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

(for the period 2 December 1973 to 22 May 1974)

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations Operations in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1973 to 23 May 1974 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 2,557 military personnel and 173 civilian police, a total of 2,730. As a result of the second phase of the reductions forecast in that report, the composition of the Force on 23 May 1974 was 2,188 military personnel and 153 civilian police, a total of 2,341. Details are as follows:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP and military police	10	
	UNFICYP medical centre	14	
	Battalion	216	240
Canada	HQ UNFICYP and military police	38	
	Battalion	444	482
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP and military police	15	
	Battalion	217	232
Finland	HQ UNFICYP and military police	11	
	Battalion	215	226
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	3	3
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP and military police	12	
	Battalion	213	225
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP and military police	139	
	Battalion and armoured reconnaissance squadron	436	
	UNFICYP logistic support units	169	
	Helicopter support	32	
	Contingent HQ	4	780
Total military personnel			2,188
<u>Civilian police</u>			
Australia		35	
Austria		55	
Denmark		23	
Sweden		40	
Total civilian police			153
TOTAL UNFICYP			2,341

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

(a) Austria: The 5th Battalion replaced the 4th Battalion.

(b) Canada: No. 1 Commando Group, Canadian Airborne Regiment, replaced the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment.

(c) Denmark: The 21st Battalion replaced the 20th Battalion. In March 1974 the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its desire to effect, at least, a very substantial reduction of the Danish civilian police contingent as soon as possible. Accordingly, the Secretary-General agreed to the reduction of the Danish contingent by 17 instead of 5 as previously contemplated under the second phase of the reduction plan. At the same time he rescinded the requests he had made to the Governments of Austria and Sweden for the reduction of their UNCIVPOL units.

(d) Finland: A partial rotation took place twice during the period. The incoming troops form the 21st Battalion.

(e) Sweden: The 52nd Battalion replaced the 51st Battalion.

(f) United Kingdom: The 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, replaced the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards. The Parachute Squadron, Royal Armoured Corps, replaced "B" Squadron, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards which, in turn, had replaced "A" Squadron, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers. The 7 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, replaced 8 Squadron, which, in turn, had replaced 65 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport.

4. The number of permanently manned military observation posts has been reduced from 53 to 41. In addition, three temporary observation posts have been unmanned.

5. There have been no changes in the deployment of the Force, with the exception of the withdrawal of the Force Reserve as a separate operational entity. The Force is deployed as follows: (see attached map):

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

Combined HQ staff

Force logistics and support units (elements of Austrian and British contingents)

One troop British armoured reconnaissance squadron

Nicosia district

Canadian battalion

Austrian civilian police

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Famagusta district

Swedish battalion  
Swedish civilian police

Larnaca district

Austrian battalion  
Swedish civilian police  
Danish civilian police

Limassol zone (comprising Limassol and Paphos districts)

British battalion  
British armoured reconnaissance squadron (less one troop)  
Australian civilian police

Lefka district

Danish battalion  
Danish civilian police

Kyrenia district

Finnish battalion  
Austrian civilian police

6. The number of UNCIVPOL stations and substations has remained unchanged during the period covered by this report, except that in the Famagusta district the substation at Yialousa district was moved to Leonarisso on 1 May 1974.

7. The Force remains under the command of Major-General D. Prem Chand. After seven and a half years of distinguished service the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, Mr. Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall, is scheduled, at his request, to retire on 30 June 1974. Accordingly, I have decided to appoint Mr. Luis Weckmann-Muñoz, of Mexico, as my Special Representative in Cyprus as from 1 July 1974. Mr. Weckmann-Muñoz is currently serving as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General pursuant to the consensus adopted by the Security Council on 28 February 1974 regarding incidents on the frontier between Iran and Iraq.

Casualties

8. During the period under review, UNFICYP suffered no casualties attributable to intercommunal incidents. Five deaths occurred. One Danish officer was killed in a motor vehicle accident, and one British soldier and one Canadian soldier died from natural causes. Two civilian police officers, one Austrian and one Danish, died from other causes.

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Discipline

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

B. The reduction of UNFICYP

10. In my last report to the Security Council (S/11137, paras. 14-22), I set out my proposals for implementing the second phase of the plan for the reduction of UNFICYP, the first phase of which had been carried out during the mandate period ending 15 December 1973 and had resulted in a reduction of 439 all ranks. The plans for a second phase called for a further reduction of 383 all ranks to be implemented during the current mandate period ending on 15 June 1974, resulting in a total reduction of 822 all ranks or 26 per cent of the strength of the Force as it stood in May 1973 (S/10940, para. 2).

