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

(for the period 23 May to 5 December 1974)

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## INTRODUCTION

1. Since my report of 22 May 1974 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 2 December 1973 to 22 May 1974 (S/11294) and the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 349 (1974) of 29 May extending the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force (UNFICYP) for a further period ending 15 December 1974, a number of far-reaching events have taken place in the island. As requested by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 353 (1974) of 20 July, I have reported to the Council, as appropriate, on the development of the situation and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, including emergency humanitarian assistance to the afflicted population (S/11353 and Add.1-33, S/11433, S/11468 and Add.1-4, S/11473, S/11488 and Add.1 and 2). On a number of occasions I reported to the Security Council orally on urgent developments. 1/ The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus should be read in conjunction with the above-mentioned reports.

### I. THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS FROM 23 MAY TO THE COUP D'ETAT OF 15 JULY

2. The intercommunal situation was generally quiet during May, June and early July. Only minor incidents occurred, mainly in the Nicosia and Famagusta districts. Tension within the Greek Cypriot community increased during June and early July, although the military situation remained quiet. During this period UNFICYP took special precautions to ensure, so far as possible, that intercommunal relations were not directly affected by intracommunal incidents.

### II. OUTLINE OF EVENTS FROM THE COUP D'ETAT OF 15 JULY TO THE CEASE-FIRE OF 16 AUGUST 1974

3. On 15 July 1974, the National Guard, under the direction of Greek officers, staged a coup d'état against the Cyprus Government headed by President Makarios. In view of the seriousness of the matter in relation to international peace and security and in view of the United Nations involvement in Cyprus, I requested the President of the Security Council on 16 July to convene a meeting of the Council (S/11334). The Permanent Representative of Cyprus also requested a meeting (S/11335). The Council met on 16 and 17 July. On 20 July, the Turkish Government, invoking the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, launched an extensive military operation on the north coast of Cyprus which resulted eventually in the occupation of the main Turkish Cypriot enclave north of Nicosia and areas to the north, east and west of the enclave, including Kyrenia. The Security Council met on the same day and adopted resolution 353 (1974) in which it called upon all parties for a cease-fire and an immediate end to foreign military intervention, requested the withdrawal of foreign military personnel present otherwise than under the authority of

1/ S/PV.1779, 16 July 1974; S/PV.1781, 20 July 1974; S/PV.1782, 22 July 1974; S/PV.1783, 23 July 1974; S/PV.1784, 24 July 1974; S/PV.1785, 27 July 1974; S/PV.1787, 29 July 1974; S/PV.1788, 1 August 1974; S/PV.1793, 15 August 1974; and S/PV.1794, 16 August 1974.

international agreements and called on Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations without delay for the observance of peace in the area and constitutional government in Cyprus. The cease-fire called for by the Council was secured at 1600 hours local time on 22 July.

4. The fighting resumed however on 23 July, especially in the vicinity of Nicosia International Airport, which, with the agreement of the local military commanders of both sides, was declared a United Nations protected area and was occupied by UNFICYP troops. I reported to the Council on the situation concerning the observance of the cease-fire and sent messages to the Prime Ministers of Turkey and Greece and to the Acting President of Cyprus, expressing my great anxiety and requesting measures to ensure observance of the cease-fire. The Council on 23 July adopted resolution 354 (1974) reaffirming the provisions of resolution 353 (1974) and demanding that the parties comply immediately with paragraph 2 of that resolution.

5. At the 1784th meeting of the Security Council, held in the evening of 24 July, I informed the Council about the assurances I had received from the Prime Minister of Turkey that, without prejudice to its contentions as to the legality of the United Nations presence at the Nicosia airport, the Turkish Government undertook not to attempt to assume possession of the airport by force or other means of coercion.

6. The Council met again on 27, 28 and 29 July to consider the situation in Cyprus. In addition to the Turkish advance towards Karavas and Lapithos, only minor movements forward within the walled city of Nicosia were noted in the period 30 July-13 August, although there were numerous cease-fire violations by shooting.

7. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 353 (1974), the Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom held discussions in Geneva from 25 July 1974, and on 30 July they agreed on the text of a declaration and an attached statement. These were conveyed by the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General, who, in turn, forwarded them to the President of the Security Council (S/11398). At the 1788th meeting of the Council on 31 July, I expressed the hope that this agreement would be the first step to the full implementation of resolution 353 (1974), and I referred to the functions which the Declaration envisaged for UNFICYP. The Council met on this subject on 31 July and again on 1 August, when it adopted resolution 355 (1974) requesting me "to take appropriate action" in the light of my statement of the previous day. I immediately instructed my Special Representative and the Commander of UNFICYP to proceed with the full implementation of the role of UNFICYP as provided in resolution 355 (1974); on 10 August I reported to the Council on the efforts made in this connexion (S/11433; see also S/11353/Add.20). In my reports to the Council, I also referred to the work of the military committee, consisting of officers from Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, which had been formed under the Geneva Declaration to delineate the cease-fire positions on the ground. That committee reported to the Geneva Conference when it resumed its discussions on 12 August, but those discussions ended without agreement on 14 August.

8. On the morning of 14 August, a second Turkish military operation was started, resulting in the occupation of most of the northern part of Cyprus from Xeros to Famagusta.

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9. The Security Council met in the early hours of 14 August and adopted resolution 357 (1974) demanding that all parties to the fighting should cease all firing and military actions and calling for the resumption of negotiations. However, the fighting in Cyprus continued almost without let-up, and on 15 August the Security Council adopted resolution 358 (1974), insisting on the full implementation of its preceding resolutions and on immediate strict observance of the cease-fire. The Council also adopted resolution 359 (1974) in which it deeply deplored the fact that members of UNFICYP had been killed and wounded, demanded that all parties fully respect the international status of UNFICYP and refrain from action that might endanger the lives and safety of its members, and demanded further that all parties co-operate with UNFICYP in carrying out its tasks, including humanitarian tasks, in all areas of Cyprus and in regard to all sections of the population. In the evening of 16 August the Turkish forces declared a cease-fire, which appeared to hold. On the same day, the Security Council adopted resolution 360 (1974), recording its formal disapproval of the unilateral military actions undertaken against the Republic of Cyprus and urging the parties to comply with all the provisions of its previous resolutions and to resume without delay the negotiations called for in resolution 353 (1974).

