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31 May 1973

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

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

(for the period 2 December 1972 to 31 May 1973)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations Operations in Cyprus covers developments from 2 December 1972 to 31 May 1973 and brings up to date the record of the activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Cyprus.

I. THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

A. Composition and deployment

2. At the end of the period covered by my last report, the strength of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was 2,981 military personnel and 172 civilian police. On 26 May 1973, the composition of the Force was as follows:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	10	
	Field hospital	54	
	Battalion	275	339
Canada	HQ UNFICYP and military		
	police	38	
	Battalion	542	580
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP and military		
	police	16	
	Battalion	279	295
Finland	HQ UNFICYP and military		
	police	11	
	Battalion	276	287
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP and military		
	police	11	
	Infantry group	131	142
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP and military		
	police	10	
	Battalion	276	286
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP and military		
	police	129	
	Battalion	585	
	Reconnaissance squadron	121	
	UNFICYP logistic support		
	units	175	
	Helicopter support	30	
	Contingent HQ	4	1,044
	Total military personnel		2,973

Civilian police

Australia	37
Austria	54
Denmark	40
Sweden	40
Total civilian police	<u>171</u>
TOTAL UNFICYP	<u>3,144</u>

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

(a) Austria: The 3rd Austrian Battalion replaced the 2nd Austrian Battalion. The Austrian field hospital carried out a partial rotation.

(b) Canada: The 3rd Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment replaced the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

(c) Denmark: The 19th Battalion replaced the 18th Battalion.

(d) Finland: A partial rotation took place. The incoming troops form, together with the previous personnel, the 19th Battalion.

(e) Ireland: The 24th Infantry Group replaced the 23rd Infantry Group.

(f) Sweden: The 50th Battalion replaced the 49th Battalion.

(g) United Kingdom: The 1st Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, replaced the 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment. B Squadron, The Blues and Royals, replaced D Squadron, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards. 38 Squadron, The Royal Corps of Transport, replaced 36 Squadron, The Royal Corps of Transport.

4. The number of permanently manned military observation posts has been reduced to 55 (see paragraph 36 below).

5. The Louroujina area, which had been placed under the control of Limassol zone (see S/10842, paragraph 5) following a reduction in strength of the Irish Contingent, has now been placed under the control of Nicosia district.

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

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

Combined HQ staff

Force reserve (British reconnaissance squadron less one troop)

/...

Force logistic and support units (British contingent)

Austrian field hospital

Nicosia district

Canadian contingent

Austrian civilian police

Famagusta district

Swedish contingent

Swedish civilian police

Larnaca sector

Irish contingent

Swedish civilian police

Limassol zone

British infantry battalion

One troop British reconnaissance squadron

Australian civilian police

Danish civilian police

Paphos district

Austrian contingent

Australian civilian police

Lefka district

Danish contingent

Danish civilian police

Kyrenia district

Finnish contingent

Austrian civilian police

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

8. The Force remains under the command of Major-General D. Prem Chand. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus continues to be Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall.

Casualties

9. During the period under review, UNFICYP suffered no casualties attributable to intercommunal incidents. Two cases of death from natural causes occurred: one Finnish officer died as a result of pneumonia and acute cardiac failure, and one British soldier died of a heart attack. Five cases of accidental death occurred: one Canadian soldier died from suffocation, one British soldier was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle and two Swedish soldiers and one member of the United Nations Secretariat were killed in a civilian aeroplane crash.

Discipline

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

B. Function and guiding principles

11. 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".

12. That resolution was reaffirmed by the Council in its subsequent resolutions of 13 March, 20 June, 9 August, 25 September and 18 December 1964; 19 March, 15 June, 10 August and 17 December 1965; 16 March, 16 June and 15 December 1966; 19 June and 22 December 1967; 18 March, 18 June and 10 December 1968; 10 June and 11 December 1969; 9 June and 10 December 1970; 26 May and 13 December 1971; 15 June and 12 December 1972.

13. The guiding principles governing the operation of the Force, as summarized in the Secretary-General's report of 10 September 1964 (S/5950, paragraph 7), remain in effect. The duties of UNCIVPOL are as outlined in the report of 2 May 1964 (S/5679, paragraph 4).

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

1. General

14. UNFICYP has maintained, as in the past, close liaison and good working relations with the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. The Political Liaison Committee continues to meet as a rule every two weeks. The UNFICYP Deputy Chief of Staff, who acts as Chairman, the Senior Political 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 with a view to sorting out specific current intercommunal problems through liaison and discussion. Between 2 December 1972 and 31 May 1973, the Committee held 12 meetings with the Government Political Liaison Officer and 13 with the Turkish Cypriot Liaison Officer. No joint meetings similar to those reported previously (S/10842, paragraph 15) were held during the period under review.

2. Elections for President and Vice-President

15. It will be recalled that Archbishop Makarios was re-elected President of the Republic for a five-year term in February 1968 and that, at the same time, Dr. F. Kuchuk was re-elected as Vice-President of the Republic for a similar term (S/8446, paragraphs 85-100).

16. On 29 December 1972, Archbishop Makarios announced that the Council of Ministers had decided to hold presidential elections on 18 February 1973. The Archbishop also indicated that he would be a candidate.

17. When the time-limit for nomination of candidates expired on 8 February 1973, the returning officer announced, in accordance with the Electoral Law of 1959, that since no nomination other than that of the Archbishop had been received, the Archbishop was elected as President of the Republic of Cyprus. Archbishop Makarios was invested as President at a ceremony held in the House of Representatives on 28 February 1973 at which he made the following affirmation:

"I do solemnly affirm faith to and respect for the Laws of the Republic of Cyprus in force for the time being and that I will exercise the functions of the Office of the President of the Republic in accordance with them."

