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

(for the period 2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970)

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus covers developments from 2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970 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.

2. The intercommunal situation in the last six months has remained calm and there has been some improvement towards a return to normal conditions of life. However, certain developments including acts of violence, occurring within one of the communities have tended to increase tension and apprehension in general.

I. THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

A. Composition and deployment

3. At the end of the period covered by my last report, the strength of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was 3,475 military personnel and 175 civilian police (S/9521, para. 3). On 1 June 1970, the composition of the Force was as follows:

<u>Military</u>		<u>Total</u>
Austria	- HQ UNFICYP	1
	- Field Hospital	<u>53</u>
		54
Canada	- HQ UNFICYP and military police	48
	- Battalion	<u>529</u>
		577
Denmark	- HQ UNFICYP and military police	16
	- Battalion	<u>276</u>
		292
Finland	- HQ UNFICYP and military police	10
	- Battalion	<u>273</u>
		283
Ireland	- HQ UNFICYP and military police	10
	- Battalion	<u>412</u>
		422
Sweden	- HQ UNFICYP and military police	10
	- Battalion	<u>279</u>
		289
United Kingdom	- HQ UNFICYP and military police	140
	- Battalion	590
	- Reconnaissance Squadron	126
	- UNFICYP logistic support units	153
	- Helicopter support	39
	- Contingent HQ	<u>4</u>
		<u>1,052</u>
	Total military personnel	2,969
 <u>Civilian police</u>		
Australia		50
Austria		45
Denmark		40
Sweden		<u>40</u>
	Total civilian police	<u>175</u>
	TOTAL UNFICYP	<u>3,144</u>

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4. The following changes took place during the period covered by this report:
- (a) Austria: A partial rotation was carried out.
 - (b) Canada: The 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment, replaced the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.
 - (c) Denmark: The 12th Battalion was relieved by the 13th Battalion.
 - (d) Finland: A partial rotation took place. The incoming troops form part of the 13th Finnish Battalion.
 - (e) Ireland: A rotation was carried out in which the 13th Infantry Group was relieved by the 18th Infantry Group.
 - (f) Sweden: The 44th Swedish Battalion relieved the 43rd Swedish Battalion.
 - (g) United Kingdom: The 3rd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, was relieved by the 3rd Battalion, The Light Infantry, B Squadron, The Queen's Own Hussars, was replaced by B Squadron, The Royal Scots Greys, and 18 Amphibian Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, was relieved by 65 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport.

Redeployment

5. As will be recalled, a Secretariat Survey Team, which I had appointed in August 1969 to look thoroughly into the financial situation of UNFICYP, indicated certain courses of action which might, over a period of time, result in reductions in the cost of UNFICYP to the United Nations (S/9521, Appendix). Following consultations with the Governments concerned and with my Special Representative in Cyprus and the Force Commander, the strength of the Danish, Finnish and Swedish Battalions was reduced to approximately 273 officers and men each. At the same time, the Force Commander, with the approval of United Nations Headquarters, introduced certain changes in the organization and deployment of the UNFICYP troops. These measures, designed to increase the operational flexibility and effectiveness of the Force, were implemented between 15 February and 8 March, and consisted of the following:

- (a) The Canadian Contingent took over Nicosia West District from the Danish Contingent and most of Nicosia East District from the Finnish Contingent. The responsibility for Nicosia City became thus mainly that of one Contingent (see sub-para. (e) below). This has produced considerable savings in administrative manpower and effort.

(b) A new Larnaca District was created with approximately the same boundaries as those of the civil administration; this includes the Kophinou area. The district has been assigned to the Irish Contingent.

(c) By handing over Larnaca District, the Swedish Contingent became responsible for a reduced area which in general corresponds with the Famagusta civil administrative District.

(d) The reduced Danish Contingent took over Lefka District.

(e) The reduced Finnish Contingent took over UNFICYP's Kyrenia District, which, in addition to the civil District of that name, includes some small adjacent portions of Nicosia civil District and of Nicosia city.

(f) By handing over Kophinou (see sub-para. (b) above), the size of the area covered by the British Contingent was reduced, leaving it responsible for the Districts of Limassol and Paphos.

(g) The Force Reserve (British Reconnaissance Squadron) was moved to Nicosia from Zyyi to place it in a more central position. At the same time, it has been possible, during the period covered by this report, to reduce the number of manned military static posts from sixty-eight to fifty-nine. Additional patrols are being carried out to cover the tasks of the posts which have been unmanned.

6. The Force is therefore now deployed as follows (see attached map):

HQ UNFICYP, including HQ UNCIVPOL

Combined staff

Force Reserve (British Reconnaissance Squadron)

Austrian Field Hospital

Nicosia District

Canadian Contingent

Danish Civilian Police

Famagusta District

Swedish Contingent

Swedish Civilian Police

Larnaca District

Irish Contingent

Swedish Civilian Police

Limassol Zone

British Contingent

Australian Civilian Police

Lefka District

Danish Contingent

Austrian Civilian Police

Kyrenia District

Finnish Contingent

Austrian Civilian Police

7. As a result of the redeployment a number of reviews of certain other aspects of the Force have been put in hand so as to make a more economical use of manpower and administrative effort. In particular these include the strength of UNFICYP headquarters, vehicle holdings, and the number of locally employed civilians.
8. The number of UNCIVPOL police stations and sub-stations has remained unchanged during the period covered by this report.
9. On 20 December 1969, Major-General D. Prem Chand of India took over the command of UNFICYP from Lieutenant-General A.E. Martola (S/9521/Add.1). My Special Representative in Cyprus continues to be Mr. B.F. Osorio-Tafall.

B. Function and guiding principles

10. 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".

11. 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; and 10 June and 11 December 1969.

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12. The guiding principles governing the operation of the Force, as summarized in my report of 10 September 1964 (S/5950, para. 7), remain in effect. The duties of UNCIVPOL, are as outlined in my report of 2 May 1964 (S/5679, para. 4).
13. The Political Liaison Committee continues to meet, as a rule, every two weeks to deal with the problems of implementation of the mandate and questions involving relationships between the Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot community. The UNFICYP Deputy Chief of Staff, who acts as Chairman, the Senior Political and Legal Adviser and his staff, the Police Adviser and the Force Economics Officer meet separately with Liaison Officers representing the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Between 1 December 1969 and 1 June 1970 the Committee held ten meetings with the Government Political Liaison Officer and ten with the Turkish Cypriot Political Liaison Officer.