### III. SUMMARY OF UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM THE COUP D'ETAT OF 15 JULY TO THE CEASE-FIRE OF 16 AUGUST 1974

10. As a consequence of the events outlined in the preceding section, UNFICYP was faced with a new situation that was not foreseen in its mandate. As laid down by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964), the functions of UNFICYP were conceived in relation to the intercommunal conflict in Cyprus, not to large-scale hostilities arising from action by the armed forces of another Member State which was a guarantor Power under the 1960 treaties. The paragraphs below give an account of the response of UNFICYP to those developments.

11. On 15 July, as soon as the coup d'état was reported, UNFICYP was immediately brought to a high state of readiness. Additional liaison officers were deployed at all levels, and increased observation was maintained throughout the island in all areas of likely intercommunal confrontation. It was not necessary to carry out any redeployment of the Force, but certain special measures were taken to ensure the security of the Turkish Cypriot community. A few cases of firing into the Turkish enclave north of Nicosia were reported; the firing was stopped through liaison with the National Guard.

12. On 20 July, the morning of the Turkish landings, UNFICYP was placed on full alert. An increased level of observation was maintained throughout the entire island, and additional precautions were taken to safeguard isolated Turkish Cypriot villages. The National Guard reacted to the Turkish operations by strong attacks in other parts of the island against most of the Turkish Cypriot quarters and villages simultaneously. The best UNFICYP could achieve under the circumstances was to arrange local cease-fires to prevent further damage to life and property, as the Turkish Cypriot fighters, who were mainly deployed to protect isolated villages and town sectors, were heavily outnumbered. When the war situation made it

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necessary on 21 July to evacuate foreign nationals to the Sovereign Base Area at Dhekelia, UNFICYP played a major part in the mounting and execution of that humanitarian operation. In all areas, including the Kyrenia sector, intensified United Nations patrolling was carried out, a close watch was maintained over the battle zone and all possible efforts were made to promote the safety of civilians. As indicated in paragraph 3 above, negotiations between the parties resulted in agreement on a cease-fire with effect from 1600 local time on 22 July.

13. UNFICYP endeavoured to assist the parties in making the cease-fire effective and in delineating the positions of the parties as at 1600 hours on 22 July. Additional United Nations observation posts were established in the confrontation areas, and extensive patrolling was carried out in order to maintain a United Nations presence throughout the island. The developments with regard to the Nicosia International Airport are described in paragraphs 4-5 above. Efforts to reach an agreement on the repair and reopening of the airport are continuing.

14. During that period, reinforcements from the contributing countries were requested by the Secretary-General, and those arrived between 24 July and 14 August (S/11433, para. 21), increasing the total strength of the Force by 2,078 all ranks to a total of 4,444. UNFICYP was redeployed to meet the new situation, and two new operational districts were established on either side of the Turkish bridgehead. In the rest of the island no major redeployments were necessary, but all districts were reinforced, and the general level of surveillance throughout the island was increased accordingly. Owing to the suffering caused by the hostilities, UNFICYP undertook an increasing number of humanitarian tasks to assist the afflicted population of both communities.

15. Following the breakdown of the Geneva Conference early on the morning of 14 August, all contingents were warned that further large-scale hostilities were imminent. The fighting resumed during that day. Armoured reconnaissance units of UNFICYP maintained observation over the battle zone wherever possible. Throughout 14 August, UNFICYP continually tried to bring about a further cease-fire, particularly within the Nicosia area. During the night from 14 to 15 August, a partial cease-fire was achieved in Nicosia to allow non-combatants to be evacuated, but by the early morning of 15 August, fighting again broke out. On the night from 15 to 16 August, a further cease-fire was achieved in the Nicosia area. Throughout this period UNFICYP made a major effort to prevent intercommunal fighting, but it was unable to do so in certain combat areas where UNFICYP posts had to be withdrawn. In a few such areas, killing of civilians took place. After further cease-fire negotiations, the Turkish forces declared a cease-fire at 1800 hours local time on 16 August.

IV. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM THE CEASE-FIRE  
OF 16 AUGUST UNTIL 5 DECEMBER 1974

A. Concept of operations

16. In the area under National Guard control, UNFICYP has continued to operate in accordance with its functions as delineated in Security Council resolution 186 (1964). The maximum possible surveillance has been maintained over that area, with particular emphasis on the lines of direct confrontation between the National Guard and the Cyprus police on the one hand and the Turkish Cypriot fighters on the other. Every effort has been made to ensure the security and safety of Turkish Cypriot villages and quarters.

17. In the areas of confrontation between Turkish forces and the National Guard, UNFICYP has tried pragmatically to maintain surveillance over the cease-fire, to report any cases of movement forward of existing lines and, as far as possible, to restrain the parties from violations. In those areas, the maximum vigilance is being exercised, and wherever possible observation posts have been established between the forward positions of the opponents. In addition, extensive patrolling has been carried out to maintain the United Nations presence and improve United Nations surveillance. To the north of the confrontation lines, in the part of the island under Turkish military control, UNFICYP operations have, for the most part, been limited to assisting in humanitarian work and, where possible, to contributing to the security of the Greek Cypriot population.

18. Finally, all contingents have been directed to support and assist the humanitarian relief operations conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNFICYP itself and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

B. Liaison and co-operation

19. Liaison with the Cyprus Government, including the National Guard and the Cyprus police, was maintained satisfactorily with only minor interruptions during and immediately after the coup d'état. Liaison with the Turkish Cypriot leadership has been working well. Liaison was also established, after some difficulty, with the headquarters of the Turkish forces several days after the Turkish intervention. This liaison is now improving, and regular meetings are to be held at the Chief of Staff level.

