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

(for the period 1 June 1973 to 1 December 1973)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations Operations in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June 1973 to 30 November 1973 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 2,973 military personnel and 171 civilian police. On 30 November 1973, the composition of the Force was as follows:

<u>Military</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Austria	HQ UNFICYP and military police Battalion	25 239	264
Canada	HQ UNFICYP and military police Battalion	39 489	528
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP and military police Battalion	15 260	275
Finland	HQ UNFICYP and military police Battalion	10 282	292
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP and military police Infantry group	6 8	14
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP and military police Battalion	10 230	240
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP and military police Battalion Reconnaissance squadron UNFICYP logistic support units Helicopter support Contingent HQ	146 471 112 180 30 5	944
Total military personnel			2,557
<u>Civilian police</u>			
Australia		38	
Austria		55	
Denmark		40	
Sweden		40	
Total civilian police			173
TOTAL UNFICYP			2,730

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3. The decrease of 416 in the number of military personnel was brought about in part by the planned reduction of the Force (see section B of this chapter), and in part by the temporary transfer to the Middle East, at the end of October and in November, of personnel of the Austrian, Finnish, Irish and Swedish contingents serving with UNFICYP to form the advance elements of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).
4. That transfer formed part of the urgent interim measures proposed by me on 25 October 1973 (S/11049), following the adoption by the Council on that day of resolution 340 (1973) which established UNEF. The Council having approved the interim measures, I issued instructions to the Force Commander, with the agreement of the Governments concerned, to dispatch immediately to Egypt personnel of the Austrian, Finnish and Swedish battalions (to which the Irish infantry group was subsequently added) serving with UNFICYP. The United Kingdom Government agreed to provide the necessary air transport and other facilities free of charge to the United Nations (S/11056). This emergency move was accomplished at very short notice with great efficiency and speed, so that the first elements from Cyprus had arrived in Egypt within 24 hours of the adoption of the Security Council resolution. That was made possible only by the outstanding efficiency of all concerned in UNFICYP and the co-operation shown by the United Kingdom authorities in Cyprus, who did their utmost to ensure the smooth and speedy airlift of those forces from UNFICYP to the UNEF area. I wish to record my deep appreciation to the Governments of Austria, Finland, Ireland and Sweden, as well as to the Government of the United Kingdom, for their invaluable and timely assistance to the United Nations.
5. As indicated below, replacements for the Austrian, Finnish and Swedish personnel transferred to UNEF were sent to Cyprus promptly by the Governments concerned, by special airlifts or (in the case of the Swedish contingent) as part of a regularly scheduled rotation. As regards the Irish personnel, I have requested the Government of Ireland to dispatch additional available troops to the Middle East for service with UNEF rather than to Cyprus. Consequently, the Irish infantry group will not be replaced in UNFICYP for the time being (although Ireland will continue to be represented by a small number of officers and other ranks at UNFICYP Headquarters). The Irish contingent has served with UNFICYP since the inception of the United Nations operation in 1964, and its battalion (latterly an infantry group) has performed outstandingly in its peace-keeping duties, being held in very high regard not only by both communities in Cyprus but by my Special Representative, the Force Commander and the other UNFICYP contingents. I wish to place on record my deep appreciation for the services in the interests of peace in Cyprus rendered by succeeding battalions and infantry groups of the Irish contingent in UNFICYP.
6. As part of the planned reduction of the Force, the Austrian Field Hospital, which had served UNFICYP since the inception of the Force in 1964, was withdrawn in October 1973 and replaced by a small UNFICYP medical centre, the medical staff of which continues to be provided by Austria. During the nine years that the Austrian Field Hospital served with UNFICYP, it played a most important part by providing medical care for personnel of all contingents and of UNFICYP Headquarters. It also provided emergency medical facilities to Cypriots of all communities, in accordance with the highest traditions of the medical profession. The withdrawal now of the Austrian Field Hospital has been made possible by the improved situation in the island and the consequent reduced size of UNFICYP. I wish to take this

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opportunity to place on record my deep appreciation and that of the Commander and all ranks of UNFICYP, both past and present, for the outstanding services rendered by all members of the Austrian Field Hospital during the years 1964-1973.

7. To sum up, the following changes in the composition of the Force took place during the period covered by this report:

(a) Austria: The 4th Austrian Battalion replaced the 3rd Battalion. The Austrian Field Hospital was withdrawn and its place taken by a smaller UNFICYP medical centre, for which Austria provided the medical personnel. At the end of October, 181 officers and men of the Austrian battalion were transferred to Egypt to form part of UNEF. Replacements for UNFICYP arrived in Cyprus on 15, 29 and 30 November.

(b) Canada: The 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, replaced the 3rd Battalion, The Royal 22nd Regiment.

(c) Denmark: The 20th Battalion replaced the 19th Battalion.

(d) Finland: A partial rotation took place twice during the period. The incoming troops form the 20th Battalion, of which 208 officers and men were diverted to UNEF. Replacements for UNFICYP arrived in Cyprus on 7 and 8 November.

(e) Ireland: The 25th Infantry Group replaced the 24th Infantry Group. This Group, numbering 130, was sent to UNEF at the end of October. No replacement is foreseen for the time being.

(f) Sweden: The 51st Battalion replaced the 50th Battalion, of which 183 officers and men had been dispatched to UNEF.