11. At the conclusion of the Security Council's debate on Cyprus, at its 1759th meeting on 14 December 1973, I informed the Council that I had noted the remarks made by members of the Council and by the representatives invited to participate in the Council's debate concerning the reduction of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force. I added that, in the light of those remarks, it was my intention to undertake consultations shortly with the representatives of countries providing contingents for UNFICYP and with the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, with a view to finalizing arrangements for the implementation, during the current mandate of the second phase of the reduction plan.

12. Following those consultations (in the course of which certain reservations were expressed by some of the countries contributing contingents), and after considering carefully the report of my Special Representative and of the Force Commander concerning recent developments in Cyprus, I informed the parties concerned that I intended to proceed with the second phase of the reduction plan on the assumption that the parties directly concerned in Cyprus would maintain, and if possible strengthen, their current policy of co-operating with and supporting the efforts of UNFICYP in pursuance of its responsibilities under the mandate, and on the further assumption that the Governments of Turkey and Greece would exert their influence so far as possible in support of continued active adherence to that policy. I pointed out that the assumption of continued and strengthened co-operation with UNFICYP entailed, in particular, support of UNFICYP efforts to ensure that intercommunal clashes were prevented; that all concerned would undertake to share with UNFICYP the responsibility of ensuring that minor incidents did not escalate and that no action would be taken to change the military status quo. Continued and strengthened co-operation with UNFICYP would necessarily cover continued observance of UNFICYP freedom of movement, which is essential for the proper execution of its responsibilities, as well as strict adherence to local and other agreements, arrangements and undertakings entered into with or through UNFICYP.

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13. Subsequently, I was informed of the Turkish Government's reservations concerning further reductions of UNFICYP. The other parties initially also expressed some reservations about the planned reduction. After a further exchange of views, it was decided to implement the second phase of the reductions in the course of the contingent rotations which took place during the period from March to May 1974.

14. Though it was possible to effect the first phase of the reduction plan without making any significant changes in the deployment and modus operandi of the Force, the second phase, as previously indicated, (S/11137, para. 20), required a restructuring of the Force to convert it into a mixed operation comprising both static manned posts and mobile teams. The concept provides in principle that reductions in the number of static manned posts are to be compensated by an increase in the mobile elements of the Force. In practice, the changes are not radical and have been implemented in a gradual way in order not to create any untoward apprehensions. The details of the operational changes were discussed in advance by the Force Commander with both sides in Cyprus and some minor modifications were made to take account of particular anxieties expressed by them to him. In the event 12 permanent and 3 temporary static United Nations posts were unmanned; these are now regularly inspected by the mobile teams and can be temporarily remanned by them should the situation so require. In deciding on the detailed operational changes which had been effected, the Force Commander was especially conscious of the need to avoid any action by UNFICYP that might appear to give grounds for changes being made by either side in the military status quo, and he is confident that this has been achieved.

#### C. Function and guiding principles

15. 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".

16. 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 12 December 1971; 15 June and 13 December 1972; 15 June and 1 December 1973.

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17. 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

18. UNFICYP has continued to maintain, 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 December and 23 May 1974 the Committee held 13 meetings, each with the Government Political Liaison Officer and with the Turkish Cypriot Liaison Officer.

E. Freedom of movement of the United Nations Force

19. During the period covered by this report there have been three incidents in which UNFICYP has been denied freedom of movement. Two of these can be attributed to the National Guard, one to Turkish Cypriot fighters. The two cases attributed to the National Guard, as well as the case attributed to Turkish Cypriot fighters, resulted from minor misunderstandings and restrictions at the local level. All three were settled after negotiation. Certain difficulties have developed during the past year over the freedom of movement of UNFICYP in confrontation areas in the vicinity of the camps occupied by the Turkish national contingent north-west of Nicosia. Although UNFICYP is not denied access there when investigating specific complaints, it considers that in order to discharge its responsibilities fully it should be in a position to patrol those areas freely.

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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

20. The National Guard has maintained its strength after the demobilization of the first half of the 1954 age group and the induction of the first half of the 1956 age group. No major changes in deployments have been observed. Construction work to improve living conditions in camps has continued.

21. The momentum of National Guard training has increased, and more activity has been observed outside the normal training season; the efficiency, morale and general state of readiness of the National Guard has continued to improve.