Casualties

14. During its current mandate, UNFICYP has suffered no casualties in connexion with intercommunal incidents. One British and one Canadian soldier have died as a result of accidents.

Discipline

15. The over-all discipline, understanding and bearing of the officers and men of the United Nations Force have continued to be of a high order, and reflect credit on the Contingent Commanders, their staffs and the armed forces of the contributing countries.

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

16. UNFICYP has continued to maintain close liaison with the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leadership and to maintain good working relations with both Government and Turkish Cypriot security forces.

D. Freedom of movement of the United Nations Force

17. Since my last report, there has been one instance in which UNFICYP has been denied freedom of movement by the National Guard and two by the Turkish Cypriot fighters. These incidents have been caused by ignorance or misunderstanding of orders and have not been wilful attempts to obstruct the work of UNFICYP.

18. The number of restricted areas remains unchanged and is as outlined in my report of 11 June 1968 (S/8622, para. 15).

II. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS PREVENTING A RECURRENCE OF FIGHTING
AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF
LAW AND ORDER

A. Military situation

(i) Armed forces in Cyprus other than UNFICYP

(a) Government armed forces

19. There have been no major changes in the over-all strength, organization or deployment of the National Guard during the last six months. The call-up of the first half of the 1952 age-group took place in January 1970, the first half of the 1950 age-group being demobilized at about the same time.

20. Training activity has been on much the same level as before, UNFICYP being notified in advance of both training and live-firing exercises. No incidents have occurred which could be attributed to this activity.

21. No use has been made during the present mandate of the special task force of the National Guard which was to assist the police in dealing with the domestic security situation (S/9521, para. 20).

(b) Turkish Cypriot armed elements

22. The re-organization along more conventional lines of the Turkish Cypriot fighter units in the Nicosia area has continued, but there have been no major changes in the deployment or over-all strength of the fighters.

23. The higher level of training activities mentioned in my last report (S/9521, para. 22) has been maintained, and in most cases notice of exercises has been given to UNFICYP.

(c) The Greek and Turkish National Contingents

24. The two National Contingents have remained in the locations occupied by them since December 1963 (S/5950, para. 26) and at the same strength. A partial rotation of the Greek National Contingent took place on 12 January 1970. Half of the Turkish National Contingent was rotated on 31 March 1970. The amount of ammunition and stores brought in by the arriving troops was negotiated with

the Government of Cyprus through UNFICYP's good offices. As in previous rotations, UNFICYP provided escorts, observers and road transport facilities. No incidents took place, but the Cyprus Government complained of air and sea activities on the day of the rotation by Turkish military forces within a distance of twelve miles of the coast, the territorial limit claimed by Cyprus.

(ii) General assessment of the situation with regard to preventing a recurrence of fighting

25. Although a quiet military situation prevailed during the period covered by this report, neither the Government nor the Turkish Cypriot leadership have made any significant alterations in the disposition of their armed forces. Both have continued to maintain a defensive posture, with the number of positions in the areas of military confrontation and the strength at which they are maintained remaining unchanged. It has been disappointing that the modest proposals for deconfrontation on the Green Line in Nicosia mentioned in my last report (S/9521, para. 26) have brought no results. Military deconfrontation in the sensitive areas continues to be one of the most important prerequisites to any return to normal conditions in these places, and UNFICYP will continue to press for it when the situation is considered more propitious. As stated in paragraphs 33-40 below, a succession of incidents among Greek Cypriots, in particular the attempted assassination of the President of the Republic, led to a considerable degree of tension and some alarm amongst Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike and to an increased state of alert being adopted by the armed forces of both sides. In many cases, military positions in the confrontation areas were double-manned and it was not until early April that tension had eased.

26. As stated in paragraph 5 above, it has proved possible, as a further step towards a return to normal conditions, to unman seven military static posts. However, particularly in April and May, it became apparent that a further reduction in the number of such posts will meet with increased objections; both sides have conveyed their fears of an increased sense of insecurity if any static posts are left unmanned for the present, even in areas which have been peaceful for a considerable time.

27. Whilst the Nicosia Green Line continues to be of major concern to UNFICYP, it is gratifying that there has only been one shooting incident there during the last six months (see para. 29 below). Both the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership have complained about incidents involving construction and repair of buildings and their occupation in the immediate vicinity of the Green Line; however, through UNFICYP's good offices, most problems have been resolved without undue hardship. It should also be recorded that the Cyprus police have continued to patrol Naousis Street at regular monthly intervals without incident (S/9521, paras. 27-28). On 9 April, there was an incident in Nicosia when some Turkish Cypriots threw stones and shouted abuse at Greek Cypriot newsmen who, contrary to existing arrangements, were taking photographs of other Turkish Cypriots allegedly removing materials from what was said to be Greek Cypriot property located just on the Turkish Cypriot side of the Green Line. The incident was quickly brought under control.

28. On 29 December 1969, in retaliation against the bulldozing of a track by Greek Cypriots through the edge of a Turkish Cypriot cemetery outside the mixed village of Alaminos, the Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of the village closed a narrow road within the locality to Greek Cypriots. Following negotiations by UNFICYP, the cemetery was fenced off, the barriers on the road were dismantled, but the road itself was closed to all vehicular traffic; more recently, the Turkish Cypriot leadership assured UNFICYP that its fighters in the vicinity of this road would not display arms as they had been doing, provided the situation remained calm.

B. Specific developments and action taken by UNFICYP

Observance of the cease-fire

29. There were fifteen shooting incidents confirmed by UNFICYP during the period under review. After investigations by UNFICYP, seven of these were attributed to the Government security forces and nine to Turkish Cypriot fighters. In two cases the shooting could be considered to be violations of the cease-fire by individuals, the remainder being caused by careless or negligent handling of weapons. On 4 January 1970 in Nicosia, four shots were fired on the Green Line,

and although local Turkish Cypriot fighters admitted to having fired the fourth shot in retaliation, UNFICYP was unable to fix responsibility for the firing of the other shots. After this incident, UNFICYP temporarily took additional precautions to prevent further incidents in this area. On 10 January in the Turkish Cypriot village of Pergamos, a Greek Cypriot taxi, which drove through a Turkish Cypriot fighter location by mistake, failed to stop when ordered by a sentry. One shot hit the vehicle, but the driver was unhurt.