(g) United Kingdom: The 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards (armoured unit in an infantry role) replaced the 1st Battalion, The Parachute Regiment. "A" Squadron, 16th/5th, The Queen's Royal Lancers, replaced "B" Squadron, The Blues and Royals. 65 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, replaced 38 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport.

8. The number of permanently manned military observation posts has been reduced to 53. (See paragraph 31 below).

9. In connexion with the non-replacement of the Irish infantry group, a redeployment has taken place. The Austrian contingent has moved from Paphos District to replace the Irish contingent in Larnaca sector and the British contingent in Kophinou sector, the two sectors together now forming Larnaca district. The British contingent has taken over Paphos district, which, together with Limassol district, forms Limassol zone. In addition, responsibility for conducting the daily United Nations convoys on the Kyrenia Road has been taken over fully by UNCIVPOL, which previously exercised this in conjunction with the Finnish contingent. The Force is now deployed as follows: (see attached map).

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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 (elements of Austrian and British contingents)

Nicosia district

Canadian contingent

Austrian civilian police

Famagusta district

Swedish contingent

Swedish civilian police

Larnaca district

Austrian contingent

Swedish civilian police

Danish civilian police

Limassol zone

British infantry battalion

One troop British reconnaissance squadron

Australian civilian police

Lefka district

Danish contingent

Danish civilian police

Kyrenia district

Finnish contingent

Austrian civilian police

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

11. 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.

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46. Notwithstanding the categoric statement to the contrary made in the last report (S/10940, para. 43), some local newspapers have continued from time to time to make allegations that the weapons imported by the Cyprus Government in 1966 and 1972 and which are subject to UNFICYP inspection or surveillance (as indicated in S/7611/Add.1; S/10564, Add.1 and 2; and S/10664, paras. 29-30) have been distributed clandestinely to certain Greek Cypriot groups. In making these allegations, the newspapers concerned have not hesitated to cast doubts on the personal integrity of my Special Representative and the Force Commander. While I do not find it necessary to respond to such unworthy aspersions, I can again state categorically that the allegations are without any truth whatsoever. The agreed inspection and surveillance arrangements for these weapons have continued to be applied to the complete satisfaction of the Force Commander. During the period under review, the Force Commander inspected the arms imported in 1966 and stored at Athalassa Police Station and those imported in 1972 stored within an UNFICYP camp, under a double lock and key system, at frequent intervals.

3. Observance of the cease-fire

47. There were two shooting incidents considered by UNFICYP to be breaches of cease-fire during the period under review. The first was originated on 26 June 1973 by a National Guard soldier who accidentally fired two bursts from his submachine-gun near the Green Line in Nicosia; the National Guard section near the spot, thinking they were under attack, opened fire. The second incident took place on 26 September 1973 when a National Guard soldier near Xeros fired a shot carelessly. There were no injuries in either case.

48. Three other shooting incidents occurred when National Guard sentries in Nicosia, Omorphita and the Kokkina area fired shots allegedly at intruders. No one was injured.

49. In August members of CYPOL fired some shots near Turkish Cypriots in the vicinity of the villages of Melousha and Kandou. Cypriot police explained these as accidental discharges.

50. There was one instance of shots being fired in the direction of UNFICYP soldiers. A United Nations soldier at an observation post in the Kyrenia range heard three rifle shots fired from a place where there is a National Guard position. One ricochet passed over the United Nations observation post. The National Guard said that they had heard the shots but denied firing them. No one was injured.

51. In addition, there were seven cases of accidental discharge of weapons by members of the National Guard and one by Turkish Cypriot fighters. There were also seven allegations of shooting incidents in areas of confrontation about which UNFICYP was unable to establish the facts.

52. Finally, there were a considerable number of incidents involving the use of explosives and firearms which were not of an intercommunal character.

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17. In considering ways and means of achieving further reductions of the United Nations commitment in Cyprus, I have had to bear in mind the advice of the Force Commander that such reductions would necessarily involve certain changes in the basic deployment and modus operandi of the Force. Such changes, however, should not impair the ability of the Force to perform effectively its necessary peace-keeping function as appropriate in the changed circumstances prevailing in Cyprus, provided certain prerequisites are met.

18. The main prerequisite would be a firm understanding that the parties directly concerned in Cyprus will maintain, and if possible strengthen, in co-operation with UNFICYP, their present policy of ensuring that significant intercommunal clashes, especially shooting incidents, are prevented. A commitment of this kind should preferably be supported also by the Governments of Greece and Turkey. All concerned would thus undertake to share with UNFICYP the responsibility of ensuring that minor incidents do not escalate, and they would issue specific instructions to all their military and civilian personnel to co-operate with UNFICYP, to that end. Such instructions should if possible specify that military commanders should, without prejudice, comply with any provisional or preventive measures that UNFICYP may recommend with a view to preventing the recurrence of fighting, subject to subsequent negotiations at the appropriate level. In addition to these prerequisites, it would be most desirable that the parties directly concerned should agree, if only on an initial trial basis, to limited measures of deconfrontation.

19. Once the above prerequisites have been satisfactorily met, the Force could be restructured to provide an effective instrument for the implementation of the mandate in accordance with revised directives I would issue to the Force Commander. These would specify, inter alia, that UNFICYP's role with regard to preventing the recurrence of fighting should now emphasize preventive action and measures such as negotiations and persuasion with the co-operation of the parties directly concerned, rather than relying on military deployment and interposition of military forces on the ground.