20. At the local level, especially in sensitive areas, UNFICYP has endeavoured to set up effective liaison arrangements with both parties in order to help maintain the cease-fire and prevent the escalation of incidents. Problems concerning liaison and co-operation have been encountered with the Turkish forces, especially in the Famagusta and Lefka districts. UNFICYP is making continuous efforts to improve the situation, and during the latter half of November some improvement was noted.

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C. Maintenance of the cease-fire

21. Immediately after the cease-fire on 16 August 1974, an intensive patrolling programme was carried out by UNFICYP to establish and record the forward limits of the positions of both sides. A surveillance system of observation posts and patrols was then established to monitor all military activity, with particular emphasis on the sensitive areas. There are now 130 observation posts located in the south and 36 in the north.

22. Since the cease-fire, units of UNFICYP have negotiated a large number of local cease-fire agreements, especially in the Nicosia area. To ease the situation in Nicosia, a proposal by UNFICYP to establish a neutral area between the two parties is being discussed.

23. To ensure the security and well-being of the Turkish Cypriot population in the south, special United Nations detachments have been stationed in the vicinity of all Turkish Cypriot or mixed villages, and extensive daily patrols are covering those areas. However, efforts to afford similar security to the Greek Cypriot population in the north have not so far proved effective because of restrictions imposed by the Turkish forces on the establishment of posts and on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP patrols.

D. Violations of the cease-fire by shooting incidents

24. Although there is still an average of 27 shooting incidents every day, there has been a steady decline in such violations both numerically and in intensity over the past two months. Major exchanges of small-arms fire have tended to give way to the odd rifle shot, except for the night of 21/22 October, when a serious fire fight took place in Nicosia. It is in the Nicosia area, particularly in the diplomatic quarter in the north-west of the city, and in the areas adjacent to the northern part of the old walled city, that the majority of shooting violations now occur. In the rural area, shooting incidents have also frequently occurred in the Pyroi/Louroujina area, as well as in parts of Lefka district. When shooting incidents have occurred, the local United Nations units have always attempted to ascertain the facts and bring about a cease-fire through prompt negotiation. Subsequently, suitable protests have been lodged with the offending party.

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

25. After the adoption of Security Council resolutions 357 (1974) of 14 August and 358 (1974) of 15 August, forward positions were advanced from time to time. UNFICYP endeavoured to limit such advances by establishing additional observation posts and seeking to persuade the party responsible to return to the positions held by it at 1600 hours on 16 August.

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26. In a number of cases, UNFICYP's observations in this regard were heeded, and the advancing troops were withdrawn. In other cases, areas occupied after 16 August are still being held. This applies in particular to Turkish advances in late August in the Pyroi area, in September in the Gallini area, from late September to mid-October north of the Dhekelia Sovereign Base Area, in late October south of Famagusta in the Dherinia area, and, most recently, in the Yerolakkos area west of Nicosia. There have also been some National Guard violations by movement which have been observed and dealt with by UNFICYP.

27. Since the cease-fire, both sides have consolidated their defensive positions, especially along the line of direct confrontation which marks the limit of the area under Turkish control. The extensive improvement of fortifications by both sides has tended to crystallize the military confrontation and to make future withdrawals or redeployments more difficult to negotiate.

#### F. Mines

28. In the construction of their defensive positions astride the confrontation area, both sides have laid and are continuing to lay substantial anti-personnel and anti-tank minefields. Regrettably, neither side appears to be complying with normal international military procedures for marking minefields; nor is UNFICYP able to confirm that the minefields laid by either side are properly and accurately recorded.

29. The large-scale use of mines in Cyprus is a cause of grave concern and in years to come may lead to unfortunate casualties as it did in the tragic accident on 12 November, when an Australian UNFICYP civilian policeman and a Turkish Cypriot civilian were killed and five others wounded, including children.

30. A special operation is now being undertaken by UNFICYP to record in outline those areas which are known to have been mined by either side. Later, it is hoped that both sides will agree to co-operate with UNFICYP in recording in greater detail the location and composition of their respective minefields. Separate discussions have taken place between UNFICYP and the National Guard and Turkish Cypriot authorities as well as the Turkish forces, with a view to obtaining their co-operation on the recording of minefields. Meanwhile, widespread mine-laying by both sides continues.

#### G. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

31. Since the start of the Turkish intervention UNFICYP has, in general, been restricted in its freedom of movement in areas controlled by the Turkish forces, and in several cases the Turkish military authorities have demanded the removal of UNFICYP observation posts and camps from such areas. On 29 July, UNFICYP was requested to remove all its personnel and posts from the area under Turkish control, but the matter was resolved following discussions between the Prime Minister of Turkey and myself. In its resolution 359 (1974) of 15 August 1974, the Security Council demanded that all parties co-operate with UNFICYP in carrying out its tasks, including humanitarian functions, in all areas of Cyprus and in regard to all sections of the population.

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32. Since the adoption of resolution 359 (1974) and the entry into effect of the cease-fire of 16 August, UNFICYP has made vigorous efforts to promote the safety and well-being of the civilian population of both communities who found themselves in territory under the military control of the other side. Those efforts, which have involved the establishment of observation posts, intensive patrolling and the dispatch of convoys of humanitarian relief supplies and medical assistance, necessarily have required UNFICYP to exercise its freedom of movement.