18. The President's decision to stand for re-election came at a time of severe controversy within the Greek Cypriot community, concerning mainly the question of enosis and a related dispute between the Archbishop and the three senior bishops of the Cyprus Church.

19. The announcement on 29 December 1972 by Archbishop Makarios that elections for the Presidency would be held was followed almost immediately by a statement in the Turkish press that, in accordance with the 1960 Constitution, the holding of elections for the Vice-Presidency was imperative.

20. In his New Year's message to the Turkish Cypriot community, the Vice-President, Dr. Kuchuk, disclosed that he would not be a candidate for the forthcoming vice-presidential elections. 18 February 1973 was fixed as the polling day for the election of the Vice-President by the Turkish Cypriot community. Mr. Rauf Denktash, President of the Turkish Communal Chamber, who had previously announced his candidacy, was joined as a candidate on 8 January by Mr. A. M. Berberoglu, leader of the Republican Turkish Party of Cyprus. On 16 February 1973, Mr. Berberoglu withdrew from the vice-presidential contest.

21. In a letter dated 18 February 1973, Dr. Kuchuk informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the Elections (President and the Vice-President) Law of 1959, Mr. Denktash, the only remaining nominated candidate, had been proclaimed the elected Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus. He added that Mr. Denktash would formally assume the duties of the Vice-President of the Republic on 28 February 1973, when his own term of office was due to expire (S/10894).

22. The new Vice-President was invested at a special ceremony held on 28 February 1973, at which he made the following affirmation:

"I do solemnly affirm faith to, and respect for, the Constitution and the laws made thereunder, the preservation of the independence and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

I do also affirm that I shall endeavour with all my power to protect the existence and the rights of the Turkish Community and that I shall respect, and remain loyal to, the Basic Provisions prepared for this purpose."

23. By a letter dated 17 March 1973 addressed to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the new Vice-President of the Republic, Mr. R. Denktash, placed on record that "having been duly proclaimed Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus on 16 February 1973", he had "formally assumed the duties of the Office of the Vice-President with effect from 1800 hours on 28 February 1973".

24. The use of the term "Turkish Cypriot Administration", to which reference has been made in previous reports, continues to be common practice among Turkish Cypriots. In this connexion, reference should be made to the comments made by the Secretary-General in his special report to the Security Council of 3 January 1968 (S/8323). It should also be noted that UNFICYP deals with the Vice-President of the Republic both in his capacity as Vice-President and as leader of the Turkish Cypriot community.

D. Freedom of movement of the United Nations Force

25. During the period covered by this report, three cases have occurred where UNFICYP has been denied freedom of movement. One of these may be attributed to the National Guard and two to the Turkish Cypriot fighters. That involving the National Guard was settled to the satisfaction of UNFICYP after discussion. Of the two cases involving the Turkish Cypriot fighters, one was also settled satisfactorily; the second is that referred to in the last report (S/10842, paragraph 17) as being still unsettled to UNFICYP's satisfaction. Although some progress has been made, UNFICYP has not yet been accorded complete freedom of movement in the area.

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

A. Military situation

1. Armed forces in Cyprus other than UNFICYP

(a) Government armed forces

26. No significant change in the strength of the National Guard was observed during the period under review. Its organization and deployment have remained basically unaltered. The first half of the 1955 age group was called up in January, and the first half of the 1953 age group has since been released. The usual summer training camps are being established on the island.

27. Training has continued at a high level, and the general efficiency of the National Guard has continued to improve. UNFICYP has been provided with a monthly schedule of all field firing exercises, and adequate warning has been given when large-scale troop movement has occurred.

28. On 30 March 1973, following a series of incidents within the Greek Cypriot community involving explosions and attacks on police stations, the President Archbishop Makarios, announced that the Government had decided to strengthen the security forces and that to this end an "auxiliary police force" was being established, the main task of which would be "to follow and combat unlawful activities and terrorism wherever coming from, in co-operation with the regular police force". The Turkish Cypriot leadership protested this decision to expand the police force as a change in the status quo which would adversely affect the Turkish Cypriot community.

29. On the basis of its discussions with the Government, UNFICYP has sought to assure the leadership that its fears in this connexion were not justified. According to the President's announcement, the ultimate strength of the new police unit, which will be integrated within the existing force, will depend "on developments and prevailing conditions". So far, only a relatively small number of men have been recruited.

(b) Turkish Cypriot armed elements

30. The administrative changes mentioned in the last report (S/10842, paragraph 20) have not been completed. Training activity and the general efficiency of the Turkish Cypriot fighters have remained at a high level.

(c) Greek and Turkish national contingents

31. No changes have occurred in the strengths and location of the Greek and Turkish national contingents.

32. A partial rotation of the Greek national contingent took place on 15 January 1973.

33. The Turkish national contingent rotated half of its personnel on 27 February 1973. Both the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Turkey requested UNFICYP's good offices to assist with the rotation. UNFICYP assisted in the negotiations and provided the customary UNFICYP transport, escorts and observers. With the co-operation of both parties, the rotation was completed without major incident.

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

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

35. Most of the incidents reported during February, March and April were not intercommunal in nature but were the result of activities of anti-Government Greek Cypriot groups. These activities provoked a number of retaliatory actions by other Greek Cypriots. They also gave cause for concern to the Turkish Cypriot community and were followed closely by UNFICYP with a view to forestalling any intercommunal consequences of them.