22. The Police Tactical Reserve Unit, which the Government considers to be part of the police force (CYPOL), has been expanded to a strength of over 600. Its members are dressed in military-type uniforms and are trained and equipped on paramilitary lines. The unit has been used mainly for police operations within the Greek Cypriot community but appeared on one occasion in an intercommunal situation (see para. 30). The Turkish Cypriot leadership has continued to protest the existence and expansion of this unit as constituting a change in the military status quo and a potential threat to the Turkish Cypriot community. The Government has reiterated its assurances (S/11137, para. 30) that the unit will be absorbed as part of the ordinary police force as soon as the internal situation allows.

(b) Turkish Cypriot armed elements

23. The strength and deployment of the Turkish Cypriot armed elements have not changed significantly. The number of exercises held to check the state of readiness has increased, and the efficiency and state of morale of the Turkish Cypriot fighters have continued to improve. Better accommodation facilities have been provided in a number of areas.

(c) Greek and Turkish national contingents

24. The strength and location of both contingents remains unchanged. A partial rotation of the Greek national contingent took place over the period 14/15 January 1974.

25. A partial rotation of the Turkish national contingent took place on 26 February 1974, after the Governments of Cyprus and Turkey had requested UNFICYP's good offices of UNFICYP in the rotation. UNFICYP assisted in the

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negotiations and provided the customary transport, escorts and observers. With the co-operation of both parties, the rotation was completed without incident.

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

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

27. Almost all of the violent incidents that were reported were not intercommunal in nature but, rather, the result of disturbances within the Greek Cypriot community. Although these have diminished somewhat during the reporting period, they continue to cause concern within the Turkish Cypriot community. UNFICYP continues to maintain close contact with the Government and with the Turkish Cypriot leadership, with a view to averting any adverse intercommunal developments.

28. It is regrettable that no progress has been made towards achieving a measure of military deconfrontation (S/11137, para. 38). Both sides are still reluctant to reduce their military precautions on the grounds that their security might be prejudiced.

29. A fundamental element in the UNFICYP reduction plan is that both sides should co-operate in increased measure with UNFICYP, and in this connexion I have urged, in particular, that neither should seek to gain advantage by making changes in the military status quo. I am glad to report that generally this co-operation has been extended by both, although some relatively minor breaches have occurred.

30. The breaches of the status quo by Turkish Cypriots in the town of Limassol, to which I drew attention in my last report (S/11137, para. 41), continue despite UNFICYP efforts. Turkish Cypriot fighters and police elements appear in uniform, and marching by uniformed fighters in the streets is conducted in connexion with weekly flag-raising ceremonies. Marching has increased recently following the institution of a second flag-raising ceremony. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has informed UNFICYP that it has found it necessary to keep its police element in uniform in Limassol owing to the incidents that have occurred on occasions in the vicinity of the Turkish Cypriot quarter, leading to an increased sense of insecurity. There was also a potentially serious incident on 8 January 1974 when, in connexion with a festival, the Turkish Cypriots instituted special military precautions in their quarter of Limassol. Those measures, which included the erection of road-blocks and the construction of new temporary positions, caused a reaction on the part of the Government authorities, who sealed off the Turkish Cypriot quarter of Limassol and denied foreigners access to it. Elements of the Police Tactical Reserve Unit participated in this operation, which caused particular concern. UNFICYP deployed troops to prevent any intercommunal incidents and although tension for a time was high, there were no incidents. As a result of UNFICYP intervention and negotiation, the situation returned

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to normal after the Turkish Cypriots had restored the military status quo and the Government had lifted its countermeasures.

31. The problem of access by the Cyprus police (CYPOL) to the Turkish Cypriot village of Alekhtora (S/11137, para. 42) has been resolved, although CYPOL continues to be denied the use of the road connecting that village with the Turkish Cypriot village of Plataniskia. The Turkish Cypriots claim that this road was not previously used by CYPOL. Some progress has been made regarding CYPOL access to the Turkish Cypriot village of Ayios Andronikos (S/11137, para. 42), but complete freedom of movement, which in the opinion of UNFICYP was enjoyed by CYPOL in that village in the past, has not yet been restored.