Summary of shooting incidents

	2 Dec 69 to 1 Jun 70	3 Jun 69 to 1 Dec 69	3 Dec 68 to 2 Jun 69	8 Jun 68 to 2 Dec 68	8 Mar 68 to 7 Jun 68	7 Dec 67 to 7 Mar 68
Nicosia West District (until 22 Feb 70)	3	4	4	7	2	1
Nicosia East District (until 19 Feb 70)	2	6	1	9	4	7
Nicosia District (from 23 Feb 70)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Famagusta Zone (until 28 Feb 70)	3	6	1	1	3	5
Famagusta District (from 1 Mar 70)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Larnaca District (from 9 Mar 70)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Limassol Zone (less Kophinou District from 9 Mar 70)	3	5	7	4	1	6
Lefka District	-	3	7	11	8	23
Kyrenia District	2	6	5	33	21	25
TOTAL	16	30	25	65	39	67

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C. Developments relating to the maintenance
of law and order

30. The UNFICYP Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) has continued to contribute to the maintenance of law and order in Cyprus. Its responsibilities include investigations of matters of a criminal and intercommunal nature, the manning of posts in sensitive areas, joint patrols with the Cyprus police, and the marshalling and escorting of the Kyrenia Road convoys.

31. UNCIVPOL's close liaison and good relations with the Cyprus Government police and Turkish Cypriot police elements have been maintained at all levels. This, in addition to the confidence shown to its members by both Greek and Turkish Cypriots, has proved of great value in the performance of UNCIVPOL's daily work.

32. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL has conducted about 800 investigations. Inquiries covered several deaths from different causes, accidents, serious assaults, theft of livestock, illegal cultivation of land, damage to crops and property, shop and house-breakings, as well as unlawful digging for antiquities in Turkish-Cypriot controlled areas. There has been a significant increase in the number of investigations carried out by UNCIVPOL: from 623 investigations in 1968, this figure rose to 1,580 in 1969. However, this does not denote an increased rate of intercommunal crimes and incidents, which in fact remained at about the same level; it rather reflects the enhanced confidence of both sides in referring matters to UNCIVPOL.

33. During the period under review, a number of violent incidents, involving members of the Greek Cypriot community, generated tension and apprehension in the Island. Fortunately, no intercommunal disturbances resulted from these incidents.

34. By far the gravest was the attempt on the life of the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, on 8 March. On that day, at about 7 a.m., His Beatitude was about to proceed by helicopter to Makhaeras Monastery, where he was to officiate at a memorial service. As soon as the helicopter took off from the courtyard of the Archbishopric, which is located within the walled city of Nicosia, it was fired on repeatedly from the roof of the Pancyprian Gymnasium building across the street. The helicopter pilot was seriously wounded but managed to land the damaged craft in a nearby vacant lot. The President was

uninjured. Six Greek Cypriots, among them three members of the Cyprus Police, are now on trial on charges of conspiracy to assassinate the President and to overthrow the Government.

35. A great number of messages of sympathy from Heads of State, as well as one from the Secretary-General, strongly condemning the attempt on the life of the President, were received by the President. In a number of statements and interviews that followed this attempt on his life, the President expressed the hope that the investigations would shed light on all aspects of the case and expose the motives of his would-be murderers as well as the possible involvement of instigators behind them. The Archbishop stressed that he knew with certainty that the actual perpetrators of the attempt against him were Greek Cypriots. He felt that this outrageous attack would unite the Greek Cypriot people into an even more solid internal front and would eventually help in the full enforcement of law and order. On behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, a spokesman stated that any attempt on life, or use of violence against persons, was deplorable and that, if such an attempt were made against persons in high authority or to achieve political objectives, it became all the more regrettable as it tended to create a general feeling of insecurity; it was hoped that this kind of irresponsible action would not spread to completely undermine the present endeavours for finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem; terrorist activities, whether directed against the Turkish Cypriot community or within the Greek Cypriot community proper, could not be conducive to such a solution.

36. At 10 p.m. on 15 March, Mr. Polycarpos Georghadjis, former Minister of the Interior, was found dead from bullet wounds in a car on a side track off the road between Mia Milea and Kythrea, near Nicosia. Three days earlier, Mr. Georghadjis had been fined by the Nicosia District Court for being in possession of two revolvers and fifteen rounds of ammunition. These were found when his home was searched by the Cyprus police a few hours after the attempt on the President's life. On 13 March, Mr. Georghadjis was forced to disembark at Nicosia Airport from a plane bound for Beirut, as, pending the investigation concerning the attempt against the President, the authorities deemed it advisable that certain persons, including Mr. Georghadjis, should not be allowed to leave Cyprus. An investigation into Mr. Georghadjis' murder was immediately instituted,

but its results have yet to be disclosed. Both the President and the Government spokesman have repeatedly emphasized that they do not give credence to any rumours involving certain Greek national officers in this assassination, and have stated that such rumours served only to disrupt the spiritual unity between the army and the people.

37. On 14 April, in reply to a question put to him by a journalist as to why the Government had failed to condemn the murder of Mr. Georghadjis, the President said that he personally, and the members of the Council of Ministers, found themselves in an embarrassing position, because while deeply grieved by the murder of the ex-Minister, they had reasons to believe that he was connected with the earlier attempt against the President. The Archbishop, in this connexion, also emphasized that the outlawed "National Front" (S/9521, para. 32) had nothing to do with the recent events or with their instigation.

38. Commenting on these events, Premier George Papadopoulos of Greece stated on 17 March that they aroused abhorrence and disgust in every civilized man and compelled him to repeat most vigorously that the Greek Government condemned and stigmatized violence, whatever its source.

39. Earlier during the period under review, there were a number of bomb explosions attributed to the "National Front" (S/9521, para. 32). Several raids to gather arms, ammunition and explosives were conducted by underground elements. The escalation of terrorist activities caused general and deep concern and the Government took a number of measures to combat lawlessness, including intensification of searches for weapons in the hands of bands and individuals. The Council of Ministers also approved a Bill providing for preventive custody of people suspected of planning to participate in terrorist activities. This Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on 29 January and was signed by the President on 31 January. It seems that no action has yet been taken under this new law and President Makarios stated on 24 March that he did not think there would be a need to implement it. The Turkish Cypriot leadership took strong exception to this legislation, claiming that it aimed at curtailing the fundamental right to freedom and security of all citizens of the Republic of Cyprus as provided by article II of the

Constitution. The Turkish Cypriot leadership held that the law was of no legal effect whatsoever and that any attempt to impose "such undemocratic legislation on the Turkish Cypriot community would lead to serious complications".