36. UNFICYP has continued its endeavours to achieve a measure of military deconfrontation and, as a contributory step, dismantled and withdrew five unmanned United Nations observation posts and discontinued manning another observation post in Nicosia. Neither community reacted adversely to these changes, but neither side has itself taken any positive steps towards even a partial deconfrontation.

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

38. An agreement has been reached with the Turkish Cypriot leadership, which, when implemented, should resolve the problem concerning Selemani (S/10664, paragraph 28). Considerable progress has been made in resolving the problem referred to in the last report (S/10842, paragraph 27) of CYPOL access to the village of Ayios Andronikos and CYPOL patrols have passed through it, although, in the view of UNFICYP, the status quo has not yet been fully restored. Limassol has been an area of particular concern, and breaches of the status quo by Turkish Cypriots have increased. Turkish Cypriot fighters continue to appear in uniform, sometimes carrying weapons, and marching is now regularly conducted in connexion with weekly flag ceremonies and on other occasions in breach of previous agreements. Further, contrary to previous practice, members of the Turkish Cypriot police element in Limassol appeared in uniform for the first time in January 1973, and despite repeated UNFICYP advice, have continued to do so.

The Government has represented to UNFICYP its concern at these developments, which constitute clear violations of the status quo. A potentially serious incident on 17 May 1973, involving a confrontation between CYPOL and members of the Turkish Cypriot Police element wearing uniform, was resolved peacefully, thanks to direct UNFICYP intervention. Also, in May, Turkish Cypriot fighters in Limassol accepted UNFICYP advice to demolish a brick wall recently constructed in Lycurgus Street in breach of the military status quo. It will be recalled that a similar wall was built in the same place and subsequently removed in May 1970 after UNFICYP intervention (see S/10005, paragraph 56). UNFICYP is pressing for the new wall to be demolished, but the local leadership has not yet responded.

39. New difficulties arose in Alekhtora on 2 December 1972, when Turkish Cypriot fighters prevented a CYPOL patrol from entering the village. A similar problem had arisen in June 1971, and UNFICYP urged a return to the arrangements agreed to at that time. On 24 May, a CYPOL patrol went through the village and, though this is encouraging, it is not yet certain that the status quo has been fully restored.

40. During the period of the report there have been allegations of the illegal or clandestine importation of arms by both sides. The Government reported to UNFICYP that arms for the Turkish Cypriots had been illegally imported from a ship that anchored off Kokkina and from an unidentified helicopter that was alleged to have landed in daylight within the Turkish Cypriot enclave north of Nicosia. Careful investigations by UNFICYP personnel, who were in a position to maintain constant observation on the ship, led to the firm conclusion that no arms had been landed from it. Investigations by UNFICYP of the reported helicopter landing were inconclusive. On the other hand, the leadership on several occasions drew the attention of UNFICYP to renewed press reports of clandestine importations of arms by illegal groups on the Greek Cypriot side to which they had previously drawn attention (S/10842, paragraph 28). UNFICYP once more was not able with the means at its disposal to substantiate these reports, although they cannot be altogether discounted.

41. Following negotiations with the Turkish Cypriot leadership, an agreement was reached to ensure UNFICYP surveillance over the rocket launchers of the M72 (LAW) type and anti-tank launchers of the RPG-7 type referred to in the last report (S/10842, paragraph 29). These weapons were placed under a double lock and key system, with one of the keys to be retained by UNFICYP, and subject to unrestricted inspection by the Force Commander or other senior UNFICYP officers. The arrangements were brought into effect on 22 May 1973 and were accepted as satisfactory by the Force Commander who, together with the Chief of Staff, personally inspected the storage place and the weapons. The satisfactory outcome of these negotiations is welcomed by UNFICYP since, although the number of weapons involved is much smaller than the quantities imported by the Government in 1966 and 1972, an important principle was at stake.

42. Four of the five one-ton used Humber armoured trucks referred to in the last report (S/10842, paragraph 30) were refurbished by the importer and put in

serviceable condition (the fifth truck, which was badly damaged by fire, has not yet been refurbished). The Government expressed itself as being concerned that those vehicles might be seized by illegal armed groups if left in the private premises of the importer in Limassol and decided at short notice to move them to safe custody in the CYPOL compound at Athalassa, Nicosia. The move of the four refurbished vehicles took place without incident and under UNFICYP surveillance (the fifth truck was subsequently also transported to Athalassa). As a result of this development, UNFICYP expressed its concern to the Government regarding the arrangements for ensuring that these vehicles remained immobilized (S/10842, paragraph 30) and advised that the vehicles should be subject to inspection by UNFICYP and that the control box of each vehicle should be removed and stored separately under joint Government/UNFICYP double lock and key system. These arrangements have been instituted to the satisfaction of UNFICYP, thus refuting allegations made in some sections of the local press that the vehicles have been taken into use by CYPOL. However, the Government has not yet ensured that the importer will re-export the trucks within a reasonable period or, failing that, dismantle them under Government supervision (S/10842, paragraph 30).

43. From time to time during the period under review allegations have been made by some local newspapers that the weapons imported by the Cyprus Government in 1966 and in 1972 and which are subject to UNFICYP inspection or surveillance (as indicated in S/7611/Add.1; S/10564, Add.1 and 2; and S/10664, paragraphs 29-30) have been clandestinely distributed to certain Greek Cypriot groups. It can be stated categorically, that these allegations are untrue and baseless. The inspection and surveillance arrangements have continued to be applied to the complete satisfaction of the Force Commander.

44. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has expressed concern to UNFICYP at the import into Cyprus, allegedly for the Cyprus Navy, of a "motor torpedo boat". UNFICYP investigations disclosed that the vessel in question was a second-hand unarmed fast patrol boat, which, if refurbished to a serviceable standard, was destined to be acquired by the Government for use by CYPOL for coast patrol duties to replace another vessel lost earlier. The Government has undertaken to inform UNFICYP if and when this boat is actually acquired for Government use.

45. The situation along the Artemis Road in Larnaca continues to be a matter of concern. There are now weekly occurrences of flag-raising and sporadic cases of shouting of abuse by sentries from both sides. The tension resulting from these incidents could be avoided if, as repeatedly urged by UNFICYP in the past, the close confrontation along this road were stopped or relaxed.

46. A potentially serious situation of an intercommunal nature developed in Paphos district as a result of the detention on 27 February 1973 by Turkish Cypriot fighters of two members of CYPOL who had entered the village of Ayios Nicolaos. Although the two CYPOL members were subsequently released, the fighters retained their weapons. On 1 April 1973, CYPOL arrested on a warrant one of the fighters alleged to have been involved in that incident, and tension in the area increased. Subsequent negotiations conducted by UNFICYP, to which both sides gave their full co-operation, satisfactorily resolved the matter.

3. Observance of the cease-fire

47. There was one shooting incident considered by UNFICYP to be a breach of the cease fire during the period under review. This was originated by a National Guard soldier who fired at least one shot over the Green Line in Nicosia. As a result, one window was broken in a nearby Turkish Cypriot school. There were no injuries.

48. Three other shooting incidents occurred when Turkish Cypriot fighter sentries near the Kyrenia Pass and a National Guard sentry in Omorphita fired shots allegedly at intruders. No one was injured.

49. There were two instances of shots being fired in the direction of UNFICYP soldiers. Fortunately, neither resulted in any injuries. One occurred near the village of Ambelikou in Lefka district, when a Turkish Cypriot sentry opened fire in the direction of two UNFICYP soldiers patrolling in the area. The fighter concerned was recognized to be in an abnormal state of mind and was immediately transferred from his duties. In another case, an unknown person apparently fired a shot at two UNFICYP soldiers checking a telephone line near a National Guard position in Kyrenia district.

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

51. Finally, there were a considerable number of incidents involving the use of explosives and firearms but not of an intercommunal character. These are referred to in section B below.

B. Developments relating to the maintenance
of law and order

52. UNCIVPOL, the civilian police element of UNFICYP, has continued to contribute to the maintenance of law and order. There have been no changes in its responsibilities, which include investigations of criminal matters of an intercommunal nature, patrolling and observing in sensitive areas, joint patrols with the Cyprus police (CYPOL) and marshalling and escorting the Kyrenia Road convoys.

53. As in the past, UNCIVPOL has also assisted other branches of UNFICYP in problems connected with agriculture and the public service.

54. UNCIVPOL has maintained close liaison with CYPOL and with the Turkish Cypriot police element. The trust placed in the members of UNCIVPOL by both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots has continued to be of considerable value in facilitating the performance of their tasks.

55. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL conducted about 500 investigations relating to matters involving the two communities. These inquiries have dealt mainly with shooting incidents, arrests, accidents, assaults, the straying and theft of livestock, illegal cultivation of land, damage to crops and property, house-breaking, restrictions on freedom of movement, as well as illegal digging for antiquities. There has also been a large number of incidents within the Greek Cypriot community. These have included a total of 104 incidents involving use of explosives and 34 occasions when shooting took place. Personal injuries have been minimal, but buildings and vehicles have been destroyed, and 59 police stations have been either raided or blown up. UNCIVPOL monitored these incidents to establish whether they had intercommunal connotations and to reassure the Turkish Cypriot community.

56. Several of UNCIVPOL's inquiries concerned the incident in the Turkish Cypriot village of Ayios Nikolaos, Paphos district (see paragraph 46) and the situation arising from restrictions imposed on CYPOL's movements by Turkish Cypriots in Ayios Andronikos, Famagusta district (see paragraph 38) and Alekhtora, Limassol district (see paragraph 39).

57. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has protested against the arrest and imprisonment on 17 May 1973 of two Turkish Cypriots for non-payment of radio licence fees and has requested UNFICYP intervention to secure their release. These two persons had been convicted in their absence by a court and given the option of paying the fees and the fines or being imprisoned. The Turkish Cypriot leadership contends that the accused were refugees who lost their homes and belongings, including the radios, during the troubles in December 1963 but that their explanation to that effect was not taken into account by the court. This raises the more general question of radio and television licences, which, it appears, most Turkish Cypriots have not paid since the 1963 troubles. UNFICYP is discussing the matter with the Government and the leadership.

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

59. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has continued to increase the level of activity of its police element. Its decision in January 1973 to put its police element in Limassol in uniform (see paragraph 38 above) has caused considerable concern, and UNFICYP is endeavouring to persuade the leadership to restore the status quo. The Government views this development as a serious change in the status quo. The leadership claims that the move was necessary in order to ensure the effective policing of Turkish Cypriots and, more recently, to protect its community in view of the incidents occurring within the Greek Cypriot community in Limassol.

III. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

60. During the period under review there has again been no significant further progress towards a return to normal conditions. The trend towards separate development of the economic life of each community has continued and only slight progress has been made towards restoring public services.