32. The five one-ton used Humber armoured trucks referred to in the last report (S/11137, para. 45) are still held in Government custody in the CYPOL compound at Athalassa, near Nicosia. The control boxes continue to be stored separately under joint Government/UNFICYP control. However, as previously reported (S/11137, para. 45), these arrangements are not considered by the Force Commander to be entirely satisfactory. He has continued to advise the Government to give its consent to better arrangements, which would minimize the risk of those vehicles being taken into use. The Government has not yet given its agreement, but is hopeful of being able to assist in finding a satisfactory solution in the near future.

33. The Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership continue to make allegations of clandestine importation of arms. In no case, however, has UNFICYP been able to substantiate the allegations, although in some cases there have been indications that arms have been brought into the island recently. UNFICYP will continue to investigate these allegations and observe this situation in accordance with its responsibilities under the mandate.

34. The agreed arrangements for the inspection of the arms imported by the Government in 1966 (S/7611/Add.1), for the custody and inspection of those imported by the Government in 1972 (S/10564/Add.1 and 2 and S/10664, paras. 29-30) and for the inspection of weapons acquired by the Turkish Cypriot leadership (S/10940, para. 41) continued to function during the period under review to the satisfaction of the Force Commander.

35. At the end of April and in early May 1974, there were demonstrations in Limassol and Nicosia which, although basically anti-Government in character, were also directed against the Turkish community in Cyprus. That development has been deplored by most sections of the Greek Cypriot press. Another incident occurred on 9 May 1974, when about 150 national guardsmen who were marching through Ayia Irini stopped in the Turkish quarter of that village. The Turkish Cypriots allege that Turkish Cypriot villagers were threatened by the national Guardsmen. The National Guard, however, alleges that Turkish Cypriots in the village provoked the soldiers. To avoid further incidents of this kind, the National Guard has agreed that in future its troops will march through the village without stopping and UNFICYP will increase its patrols in the area. In recent years Cyprus has been relatively free of incidents of this type, and their recurrence is a matter of concern.

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### 3. Observance of the cease-fire

36. There was only one shooting incident during the period under review considered by UNFICYP to be a breach of cease-fire. On 13 April 1974, one rifle shot was fired from a National Guard position on the Kyrenia Range towards a Turkish Cypriot fighter position. There were no injuries.

37. There were two other shooting incidents involving National Guard sentries. One occurred near Larnaca town, when soldiers fired shots towards suspected movements in front of their positions; the other in the Karpass area when soldiers fired shots, described as warning shots, when Turkish Cypriot farmers allegedly approached too close to their positions.

38. During the Easter period (12 to 15 April), there were a number of reports of shots being fired by both National Guardsmen and Turkish Cypriot fighters in the towns of Nicosia and Famagusta close to confrontation areas. There were also some minor explosions said to have been caused by large fireworks. In Famagusta several shots were fired in the direction of a Turkish Cypriot area by a Greek Cypriot policeman.

39. Finally, there were a number of other incidents involving the use of explosives and firearms, but they were not intercommunal in character.

### B. Developments relating to the maintenance of law and order

40. UNCIVPOL, the civilian police element of UNFICYP, has continued to contribute to the maintenance of law and order. To this end, it maintains close liaison with the Cyprus police (CYPOL) and with the Turkish Cypriot police element. Its responsibilities include investigation of criminal matters of an intercommunal nature, patrolling and observing in sensitive areas and joint patrols with CYPOL.

41. At the beginning of the period under review, there were a number of bomb explosions and shootings involving members of the Greek Cypriot community. More than 50 bomb explosions occurred during December 1973 and January 1974 which caused damage to buildings and vehicles. Since that time, there has been a sharp decrease in that type of incident.

42. The Government has continued to maintain its right to carry out police patrols in sensitive areas. UNCIVPOL has exercised its good offices where necessary and, with the co-operation of both sides, major confrontations have been avoided, although some problems are still unresolved (see para. 31).

43. As noted above (see para. 30), the Turkish Cypriot police element has continued to appear in uniform in the town of Limassol contrary to the status quo. Difficulties also developed when the Turkish Cypriot police element tried to exercise police powers with respect to Turkish Cypriots in Government-controlled areas of the Paphos and Limassol districts; CYPOL reacted by arresting members of the Turkish Cypriot police element. Those situations required intervention by UNFICYP in order to ease the resulting intercommunal tension. In this connexion, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has given UNFICYP assurances that the Turkish Cypriot police element will not attempt to exercise authority in Government-controlled areas.