40. On 23 May, there was a further raid by underground elements when a group of masked men broke into the Limassol town central police station, and, after disarming the guards, took away considerable quantities of arms and ammunition as well as three police vehicles. Before leaving, the raiders distributed leaflets of the outlawed "National Front". A former EOKA leader from Limassol was kidnapped at the same time and later released. Immediate measures were taken by the Government, and President Makarios actively followed the progress of the investigations. Over 200 persons were questioned and fifty-eight were remanded in custody. The detainees include two national guardsmen and seven members of the Cyprus police. On 25 May, it was announced that about two thirds of the arms stolen had been recovered, as were a quantity of the explosives which had been stolen on 31 December 1969 from a mine in Larnaca district.

41. To recover illegally held weapons, the security forces conducted extensive searches and, at the same time, the Government decreed an amnesty to expedite the surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosives, from 16 to 25 January. This deadline was later extended until 7 April 1970. The operation yielded a considerable quantity of arms which, according to government statements, amounted to some 300 rifles, 60 machine-guns, 400 sub- and light machine-guns, 800 pistols and revolvers, 1,200 grenades and 340,000 rounds of ammunition. In a letter dated 3 April 1970, the Vice-President, Dr. Kuchuk, informed the Secretary-General that the discovery of these quantities of weapons, arms, hand-grenades and explosives had caused great concern amongst members of his community and he asked that United Nations influence and good offices be used to ensure that these lethal arms were not used against his community.

III. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

42. Since my last report (S/9521), there have been further reassuring signs of a return to normal conditions of intercommunal life. Co-operation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots has continued to improve and in certain fields, such as public services, a more realistic approach has been noted.

43. In the economic field, contacts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been maintained although the trend towards separate economic development continues. Good co-operation was maintained in a number of bodies, such as the Grain Commission, the various agricultural marketing boards, the Higher Technical Institute, the Productivity Centre and the Cyprus Development Corporation (S/9521, para. 41). On the other hand, the Turkish Cypriots have taken a number of measures of their own with a view to meeting the economic and social requirements of their community, with the financial assistance of Turkey. These measures include aid to increase the productivity of communal establishments, investments in various industrial fields through co-operatives, the establishment of a fund for agricultural loans, and the setting-up of industrial and commercial ventures.

44. As stated by both Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in the recent past (S/9521, para. 40), intercommunal co-operation in the economic field could greatly contribute to reducing, and even overcoming, political differences. The imperative need for joint efforts aimed at a better utilization of the available means and resources of the Island for the benefit of all Cypriots has been repeatedly stressed in many quarters. It is to be hoped that, apart from intensifying commercial exchanges between Greek and Turkish Cypriot businessmen and contacts between the representatives of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce, co-operation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots may also be initiated within economic planning institutions, particularly when development projects are being elaborated.

45. In agriculture, the situation appears more stable than at any time since the outbreak of the disturbances. In particular, UNFICYP has been able to resolve, at the local level and to the satisfaction of those concerned, an increasing number of cases involving illegal cultivation and crop damages due to unauthorized sheep grazing, especially in Famagusta and Paphos Districts. In the majority of instances, settlement provides for compensation to the owner. As indicated in the

previous report (S/9521, para. 44), Turkish Cypriot farmers are now allowed to enter some militarily restricted areas to cultivate their land. Recently they have also been given access to the restricted area of Pakhy Ammos (Lefka District).

46. An improvement has also been noted with respect to Turkish Cypriot participation in the soil conservation and afforestation programme, financed by the Government and the World Food Programme. Although Turkish Cypriot participation in the scheme still falls short of what it should normally be, it is expected to increase significantly during the next few months. Under this scheme, farmers co-operate on a self-help basis while the Government provides advisory services, cash grants, credit facilities and tree and vine plants at low prices. Government help is especially forthcoming in areas where supervision can be exercised by technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. During the implementation of the scheme, no major problems have arisen, although in some instances UNFICYP has had to assist in the delivery of food to certain Turkish Cypriot villages that are closed to Greek Cypriots.

47. With regard to mixed farming (S/9521, para. 45), an agreement on the extension of this project for the 1970-75 period was signed in April 1970. The project which includes the central Mesaoria plain in the Nicosia and Famagusta Districts, is designed to develop local farm production so as to meet the increasing demand for meat and dairy products. In answer to allegations that Turkish Cypriot farmers have been excluded from the scheme, the Government has reaffirmed that applications are examined without discrimination and that all farmers are given the opportunity to participate, provided, of course, they fulfil the technical criteria laid down in the plan. This is considered one of the most significant agricultural projects so far undertaken, which should benefit a large number of Cypriots, both Greek and Turkish.

48. Serious concern has been expressed by the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership over insufficient rainfall this winter. It is predicted that the situation may well become critical and severe grain crop failures are anticipated. Government experts have already conducted a survey of numerous villages, including some twenty Turkish Cypriot localities in several Districts, to determine whether they qualify for drought compensation.

49. In the field of public services, some encouraging developments towards a return to more normal conditions have been noted. The Famagusta water

project (S/9521, para. 47) was completed. The water supply for several Turkish Cypriot villages was either improved or repaired by Government authorities and the installation of new irrigation and potable water systems for additional Turkish Cypriot villages is expected to begin in the near future, in particular in the Paphos, Larnaca and Limassol Districts.

50. Better understanding between Greek and Turkish Cypriots was also reflected in other respects. In Lefka District, Turkish Cypriot engineers were allowed into the militarily restricted area south of Limnitis to conduct an examination of the irrigation system for that village. On the other hand, Government engineers were given access to some Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas in Paphos District in order to conduct a feasibility study for a proposed dam site.

51. Further progress was made during the period under review in providing electric service to a number of Turkish Cypriot villages. It has been arranged through UNFICYP's good offices, that Turkish Cypriot villages in need of electric power will apply to the District Officer concerned and will allow the Electricity Authority of Cyprus to install and maintain the equipment as well as to read the meters regularly.

52. UNFICYP has been associated with discussions pertaining to the proposed construction of a sewerage system for Nicosia. Implementation of this complex project, which is scheduled to start this year and which is to be financed in part by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will take some ten years and be executed by stages. In view of the importance of this project to the entire population of Nicosia, there is a need for close co-operation between both communities to ensure its successful completion.

53. The situation regarding social insurance has remained basically unchanged, although efforts have continued to regularize the participation of Turkish Cypriots in the scheme (S/8286, paras. 134-135). Discussions on this subject are under way between the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance and the Chairman of the Turkish Cypriot Federation of Trade Unions.