33. In the southern area, UNFICYP has generally succeeded in safeguarding the Turkish Cypriot population, except during the few days of large-scale fighting in July and mid-August, when the personnel of some UNFICYP posts had to be temporarily withdrawn. Since 16 August, UNFICYP has established its presence in, or frequent patrols to, Turkish Cypriot villages and quarters in the south (see para. 23 above); it has kept the Vice-President's office informed of their requirements, helped to dispatch food and other supplies to them, provided escorts, arranged for the evacuation of the sick and the tracing of missing persons. In the northern area the restrictions imposed by the military authorities have made it difficult to carry out some of these tasks. In response to my representations to the Government of Turkey, UNFICYP humanitarian teams distributing UNHCR and other relief supplies were granted access to the northern area, especially after mid-October, provided they were accompanied by a Turkish Liaison Officer. Since that time there has been a gradual relaxation of restrictions. However, UNFICYP continues to be denied permission to set up observation posts or to arrange military or police patrols. The inability of the Force to provide the same protection for Greek Cypriots in the north as for the Turkish Cypriots in the south has been protested repeatedly by the Cyprus Government. During the latter part of November there were encouraging indications that restrictions imposed upon UNFICYP freedom of movement in the northern area would be further relaxed.

#### V. CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

34. Having just undergone a reduction in accordance with the Phase II reductions of the Force outlined in my report of 22 May 1974 (S/11294, paras. 10-14), UNFICYP was not sufficiently strong to meet the many and varied requirements of the new situation which arose after 15 July. Accordingly, I informed the Security Council at its 1782nd meeting on 22 July that it was my intention to approach the contributing countries to reinforce their contingents as a matter of urgency. The details of those reinforcements were published in my interim report to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 355 (1974) (S/11433, paras. 20-22; see also para. 14 above).

35. The table below shows the military strength of UNFICYP as of 4 December 1974:

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Total</u>
AUSTRIA	HQ UNFICYP, medical centre and military police	28
	Infantry battalion UNAB6	292
CANADA	HQ UNFICYP and military police	37
	Canadian airborne regiment	822
DENMARK	HQ UNFICYP and military police	18
	Infantry battalion, UN XXII	402
FINLAND	HQ UNFICYP and military police	16
	Infantry battalion, UN 22	583
IRELAND	HQ UNFICYP	6
SWEDEN	HQ UNFICYP and military police	21
	Infantry battalion, UN 55C	548
UNITED KINGDOM	HQ UNFICYP and military police	153
	41 commando group	602
	Armoured reconnaissance regiment - Queen's Royal Irish Hussars	318
	Armoured reconnaissance squadron - Parachute squadron, RAC	85
	Helicopter aviation flight, AAC	21
	Helicopter squadron, RAF	6
	Transport squadron	109
	Logistic support units	95
	Total military personnel	<u>1,410</u> <u>4,183</u>
	<u>Civilian police</u>	
AUSTRALIA		34
AUSTRIA		55
DENMARK		23
SWEDEN		40
	Total civilian police	152
	Total UNFICYP	<u>4,335</u>

The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map.

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36. During the period under review UNFICYP has sustained a relatively large number of casualties, a fact which the Security Council noted and deplored in its resolution 359 (1974). The casualties occurred as follows:

	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Killed</u>
23 May to 20 July	-	-
20 to 22 July (first phase of hostilities)	18	1
23 July to 14 August	3	1
14 August to 16 August (second phase of hostilities)	40	5
16 August to 5 December	4	2
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	65	9
Total number of UNFICYP casualties:		74

#### VI. LAW AND ORDER - UNCIVPOL

37. There have been a considerable number of reports and complaints about atrocities, most of them said to have been committed during the height of the hostilities, either between 20 and 23 July or between 14 and 16 August. Complaints have been received from Greek Cypriots concerning 42 cases of killings of civilians allegedly committed by Turkish Cypriots or Turkish forces, involving the deaths of some 300 Greek Cypriots. Complaints have also been received from Turkish Cypriots concerning 20 cases of killings of civilians allegedly committed by Greek Cypriots, involving the deaths of some 195 Turkish Cypriots. These reports and complaints have been made available to both sides by UNFICYP on a confidential basis together, where possible, with UNCIVPOL's findings. UNCIVPOL investigations have been considerably hampered by the conflicting positions of the parties relating to full reciprocity for UNCIVPOL investigations in all areas. The Greek Cypriot side has insisted on full reciprocity in this regard.

38. There has been widespread looting in the wake of the hostilities as well as disquieting reports concerning the personal safety of civilians in occupied areas, with special reference to alleged cases of rape. Wherever possible, military and police units of UNFICYP have tried to take remedial action in co-operation with the military authorities concerned and, as appropriate, with the ICRC, but the restrictions described earlier in this report have seriously hampered these efforts.

39. UNCIVPOL endeavours to bring a greater atmosphere of security to the confrontation areas along the cease-fire lines, in both Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot villages. This is done by intensive patrolling, by providing escorts for farmers to cultivate their fields in sensitive areas and by establishing permanent stations.

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40. One UNCIVPOL station was established in the mixed village of Dhali in August and another in Athienou in October; since then, some 600 Greek Cypriots have returned to the latter village. Further to the south, UNCIVPOL, in conjunction with UNFICYP military units, has been providing protection for isolated Turkish Cypriot villages, also by patrolling and by permanent stations.

#### VII. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

41. As a consequence of the events in July and August, approximately one third of the population of the island became homeless or otherwise in need, and the Cyprus Government requested United Nations assistance to provide relief for them. On 20 August, I designated the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus. The High Commissioner visited Cyprus from 22 to 27 August (S/11488) and assigned a team from his Office to the island to co-ordinate the relief activities there. In consultation with the authorities in Cyprus, UNFICYP, the United Nations agencies and programmes concerned and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UNHCR team assessed the need for short-term emergency relief, the cost of which for the period 1 September to 31 December 1974 was estimated at \$22 million. On 6 September, pursuant to Security Council resolution 361 (1974), I made an appeal for the necessary resources and financial means (S/11488/Add.1).

42. As a result of the generous multilateral and bilateral response to my appeal and the actions co-ordinated by the High Commissioner, the emergency needs of the refugees and displaced persons in Cyprus will be met for the period 1 September-31 December 1974. These needs included food, medical supplies and emergency accommodation, (tents, blankets, camp-beds, stoves, kitchen and eating utensils, etc.). On 31 October, I reported to the Security Council and transmitted to it the High Commissioner's report on developments regarding this humanitarian operation (S/11488/Add.2). Since then, supplies have continued to arrive in Cyprus and the target of \$22 million for contributions in kind or in cash has been reached. The details of the assistance provided or to be provided are described in paragraph 5 to the annex of my report of 31 October.