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### III. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

44. Since my last report (S/11137), there has again been only little progress towards a return to normal conditions. The trend towards the separate development of each community has continued unabated, and, again, only slight progress has been made towards the extension of essential public services and restoration of others to the Turkish Cypriots.

45. As in the past, though limited and sporadic contacts between the two communities have been maintained, especially in connexion with projects sponsored or assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (S/11137, para. 61), there has been no change with regard to integrated economic activity. A degree of intercommunal co-operation has been forthcoming in connexion with the \$14 million loan agreement signed between the Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for a water development project in the Paphos District. Similar co-operation has been evident in connexion with the Morphou/Tylliria water feasibility study sponsored by UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). But in both instances continued co-operation is essential if the schemes are to be brought to fruition. The UNDP/FAO livestock production improvement project, the veterinary services project and the Cyprus Productivity Centre sponsored by UNDP and the International Labour Office have maintained services to Turkish Cypriots at much the same level as in the past. Further extension of these services to Turkish Cypriots is said to be dependent on access to Turkish Cypriot controlled areas.

46. There has been no change in the number of Turkish Cypriots attending the UNDP/ILO Hotel and Catering Institute, which remains disappointingly low. Turkish Cypriots have also shared in the assistance provided by the UNDP/UNIDO industrial development services project and by the World Food Programme projects. Turkish Cypriot participation in the latter programmes has been as follows: school feeding 17.94 per cent, soil conservation 16 per cent and mixed farming 18.56 per cent. The Turkish Cypriot leadership, however, has continued to express its dissatisfaction at the amount of benefits its community receives from UNDP-sponsored assistance.

47. As a result of rainfalls during the winter season the cereal crops for 1974 seem to be assured. The underground aquifers, however, have not been replenished, and a water shortage during the summer months is to be expected. Restrictions on the sinking of boreholes are still strictly enforced in water conservation areas, giving rise to occasional charges of discrimination by Turkish Cypriots, and water rationing has already been reintroduced in Famagusta and Larnaca. The problems of providing permanent domestic water supplies for the Turkish Cypriot villages of Temblos, Kivisil, Phinikas and Stavrokono, which had been promised new schemes in 1974 (S/11137, para. 62) are still unresolved at the time of writing, and UNFICYP has so far received no definite information from the Government on the implementation of the new schemes.

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48. During the period under review, drought relief schemes were implemented by the Government (S/10940, para. 70). It had previously been announced on behalf of the Government that relief under these schemes would be extended to Turkish Cypriots without discrimination. By the time of writing, payments to Greek Cypriots had been completed and were continuing with respect to Turkish Cypriots. The Government has informed UNFICYP that by the end of April cash grants totalling about £600,000 had already been paid to Turkish Cypriot farmers and that the remaining payments (in Nicosia District, including Lefka) would be made shortly, making a total of £838,584. According to further information received from the Government, cash grants had been made to Turkish Cypriot animal breeders totalling £61,745, and 3,502 tons of free barley had been distributed and 2,729 tons of barley at the subsidized price of £15 per ton had been made available to them. UNFICYP has received complaints from the Turkish Cypriot leadership about the method of payment and in some instances about deductions being improperly made. These are now being investigated.

49. Only limited progress has been achieved in the provision of electricity to Turkish Cypriot villages. Of eight remaining villages on the electrification list for 1973 (the ninth was electrified earlier in 1973 - see S/11137, para. 63), six had been electrified by mid-January 1974 and two - Marona and Phalia were deleted from the list - Marona because there are plans for it to be resettled elsewhere, and Phalia because its inhabitants, according to the Government, had failed to co-operate with various government authorities. In April 1974, the Government informed UNFICYP that, as part of a scheme for the development of electricity services in Cyprus, for which a loan from the IBRD was being sought, the electrical network in Nicosia and Larnaca would be reinforced and that these improvements would be extended to Turkish Cypriot quarters of those two towns. The Government has also stated that a significant number of Turkish Cypriot villages will be placed on the electrification list for 1974. The Turkish Cypriot leadership considers that the rate of progress in this matter is still too slow and has repeated its assurances concerning freedom of access to Electricity Authority employees and the payment of bills. The Government, however, feels that the Electricity Authority must proceed prudently, and it has reminded UNFICYP that unpaid bills by Turkish Cypriot consumers, mainly in the enclaves, now amount to approximately £3.5 million. The Turkish Cypriot leadership does not accept that figure, claiming that it does not take into account the amounts owed to Turkish Cypriot employees who maintain the electrical system in the enclaves or the subsidies due the Turkish Cypriot community under the Constitution for educational and other purposes.