61. Sporadic contacts between the two communities in economic affairs have been maintained. UNFICYP's endeavours to promote integrated economic activity continue to be assisted by the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Turkish Cypriot participation in an important feasibility study for a land and water development project in the Morphou/Tylliria area was finally assured as a result of negotiations in which UNFICYP and UNDP had collaborated since mid-1972. Continued co-operation between the two communities is essential if this and other schemes, such as that for Paphos, are to be successfully carried out and financial aid secured from potential investors. The Turkish Cypriot participation and student enrolment at the UNDP-assisted Higher Technical Institute and Hotel and Catering Institute is still disappointingly low. On the other hand, it has been possible to arrange for a number of consultancies to be carried out under the auspices of the Cyprus Productivity Centre in Turkish Cypriot sectors. An artificial insemination programme operated by the FAO/UNDP Livestock Production Improvement project has been successfully carried out on Turkish Cypriot farms, and two experts - in hides and skins and garment manufacturing - have carried out missions in Turkish Cypriot sectors that have earned the praise of the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce.

62. The imbalance in economic well-being between the two communities remains as pronounced as in the past (S/10842, paragraph 42) despite the manifest signs of increasing economic progress within each community. This progress is best exemplified by the unprecedented building activity carried out by both communities in the past year, not only in the towns but in the many villages throughout the island. During the same period, a record number of new businesses, both industrial and commercial, have been established; exports have increased and become more diversified, and so have receipts from tourism, which have quadrupled over the last decade. The balance of payments has shown a net surplus, despite an adverse trade balance, and the per capita income has continued to rise. Though these developments have had beneficial effects on both communities, there can be no doubt that they have been mainly felt in the Greek Cypriot community. In this connexion, it may be noted that, whereas unemployment has ceased to be a problem for the Greek Cypriots, there are still a significant number of Turkish Cypriots without regular employment.

63. The island is currently suffering a serious drought. Since October 1972 no area of Cyprus has received more than 50 per cent of the average rainfall, with the eastern half of the island receiving less than 25 per cent. This, together with saline intrusion in existing wells, has caused a serious shortage of water for both domestic and irrigation purposes. A number of villages are being supplied with water by tanker, and water rationing is in effect in many areas, particularly in Nicosia, Famagusta and Larnaca towns. To meet the situation the Government is

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exercising strict control over the use of existing water supplies. This has given rise to a larger than usual number of charges of discrimination against the Government and intercommunal disputes that UNFICYP is investigating and assisting to resolve. The problems of water supply for the Turkish Cypriot villages of Temblos and Kivisil (S/10842, paragraph 43) remain unsolved, and new problems have arisen particularly in parts of Paphos district.

64. The Turkish Cypriot leadership's request for an improvement of postal services (S/10842, paragraph 44) is still being negotiated through UNFICYP. The leadership has requested the appointment of postal agents for all Turkish Cypriot villages along the lines of the 1966 ad hoc arrangement (S/7611, paragraphs 145-148) and opening of a postal suboffice in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia as a further step towards the full normalization of postal services on an island-wide scale. In January 1973, the Cyprus police stopped a Turkish Cypriot travelling in his car outside Nicosia and discovered that he was transporting a postal bag containing Turkish Cypriot mail. The Government impounded the mail bag and charged that Turkish Cypriots were not honouring the 1966 ad hoc arrangement on postal services but had established a separate service of their own. The Turkish Cypriot leadership, while protesting this action, confirmed that postal services were being tendered to those Turkish Cypriot areas where no other postal services are available and that distribution of mail on a limited scale and purely on a temporary basis was being made. The leadership, however, denied that it had established a separate postal service and pointed out that all the above-mentioned measures had been undertaken solely to alleviate the hardship caused by the Government's failure to provide adequate services to the Turkish Cypriot community. The mail bag has been returned, and UNFICYP is continuing its efforts to normalize postal services throughout the island.

65. Only a slight measure of progress has been achieved in the provision of electricity to Turkish Cypriot villages. The Electricity Authority of Cyprus (EAC) announced on 7 April its intention to electrify in 1973 the following Turkish Cypriot villages: Kalyvakia and Kourou Monastir in Nicosia district, Malounda and Maratha in Famagusta district and Akoursos, Kithasi, Lapithiou, Marona and Phalia in Paphos district. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has expressed disappointment over the slow pace of electrification of Turkish Cypriot villages and has requested that some 30 villages should be connected each year. The leadership has pointed out that while all Greek Cypriot villages and Greek Cypriot quarters of mixed villages have already been electrified, there are over 100 Turkish Cypriot villages still without electricity. As regards Turkish Cypriot villages previously scheduled for electrification (S/10842, paragraph 45), the work has been completed in all the villages with the exception of some areas in the vicinity of Limnitis, where householders refuse to make the required payments. The Government contends that the main difficulty in the way of electrification of additional Turkish Cypriot villages is the restriction on the freedom of movement of EAC employees. The Turkish Cypriot leadership, however, maintains that no restrictions are placed on such employees where adequate notice is given in advance. In UNFICYP's view, many of these difficulties could be overcome if more flexibility were exercised by both parties and if UNFICYP's good offices were used more frequently.

66. The negotiations between the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership on the reintegration of Turkish Cypriots into the national social insurance scheme (S/10842, paragraph 47) have been in abeyance for some time and have failed to provide a solution to this long-standing issue. In the meantime, UNFICYP has been negotiating for a resumption of benefit payments to Turkish Cypriots who were receiving such payments before the troubles and for payment of old-age benefits to Turkish Cypriots who have met their obligations to the fund. It is encouraging to report that the Government has informed UNFICYP that payments will be made to these two categories of persons.