43. The situation of the displaced Greek Cypriots in the south has gradually improved. According to the latest Greek Cypriot statistics, the total number has declined from 203,600 on 1 September to 179,000 on 21 November, as some 24,000 returned to their houses in Nicosia or near the southern side of the line indicating the limit of Turkish control. Between the same dates, the number of displaced persons who are self-supporting increased from 26,300 to 41,600 and the number of displaced persons needing assistance in food and/or accommodation decreased from 177,000 to 137,800. These statistics also indicate that the number of such persons sheltered satisfactorily has increased since 1 September from 56,000 to 101,000; those in public buildings such as schools declined from 20,000 to 2,500, those in overcrowded housing from 81,000 to 53,000 and those in shacks remained at 8,500. Accommodation has been found for all the 33,500 who in September were living in the open. Thirteen thousand eight hundred persons are in tented camps. In addition, there are some 30,000 Turkish Cypriots in villages and enclaves in the southern area, including some 9,000 at the British Sovereign Base Area of Episkopi, some 11,000 displaced and some 7,000 needy Turkish Cypriots in the northern area, and some 15,000 Greek Cypriots in the northern area.

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44. Co-ordination meetings are held every week by UNHCR at the Ledra Palace United Nations conference area, with the participation of diplomatic missions in Nicosia, including those of Greece and Turkey, and the Cyprus Red Cross, the Turkish Red Crescent, UNFICYP, the United Nations Development Programme, the ICRC and voluntary agencies.

45. UNFICYP has provided support for the humanitarian relief programme in co-operation with UNHCR and also UNDP, ICRC and local relief agencies. The principal activities engaged in have been deliveries of food, blankets and medicine to villages in need; checking on the condition of the displaced persons and providing information on the situation in isolated villages; giving medical assistance and arranging evacuations; providing escorts for working parties in confrontation areas and assisting in the search for missing persons.

46. UNFICYP has delivered a total of 647 loads of food (approximately 2,000 tons) to Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriot villages in need; 316 loads (approximately 1,264 tons) have been delivered to Greek Cypriot villages and 308 loads (approximately 1,300 tons) to Turkish Cypriot villages. UNFICYP has also transported 300 tons of flour and 60 tons of rice from UNHCR to the northern area. Initially, the supply was directed mainly to Turkish Cypriot villages in the south and to Greek Cypriots in the Dome Hotel at Kyrenia and in the village of Bellapais. Since September, limited access has been permitted to villages in the Famagusta district including the Karpass area, and in November a more general agreement was reached which will permit UNHCR food to be delivered to Greek Cypriots in the north in UNFICYP vehicles on the same basis as UNFICYP deliveries to the Turkish Cypriots in the south. UNFICYP has also transferred medical supplies and blankets for UNHCR from Akrotiri base to the north. In recent weeks there has been a shortage of Red Crescent food supplies for delivery to Turkish Cypriot villages in the south. The Greek Cypriot authorities have now undertaken to provide food from their sources for Turkish Cypriot villages for as long as the shortage of Red Crescent supplies lasts. The Greek Cypriot authorities are also paying pensions to the Greek Cypriots in the north and to Turkish Cypriots in the north and the south who are entitled to such pensions.

47. Some 2,500 Greek Cypriots have been living in poor conditions in the areas in the north where they have been concentrated, though their circumstances have been alleviated recently by food supplies distributed by UNFICYP and by medical care given by ICRC medical teams. At the meeting between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash on 11 November it was agreed that about 1,500 Greek Cypriots located at Voni (WD 452 990) and Gypsos (WE 715 024) would be evacuated to the south. The evacuation of 389 Greek Cypriots from Voni was completed on 19 November. The evacuation of those at Gypsos was completed on 30 November; a total of 1,123 were moved to the south. The evacuation to the north of Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of Mandria (VD 846 588) commenced and 250 persons have been moved so far. Turkish Cypriots in the south are in the main living in reasonable circumstances except for the shortage of food mentioned and a lack of money due to unemployment. Consequent on the decision of about 96 per cent of the Turkish Cypriot prisoners/detainees to move to the north upon their release, a problem has been created in respect of their families who have remained behind. These are mostly women and old people who are in need of constant external assistance. The Greek Cypriot authorities have now agreed to pay cash allowances to Turkish Cypriots in the south on the same basis as currently paid to Greek Cypriot displaced persons.

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48. As indicated in my report (S/11488/Add.2, para. 10), several thousand Turkish Cypriots have moved to the northern area by their own means since August.

49. Pursuant to agreements reached between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, provision was made for the transfer of a number of categories of people from south to north and vice versa. These include prisoners, sick and injured persons, stranded persons, children of tender age, the aged and infirm, university students, teachers and foreign passport holders. UNFICYP is co-operating with ICRC in effecting the transfer of persons covered by the agreements.

50. UNFICYP medical teams visit isolated villages and complement the efforts of ICRC medical teams, particularly in the south, as ICRC has assigned most of its teams to the north. There are still considerable restrictions on freedom of movement for UNFICYP in respect of medical assistance in the north, which means that a number of areas, particularly in the Karpass, have not a sufficient degree of medical help.

51. The exchange of prisoners and detainees was completed on 31 October 1974. A total of 5,816 prisoners was released, of whom 3,308 were Turkish Cypriots and 2,487 were Greek Cypriots. Twelve were Turkish nationals and nine were Greek nationals. Eighty-four of the Turkish Cypriots remained in the south (approximately 4 per cent) and 533 Greek Cypriots went to their villages in the north (approximately 20 per cent). UNFICYP co-operated with the ICRC in the arrangements, and the actual exchange took place on UNFICYP premises at the Ledra Palace Hotel.