20. To fulfil this modified role, it is envisaged that UNFICYP would undergo a restructuring that would convert it into an intermediate-sized mixed operation comprising both ground troops and observation-reconnaissance teams. Groups of four or more of these teams would replace some of the conventional rifle companies of the several UNFICYP battalions, resulting in manpower economies. The teams would operate with radio-equipped light vehicles, and would have the task of general patrolling, investigations of incidents and complaints, and deployment to observe and help in resolving any developing sensitive situation.

21. Consultations on the second phase of the reduction plan have taken place with the Governments contributing contingents. These consultations were in the nature of very tentative contingency planning, in preparation for the submission of my recommendations to the Security Council. All of the contributing Governments were in favour of the second phase, but most of them felt that the prerequisites in paragraph 18 above were a condition for its implementation. Preliminary consultations have also taken place with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

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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	99
Operational expenses	555
Rental of premises	68
Rations	385
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	720
Miscellaneous and contingencies	201
Total, part I	2,028

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	4,100
Contingent-owned equipment	325
Death and disability awards	50
Total, part II	4,475

GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II 6,503

88. 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. Indicative figures of the amounts involved were given in my report to the Security Council of 31 May 1973 (S/10940), as follows: Australia \$200,000, Austria \$160,000, Canada \$863,600 ^{1/}, Denmark \$230,000, Sweden \$325,000 and United Kingdom \$1,110,000. Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

89. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1973 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 \$29.6 million.

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

REDUCTIONS IN STRENGTH OF UNFICYP PLANNED
UNDER PHASE ONE AND PHASE TWO

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength as of 26 May 1973</u>	<u>Strength upon completion of Phase One</u>	<u>Strength upon completion of Phase Two</u>	<u>Total reduction all ranks</u>
Headquarters UNFICYP (and signals troop)	175	175	158	17
MP company	47	47	43	4
Austrian contingent:				
Field Hospital	54	14	14	40
Battalion	275	250	215	60
Danish contingent (Battalion)	279	254	215	64
Finnish contingent (Battalion)	276	251	215	61
Swedish contingent (Battalion)	276	251	215	61
Canadian contingent (Battalion)	542	492	450	92
Irish contingent (Infantry group)	134	-	-	134
United Kingdom contingent:				
Contingent headquarters	4	4	4	-
Battalion	585	470	440	145
Force reserve (Reconnaissance squadron)	121	121	-	121
UNFICYP logistic support units	175	175	175	-
Helicopter detachment	30	30	30	-
Total military personnel	2,973	2,534	2,174	799
Civilian police	171	171	148	23
TOTAL UNFICYP:	<u>3,144</u>	<u>2,705</u>	<u>2,322</u>	<u>822</u>

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C. Function and guiding principles

23. 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".

24. 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; 15 June and 12 December 1972 and 15 June 1973.

25. 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 UNCIVPOL are as outlined in the report of 2 May 1964 (S/5679, para. 4).

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

26. 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 the Chairman, the Senior Political Adviser and his staff, the Police Adviser and the UNFICYP Economics Officer meet separately with Liaison Officers representing the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership with a view to resolving current intercommunal problems. Between 1 June and 1 December 1973, the Committee held 10 meetings with the Government Political Liaison Officer and 11 with the Turkish Cypriot Liaison Officer. One joint meeting similar to those reported previously (S/10842, para. 15) was held during the period under review.

E. Freedom of movement of the United Nations Force

27. During the period covered by this report six cases have occurred where UNFICYP has been denied freedom of movement. Two of these may be attributed to the National Guard, four to the Turkish Cypriot fighters. All the cases were settled to the satisfaction of UNFICYP.

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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

28. The deployment of the National Guard does not seem to have changed during the period under review, although new camps and barracks have been constructed. There has been some increase in its strength resulting from the call-up of the second half of the 1955 age group and the release of the last of the 1953 age group.

29. The momentum of training appears to have been maintained. The National Guard has continued to give adequate notice to UNFICYP of all large-scale troop activity.

30. The auxiliary police force mentioned in the previous report (S/10940, para. 28) has been integrated into the Police Force as the Tactical Reserve Unit. This unit now has a strength of approximately 500. Its members are dressed in military-type uniforms and are trained on paramilitary lines. The unit has been used mainly for police operations within the Greek Cypriot community. The Turkish Cypriot leadership continued to express fears and suspicions about the existence and expansion of this unit. These anxieties have been conveyed to the Government, which assured UNFICYP that this element will be absorbed as part of the ordinary police force, dressed in police uniform, as soon as the internal security situation allows.

(b) Turkish Cypriot armed elements

31. The strength and disposition of the Turkish Cypriot armed elements do not seem to have been altered significantly. Their training, morale and efficiency remain at a high standard. In a number of locations in the island new barrack buildings have been constructed to replace less suitable accommodations.

(c) Greek and Turkish national contingents

32. The strengths and locations of both contingents remain unchanged.

33. A partial rotation of the Greek national contingent took place on 16 July 1973.

34. The Turkish national contingent rotated half of its personnel on 25 September 1973. Both the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Turkey requested UNFICYP's good offices in connexion with the rotation. UNFICYP assisted in the negotiations and provided the customary transport, escorts and observers. With the co-operation of both parties, the rotation was completed without major incident.

