



# UNITED NATIONS

## SECURITY COUNCIL



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### INTERIM REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 355 (1974)

#### A. Introduction

1. At the 1788th meeting of the Security Council on 31 July 1974, I drew the attention of the members of the Council to the communication I had received on the previous day from the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the three Foreign Ministers who had been negotiating in Geneva, transmitting the text of the Declaration and statement which had been agreed to by the Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom (S/11398). I expressed the hope that the agreement reached in Geneva on the cease-fire would be a first step to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 353 (1974). I also referred to the functions which the Declaration envisaged for UNFICYP.
2. On 1 August 1974, the Security Council adopted resolution 355 (1974) in which, taking note of the Secretary-General's statement made at the 1788th meeting, it requested the Secretary-General "to take appropriate action in the light of his statement and to present a full report to the Council, taking into account that the cease-fire will be the first step in the full implementation of Security Council resolution 353 (1974)".
3. This interim report gives an account of the action taken as of 9 August 1974 in pursuance of resolution 355 (1974). A full report will be presented to the Council in due course.
4. Immediately after the adoption of resolution 355 (1974), I instructed my Special Representative in Cyprus and the Commander of UNFICYP to proceed, in co-operation with the parties, with the full implementation of the role of UNFICYP as provided for in Security Council resolution 355 (1974).
5. The Special Representative and the Force Commander have since been in close touch with the parties and have indicated to them that UNFICYP stands ready to carry out all the functions devolving upon it under resolution 355 (1974) of the Security Council. In particular, UNFICYP has repeatedly appealed to the parties to observe the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in its resolutions 353 (1974) and 354 (1974).

B. Observance of the cease-fire called for by Security Council resolutions 353 (1974) and 354 (1974)

6. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Cyprus and especially since the adoption of Security Council resolution 353, in accordance with my instructions, UNFICYP has made every effort to secure an effective cease-fire. In addition, UNFICYP has carried out continuous observation and reporting on the status of the observance of the cease-fire. This has provided the basis for my regular reports to the Security Council on developments in Cyprus (S/11353/Add. ... series).

7. In general, the fighting diminished substantially and ceased in some areas after the agreement announced on 22 July that Greece and Turkey had agreed on a cease-fire to be implemented at 1600 hours. Since that time, although the cease-fire by and large has been observed by the parties throughout most of the island, intermittent fighting and some forward movement has continued in the area west of Kyrenia, along the coast and on the southern slopes of the Kyrenia mountains. There has also been some movement on the eastern side of the main Turkish enclave, especially in the Bellapais area. Exchanges of fire and minor movements also occurred in the western and eastern outskirts of Nicosia. In the Famagusta harbour area, UNFICYP has had to interpose itself between the Turkish Cypriots and the National Guard.

C. Action taken pursuant to Security Council resolution 355 (1974)

8. The military representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, together with a representative of UNFICYP, began meeting in Nicosia on 2 August 1974. The communiqués issued by the military representatives have been reproduced in the Secretary-General's further reports on developments in Cyprus (S/11353, Add.13, para. 4; Add.15, para. 5; Add.16, para. 5; Add.17, para. 6; Add.18, para. 7). On 9 August the military representatives signed the agreement on the demarcation line, which has been submitted to the Foreign Ministers meeting at Geneva.

9. The military representatives have not as yet determined the size of the security zone to be established at the limit of the areas occupied by the Turkish armed forces on 30 July 1974 at 2200 hours Geneva time. Accordingly, the action of UNFICYP in relation to paragraph 3 (a) of the Geneva Declaration has been limited thus far to the participation of a representative of UNFICYP in the deliberations of the military representatives.

10. Concerning the provision of paragraph 3 (b) of the Geneva Declaration which provides for the immediate evacuation of "all the Turkish enclaves occupied by Greek or Greek Cypriot forces", the Special Representative and the Force Commander have reported that on 2 August 1974 Vice-President Denktash addressed a letter to Acting President Clerides requesting that this evacuation should be carried out. It does not appear that Mr. Clerides has replied to that letter, but it is understood that the question of the implementation of paragraph 3 (b) will be discussed at the negotiations which were resumed in Geneva on 8 August. My Special Representative and the Force Commander have discussed this matter with the

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authorities on both sides in Nicosia. UNFICYP stands ready to assume its function of protecting the Turkish enclaves as soon as the essential preliminary step, namely, evacuation of the "Greek or Greek Cypriot forces", has been carried out.