52. Following an agreement between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, 313 Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of the mixed village of Tokhni (WD 296 490), with their animals and personal belongings, were evacuated on compassionate grounds to the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia on 24 and 25 October 1974. Transport was provided and the operation was organized by UNFICYP.

53. Three hundred and twenty-five Turkish Cypriot and 106 Greek Cypriot enrolled university students who wished to study abroad were transferred by UNFICYP to their respective areas. Lists of teachers who require to be transferred from one zone to another are currently being collected by UNFICYP.

54. One of the major current issues being discussed by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash is that of missing persons, who are said to number about 3,000. UNCIVPOL, through its Missing Persons Bureau, is co-operating with the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC in intensified search operations to locate them.

55. Regarding the supply of water and electricity, the aftermath of hostilities saw a considerable amount of disruption, particularly in electricity lines in confrontation areas. UNFICYP negotiated with technical personnel on both sides and provided escorts to enable repair work to be carried out, and is continuing to assist with these essential services.

56. One of the most serious consequences of the hostilities has been the damage to agriculture, particularly in the north. UNHCR has contributed \$80,000 towards the cost of feeding, labour, etc. for the preservation of unattended livestock in the north. Moreover, in agreement with the authorities in the north, an FAO livestock officer has been appointed who has freedom of access to all the collecting centres where the livestock has been concentrated. His reports indicate

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that the situation of the livestock is now generally satisfactory. Citrus groves have also suffered. Considerable damage was done to the forests in the north and west.

57. UNCIVPOL has assisted to a considerable extent in the humanitarian relief programme by providing escorts for the food convoys and for the evacuation of persons on medical and other grounds.

58. The UNHCR team and UNFICYP are continuing their activities, in conjunction with the other international and national relief agencies, in bringing aid to those areas in greatest need and in assisting in the implementation of intercommunal agreements.

#### VIII. MEDIATION EFFORT AND INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

59. 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.

60. At the outset of the period covered by this report and prior to the events which began on 15 July, the intercommunal talks which had been reactivated on the basis of the Secretary-General's aide-mémoires of 18 October 1971 and 18 May 1972 were resumed as had been agreed (S/11294, para. 58). Three meetings were held, on 11 and 18 June and 9 July.

61. At the meetings of 11 and 18 June, the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr. Clerides, and the Turkish Cypriot representative, Mr. Denktash, submitted written statements presenting their communities' views, and it was agreed that the two constitutional experts would continue their search for an agreed text on the issues still outstanding concerning local government. A further meeting took place on 9 July 1974 in the presence of Mr. Weckmann-Muñoz, my new Special Representative. The meeting scheduled for 16 July 1974 did not take place on account of the coup d'état of the previous day.

#### IX. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO CYPRUS, GREECE AND TURKEY (25-27 August 1974)

62. As previously reported to the Security Council (S/11473) I visited Cyprus, Greece and Turkey in late August to discuss the situation with the Governments concerned, the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus and with my Special Representative, the Force Commander and the High Commissioner for Refugees, who is co-ordinating United Nations humanitarian assistance on the island. Despite current difficulties, I found on all sides a strong desire to achieve a negotiated settlement. My conversations in Athens and Ankara and with Acting President Clerides and Vice-President Denktash in Cyprus covered a wide range of questions. In particular, they centred on finding means for making progress towards a negotiated solution, and on the possible basis for a settlement in Cyprus. They also covered humanitarian questions, the possibility of reopening Nicosia airport for humanitarian purposes and the future role of UNFICYP.

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63. While in Nicosia, I arranged the first of a series of meetings between Acting President Clerides and Vice-President Denktash, as a means of resolving urgent humanitarian questions. I also suggested that these meetings might provide the opportunity for a discussion of the broader political issues. I was gratified to learn, after my return to New York, that all the parties concerned welcomed this second aspect of the meetings between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash as a constructive effort to pave the way for future negotiations.

#### X. MEETINGS BETWEEN MR. CLERIDES AND MR. DENKTASH

64. The first meeting between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash took place in my presence on 26 August. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and my Special Representative were also present. The two leaders agreed that they would meet at least once a week in order to review pressing humanitarian problems. Since then, and commencing on 6 September, the two leaders have met, at regular intervals, 13 times in all, and have considered a wide range of issues with the assistance of my Special Representative and other United Nations officials, including a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; a representative of the ICRC has also been present. The decisions reached at these meetings have given a strong impetus to the humanitarian relief programme and have greatly contributed to the amelioration of the condition of many people (see S/11468 and Add.1-4).

65. There was early agreement on a scheme for the mutual release of prisoners and detainees as proposed by ICRC, which was completed on 31 October 1974. Arrangements were also agreed upon for assisting the aged and infirm left behind in isolated villages, and for allowing sick persons, including pregnant women, to go to their respective sides for treatment in hospitals or by doctors there.

66. Agreement was also reached on the following points:

(a) to afford the possibility for enrolled university students to resume their studies abroad;

(b) to allow teachers to move with their families to take up posts allotted to them by their respective education authorities;

(c) to permit foreign nationals, including Greek and Turkish nationals, cut off by the hostilities, to return to their homes, and to give similar facilities to stranded Greek and Turkish Cypriots;

(d) to facilitate the work of ICRC in the search for missing persons;

(e) to allow children of tender age to accompany mothers being evacuated;

(f) to co-operate with an adviser, to be appointed by UNESCO, for the preservation and restoration of cultural monuments;

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(g) to make tentative arrangements for the sale of the tobacco crop of Greek and Turkish Cypriot growers in the Karpass.

Most agreements have either been carried out or have reached an advanced stage of implementation.

67. All the meetings were held in a constructive and co-operative atmosphere. These meetings have usually been followed by exchanges of views between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, in the presence of my Special Representative, on certain political aspects.

#### XI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

68. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$156.3 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 55 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 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 \$2.6 million. Accordingly, some \$158.9 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 December 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 December 1974 are now estimated at \$186.4 million, of which \$7.7 million are the result of the recent reinforcement of the Force (see para. 34). 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.