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

35. The intercommunal military situation has remained quiet during the period under review, and there have been few incidents between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

36. Most of the violent incidents reported were not intercommunal in nature but were the result of activities of illegal Greek Cypriot groups. Cordon and search operations carried out by the Tactical Reserve Unit resulted in the apprehension of many persons wanted for anti-Government activities.

37. These developments within the Greek Cypriot community gave cause for concern to the Turkish Cypriot community, and close contact was maintained by UNFICYP with the Government and the Turkish leadership with a view to averting any adverse intercommunal effects.

38. As recorded in my last report (S/10940, para. 93), UNFICYP presented to the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership concrete proposals for military deconfrontation. The proposals envisaged a step-by-step approach, involving, in the first stage, the appearance of military personnel without weapons and, in the second stage, their gradual replacement by unarmed police, thus leading to a reduction in the number of manned posts in selected areas. The Government has signified its willingness to implement these proposals, provided the Turkish Cypriots reciprocate, but the Turkish Cypriot leadership has not found itself in a position to do so. In its view, the violent incidents within the Greek Cypriot community make it impossible for the Turkish Cypriots to relax their military precautions, and, in any case, they feel that their security is threatened by the presence of larger armed forces on the Government side whose mobility is not constrained as is that of the Turkish Cypriot fighters.

39. As a contributory step towards achieving a measure of military deconfrontation, UNFICYP discontinued manning one United Nations observation post in Nicosia and one in Kyrenia district. Neither community reacted adversely to those changes.

40. In the absence of substantial progress towards military deconfrontation, UNFICYP has continued to watch the military situation closely in order to check activities by either side which might alter the military status quo to its advantage and thereby increase tension or generate incidents.

41. Despite efforts by UNFICYP, the agreement reached to resolve the problem concerning the village of Selemani which was reported in the last report (S/10940, para. 38) has not yet been implemented, although the Turkish Cypriot leadership has initiated some constructive measures for improving the situation. The town of Limassol continues to be an area of particular concern, and breaches of the status quo there by Turkish Cypriots have remained at the high level noted in the last report (*ibid.*). Turkish Cypriot fighters continue to appear in uniform, sometimes carrying weapons, and marching is still conducted in connexion with weekly flag-raising ceremonies and on other occasions in breach of previous agreements.

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Further, members of the Turkish Cypriot police element in Limassol have continued to appear in uniform, despite repeated protests by UNFICYP. The Government has represented to UNFICYP its serious concern at these continued clear violations of the status quo and has indicated that unless they cease it will take whatever action may be necessary to bring them to an end.

42. The problems of access by the Cyprus police (CYPOL) to the Turkish Cypriot villages of Ayios Andronikos and Alekhtora, also referred to in my last report (S/10940, paras. 38-39), are still not resolved satisfactorily. CYPOL patrols have passed through Ayios Andronikos, but not with the same degree of freedom of movement that they had enjoyed before they were prevented from entering the village. UNFICYP has advised that CYPOL should make use of this limited access to the village for the time being as a step towards full restoration of the status quo ante. At the time of writing, the Government is not inclined to accept this advice and has reserved the right to take whatever steps are necessary to restore the situation. CYPOL has also been prevented from patrolling through the village of Alekhtora. UNFICYP has continued to urge both sides to adhere to the arrangement arrived at to resolve the problem when it first arose in June 1971. In UNFICYP's view, this involved advance notice being communicated informally by CYPOL locally at a low level. The Turkish Cypriots have agreed that if this is done they will not interfere with CYPOL patrols. The Government, which does not concede that any such warning was given in the past, has agreed as a temporary measure to this procedure with a view to full restoration of what it considers to be the full status quo ante.

43. During the period under review there have been further allegations of the illegal or clandestine importation of arms for use by both sides. The Government reported to UNFICYP landings by unidentified helicopters in the northern sector of Famagusta district. These reports were investigated by UNFICYP but no evidence was found to support the allegations. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has also alleged that arms have been imported by Greek Cypriots, but in the absence of specific information UNFICYP has not been able to conduct an investigation.

44. The arrangement described in my last report (S/10940, para. 41) to ensure UNFICYP surveillance over certain weapons acquired by the Turkish Cypriot leadership continued to function to the satisfaction of the Force Commander.

45. The five one-ton used Humber armoured trucks referred to in the last report (S/10940, para. 42) are still held in Government custody in the CYPOL compound at Athalassa, near Nicosia. Four of these are in serviceable condition (the fifth, which was badly damaged by fire, has not been refurbished), and the control boxes of all five continue to be stored separately under joint Government/UNFICYP double lock and key system. The Force Commander however is not entirely satisfied that the latter measure constitutes an adequate safeguard against having these vehicles put back into use and is discussing possible further measures to prevent this with the Government. The most satisfactory solution to this problem would be for the Government to ensure that without further delay the vehicles are either re-exported by the importer or are dismantled under Government supervision (S/10942, para. 30).