11. Pending the evacuation of Greek or Greek Cypriot forces, UNFICYP protective functions in respect of Turkish enclaves have continued. UNFICYP is regularly patrolling all the villages and areas occupied by the National Guard, as reported in my regular reports. Generally, UNFICYP assists the population by ascertaining needs, providing convoys for relief supplies, escorting persons to buy supplies and where possible providing water and medicaments. The able-bodied males from many of these villages have either been removed to prisoner-of-war camps or have been disarmed and released. Those under detention have had their names listed and are regularly visited by UNFICYP and the ICRC to ensure that their treatment is satisfactory.

12. The protective and humanitarian functions described above are also carried out in the "other Turkish enclaves" referred to in paragraph 3 (b) of the Geneva Declaration, as well as in mixed villages. Some of the enclaves are surrounded by the National Guard; others have not been affected by the hostilities. Some of the mixed villages have come under National Guard control; others are untouched. UNFICYP visits all these villages regularly and has provided relief convoys in the same way as for the villages referred to in paragraph 11. I shall report further on measures taken regarding UNFICYP security zones and the assumption of security and police functions in mixed villages by UNFICYP in my next report.

D. Exchange or release of detained military personnel and civilians

13. The International Committee of the Red Cross has informed me that on 3 August 1974 it received a note from the Turkish Government on the subject of the release of civilians and exchange of prisoners-of-war. The note reads as follows:

"1. With a view to implement without delay Article 3, paragraph d of the Geneva Declaration, the Turkish Government is prepared to release regardless of numerical reciprocity Greek Cypriot and Greek civilians who happen to be in the Turkish regions in Cyprus if the interested parties are willing to do the same. The Turkish Government deems it necessary that the parties concerned should also make declaration to the effect that they are ready to release civilians and the International Committee of the Red Cross undertake to carry out its obligations towards both parties concerning these declarations. As can be seen from the above, the Turkish Government attaches priority to the release of civilians.

2. In conformity with the Geneva Declaration and the Geneva conventions of 1949, after the release of civilians the Turkish Government will be ready with the least possible delay to undertake the exchange of the prisoners-of-war. In order to determine the plan for the exchange, a list of prisoners-of-war in Turkish hands will be duly notified."

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A similar communication was passed to UNFICYP on 4 August by the Turkish Embassy. At the Embassy's request, that communication was transmitted to the Greek Cypriot authorities (S/11353/Add.15, para. 11).

14. The ICRC addressed the following reply to the Government of Turkey on 5 August:

"The ICRC has received the text of a declaration, concerning the release and exchange of military and civilian detainees in Cyprus and Turkey, from the Turkish Government. According to information given to the ICRC, the same communication has been addressed to the Governments of Cyprus and Greece.

The ICRC repeats that it is prepared to assume the tasks envisaged in the Geneva Tripartite Declaration of 30 July regarding the exchange and release of civilian and military detainees. The ICRC proposes the following measures:

- (a) Exchange of data regarding the numbers of, and names of, detained persons;
- (b) The drawing up of a concerted exchange and release plan by the three Governments, or their representatives on the spot, in co-operation with the ICRC;
- (c) In the waiting period before the exchange and release, the ICRC will visit the detainees, and will be given the opportunity to assist them;
- (d) As regards civilian detainees, the establishment of a procedure whereby they may freely choose the place or zone where they wish to be released;
- (e) No detainee should be obliged to return to his habitual place of residence, nor, on the other hand, to leave such habitual place of residence, against his will.

The ICRC is prepared to co-operate on the humanitarian level to the various exchange and release operations. Should circumstances so require, the ICRC could take part in any transport operations necessary.

The ICRC calls to mind that the repatriation of prisoners envisaged by the Third Geneva Convention, and the release of civilians envisaged in the Fourth Geneva Convention, are two different operations envisaged in two distinct conventions. Consequently, neither of these operations depends on the accomplishment of the other: the two operations should be carried out simultaneously."

15. On 7 August, Acting President Clerides sent the following communication to representatives of the ICRC in Cyprus:

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"In conformity with the provisions of the Geneva cease-fire Agreement, article 3 (d):

1. The Government of Cyprus is prepared to liberate immediately all Turkish civilian detainees in its hands, without regard to number, provided that the other side is prepared to do the same.

2. The operation should be carried out under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross. This should be done on the basis of detailed nominative lists which should be handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross forthwith by both sides.

3. It should be made absolutely clear that all civilian detainees thus liberated shall return with their families to their homes and be given all facilities to do so immediately. Permanent security of life and property should be assured to Greek Cypriots living in Turkish controlled areas to the satisfaction of the Government of Cyprus, as is assured for Turkish Cypriots living outside Turkish controlled areas.