70. The amount of \$158.9 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$186.4 million indicated above by approximately \$27.5 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$0.3 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 \$158.9 million so far received the amount of \$0.3 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$159.2 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately \$186.4 million becomes \$27.2 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1974, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$27.2 million.

72. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1974 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization for a Force at approximately its present strength, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$13.7 million, as detailed below.

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

I. <u>Operation costs incurred by the United Nations</u>	
Movement of contingents . . . . .	235
Operational expenses . . . . .	1,565
Rental of premises . . . . .	370
Rations . . . . .	983
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc. . . . .	937
Miscellaneous and contingencies . . . . .	<u>400</u>
Total, part I	<u>4,490</u>
II. <u>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</u>	
Pay and allowances . . . . .	8,400
Contingent-owned equipment . . . . .	700
Death and disability awards . . . . .	<u>100</u>
Total, part II	<u>9,200</u>
GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II	<u><u>13,690</u></u>

The above costs for the next six-month period do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, inasmuch as they exclude the extra costs that Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. My report to the Security Council of 1 December 1973 (S/11137) gave indicative figures of the amounts involved which, updated, would be approximately as follows: Australia, \$0.2 million; Austria, \$0.2 million; Canada, \$1.6 million; 1/ Denmark, \$0.4 million; Sweden, \$0.7 million and United Kingdom, \$2.1 million. 1/ Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

73. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1974 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling \$41.9 million.

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

## XII. OBSERVATIONS

74. The period under review was marked by the gravest crisis undergone by Cyprus since the establishment of the United Nations operation in the island in 1964.

75. Last July the quiet which had prevailed for so many years, thanks in large measure to the presence of UNFICYP, was suddenly shattered as a consequence of events which were clearly outside the purview of the United Nations Force. The coup d'état of 15 July was followed by military intervention by Turkey and full-scale hostilities between the National Guard on one side and the Turkish Army and Turkish Cypriot fighters on the other. The Turkish armed forces are now in occupation of about 40 per cent of Cyprus. The economy of the island is seriously disrupted and one third of its population has been uprooted. The suffering and destruction caused by the fighting, including the killing of innocent civilians on both sides, have further deepened the long-standing differences and mistrust between the two communities of Cyprus.

76. This chain of events confronted UNFICYP with a new situation not covered by its mandate, which was conceived in the context of the conflict between the two communities in Cyprus and not of military intervention by outside forces or of full-scale hostilities between two national armies. For more than 10 years, UNFICYP was able to maintain, mainly through negotiation, persuasion and interposition, the delicate balance of forces in the island, but this balance was destroyed by the events of July and August. Following the Turkish intervention and during the ensuing hostilities, UNFICYP was forced to withdraw from some of its positions. It returned to those positions as soon as it could do so and, wherever and whenever possible, it exerted its best efforts to minimize the consequences of the hostilities by arranging local cease-fires, protecting the population threatened by the events and extending humanitarian relief assistance to refugees and other persons in need.

77. Since the end of the hostilities, UNFICYP has continued to carry out its peace-keeping and humanitarian tasks to the maximum extent possible in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, while adapting its operations to the requirements of the new situation. Like other United Nations peace-keeping operations, UNFICYP has no enforcement powers and relies mainly on negotiation and on the support and co-operation of the parties for the effective performance of its duties. For many years UNFICYP has had close liaison and sound working relationships with the Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Efforts to establish a comparable relationship with the Turkish military authorities, especially at the local commanders' level, have been slow in producing results, with particular reference to freedom of movement. However, some progress has recently been made with regard to both liaison and freedom of movement.

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78. In the circumstances, what UNFICYP has done in the areas of confrontation is to try pragmatically to maintain surveillance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council, to report any cases of movement forward and, as far as possible, to persuade the parties to refrain from violations of the cease-fire. While its presence has certainly contributed to stabilizing the military situation, UNFICYP has neither the authority nor the capability to prevent major clashes between the opposing forces. UNFICYP has made continuous efforts to negotiate with the parties arrangements which will lessen the dangers of such clashes.

79. A major activity of UNFICYP at present is humanitarian relief assistance. In this connexion, it may be recalled that in view of the urgency and magnitude of the humanitarian needs, I designated last August the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus. The High Commissioner as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross have provided a large amount of assistance to those who have been uprooted or otherwise afflicted by the hostilities. UNFICYP assists and co-operates fully in these humanitarian efforts. Here I wish to express my appreciation for the generous and prompt response of Governments to my appeal for humanitarian assistance.

80. The situation in Cyprus will undoubtedly remain unstable and potentially dangerous so long as a settlement of the basic problems is not agreed upon. I am convinced that such a settlement cannot be achieved by violence but only through free negotiations among the parties concerned. A hopeful note has been provided by the current series of meetings between Acting President Glafcos Clerides and Vice-President Rauf Denktash, which began during my visit to the island in late August (see S/11473). Those meetings have yielded many positive results and have greatly contributed to current humanitarian relief efforts and to the improvement of the conditions of many persons in the island, both Greek and Turkish Cypriots. It is to be hoped that the talks between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash will pave the way for future negotiations towards a settlement. I wish to express the earnest hope that such negotiations will not be long delayed.

81. In these circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNFICYP to be essential not only to help maintain the cease-fire called for by the Security Council, to promote the security of civilian population and to provide humanitarian relief assistance, but also to facilitate the search for a peaceful solution of the present situation. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months. The parties concerned have signified their concurrence in this recommendation.