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46. Notwithstanding the categorical statement to the contrary made in the last report (S/10940, para. 43), some local newspapers have continued from time to time to make allegations that the weapons imported by the Cyprus Government in 1966 and 1972 and which are subject to UNFICYP inspection or surveillance (as indicated in S/7611/Add.1; S/10564, Add.1 and 2; and S/10664, paras. 29-30) have been distributed clandestinely to certain Greek Cypriot groups. In making these allegations, the newspapers concerned have not hesitated to cast doubts on the personal integrity of my Special Representative and the Force Commander. While I do not find it necessary to respond to such unworthy aspersions, I can again state categorically that the allegations are without any truth whatsoever. The agreed inspection and surveillance arrangements for these weapons have continued to be applied to the complete satisfaction of the Force Commander. During the period under review, the Force Commander inspected the arms imported in 1966 and stored at Athalassa Police Station and those imported in 1972 stored within an UNFICYP camp, under a double lock and key system, at frequent intervals.

3. Observance of the cease-fire

47. There were two shooting incidents considered by UNFICYP to be breaches of cease-fire during the period under review. The first was originated on 26 June 1973 by a National Guard soldier who accidentally fired two bursts from his submachine-gun near the Green Line in Nicosia; the National Guard section near the spot, thinking they were under attack, opened fire. The second incident took place on 26 September 1973 when a National Guard soldier near Xeros fired a shot carelessly. There were no injuries in either case.

48. Three other shooting incidents occurred when National Guard sentries in Nicosia, Omorphita and the Kokkina area fired shots allegedly at intruders. No one was injured.

49. In August members of CYPOL fired some shots near Turkish Cypriots in the vicinity of the villages of Melousha and Kandou. Cypriot police explained these as accidental discharges.

50. There was one instance of shots being fired in the direction of UNFICYP soldiers. A United Nations soldier at an observation post in the Kyrenia range heard three rifle shots fired from a place where there is a National Guard position. One ricochet passed over the United Nations observation post. The National Guard said that they had heard the shots but denied firing them. No one was injured.

51. In addition, there were seven cases of accidental discharge of weapons by members of the National Guard and one by Turkish Cypriot fighters. There were also seven allegations of shooting incidents in areas of confrontation about which UNFICYP was unable to establish the facts.

52. Finally, there were a considerable number of incidents involving the use of explosives and firearms which were not of an intercommunal character.

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B. Developments relating to the maintenance of law and order

53. 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 and marshalling and escorting the Kyrenia Road convoys. The latter is now the exclusive responsibility of UNCIVPOL (see paragraph 9 above).

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

55. 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.

56. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL conducted approximately 580 investigations. These inquiries have dealt mainly with shooting incidents, arrests, accidents, assaults, the straying and theft of livestock, illegal cultivation of land, damage to crops and property, house-breaking, restrictions on freedom of movement, as well as illegal digging for antiquities. Early in the reporting period there were a number of incidents within the Greek Cypriot community involving the use of explosives and firearms. Personal injuries were minimal, but buildings and vehicles were destroyed, and a small number of police stations were either raided or blown up. There have been very few incidents of this kind since September 1973. UNCIVPOL maintained close liaison with the authorities concerned in case these incidents had intercommunal connotations.

57. UNCIVPOL's inquiries have included the situation arising from restrictions imposed on CYPOL's movements by Turkish Cypriots in Ayios Andronikos (see paragraph 42) and Alekhtora (*ibid.*). The situation in Limassol, where the Turkish Cypriot police element continue to appear in uniform in breach of the status quo (see paragraph 41) has also been a matter of concern for UNCIVPOL. In October a Greek Cypriot youth in Limassol suspected of house-breaking together with Turkish Cypriots was detained by members of the Turkish Cypriot police element. He was subsequently released without being charged. The Government considered that arrest illegal detention, and some days later CYPOL arrested a member of the Turkish Cypriot police element in the Government-controlled area. After two days, the Turkish Cypriot was released but was required to appear in court at a later date. The Turkish Cypriot leadership protested against that arrest.

58. The Government has continued to maintain its right to carry out police patrols in sensitive areas. UNFICYP has exercised its good offices where necessary and, with the co-operation of both sides, major confrontations have been avoided.

59. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has maintained the level of activity of the Turkish Cypriot police element. There have been several instances of members of the Turkish Cypriot police element exercising functions in areas where they have not done so before. In each case prompt action by UNCIVPOL has prevented a recurrence.

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III. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

60. During the period under review there has again been no significant progress towards a return to normal conditions. The tendency towards separate development of the economic life of the Turkish Cypriot community is still evident, and only slight progress has been made in extending essential public services and restoring others to Turkish Cypriots.

61. Limited contacts between the two communities in economic affairs have been maintained especially in connexion with projects sponsored or assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Thus co-operation between the communities continued in relation to the pre-investment study of the UNDP/FAO Morphou-Tylliria water feasibility project. A similar UNDP water development feasibility project in the Paphos district has been completed, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has recently approved a loan to implement it. Ten Turkish Cypriot students were accepted at the UNDP/UNESCO-supported Higher Technical Institute for the 1973/74 academic year, a slight improvement over previous years. Of a total of 432 candidates who took the entrance examinations for the 83 places, 69 were Turkish Cypriots. The UNDP/FAO livestock production improvement project and the UNDP/ILO Cyprus Productivity Centre continued their activities in the Turkish Cypriot areas at much the same level as stated in my last report. The UNDP/FAO veterinary services project was also active in Turkish Cypriot areas in relation to brucellosis matters, diagnostic activities and in the vaccination campaign against foot-and-mouth disease. Turkish Cypriot participation in the UNDP/ILO Hotel and Catering Institute, which was nil in the last reporting period, has risen to four participants, an improvement but a disappointingly small one. The three current World Food Programme projects - school feeding, soil conservation and mixed farming - continued to operate in both communities but on a much reduced scale, primarily owing to the world-wide scarcity of feed grains during 1973. Despite increased Turkish Cypriot participation in a number of UNDP-sponsored projects, the Turkish Cypriot leadership continued to express dissatisfaction at the small benefit its community obtains from United Nations technical assistance.