54. In the field of postal services (S/8446, para. 127), discussions have been taking place between the Director of the Department of Posts and Turkish Cypriot representatives, in the presence of UNFICYP, with a view to normalizing this important service on an island-wide basis. There are hopeful signs that the current effort will yield results.

55. The agreement of October 1969 on the extension of the ad hoc land records arrangement of 1966 (S/9521, para. 49) was implemented during December 1969 and January 1970. Some further exchanges of views are being held between the Director of the Department of Lands and Surveys and Turkish Cypriot experts.

56. There has been some progress concerning the return of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons to their former villages (S/9521, paras. 50-53). About ten Turkish Cypriot families have returned to Kithasi (Paphos District), fifteen to Peristerona (Lefka District) and some twenty families are resettling in the village of Potamia (Larnaca District), where the Government has completed repairs to some forty Turkish Cypriot-owned houses. Provided their homes are repaired by the Government authorities, Turkish Cypriots are also willing to return to the villages of Aplanda and Sophtaghes (Larnaca District), Dhiorious (Kyrenia District) Nisou (Nicosia District, Polis (Paphos District) and Vitsadha (Famagusta District).

57. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash have indicated that they have been discussing the question of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons, and they let it be known in mid-April that a "step forward" had been taken; it is understood that appropriate administrative machinery is being set up to facilitate both resettlement and rehabilitation.

58. As previously stated, UNFICYP considers that the return of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons is a significant step towards normality, which should contribute to a further détente and better understanding at the village level.

59. Regrettably, there has been no change in respect of freedom of movement since my last report (S/9521, paras. 54-56), and the Government has continued to express its serious concern at the lack of free access by Greek Cypriots to Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas. Its representative at the Political Liaison Committee handed to UNFICYP a list of 123 public roads, the use of which is wholly or partly denied to Greek Cypriots; prior to the outbreak of the intercommunal disturbances, forty-six of these roads were used by Greek Cypriot farmers in order to gain access to their fields. The Turkish Cypriot leadership still holds firmly to the position that unrestricted movement of Greek Cypriots through Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas is a matter closely linked with the security of its community and with other aspects of the Cyprus problem, such as

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the question of the judiciary and the police, on which agreement has first to be reached. However, according to the leadership, between January and May 1970 several hundred Greek Cypriots entered the Turkish sector of Nicosia by special arrangement. As previously stated, pending a political solution, it should be possible to devise partial arrangements that would facilitate freedom of movement for all unarmed citizens; in particular, consideration ought to be given to opening some of the Republic's main highways passing through Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas to Greek Cypriot civilian traffic, at least during daylight hours (S/9233, para.555). Such a step would help to remove one of the major obstacles to a return to normality and significantly contribute to a rapprochement.

60. When the tenure of the House of Representatives was extended in July 1969 for a fifth period of up to twelve months, it was hinted that parliamentary elections might take place in 1970 (S/9521, para. 58). On 21 April 1970, a decision was taken by the Council of Ministers to hold these elections on 5 July 1970. It is understood that polling is to take place for the election of thirty-five Greek Cypriot Members to fill the allocation of Greek Cypriot seats under article 62 of the 1960 Constitution, which provides for fifty Representatives (thirty-five elected by Greek Cypriots and fifteen by Turkish Cypriots). Shortly after the Government's announcement, the Turkish Cypriots let it be known that on 5 July they would also elect their own members of the House of Representatives. In this connexion, Mr. Denktash stated to the Press in late April, in the presence of Mr. Clerides, that the differences between the two sides regarding the electoral system remained, and that this question would have to be shelved for the time being. It therefore appears that separate electoral rolls will be established. The Turkish Cypriot side has also indicated that polling to elect a new Turkish Communal Chamber, composed of fifteen members, under article 86 of the 1960 Constitution, would take place at the same time as the parliamentary elections.

61. In a letter dated 16 February 1970 to the Secretary-General, Dr. Kuchuk placed on record his strong objections to a Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Law, which was being considered by the House of Representatives. It is the Government's position that the Bill in question is of a general nature,

having nothing to do with communal interests. In a communication dated 21 April to the Secretary-General, Dr. Kuchuk also took exception to the extension of the services of Mr. Criton G. Tornaritis as Attorney-General of the Republic of Cyprus, for a period of three years. Dr. Kuchuk argued that this post was one of the independent offices of the Republic, and that under article 112 of the 1960 Constitution any appointment to it would have to be made jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic. Accordingly, he contended that the unilateral extension of Mr. Tornaritis' services was invalid and void ab initio. The Government holds the view that the consent of Dr. Kuchuk could not possibly have been requested because he himself had decided to abstain from taking part in the Administration and had ceased to be the Vice-President.

62. For its part, the Government has drawn UNFICYP's attention to certain activities of the "Turkish Cypriot Provisional Administration" (S/8323), which it considers as being indicative of the Turkish Cypriots' negative attitude and which can have unfavourable repercussions on the present peaceful atmosphere. These activities include the "passing" of "laws" concerning the registration and possession of firearms in Turkish Cypriot sectors; the running of a community lottery; the licencing by a Turkish Cypriot bureau of Turkish Cypriot-owned vehicles which circulate exclusively within the Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas; the issue of building permits by Turkish Cypriot authorities, as well as licences for the sale of cigarettes. The Government has made it clear that it is determined to prosecute anyone who may be found in possession of any documents issued by illegal bodies. The Government has also stressed that the ad hoc judicial proceedings outside the normal system of the Courts of the Republic, which continue to be held in Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas, are considered as being entirely illegal and void. In this connexion, the Government took strong exception to the approval of a "Bill" by the Turkish Cypriots which amends the "Courts of Justice Law 1968".

63. According to the Turkish Cypriot side, it is necessary for them, pending a political solution, to pass certain laws and regulations which, as they underline, conform in essence to the legislation in force in 1963. Since the Turkish Cypriots are not prepared to recognize the authority of the "Greek Cypriot Administration" in Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas, their leadership

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has to take certain steps in a number of fields in order to avoid administrative disorder and confusion; they emphasize, however, that this legislation is of a temporary nature and does not prejudge the future constitutional structure of the State.

IV. INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

64. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash have continued to meet in private. Within the framework of the third phase of their talks, which began on 3 February 1969 (S/9521, para. 60), they held their forty-sixth meeting on 25 May 1970. While during most of last year the two interlocutors had dealt almost exclusively with the problem of local government, they decided in December 1969 to shelve this particular matter for the time being, and to "re-examine certain other issues on which common ground had been established but in respect of which there were differences of secondary importance, and to see whether these differences could be bridged".