50. The negotiations between the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership on the reintegration of Turkish Cypriots into the national social insurance scheme (S/10940, para. 66) were resumed during the period under review and are continuing. Early in May 1974, UNFICYP was informed by the Government that since 1 May 1973 a total of 518 Turkish Cypriots falling within the two categories mentioned in the last report (S/11137, para. 64) had received benefit payments.

51. There have been further developments in connexion with the problem of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons (S/11137, para. 65). After negotiations conducted by UNFICYP and the Cyprus Resettlement Project (an international study group sponsored

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by Haverford College in the United States of America), the Government agreed late in 1973 to resume the resettlement of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons. As the first step, 50 per cent of the houses in four villages (Dhiorios, Lapithos, Potamia and Peristerona) were to be repaired with funds allocated by the Government. To this end surveys and estimates for repairs have been prepared by the Government, but final approval for the expenditure has not yet been given.

52. No progress has been made towards the normalization of postal services (S/11137, para. 66). The Government has again charged that Turkish Cypriots are not honouring the 1966 ad hoc arrangement on postal services (see S/10940, para. 64), in that they have been issuing their own postage stamps.

53. The hope, expressed in my last report, for some advance towards resolving the problem of issuance of birth certificates to Turkish Cypriots born since 1964 (S/11137, para. 67) has failed to materialize, and no progress has been made during the period under review.

54. There have been no further developments in the matter of deductions made by the Grain Commission from subsidies due Turkish Cypriot producers to meet debts owed to the Loan Commission by the Turkish Cypriot community (S/11137, para. 68). Negotiations are still in progress.

55. UNFICYP efforts to assist in securing better accommodation for Turkish Cypriot school children in Larnaca/Scala have not yet been successful.

56. The matter of installation and reconnexion of public telephones in a number of Turkish Cypriot villages (S/10842, para. 46) was again raised during the period under review; at the time of writing negotiations are continuing with active UNFICYP assistance.

57. Restriction on the freedom of movement of government officials in Turkish Cypriot areas is still one of the major obstacles to normalization. Though there have been instances where these restrictions have been lifted for specific purposes, it is doubtful that a real measure of progress can be achieved until they are relaxed to a much larger degree.

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

58. Nine plenary meetings of the intercommunal talks, which began in 1968 and were reactivated in 1972 on the basis of the Secretary-General's aide-mémoires of 18 October 1971 and 18 May 1972, were held during the period under review until the talks were suspended sine die on 2 April 1974. After intensive negotiations (see para. 63 below), it has now been agreed that the talks will be resumed and that the next meeting will be held on 4 June 1974.

59. 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 to attend 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.

60. Until the suspension of the talks it appeared that a measure of progress was being made on the outstanding questions concerning the structure and functions of local government bodies. At the end of December 1973, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash exchanged papers setting out their positions, mainly on those two questions; the two papers were given to the two constitutional experts to consider and attempt to produce a draft that would be acceptable to both interlocutors. From the views expressed by the two constitutional experts after their meetings in the first three months of 1974 it appeared that a measure of agreement was being reached on a "package deal" concerning the structure of the State, the division of powers and the degree of local authority to be granted to the Turkish Cypriot community in exchange for their renunciation of a number of rights embodied in the 1960 Constitution.

61. Following the meeting of 2 April 1974, Mr. Clerides announced to the press that the meeting had been adjourned without fixing a date for the next meeting. He also confirmed that he had requested a clarification from Mr. Denktash about recent Turkish statements advocating federation as a solution to the Cyprus problem. In this connexion, Mr. Clerides on 28 March 1974 had referred to a statement made by the Prime Minister of Turkey in which he was reported to have said: "The Turkish Government will exert every effort to secure a peaceful and lasting solution to the (Cyprus) problem within the framework of an independent and federal state. On this issue there is no reason for people of goodwill to have any suspicion about our intentions." Commenting on that statement, Mr. Clerides was reported to have said: "The statement of the Turkish Prime Minister, if correctly quoted in the press, removes all requisites of success of the intercommunal talks, and raises a serious question of whether there is any usefulness in their continuation." Mr. Clerides added that the Greek Cypriot side would on no account accept partitionist, federalist, cantonal or other solutions equivalent to the creation of a state within a state. Also commenting on the