62. The drought that has prevailed in the island during the last agricultural season has had further serious adverse effects on plant and animal production, the largest single sector of the Cyprus economy. Until 1 October, a total of 16 Turkish Cypriot and 23 Greek Cypriot villages were fully or partially supplied with water for domestic use by tanker. Water rationing is still in effect in various areas of the island, and restrictions on the sinking of boreholes for irrigation purposes are in force. At the time of writing, heavy rainfalls have to a large extent alleviated the problem of supply of water for domestic purposes, and the use of tankers is decreasing. However, unless the rains continue throughout the winter, there may again be a water shortage next year. The problems of providing a permanent domestic water supply for the Turkish Cypriot villages of Temblo and Kivisil (S/10940, para. 63), as well as for Phinikas and Stavrokono, were raised with the Government by UNFICYP, and all have been promised new schemes in 1974.

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63. Only a very slight measure of progress has been achieved in the provision of electricity to Turkish Cypriot villages. Of nine villages scheduled for electrification in 1973 (S/10940, para. 65), work has been completed in Lapithiou and Melounda and is in progress, with expectations of completion by the end of the year, in Kithasi, Akoursos and Maratha. No work has been carried out in the remaining four villages and it is doubtful that any of them will be electrified in 1973. The Government is reluctant to extend electricity services to Turkish Cypriot villages which its employees cannot enter freely and where bills may not be paid or electrical equipment may be interfered with. In this connexion, it may be noted that, in October, the Turkish Cypriot leadership again gave assurances in the Political Liaison Committee that (i) no restriction of freedom of movement would be imposed on personnel of the Electricity Authority of Cyprus entering Turkish Cypriot areas for electrification purposes, provided prior notification was given; (ii) the same would apply to maintenance crews and meter readers and (iii) after a Turkish Cypriot village was electrified no illegal connexions would be permitted and electricity bills would be paid without delay. UNFICYP has conveyed these assurances to the Government and has suggested that, on such a basis, the Government might increase the rate of electrification of Turkish Cypriot villages. On the other hand, UNFICYP felt it necessary to draw the leadership's attention to cases where villages were several months behind in their electricity payments, as well as to instances of tampering with meters and illegal connexions.

64. Some progress was made with regard to the reintegration of Turkish Cypriots into the national social insurance scheme (S/10940, para. 66) when the Government began to implement its earlier decision to resume benefit payments to Turkish Cypriots who were receiving such payments prior to the outbreak of the troubles in December 1963, and to start payment of old-age benefits to eligible Turkish Cypriots who had met all their obligations to the social insurance fund. No progress has been made, however, on the more general question.

65. There have been some developments in connexion with the problem of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons. At the time of writing, 65 persons have resumed residence in Trapeza (S/10940, para. 67) and 26 families, totalling 83 persons, have returned to the village of Dhiorios in Kyrenia district. Both these projects have been carried out by Turkish Cypriots, and no Government financial assistance has been involved. A request for the repair of some 30 houses in Dhiorios, however, has recently been presented to the Government. In the village of Potamia, which has already been resettled to a large extent, the Government refused to allow the return of several Turkish Cypriots who were considered "troublemakers". Lists of persons ready to return to Potamia and Dhiorios are currently being considered by the Government. Turkish Cypriot leadership considers that such a practice cannot be legally justified. The Government however feels that a measure of this kind is essential to ensure harmony in the resettled villages.

66. No progress has been made towards the normalization of postal services. UNFICYP's efforts to bring about a meeting between the Postmaster-General and a representative of the Turkish Cypriot community to discuss in detail the recent Turkish Cypriot requests (S/10940, para. 64) failed to materialize. A new attempt to resolve this long outstanding problem is being made by UNFICYP.

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67. Since my last report, no progress has been made in the matter of issuance of birth certificates to Turkish Cypriots born since 1964 (S/10940, para. 68). Recently however a new approach to the problem has been discussed, and it is possible that some advance may be made towards resolving this problem.

68. The question of deductions which the Grain Commission makes from subsidies due to Turkish Cypriot producers to meet debts owed to the Loan Commission by the Turkish Cypriot community is presently under negotiation. The Turkish Cypriot leadership, which has strongly protested this practice, has offered an alternative method of paying these debts in return for immediate payment of subsidies owed to the community. The Government is still examining these proposals.

69. UNFICYP's repeated efforts to secure better accommodation for Turkish Cypriot schoolchildren in Larnaca/Scala have not yet produced the expected results (S/10940, para. 71).

70. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has raised other matters with UNFICYP which are currently under discussion. These include allegations of discriminatory practices against EVKAF, the Moslem religious foundation, and complaints about the destruction of mosques and restrictions on the use of others. The Government has also complained about restrictions on the use of Christian churches as well as about damage to them.

71. Restrictions by Turkish Cypriots on the freedom of movement of Government officials continue to be one of the major obstacles to normalization. This problem is invariably raised by the Government when UNFICYP makes representations on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community on such matters as the supply of water and electricity and the payment of social insurance benefits and grain subsidies. It is doubtful if any significant progress can be made until these restrictions are relaxed.