65. In the course of the following twelve meetings, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash re-considered the question of the Judiciary and exchanged views on certain points on which no agreement had previously been reached (S/9233, para. 61). On 31 March, they concluded their discussions on this subject but intimated that, although the differences between the two sides were now confined to two or three points, these were important. The two interlocutors then commenced to re-examine the issue of the Legislature, including the electoral system. They indicated on 9 May that they would prepare a document which would constitute a record showing the points of agreement and disagreement on all issues examined; this would enable the talks to continue in case the present interlocutors did not resume their task as a result of the elections of 5 July.

66. Little has been said about the work of the two sub-committees which were set up by the two interlocutors on 4 March 1969. Since January 1970, no sub-committee meetings have been held.

67. In their frequent statements to the Press, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash have emphasized that the intercommunal talks were useful and should continue despite serious differences of opinion on certain issues. While the interlocutors have repeatedly stressed that no time should be wasted and that efforts should be intensified as much as possible with a view to reaching an agreement, they have also pointed out that the principle of finding a reasonable solution acceptable to both sides - a solution which would be permanent, just and workable - should not be sacrificed for the sake of speedy agreement. Asked specifically by a correspondent whether he considered the continuation of

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the talks useful, Mr. Clerides replied: "I believe that the talks serve a useful purpose. At these talks we had the opportunity to learn at first hand each side's views. Previously we knew only the negative stands of each side. At that time the Turkish Cypriots said they did not want to be recognized as a minority. We, on the other hand, stated that we could not accept the establishment of a state within a state. Thanks to the talks, we have also learned what we can accept. None can forecast an easy and speedy result at the talks. I believe that with a new effort and with mutual goodwill it will not be impossible to find a solution. Had we thought otherwise we would have proposed to end the talks." In answer to a further question as to what was the basic factor preventing progress at the talks, Mr. Clerides stressed that the fundamental disagreement concerned "local administration". For his part, Mr. Denktash emphasized that there were certain fundamental issues, such as the political status and identity of the Turkish Cypriot community, which, if settled, would greatly facilitate agreement on other points. In this context, he mentioned that the Turkish Cypriot side had reached the conclusion that if the matters of State were separated from local autonomy questions and the communities were given the right to run their own local affairs, ways and means could be found to do away with most of the rights at State level provided for under the 1960 Constitution. Also, more emphasis would be given to matters of security and of day-to-day administration of local affairs, thus bringing about a new balance of power between the two communities. This in turn would result in the establishment of an independent Republic of Cyprus based on the principle of partnership, and it would reduce all points of intercommunal friction to the very minimum.

68. President Makarios referred to the inter-communal talks in a number of interviews. He did not conceal that their progress was slow and that they had not provided many indications as regards either their duration or their prospects. "We shall continue the talks", he said, "with inexhaustible patience and goodwill even though the margins of hopes for an auspicious outcome are constantly narrowing on account of Turkish intransigence". The Archbishop reiterated the view that the proposals of the Turkish Cypriots on local government amounted to the creation of a "State within a State" and were unacceptable. In late April,

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Archbishop Makarios re-affirmed that the local talks constituted the only procedure for finding a solution to the Cyprus problem and that, although he was not satisfied with their progress he did not think it justified to talk about failure. On 17 May, the President stated once again that the Greek Cypriots would patiently continue the talks, although there was no basis for optimism as to their outcome; while there was no intention or wish to subjugate the Turkish Cypriots or to deprive them of their rights as equal citizens, his Government would accept neither the cantonization nor the federalization of Cyprus.

69. For his part, Vice-President Kuchuk stated both in March and April that there was no sign as yet that the talks would yield a positive result; however, as both sides desired to continue the talks, it was too early to say that no results could be achieved. He firmly believed that a suitable solution for the Cyprus problem would be a system of administration based on partnership that took into consideration the existence of two communities in Cyprus, together with their identities and interests, while also fulfilling the security conditions of the Turkish Cypriot community. Specifically, he stated that Cyprus must remain an independent State with a system of Government in which the Greek and Turkish communities would be able to feel that they belonged to, and identified themselves with, such a State and were able to co-exist in peace, freedom and security without either community running the risk of being subjugated by the other or threatened with the alienation of its national character.

70. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash have continued to brief the Greek and Turkish Governments respectively on the progress of the talks. Similarly, the President of the Republic and Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou have had consultations with the Greek Government. Both Greek and Turkish officials have made a number of public statements over Cyprus, reiterating their full support for the inter-communal talks. Greek Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinellis has repeatedly stressed that the local talks constituted the best procedure for the solution of the Cyprus problem and has emphasized that the only desire and wish of Greece was to see a really independent, unitary Cyprus Republic. For his part, Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has stated that the inter-communal talks constitute an important stage on the road to a solution and it is in everybody's interest to "capitalize upon this possibility". His Foreign Minister, Ihsan Sabri Chaglayangil

has underlined in his frequent statements that the talks, having passed through some rather constructive phases, should now aim at the two communities determining jointly and through agreement the conditions of living together and preserving at every stage the characteristic of an independent Cyprus State; such an independent, unitary State should be based on the principle of local autonomy.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

71. As in the past, the good offices exercised on my behalf by my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Osorio Tafall, have, during the period covered by this report, continued to be available to the parties directly concerned. He has maintained close contact with the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership and has continued to be informed by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, whom he has met regularly, of the substance and prospects of their discussions.

VI. MEDIATION EFFORT

72. The situation regarding a resumption of the mediation function under paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 has remained unchanged since my last report, owing primarily to the widely differing and firmly held views on the matter of the three Governments most directly concerned.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

73. The costs to be borne by the Organization for the operation of UNFICYP for the period from its inception on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1970 are now estimated at \$116,865,000. This total does not include the amounts which would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation costs.

74. As at 27 May 1970, payments and pledges of voluntary contributions received from forty-eight Member States and four non-member Governments to cover those costs total the equivalent of \$108,471,138. To the above may be added \$839,000 which have been received as at 30 April 1970 from interest earned on investment of temporarily surplus funds, public contributions, gains on exchange and other miscellaneous income.

75. Accordingly, unless additional contributions are received, there will be a deficit on 15 June 1970 in the amount of approximately \$7,555,000, on the assumption that all pledges will be paid in full. It is necessary to point out, however, that the pledges which are so far unpaid include \$9,000,000 of United States pledges the payment of which would appear to be dependent on the receipt of additional contributions from other Governments.

76. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1970 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization, including the amount of \$425,000 as the cost of final repatriation of contingents and liquidation costs, assuming continuance of reimbursement commitments, would be as follows:

UNFICYP cost estimates by major categories of expense
(in thousands of US dollars)

I. Operation costs incurred by the United Nations

Movement of contingents	458
Operational expenses	499
Rental of premises	103
Rations	355
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	715
Miscellaneous and contingencies	<u>205</u>
Total, Part I	2,335

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<u>II. Reimbursement of extra costs to Governments providing contingents</u>	
Pay and allowances	3,460
Contingent-owned equipment	320
Death and disability awards	<u>50</u>
Total, Part II	3,830
Grand Total: Parts I and II	<u>6,165</u>

77. The above estimates do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, since they exclude the extra costs which Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than to seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. Based on reports received from certain of the Governments providing contingents or police units to the Force, the estimated amount of such extra costs which the Governments would absorb at their own expense in respect of an extended period, in the event the mandate of UNFICYP were extended and the Governments concerned agreed to continue the present arrangements, are as follows: Australia \$212,464, Canada^{1/} \$739,820, Denmark \$230,000, Sweden \$455,000 and United Kingdom \$780,000. Austria, Finland and Ireland are also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at their own expense.

78. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1970 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary for the Secretary-General to receive contributions totalling \$13,720,000, on the assumption that all pledges received so far will be paid in full.

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

VIII. OBSERVATIONS

79. During the six months covered by the present report, the calm which had characterized the situation in Cyprus for some time was disturbed by a series of violent actions culminating in the attempt, on 8 March, on the life of the President of the Republic. The tension caused by this dastardly attempt was increased by the murder, one week later, of Mr. Polycarpus Georghajis, the former Minister of the Interior. As a result of determined measures taken by the Cyprus Government, tension soon subsided to a large extent, although subsequent incidents indicate that the difficulties underlying these happenings are as yet by no means at an end.

80. The above-mentioned events have a bearing on the task of UNFICYP, both in relation to the maintenance of quiet and the return to normality, and in so far as they may affect the inter-communal talks. On the first score, the firm measures taken by the Government and the restraint shown by the Turkish Cypriot community and its leadership during the difficult days in March undoubtedly contributed to an early stabilization of the situation as well as minimizing the harm done to the normalization process which has been proceeding in Cyprus for more than two years.

81. As to the intercommunal talks, the disturbances in March are certainly unlikely to encourage rapid progress. I have expressed my concern at the lack of progress in the talks on many occasions prior to the events of March, and I am compelled to say that, in the prevailing circumstances, it would be unrealistic to expect an early solution of the basic problems of Cyprus. The fact is that after nearly two years and some seventy meetings, the intercommunal talks have yet to produce progress on basic issues, and most of the differences between the two communities are still outstanding. On the other hand, I believe it is common ground between the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leadership that the talks still offer the only acceptable way to settle outstanding differences and that, even if there is little basis for immediate optimism, they should none the less be continued. This is also my view.

82. In spite of all the difficulties, I still believe that the elements necessary for a political settlement in Cyprus do exist and that a compromise solution, including both political and economic elements, and protecting the legitimate interests and aspirations of both communities, could be worked out. I appeal

therefore to both sides to continue the intercommunal talks in good faith, with a determination to get results and a willingness to make concessions. It goes without saying that I myself and my Special Representative in Cyprus remain available for whatever assistance the parties may desire in this process.

83. I would also hope that, irrespective of recent tensions in the island, the Turkish Cypriot leadership may find itself in a position to respond to the persistent efforts made by my Special Representative and the Commander of the United Nations Force to lessen the areas of confrontation and to accelerate the normalization process. It is my considered opinion that the measures suggested by my Special Representative and the Force Commander would not adversely affect the security of the Turkish community nor diminish its state of preparedness, and I believe that a gesture of goodwill in this direction from the Turkish Cypriot leadership might contribute much to an improvement in the atmosphere and thereby enhance the chance of progress in the intercommunal talks. I might add that the increased co-operation between the communities at the village level for the solution of day-to-day problems, in which UNFICYP has played a helpful role, encourages me to believe that increased co-operation at other levels is possible.

84. Time and again since the early stages of the United Nations operation in Cyprus I have drawn attention to the problems arising from the unsatisfactory basis of financing UNFICYP by voluntary contributions, and to the substantial resulting deficit. As indicated in the body of this report (para. 75), the situation is becoming increasingly serious, since one major unpaid pledge appears to depend on the receipt of additional contributions from other Governments. I shall soon make another appeal for voluntary contributions to support this important peace-keeping effort of the United Nations, and I hope that Governments will give early consideration to a positive response to this appeal.

85. As the Council is aware from my previous reports, a continuous effort has been made to reduce the number of static UNFICYP posts in the island. That this process appears to be viewed with some anxiety by both communities indicates the importance which both the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership attach to the continued presence of United Nations troops as a guarantee of tranquillity and security, even in areas where there have been no disturbances for a long time. As the Council is aware, reductions both in the strength and the cost of UNFICYP have been put into effect in the past six months.

86. I am convinced that in the present situation I have no alternative but to recommend that UNFICYP at its present strength should be continued for a further six months. I consider that nothing is to be gained from an extension for a shorter period. I have consulted all the parties concerned, and they have signified their agreement to the proposed extension.

87. Before concluding, I am pleased to express once again my gratitude to the Governments providing contingents to UNFICYP and to those Governments which have generously made voluntary contributions for its support. I also wish to place on record my appreciation for the outstanding work done in Cyprus by my Special Representative, Mr. B.F. Osorio-Tafall, by the Commander of the Force, Major-General D. Prem Chand, and by the officers and men under his command, as well as by the civilian staff of this peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

32°30'

33°00'

33°30'

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

35°30'

DISTRICT HQ. DANCON XIII
HQ Coy (Denmark)
One PI (Denmark)

Coy HQ DANCON XIII
One Coy (Denmark)

One PI DANCON XIII (Denmark)

PI HQ 3 LI (UK)
One Sect 3 LI (UK)

One Sect CIVPOL (Australia)

35°00'

One Sect 3 LI (UK)

One Sect CIVPOL (Australia)

PI HQ 3 LI (UK)
Two Sects 3 LI (UK)

One Sect DANCON XIII (Denmark)