67. Practically no progress has been made during the period under review towards a solution of the problem of the Turkish Cypriot displaced persons (S/10842, paragraph 48). There have been no negotiations on the general question for two years, but from time to time efforts are made to resettle abandoned villages. In Trapeza (S/10842, paragraph 48) it appears that at least eight families, totalling some 35 people, are preparing to resume permanent residence. Another request for resettlement in the Turkish Cypriot village of Monarga, in Famagusta district, is under consideration by the Government.

68. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has again expressed its concern at the failure of the Government to issue birth certificates to Turkish Cypriots born since 1964. The Government contends that it cannot issue such certificates unless it has freedom of movement for its officials to make the necessary verifications. UNFICYP is assisting in the search for a solution, but no progress has been made.

69. The question of Grain Commission subsidies (S/10842, paragraph 50) also remains unsolved. The Turkish Cypriot leadership objects to deductions made from the payment due to Turkish Cypriot producers on account of unpaid loans owed by Turkish Cypriot villages and has offered to discuss the settlement of the outstanding debts separately. Another aspect of this problem has recently been raised, namely, the payment of additional grain subsidies payable to especially indigent producers. Although Government payments have been made to Greek Cypriot producers for 1971 and 1972, no payments have yet been made to Turkish Cypriot farmers. At the time of writing, UNFICYP is pursuing both these matters.

70. Because of the lack of rainfall, cereal crops will be most unsatisfactory during the current season, and steps have been taken by the Government to set aside sufficient seed for the next planting period. Various relief schemes covering both communities are being implemented or contemplated. Early in May, the Council of Ministers declared all areas of the six districts of the island as drought-stricken areas for the purpose of the law for relief aid to farmers. UNFICYP was informed that distribution of grain for relief of livestock affected by the drought would be provided to all stock owners without discrimination. Distribution began in April. Some difficulties arose initially because the Government's distribution scheme was based on the 1969 stock census, in which many Turkish Cypriots and some Greek Cypriots did not participate. UNFICYP understands that these difficulties have now been resolved and that the distribution is continuing satisfactorily. During the month of April, an intercommunal agricultural survey of the effects of the drought was carried out in the Nicosia and Kyrenia districts by teams composed of

representatives of both communities who were accompanied by an UNFICYP representative. The survey has covered nearly all the Turkish Cypriot villages in both districts, including Boghaz, Geunyeli and Orta Keuy. Its success may be attributed to the excellent co-operation shown by both communities. It is expected that similar intercommunal surveys will take place in the near future in the remaining districts.

71. UNFICYP has not been successful in its efforts to solicit the necessary financial support to build a new school for Turkish Cypriot children in Larnaca to replace the one that cannot be used (S/10842, paragraph 53). UNFICYP is currently exploring the possibilities of an alternative solution.

72. Restriction on the freedom of movement of civilians still remains one of the most serious problems in the island (S/10842, paragraph 54).

73. The Turkish Cypriot leadership has protested against the inclusion of part of the area of the Turkish Cypriot village of Temblos within the boundaries of the municipality of Kyrenia, pointing out that the village authorities had not been consulted. The extension of the boundaries involves Snake Island and a narrow strip along the coast considered part of the area of Temblos village. The Government claims that the extension was carried out in the interests of better administration and that its action was taken in accordance with the law.

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

74. The intercommunal talks, reactivated on the basis of the Secretary-General's aide-mémoire of 18 October 1971 (S/10401, paragraph 79), have continued during the period covered by this report. As before, Mr. Glafcos Clerides and Mr. Rauf Denktash represented the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. In addition to the two interlocutors, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall, has been taking part in the talks in exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices. Mr. G. Dekleris and Mr. O. Aldikacti, the constitutional experts made available by the Governments of Greece and Turkey, have continued to attend the talks in an advisory capacity. The meetings took place, as in the past, alternately at the offices of the President of the House of Representatives and of the Chairman of the Turkish Cypriot Communal Chamber. In addition, frequent meetings of the two constitutional experts were held during the period under review.

75. The fifth and sixth meetings of the fourth round of the intercommunal talks took place as scheduled on 6 and 8 December 1972, at which time it was decided to adjourn the talks until the opening of the fifth round on 11 January 1973. Because of the electoral campaign for the election of the President and Vice-President of the Republic, it was not possible to hold more than four meetings in the fifth round, and the intercommunal talks were again adjourned on 26 January 1973. Twelve meetings of the sixth round were held from 1 March until 17 May, and the talks were resumed on 29 May, bringing to a total of 43 the number of meetings held since the first of the reactivated talks on 3 July 1972. The two interlocutors have continued their practice of giving to the press, at the end of each meeting, an oral statement, usually reflecting in very general terms the subject-matter, pace and mood of the discussions. In view of misinterpretations by a sector of the press about the nature and scope of the reactivated intercommunal talks, it has been emphasized that the terms of reference for the participants were those spelt out in the Secretary-General's aide-mémoire of 18 October 1971 (S/10401, paragraph 79) and that they were dealing exclusively with constitutional questions.

76. The Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks, Mr. Clerides, confirmed to the journalists on 17 April that he was considering whether or not he would continue to serve as negotiator. In view of this development, I sent through my Special Representative a personal message to Mr. Clerides on 18 April in which I expressed the importance I attached to his continuing participation in the talks. On 24 April, Mr. Clerides made a statement in which he said:

"The reasons which compelled me to consider the advisability of continuing as Greek Cypriot interlocutor were due to the situation created amongst the Greek Cypriots by the resort to violence of General Grivas' groups which resulted in the inadmissible use of counter-violence by elements supporting the Government of Cyprus.... Having considered carefully the personal message addressed to me by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, the

statement issued by the Office of the Prime Minister of Greece, reaffirming in the most categorical terms the Greek Government's policy of securing a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks and the request of the President of the Republic that I should continue to act as Greek Cypriot interlocutor, I have decided, for the time being, to continue representing the Greek Cypriot side in the talks."