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

72. During the six-month period covered by the present report, the intercommunal talks, reactivated on the basis of the Secretary-General's aide mémoire of 18 October 1971 (S/10401, para. 79), have continued. As before, the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities were represented by Mr. Glafcos Clerides and Mr. Rauf Denktash respectively; the two constitutional experts made available by the Governments of Turkey and Greece, Professor Aldikacti and Justice Dekleris, continued attending the talks in an advisory capacity, and my Special Representative, Mr. Osorio-Tafall, participated in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices. As customary, the plenary meetings took place alternately at the offices of the President of the House of Representatives and of the Chairman of the Turkish Communal Chamber.

73. A total of 14 plenary meetings were held during the period under review and two more are scheduled for 4 and 7 December. In addition, the two constitutional experts met several times during the period.

74. The expected agreement in principle on the structure and functions of local government bodies which was intimated in my last report (S/10940, para. 71) has so far failed to materialize. The outstanding differences concern not the general principle of local autonomy, which has been agreed upon, but the scope of that autonomy as well as the degree of supervision to be exercised by the State agencies over the activities of local government bodies in order to ensure that they act in accordance with the Constitution and the standard laws of the country.

75. The clarifications given by the two interlocutors about their respective positions on substantive issues as well as the valuable assistance rendered by the two constitutional experts, in addition to the various suggestions advanced by Mr. Osorio-Tafall, have helped to identify and delimit the main areas of agreement and disagreement.

76. My Special Representative has reported that the intercommunal talks have proceeded cautiously and slowly towards the common goal of reaching a satisfactory accord on the outstanding constitutional problems and that even though a large measure of concurrence has already been reached on many of the basic issues, differences persist on other issues, and a great amount of detailed work still needs to be done.

77. Accordingly, the success of the intercommunal talks cannot as yet be taken for granted, although at the present juncture, the Special Representative feels that there are no insurmountable obstacles which would prevent a constitutional accommodation from being reached between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots. One of the main difficulties would still appear to be the mutual suspicion and mistrust of the two communities.

78. On a number of occasions, Mr. Denktash has repeated that he favours an agreement which would safeguard the life and property of the Turkish Cypriot community within the framework of a bi-communal State that would, without

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discrimination, provide the means for the social and economic development of the community and guarantee the permanent independence of Cyprus. His community insists on "regional autonomy" in exchange for its renunciation of certain Turkish rights embodied in the 1960 Constitution. At the same time, it is ready to recognize that at the State level, the Greek Cypriot majority will have the preponderant role. In short, the Turkish Cypriot leadership declares that its community's sole objective is to ensure the Turkish Cypriots' existence in the future as a community enjoying a status under the Constitution which guarantees its existence within an independent and sovereign Cyprus.

79. Mr. Clerides has reiterated his agreement to constitutional arrangements that will (a) ensure security of life and property, not only for the Turkish Cypriots but for all the people of Cyprus, because these are fundamental human rights; (b) secure, without discrimination, a fair participation of the Turkish Cypriot community in the affairs of the State; (c) assist in that community's economic development; and (d) establish a political structure that would give to the Turkish Cypriots, in addition to the autonomy in communal affairs embodied in the 1960 Constitution, a measure of local self-government. On the other hand, he strongly opposes a virtually total autonomy for the Turkish Cypriot community that would include functions which in his view are within the exclusive competence of the State. He also insists that the State must necessarily exercise some supervision and control over the local government bodies.

80. In my last report, I referred to my predecessor's and my previously expressed view 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", and I added: "Obviously, the interpretation of these terms as well as the nature of the agreed final settlement should now emerge from the intercommunal talks themselves, where a spirit of statesmanship and mutual accommodation on both sides alone can achieve an agreed outcome" (S/10940, para. 82).

81. In that connexion, I recalled that although this concept had seemed generally acceptable at the time, certain reservations had since been voiced by the Turkish Cypriot side concerning the use of the term "unitary" on the grounds that the parties attached different interpretations to it and that it could therefore lend itself to misunderstanding and even prejudice the nature of an ultimate agreed settlement. These reservations have since been re-emphasized both by the Turkish Cypriot representatives and by the Government of Turkey. The Greek Cypriot side has continued to regard the idea of a "unitary" State of Cyprus as essential for the success of the intercommunal talks.

V. MEDIATION EFFORT

82. 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.

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VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

83. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$137.9 million have been paid to UNFICYP Special Account by 52 Member States and three non-member Governments in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1973. 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 \$2.0 million. Accordingly, some \$139.9 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 1973.

84. 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 1973 are estimated at \$165.6 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.

85. The amount of \$139.9 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$165.6 million indicated above by approximately \$25.7 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$2.6 million are now expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

86. If to the amount of \$139.9 million so far received the amount of \$2.6 million of anticipated receipts is added, the UNFICYP Special Account can be expected to have available to it approximately \$142.5 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately \$165.6 million becomes \$23.1 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1973, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$23.1 million.

87. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1973 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 \$6.5 million, as detailed below. These estimates are based on the strength of the Force upon completion of the first phase of the reduction plan, and on the further assumption that implementation of the second phase of reductions will have commenced in conjunction with the regular rotations of contingents scheduled for the spring of 1974 (see paragraph 22 and table). The estimated \$0.4 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	99
Operational expenses	555
Rental of premises	68
Rations	385
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	720
Miscellaneous and contingencies	201
Total, part I	2,028

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	4,100
Contingent-owned equipment	325
Death and disability awards	50
Total, part II	4,475

GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II 6,503

88. 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. Indicative figures of the amounts involved were given in my report to the Security Council of 31 May 1973 (S/10940), as follows: Australia \$200,000, Austria \$160,000, Canada \$863,600 ^{1/}, Denmark \$230,000, Sweden \$325,000 and United Kingdom \$1,110,000. Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

89. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1973 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 \$29.6 million.

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

VII. OBSERVATIONS

90. Since the reactivation of the intercommunal talks in June 1972, I and my Special Representative have spared no effort to promote progress toward agreement on the main issues that continue to stand in the way of an agreed settlement of the Cyprus question. I continue to hold the view, which I believe to be shared by all the parties concerned with the Cyprus question, that the talks are the best and most constructive way to carry out the search for such a settlement.

91. Recently, on the occasion of a visit to the Middle East, I briefly visited Nicosia on 29 August 1973 to discuss with President Makarios and with Vice-President Denktash the planned reduction of UNFICYP and the present stage and prospects of the intercommunal talks.

92. Although the talks have continued since that time in a constructive atmosphere, only limited progress has been made on the outstanding basic issues.

93. It should be borne in mind that the present lack of progress in the talks has coincided with certain external political developments which have tended, temporarily at least, to make it difficult for those concerned to agree to the necessary mutual adjustments in their positions. On the basis of a careful study of these positions as expressed by the interlocutors, I continue to be of the opinion that, with mutual goodwill and understanding and with concessions on both sides, an agreed accommodation can in fact be arrived at within the framework of the intercommunal talks that would protect the vital interests of all parties.

94. Despite our persistent efforts, the problem of military confrontation remains as described in my previous report (S/10940, para. 93). Progress in the direction of deconfrontation could do much to reduce tension in the Island and facilitate a reduction of the United Nations commitment there.

95. On the other hand, I have been encouraged by the helpful response of the two communities to the situation which arose in Cyprus when it became necessary for me to instruct the Force Commander to dispatch to the Middle East the bulk of four of the seven military contingents serving with UNFICYP (see paragraph 4 above). My Special Representative and the Force Commander met with President Makarios and with Vice-President Denktash to enlist their personal assistance to ensure that this temporary emergency reduction in the strength of UNFICYP would not have adverse consequences on the situation in the Island. Similar approaches were made to the Permanent Representatives of the Governments concerned at United Nations Headquarters. All concerned were requested to ensure that close co-operation with UNFICYP was maintained in order to prevent any military clashes or other violent incidents between the two communities during the period that UNFICYP would be seriously under-strength; that no attempts should be made to change unilaterally the military status quo; that both sides should abide by the agreements and understandings that had been reached through the good offices of UNFICYP, and in particular that they should undertake to consult with UNFICYP before taking any initiative which would tend to alter the present situation. The response to these

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requests was positive on all sides, and practically no incidents occurred during the three weeks which elapsed until UNFICYP was restored almost to its former strength.

96. I wish to refer in this connexion to the substantial reduction in the strength of the Force which was decided on before the outbreak of the Middle East crisis as a result of the improvement in the military situation in Cyprus, and which was carried out during the current mandate. As noted in chapter I above, this represents the implementation of the first phase of the reduction proposals. A second phase, envisaging a further reduction of 406 all ranks, is planned for the coming months, provided the mandate is extended, making a total reduction of 822, or 26 per cent of the strength of the Force as it stood in May 1973 (S/10940, para. 2). It is necessary to emphasize that this second phase is dependent on certain assumptions, the key one being an undertaking by the two parties directly concerned in Cyprus, preferably supported by the Governments of Greece and Turkey, to extend the fullest co-operation to UNFICYP in its role of preventing a recurrence of fighting, thus in a sense sharing this peace-keeping responsibility with the Force, as they did during the recent temporary reduction of the Force during the Middle East crisis. Apart from assisting in a further reduction of the Force, such an undertaking would be of great importance in consolidating stability and security in the Island, thus safeguarding the vital interests of both communities. I hope that both sides in the Island, and the Governments concerned, will give their support to the United Nations in this connexion.

97. The implementation of the first phase of the plan for the reduction of UNFICYP, which is reflected in the reduced estimates of expenditure for the next six-month period (see paragraph 87 above), and especially the prospective implementation of the second phase, may be expected to improve the financial situation of the operation, provided voluntary contributions from Governments continue at approximately the present rate. On completion of the second phase of reductions, the costs of the Force thereafter would be of the order of \$6.0 million for each six-month period, based on present cost levels, a saving of approximately \$1.52 million per six-month period as compared to expenditure levels before the beginning of the first phase of reductions (S/10940, para. 89).

98. In the prevailing circumstances I consider 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 1974. The Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and Turkey have informed me of their concurrence with this recommendation.

99. Once again, in concluding this report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, I wish to place on record my gratitude to the Governments providing contingents to UNFICYP and to those who have made voluntary contributions for its maintenance for their continued support of this operation. I wish also to pay tribute to my Special Representative and to the Force Commander and to all the officers and men of UNFICYP, as well as to its civilian staff. They have continued to carry out with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important task assigned to them by the Security Council.

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