One Sect CIVPOL (Austria)

HQ UNFICYP
Det 230 Sqn RAF (UK)
UN Flt AAC (UK)
65 Tpt Sqn RCT (UK)

Cape Kormakiti

Field Hospital (Austria)

MORPHOU BAY

Kato Pyrgos

Mansoura

Pomos

Kokkina

Ayios Savvas

Xeros

Limnitis

Ambelikou

Skouriottissa

Lefka

Evrykhou

Kakopetria

Pedhoulias

Troödos

Ayios Nikolaos

Pano Platres

Pano Polemidhia

Episkopi

Akrotiri

DISTRICT HQ 3 LI (UK)
One PI 3 LI (UK)

CIVPOL Zone HQ (Australia)

Sp Coy 1 RCR (Canada)

C Sqn RSG (UK)

HQ Coy YKSP 13 (Finland)

PI HQ YKSP 13 (Finland)

Kormakiti

Dhiorios

Myrton

Ayia Irini

Morphou

Chaziveran

Astromeritis

Kokkini Trimithia

Akaki

Nicosia

Klirou

Margio

Kochati

Lefkara

Pano Kophinou

Ayios Theodoros

Kalavassos

Moni

Zyi

AKROTIRI S.B.A.

Cape Gata

ZONE AND DISTRICT HQ
HQ Coy 3 LI (UK)
One Coy 3 LI (UK)

PI HQ YKSP 13 (Finland)

DISTRICT HQ
One Coy YKSP 13 (Finland)

PI HQ YKSP 13 (Finland)

One Sect CIVPOL (Austria)

Coy HQ
One Coy YKSP 13 (Finland)

PI HQ YKSP 13 (Finland)

Ayios Amvrosios

Kazaphani Bellapais

Geunyeli

Koufy Koufy

Kourou Mon

Angastina

Tymbou

Arsos

Athienou

Pergamos

Lymbiar

Scala

Kato Kophinou

Kiti

Cape Kiti (Dades)

Coy HQ
One Coy 1

One Sect

One Sect

DIS

HC

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One :

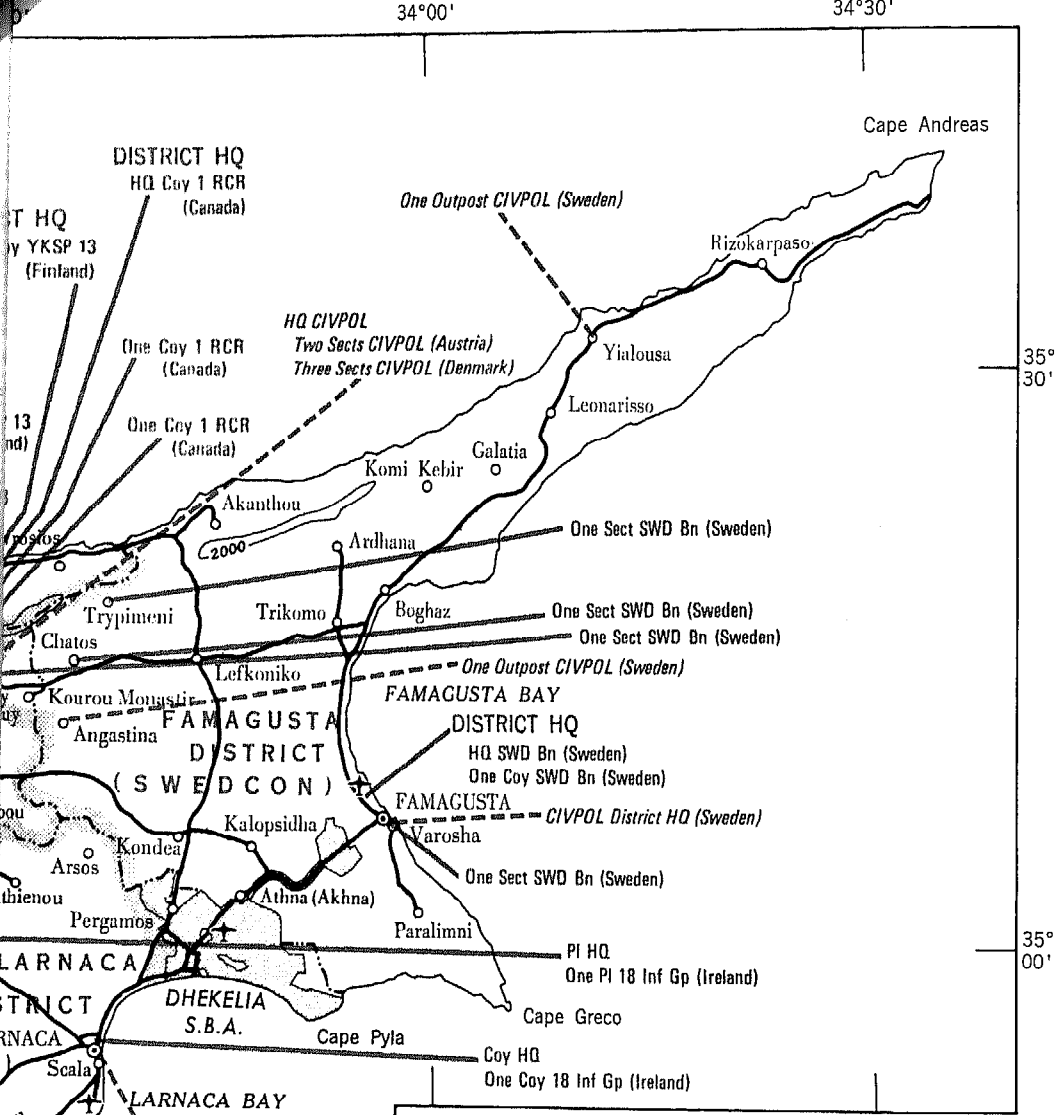
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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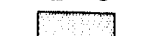
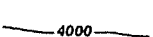

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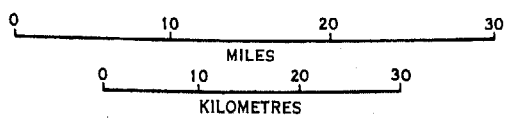
33°00'

33°30'



CYPRUS DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP JUNE 1970

-  UNFICYP operational boundaries
-  District boundary
-  Road
-  Airfield, airstrip
-  Sovereign Base Area
-  Contour line (in feet)



es shown on this map do not imply
ment or acceptance by the United Nations.