82. It will be recalled that following the events of July I took urgent measures to increase the strength of UNFICYP to meet the requirements of the new situation. With that increase, and also because of certain additional expenditures entailed by the hostilities and their aftermath, the financial situation of UNFICYP has markedly deteriorated. I intend to give careful consideration to the desirable strength of UNFICYP in consultation with my Special Representative, the Force Commander, the parties concerned and the troop contributing Governments, and

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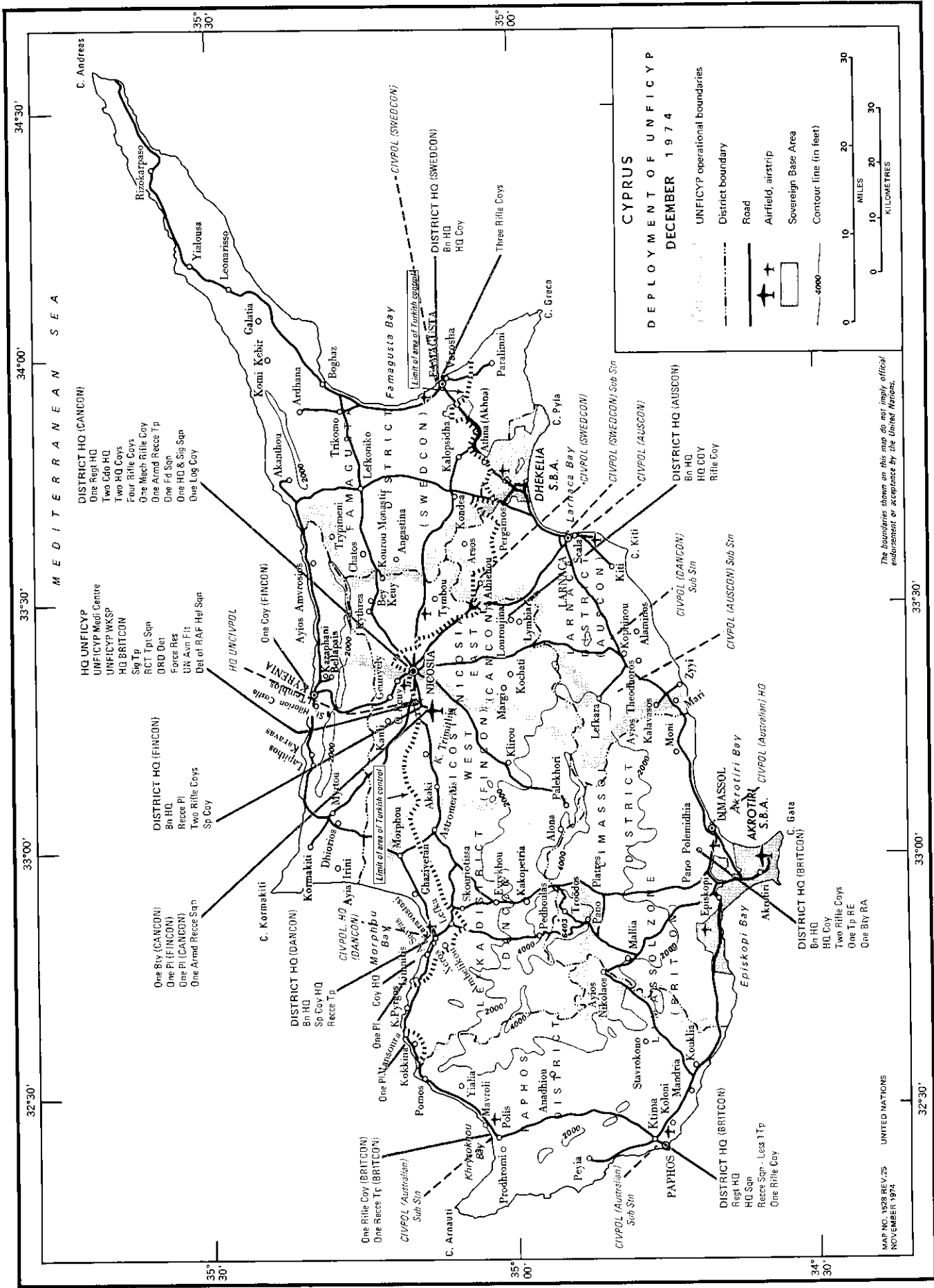
shall keep the Council informed of developments in this regard. It should be borne in mind that while UNFICYP derives its authority from the mandate conferred upon it by the Security Council, its effectiveness depends to a very large extent on the support and co-operation of all the parties. Resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974, in which the General Assembly "Calls upon all parties to continue to co-operate fully with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, which may be strengthened if necessary", is relevant in this connexion.

83. The deficit in the UNFICYP budget, which now exceeds the sum of \$27 million, has become a serious problem. The recent reinforcement of UNFICYP has contributed to this situation, but the main reason for it is the insufficiency of voluntary contributions, which have continued to come from a disappointingly limited number of Governments.

84. In concluding this report I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Governments providing contingents for the Force as well as to those which have made voluntary contributions for its financing. Without their generous support it would not have been possible to maintain the Force. In this connexion, I should like to add a word of special thanks to the troop contributing Governments for their unswerving support during the recent crisis, particularly to those which provided additional troops at very short notice when required. I wish also to express appreciation to the Government of the United Kingdom which, in addition to the essential logistic support it affords to the Force, has made available to UNFICYP, following the closing of Nicosia International Airport, the facilities of Akrotiri airport in the British Sovereign Base area.

85. Finally, I wish to pay special tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. L. Weckmann-Muñoz; the Commander of the Force, Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand; its officers and men, and to the civilian staff of UNFICYP for the manner in which they have carried out their important tasks. In extremely difficult and often dangerous circumstances they have displayed remarkable courage, efficiency and dedication. Nine members of UNFICYP died and 65 were wounded during the period under review while serving the cause of peace in Cyprus. To the families of the deceased and the Governments concerned I reiterate the expression of my deepest sympathy.

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**CYPRUS**  
**DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP**  
**DECEMBER 1974**

UNFICYP operational boundaries

District boundary

Road

Airfield, airstrip

Sovereign Base Area

Contour line (in feet)

0 10 20 30  
MILES

0 10 20 30  
KILOMETRES

The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. 1528 REV. 25  
NOVEMBER 1974  
UNITED NATIONS