77. Most of the fifth and sixth rounds were devoted to the analyses of the points of agreement and disagreement concerning the structure, functions and financing of local government bodies. By 17 May, Mr. Denktash had completed the presentation of the views and demands of his community on the local government issue. Mr. Clerides began to set out the Greek Cypriot position on this subject at the meeting of 29 May and was expected to complete his presentation in the next two or three meetings early in June. There are still some areas of disagreement, particularly in respect of the type and degree of supervision, other than judicial, that the State should exercise on local government authorities to ensure that their decisions are in accord with the basic laws of the country.

78. Mr. Clerides visited Athens from 23 to 26 May 1973. Upon his return to Nicosia, he said: "The object of my visit was to brief the Greek Government, as interlocutor, on all details of the talks, to make my own assessment of the prospects and to hear the Greek Government's assessment of the same prospects." In statements issued by the Greek Foreign Ministry and by Mr. Clerides on the results of the conversation in Athens, it was indicated that there had been "unanimous decisions on all matters discussed, and the correctness of the policy of seeking a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem, based on a unitary, sovereign and independent state, was reaffirmed".

79. I am informed by my Special Representative that during the period under review the intercommunal talks have been conducted in a constructive manner and that in his view there appears to be a good possibility that a substantial measure of agreement may be reached on questions of principle, although it is quite evident that much patient work will be needed to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory end. It is, of course, not yet possible to predict the final outcome of the intercommunal talks, inasmuch as all aspects of a settlement must be agreed upon by all concerned. But my Special Representative feels that in any case at least another four months of discussions will be needed.

80. Although this delay may seem disappointing, one should bear in mind the complexity of the problems involved, as well as the importance attached to each of them by the parties principally concerned. Not only the substance of those problems but the words used to define them and their interpretation may become matters of lengthy and difficult debate.

81. In this connexion, it may be recalled that when the intercommunal talks began under the auspices of the Secretary-General in the spring of 1968, the Secretary-General indicated his understanding, which at the time seemed generally acceptable, that the search for an agreed solution of the Cyprus problem would be based on the

concept of an independent, sovereign and unitary State of Cyprus. However, after various problems had arisen in the talks, especially over the issue of local government, certain reservations were voiced by the Turkish Cypriot side concerning the use of the term "unitary", on the grounds that the parties attached different interpretations to it and that it could therefore lend itself to misunderstanding and even prejudice the nature of an ultimate agreed settlement. In this connexion, the Greek Cypriot side continues to regard the idea of a "unitary" State of Cyprus as essential for the success of the intercommunal talks.

82. I indicated in my last report (S/10842, paragraph 80) my belief that "the reactivated intercommunal talks are the best instrument for achieving a satisfactory, lasting and agreed solution based on the concept of an independent, sovereign and unitary State with the adequate participation of the two communities". Obviously, the interpretation of these terms as well as the nature of the agreed final settlement should now emerge from the intercommunal talks themselves, where a spirit of statesmanship and mutual accommodation on both sides alone can achieve an agreed outcome.

83. It is my earnest hope that, despite all the difficulties involved, the current negotiations will lead to a mutually satisfactory agreement. I consider the reactivated intercommunal talks as a positive, constructive and valuable step for the settlement of the constitutional issues paving the way to the solution of the long-outstanding Cyprus problem.

V. MEDIATION EFFORT

84. 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.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

85. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$129.6 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 49 Member States and four non-member Governments in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1973. In addition, voluntary contributions from public sources, interest earned on investment of temporarily undisbursed funds and other miscellaneous income received by the Account have totalled about \$1.5 million. Accordingly, some \$131.1 million have been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account toward meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 June 1973.

86. The costs to be borne by the United Nations for the operation of UNFICYP for the periods from the inception of the Force to 15 June 1973 are now estimated at \$158.1 million. This figure, which takes into account the recent devaluation of the United States dollar, includes the direct cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force in Cyprus, as well as the amounts to be paid to Governments providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations; but it does not include the amount that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation of the Force.

87. The amount of \$131.1 million so far received by UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$158.1 million indicated above by approximately \$27.0 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$8.1 million are now expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

88. If to the amount of \$131.1 million so far received the amount of \$8.1 million of anticipated receipts is added, the UNFICYP Special Account can be expected to have available to it approximately \$139.2 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately \$158.1 million becomes \$18.9 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1973, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$18.9 million.

89. With regard to the financial implications of a possible decision by the Security Council to extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for six months beyond 15 June 1973, it should be mentioned that the Secretary-General has initiated detailed studies concerning ways and means of reducing the United Nations commitment in Cyprus to the extent possible in terms both of finance and manpower. Pending a decision in this regard, the cost estimates detailed below are based on a continuation of UNFICYP at its present strength. This would involve an additional cost to the Organization, assuming continuation of present reimbursement commitments, amounting to approximately \$7.5 million. The estimated \$0.5 million that would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation costs has been excluded from the figures below for the sake of convenience.