4. With regard to the prisoners-of-war, the Government of Cyprus is prepared to exchange these under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross according to arrangements to be made after detailed lists shall have been handed over by both sides. The Government of Cyprus is ready to hand over forthwith the lists of prisoners-of-war."

#### E. Method of operation of UNFICYP

16. UNFICYP's current operations are based on a framework of static posts, which have been established wherever possible at specially sensitive places, supplemented by frequent mobile patrols, both military and UNCIVPOL, to all parts of districts lying outside the Turkish controlled area. The main purposes of this activity are to generate a feeling of confidence and to obtain information concerning the local situation, not least in order to ascertain those areas where humanitarian and relief measures are required. A special problem exists in Nicosia city, where a close military confrontation exists and UNFICYP is endeavouring to interpose itself to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, in particular, to prevent shooting incidents, of which there continue to be many, from spreading throughout the city. This has required the establishment of a large number of United Nations posts along the area of confrontation and very active patrolling between them.

17. Within the Turkish controlled area, UNFICYP activities are centred on humanitarian and relief measures in Kyrenia and certain surrounding villages, especially Bellapais. These activities include the delivery of food to a considerable number of small isolated groups.

18. In all areas outside the Turkish controlled area UNFICYP is making special efforts to prevent looting and harassment of civilians, especially in the major towns, although UNFICYP resources do not permit complete surveillance over all the areas concerned.

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19. A special humanitarian economics branch was set up at UNFICYP Headquarters on 22 July 1974 to deal specifically with problems of this nature. That branch, which is staffed by both military personnel and UNCIVPOL members, has been most active in organizing and co-ordinating a wide range of humanitarian and relief measures for both communities. The branch operates in close co-operation with the ICRC representatives in Cyprus. At the present time all food relief convoys to all parts of the island are organized by this branch, which also engages in many other humanitarian tasks, such as arranging the evacuation to hospital of urgent medical cases, both by United Nations helicopter and by road ambulance.

F. UNFICYP strength

20. At the 1782nd meeting of the Security Council, I explained that the present strength of UNFICYP was obviously not sufficient for it to ensure effectively the maintenance of the cease-fire. I therefore stated my intention, in compliance with Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and as a first step, to ask the contributing countries urgently to reinforce their contingents which have been serving with UNFICYP.

21. In response to my request, the following pledges of military personnel to strengthen UNFICYP were received by me from the contributing countries:

Austria	60
Canada	460
Denmark	200
Finland	400
Sweden	350
United Kingdom	611

22. The table below indicates the projected military strength of UNFICYP by 14 August 1974 when the pledged reinforcements will have arrived in the island:

Austria	300	
Canada	950	
Denmark	432	
Finland	626	
Ireland	4	
Sweden	575	
United Kingdom	<u>1,391</u>	4,278
Hospital Unit (Austria)		<u>14</u>
Total		4,292

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23. The Force Commander has assessed the desirable strength of UNFICYP in the light of UNFICYP's present and future tasks. As a result of his assessment the Force Commander has informed me that the reinforced strength of UNFICYP as described above is sufficient in terms of military personnel. However, he has recommended that the civilian police element of UNFICYP (UNCIVPOL) should be increased from 153 to 200. Accordingly, I have requested the Governments providing civilian police to UNFICYP to increase their police contingents in order to reach this figure.

#### G. Observations

24. In the days since the adoption of resolution 355 (1974) some progress has been achieved towards bringing peace to Cyprus. However, despite the efforts of the United Nations, of interested Governments and of the parties directly concerned, the cease-fire is not yet secure in all parts of the island; there have been forward movements of troops in some areas, and enclaves continue under occupation in other areas.

25. As indicated elsewhere in this report, UNFICYP has stood ready, since the adoption of resolution 355, to carry out the functions devolving upon it under that resolution, and it has repeatedly urged the parties to take the necessary actions to that end, beginning with the full observance of the cease-fire. Nevertheless, the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 353 (1974) and 355 (1974) is still in its first stages.

26. In effectively carrying out its task of assisting the parties in implementing the resolutions of the Security Council, UNFICYP needs their full co-operation, as called for in paragraph 6 of resolution 353. There has been a measure of co-operation in recent days, but a greater degree of co-operation is required if further progress is to be made in implementing resolutions 353 and 355, and if UNFICYP's efforts are to achieve their maximum effect. This particularly applies to the consolidation of the cease-fire, the establishment of UNFICYP supervised security zones and the evacuation of occupied Turkish enclaves. I have had the opportunity to discuss these problems in Geneva with all of the parties concerned.

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