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Turkish Prime Minister's statement, the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, had said: "The statement by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Ecevit, that the object of Turkey is a federal solution to the Cyprus problem undermines the local talks. If the statement has been correctly quoted, the question arises whether further continuation of the talks is indicated, since this Turkish stand makes the failure of the talks a foregone conclusion." On 31 March, Vice-President Denktash commented on the Turkish Prime Minister's statement as follows: "There is no change of policy. In a state like Cyprus, where the nationalism of the two communities is so deep while the necessity for coexistence is so necessary, the idea of 'federalism' is not incompatible with the idea of peaceful coexistence, co-operation and the ultimate realization of a common identity ... Turkey believes that this is a reasonable way of settling the problem. As the Turkish Premier explained, it does not involve a geographical division in Cyprus in any sense."

62. When my Special Representative informed me of the suspension of the talks I requested Mr. Roberto E. Guyer, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to pay a visit to the area in order to express my deep concern at the unfortunate turn which the intercommunal talks on Cyprus had taken and to discuss the situation with the parties concerned. Mr. Guyer had discussions on 6 April with President Makarios and Mr. Glafcos Clerides, as well as with Vice-President Denktash. He then proceeded to Ankara, where on 9 April he had discussions with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Turkey, after which he had discussions in Athens on 10 April with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Greece. On his return to New York, Mr. Guyer informed me that, in the course of his discussions, all the parties had reaffirmed their support for the intercommunal talks. They were therefore anxious that the Secretary-General should do everything possible to facilitate a resumption of the talks. Accordingly, I instructed my Special Representative, Mr. Osorio-Tafall, to explore with the parties concerned, in the light of Mr. Guyer's discussions, the means whereby the talks could be resumed as quickly as possible.

63. During the following weeks, my Special Representative was engaged in intensive negotiations with the parties in Cyprus. It was not until 20 May that agreement on a formula for resumption of the talks was reached and the following announcement was issued: "At the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General, the talks which started in June 1968, and were subsequently reactivated by the aide-mémoires of the Secretary-General dated 18 October 1971 and 18 May 1972, shall be resumed on 4 June on the same basis on which they were conducted until 2 April 1974, when they were interrupted."

64. The difficulties that led to the interruption of the talks arose from the different conceptions held by the two sides about the "basis" on which the intercommunal talks were started in June 1968 and reactivated in June 1972. The Government of Cyprus, with the support of the Government of Greece, maintains that the intercommunal talks were begun and conducted on the basis that a solution would be sought within the framework of an independent, sovereign and unitary State of Cyprus, and that it had always been opposed to a federative system. The above position is not accepted by the Turkish Cypriot leadership and the Turkish

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Government, who insist that a unitary State "has never been the agreed basis of the talks" (S/PV.1759, p. 27).

65. In previous reports to the Security Council, the Secretary-General has said more than once that in his view "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". When these statements were first made, the framework of an independent, sovereign and unitary State seemed generally acceptable to all parties. In 1971, however, Mr. Denktash expressed his opposition to the continued use of the term "unitary". He contended that the Greek Cypriots had a different interpretation of the term and that he could not tie his side to any terminology, the exact interpretation of which had not been agreed upon (see S/10199, para. 67).

66. Now that the talks are shortly to be resumed, it is my hope that the parties will return to a consideration of the substance of the problems that face them, and seek to reach agreement on constitutional arrangements that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

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#### V. MEDIATION EFFORT

67. 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

68. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$143.3 million have been paid to the 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 June 1974. 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 \$2.1 million. Accordingly, some \$145.4 million have been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 June 1974.

69. 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 1974 are estimated at \$172.1 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; but it does not include the amount that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation of the Force.

70. The amount of \$145.4 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$172.1 million indicated above by approximately \$26.7 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$6.8 million are now expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

71. If to the amount of \$145.4 million so far received the amount of \$6.8 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$152.2 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately \$172.1 million becomes \$19.9 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1974, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$19.9 million.

72. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1974 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 \$6.6 million, as detailed below. These estimates are based on the strength of the Force upon completion of the second phase of the reduction plan (see paragraphs 2 and 10-14). 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 . . . . .	148
Operational expenses . . . . .	680
Rental of premises . . . . .	93
Rations . . . . .	406
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc. . . . .	750
Miscellaneous and contingencies . . . . .	202
Total, part I	<u>2,279</u>

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances . . . . .	4,000
Contingent-owned equipment . . . . .	290
Death and disability awards . . . . .	50
Total, part II	<u>4,340</u>

GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II 6,619

73. 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 1 December 1973 (S/11137), as follows: Australia \$200,000, Austria \$160,000, Canada \$863,600, 1/ Denmark \$230,000, Sweden \$325,000 and United Kingdom \$1,110,000. 1/ Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

74. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1974 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 \$26.5 million.