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UNFICYP COST ESTIMATES BY MAJOR CATEGORIES OF EXPENSE
(in thousands of US dollars)

I. <u>Operation costs incurred by the United Nations</u>	
Movement of contingents	147
Operational expenses	764
Rental of premises	96
Rations	438
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.	650
Miscellaneous and contingencies	202
Total, part I	<u>2,297</u>
II. <u>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</u>	
Pay and allowances	4,800
Contingent-owned equipment	375
Death and disability awards	50
Total, part II	<u>5,225</u>
GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II	<u>7,522</u>

90. The above costs do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, inasmuch as they exclude the extra costs that Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. Based on reports received from certain of the Governments providing contingents or police units to the Force, the estimated amounts of such extra costs that Governments would absorb at their own expense for an additional six-month period, if the mandate of UNFICYP is extended and the Governments concerned agree to continue the present arrangements, are as follows: Australia \$200,000; Austria \$160,000, Canada \$863,600, ^{1/}Denmark \$230,000, Sweden \$325,000 and United Kingdom \$1,110,000. Finland and Ireland are also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at their own expense.

91. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1973 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary for the Secretary-General to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling \$26.4 million.

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

VII. OBSERVATIONS

92. While the main parties concerned are making a serious effort to agree through the intercommunal talks on a constitutional framework which will provide for the adequate participation of the two communities in the Government of the Republic, it has not so far proved possible to establish the general foundations for such an accord. Meanwhile the atmosphere of calm that is so necessary for the promotion of agreement has not always been maintained during the period under review, which has been characterized especially by tension and sporadic violence within the Greek Cypriot community, as reported in another section of this report (see paragraph 55). It is evident that these developments have had an adverse effect on the intercommunal talks. Although the violence has been limited to the Greek Cypriot community, the Turkish Cypriots have expressed apprehension that the troubles might, either by accident or by design, spill over into their own community. Any such development would certainly have an adverse effect on the talks. UNFICYP has kept a very close watch on the situation, and it is hoped that such a risk will not materialize. In this respect, it is reassuring that both the Governments of Cyprus and Greece have condemned the use of violence, irrespective of its origin.

93. Although there have been few intercommunal incidents during the period under review, little progress has been achieved in the field of military deconfrontation. The Government has continued to assert its willingness to accept general island-wide military deconfrontation provided the Turkish Cypriot leadership were willing to reciprocate. Since the leadership has indicated its inability for the time being to accept a general deconfrontation, the agreement of both sides is being sought to a limited measure of deconfrontation. The Government has informed UNFICYP that it is prepared to accept partial deconfrontation, provided that this would not give strategic or military advantages to one or the other side. This approach will be taken up with the Turkish Cypriot leadership. UNFICYP is ready to negotiate appropriate limited agreements to this end and to provide a military presence to ensure that there is no increased risk to the security of either community as a result. It is hoped that a successful initial step in this direction as an experimental measure during the coming months may help to generate confidence between the two communities and could well lead to a more general measure of military deconfrontation throughout the island. This would serve to reduce tension and would also create a situation in which a significant reduction of the United Nations Force might become possible.

94. Progress in achieving a return to normal conditions has been noticeable slow. The public services rendered to members of the Turkish Cypriot community remain inadequate in some respects; indeed, the leadership has often expressed the view that UNFICYP does not pay enough attention to its complaints about alleged discriminatory treatment in the provision of public services, while placing too much emphasis on what it regards as relatively minor problems relating to the military status quo. It seems evident, however, that the Government's attitude in regard to normalizing public services in the area under Turkish Cypriot control is linked to the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot leadership concerning such matters as the maintenance of the military status quo and the freedom of movement of Greek

Cypriot civilians. It is relevant here to repeat the comment in my last report (S/10842, paragraph 77): "All too often each side approaches the problems of normalization from the point of view of its basic position; and, in the fear that any liberalizing move might benefit the opposing side, hardships resulting from the existing situation tend to be overlooked".

95. Among the more encouraging features of the Cyprus situation is the rapid economic development that both communities are experiencing, although at an unequal rate (see paragraph 62). This development is benefiting both communities and is an important element in pointing the way towards peace and progress rather than to a resumption of intercommunal strife. It is obvious that if reasonable calm can be maintained and a solution to the underlying problems brought closer, the Cyprus economy will make further rapid progress, a development which should strengthen the desire of both communities for peace.

96. All the above considerations point to the importance and urgency of achieving a peaceful and agreed solution of the Cyprus problem. As I have repeatedly stated, the best way, in my opinion, to achieve this end is through the reactivated intercommunal talks. I have referred at some length to the current status of the talks and have expressed my own view of them and of the concepts underlying a possible solution earlier in this report (see chapter IV).

97. In the prevailing circumstances I consider it essential that the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus be maintained for a further limited period. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNFICYP for another period of six months until 15 December 1973. The Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and Turkey have informed me of their concurrence with this recommendation.

98. The financial situation of UNFICYP continues to be precarious. Understandably enough, Governments providing contingents, as well as those that make voluntary financial contributions to UNFICYP, are becoming increasingly uneasy at the continuing United Nations commitment in Cyprus and at the delay in reaching the settlement called for by the Security Council in March 1964.

99. For some time now, I and my colleagues both at Headquarters and in Cyprus have been studying ways and means of reducing the United Nations commitment in terms both of finance and manpower. In my next report to the Council and in light of developments in the coming months, I intend to make appropriate recommendations in this regard, taking into account political and military, as well as financial considerations. The feasibility of any such move will, of course, depend to a large extent on the progress of the intercommunal talks. Meantime, within the existing framework, I plan as soon as possible to make such economies as can be achieved without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the operation.

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

