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

57. If to the amount of \$161.3 million so far received the amount of \$5.0 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$166.3 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately \$200.1 million becomes \$33.8 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1975, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$33.8 million.

58. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1975 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization for a Force at approximately its present strength, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$13.4 million, as detailed below.

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

<u>I. Operation costs incurred by the United Nations</u>	
Movement of contingents	246
Operational expenses	1,502
Rental of premises	370
Rations	962
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.	972
Miscellaneous and contingencies	400
Total, part I	<u>4,452</u>
 <u>II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</u>	
Pay and allowances	8,200
Contingent-owned equipment	650
Death and disability awards	100
Total, part II	<u>8,950</u>
GRANT TOTAL, parts I and II	<u><u>13,402</u></u>

The above costs for the next six-month period 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. Indicative figures of the amounts involved were given in my report to the Security Council of 6 December 1974 (see S/11568, para. 72), as follows: Australia, \$0.2 million; Austria, \$0.2 million; Canada, \$1.6 million; 1/ Denmark, \$0.4 million; Sweden, \$0.7 million and United Kingdom, \$2.1 million. 1/ Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

59. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1975 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling \$47.2 million.

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1/ Exclusive of the normal costs of pay and allowances.

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## VII. OBSERVATIONS

60. The situation of confrontation resulting from the events of July and August 1974 has persisted. The Turkish armed forces remain in control of the northern part of the island. Nearly one third of the Greek-Cypriot population continues to be displaced. The difficulties and mistrust dividing the two communities of Cyprus have not perceptibly eased. The continuing tension in the island is illustrated by the fact that during the period under review there were more than 3,000 shooting incidents.

61. In those circumstances, UNFICYP has continued to carry out its peace-keeping and humanitarian tasks to the maximum extent possible, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, while adapting its operations to the requirements of the situation. It has continued to try in a pragmatic way to maintain surveillance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council, to report cease-fire violations, including movement forward of the existing lines, and, as far as possible, to persuade the parties to refrain from such violations. Thanks in large part to the efforts of UNFICYP, the many incidents between the Turkish forces and the National Guard have been largely contained and prevented from developing into major clashes.

62. UNFICYP has also continued to devote much of its activity to humanitarian relief assistance. The emergency humanitarian assistance programme which I established last August with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as Co-ordinator has been extended for a further limited period in view of the continuing needs of displaced persons and other people affected by the hostilities. UNFICYP has continued to assist and co-operate with the High Commissioner's staff and the International Committee of the Red Cross in their humanitarian efforts.

63. While UNFICYP enjoys full freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, restrictions are still applied by the Turkish forces in the north. UNFICYP is continuing its efforts to obtain from the Turkish side the freedom of movement required by it in the performance of its duties.

64. As noted earlier in this report, there has been an increase in the number of cases of shooting at UNFICYP troops during the period under review. There were 14 such cases attributed to the Turkish forces and 8 to the National Guard. I am most concerned by this trend, as the security and safety of United Nations personnel is a matter to which I attach the utmost importance. The Security Council itself, in its resolution 359 (1974), has emphasized the fundamental principle that the status and safety of the members of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, and for that matter of any United Nations peace-keeping force, must be respected by the parties under all circumstances. It is my earnest hope that both sides will take strict measures to prevent any firing by their respective troops at UNFICYP personnel.

65. The present situation in Cyprus is unstable and potentially dangerous and will remain so unless and until an agreed settlement of the basic problems can

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be reached. I am convinced that such a settlement cannot be achieved by force but only through free negotiations among the parties concerned and in the first instance between the representatives of the two communities of Cyprus. The talks between Mr. Glafkos Clerides and Mr. Rauf Denktash, which broke down last February, were resumed in Vienna under my auspices pursuant to the Council's resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975. While some limited progress has been made in Vienna, it has not yet been possible to achieve agreement on the basic issues.

66. The two rounds of talks held in Vienna have covered most of the aspects of the Cyprus problem and have been conducted in a spirit of goodwill and great frankness. The discussions concentrated in particular on the powers and functions of the future central Government of a federal State of Cyprus, the structure of that State, the territorial extent of the zones which constitute it and the pressing problem of the return of refugees to their homes. To my regret, however, the deadlock over the fundamental basis of a settlement persists. One of the principal difficulties in the talks so far has been a difference of opinion on the priority to be given to the different aspects of the future settlement mentioned above, one side wishing first to establish the powers and functions of the central government, the other wishing first to clarify the territorial aspects of a future settlement, which has, of course, among other things, a vital bearing on the refugee problem.

67. It seems to me essential that the negotiating process between the community representatives should be maintained and, if possible, accelerated. To this end I have been and shall remain in constant contact with the representatives of the two communities through my Special Representative in Cyprus, as well as with the Governments of Greece and Turkey.

68. In spite of the present difficulties, I believe that it is generally agreed that the search for a negotiated settlement must continue. For this search to be successful, determination, understanding and a willingness to make reciprocal gestures will be required from all parties. It is more urgent than ever that real progress should be made so that the present highly unsatisfactory situation can be brought to an end and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly can be fully implemented. Only then will it be possible for the people of Cyprus to look forward to a peaceful future and to reconstructing the life of the island in such a way that the two communities can live in peace and harmony. For my part, I shall continue my efforts, by the most appropriate means, to assist all concerned in achieving this result.

69. In the present conditions, I consider the continued presence of UNFICYP to be essential not only to maintain the cease-fire in the island but to facilitate the search for a peaceful settlement. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months. The parties concerned have signified their concurrence in the proposed extension.

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70. In this connexion I must once again draw the Security Council's attention to the critical financial situation of UNFICYP. The deficit in the UNFICYP budget now exceeds \$33 million, and, despite my appeals, voluntary contributions have continued to be made in insufficient amounts and by a disappointingly limited number of Governments. I am continuing my efforts, in consultation with interested Governments, as appropriate, towards providing a sound financial basis for UNFICYP.

71. Meanwhile, I shall continue to give serious consideration to the possibility of reducing the total strength of UNFICYP. Some reduction was achieved during the period under review, but it was on a modest scale because of the tension which has continued to prevail in the island. A further reduction will be made as soon as it is possible to do so without impairing the effectiveness of the Force and its capabilities to perform the duties entrusted to it by the Security Council.

72. In concluding this report, I wish to place on record my appreciation to the Governments providing contingents for UNFICYP, as well as to those which have made voluntary contributions for its financing. Without their generous support it would not have been possible to maintain this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I wish also to take this opportunity to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Luis Weckmann-Muñoz; to the Commander of the Force, Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand; to his officers and men and to the civilian staff of UNFICYP for the exemplary manner in which they have carried out their important and difficult task.

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