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

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## VII. OBSERVATIONS

75. More than 10 years have passed since the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. Thanks in great part to the presence of that Force, the situation in the island has remained quiet in recent years, but some of the basic objectives of the United Nations operation have yet to be achieved.

76. As indicated earlier in this report, the intercommunal talks were interrupted on 2 April. I was deeply concerned over this development, since, as I have repeatedly stated, I consider the talks to be the best and most constructive way of carrying out the search for an agreed settlement to the Cyprus problem. It is a matter of gratification that the efforts initiated immediately after the interruption of the talks have recently led to an agreement between the parties to resume them at the beginning of June. This agreement attests to the importance that both sides attach to the talks. It also demonstrates their desire to seek an agreed and peaceful solution to their differences. However, the road ahead will not be an easy one. The relations between the two communities in Cyprus are still marred by mutual fear and distrust, and a successful outcome of the talks can only be achieved if a high degree of statesmanship is exercised by all concerned. It is my earnest hope that in the interest of peace the two sides will bring themselves to agree to those mutual concessions and accommodations without which no settlement is possible.

77. The increase in combat effectiveness of the armed forces of both sides in the island, which has inevitably taken place with the passage of time, is a disturbing development, as it tends to generate additional military pressures, especially in areas of confrontation. Recently, there have been reports that additional weapons are being introduced into the island. In this connexion, I must reiterate my view that any influx of arms or other types of military equipment into Cyprus is a cause for concern to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force with regard to the discharge of its mandate. UNFICYP has continued to exert its best efforts to investigate reports of such imports and to take remedial action when necessary. Arrangements that were worked out in the past with the agreement and co-operation of the parties concerned, under which the imported weapons and equipment were placed under UNFICYP surveillance or control, have proved most satisfactory in reducing tension between the two communities, and I hope that the parties concerned will continue to co-operate with UNFICYP in the future by agreeing to similar measures whenever they may become necessary.

78. In pursuance of the plan which I brought to the attention of the Security Council in my last report (S/11137), the second phase of the proposed reduction of the Force has now been carried out, and this has brought the total strength of the Force to 2,341 all ranks. This reduction has been made possible by the co-operation of the troop-contributing countries as well as that of the parties concerned. An essential element of the reduction plan was to enlist the support of the parties directly concerned to share with UNFICYP the responsibility of carrying out the mandate of the Security Council, along the lines described earlier in this report.

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I hope that both sides will exercise the utmost restraint and avoid any action that may alter the military status quo to their advantage. I also hope that the two sides will reconsider the proposals submitted by the Force Commander for phased deconfrontation after the Force's new method of operation has been tried and proved effective.

79. The reduction of UNFICYP has somewhat alleviated the financial problem facing UNFICYP but has not solved it. The deficit of the UNFICYP budget will remain substantial unless and until adequate additional voluntary contributions are forthcoming. In this connexion, some Member States, including the largest financial contributor for the Cyprus operation, have expressed the wish that further reductions of the Force be considered. After carefully considering all of the factors involved, my view is that a further reduction would be premature at this stage. Despite the present quiet, the situation in the island is still tense and potentially dangerous. As mentioned above, the parties concerned have expressed reservations even about the reductions recently carried out. Although I fully share the concern for reducing UNFICYP as far as possible, I believe it would be wise to allow time for an assessment of the effects of those reductions before making further moves in that direction.

80. In view of the prevailing situation, I consider it necessary that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus be maintained for another period. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months until 15 December 1974. The Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and Turkey have informed me of their concurrence with this recommendation.

81. In concluding this report, I wish once again to place on record my appreciation to the Governments providing contingents to UNFICYP and to those who have made voluntary contributions for its maintenance. Without their generous support it would not be possible to maintain this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I wish also to express my appreciation 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.

82. On this occasion I also wish to pay special tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall, as he is about to relinquish his post and to leave the service of the United Nations after 25 years. For seven and a half years he has served UNFICYP with great distinction and unswerving dedication. For this work, as well as for his earlier contributions to the Organization, the United Nations owes him a great debt of gratitude.

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