

fer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section, are totally invalid and cannot change that status;

“4. **Urgently calls** upon Israel to rescind all previous measures and actions and to take no further steps in the occupied section of Jerusalem which may purport to change the status of the City or which would prejudice the rights of the inhabitants and the interests of the international community, or a just and lasting peace;

“5. **Requests** the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Security Council and using such instrumentalities as he may choose, including a representative or a mission, to report to the Council as appropriate and in any event within sixty days on the implementation of the present resolution.”

COMPLAINT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS

Decision of 10 June 1969 (1474th meeting): resolution 266 (1969)

On 2 June 1969, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council his report²³⁰ on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus covering developments from 3 December 1968 to 2 June 1969. In his report the Secretary-General noted that the situation during the period under review had been generally calm. There had been no major breaches of the cease-fire, although certain incidents had, at times, created tension. Relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots had continued to show some improvements; in particular, there had been a marked increase in the number of contacts between members of both communities. An atmosphere more conducive to normalization had thus been created. He was further convinced that in the then existing circumstances, the peace-keeping work of the United Nations Force represented an indispensable element in maintaining and further improving the calm atmosphere in the island and in promoting the steps toward normalization. He therefore considered a further extension of the stationing of the United Nations Force to be imperative. Moreover, all the parties concerned supported its continued presence in Cyprus.

The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1474th meeting on 10 June 1969, at which meeting the agenda was adopted,²⁴⁰ without objection. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited²⁴¹ to participate in the discussion.

At the same meeting, as a result of the consultations held among members of the Council prior to the meeting, an agreement was reached on the text of a draft resolution²⁴² which read as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 3 June 1969 (S/9233) that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island.

“Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in

²³⁰ S/9233, OR, 24th yr., Suppl. for Apr.-June 1969, pp. 175-185.

²⁴⁰ 1474th meeting, preceding para. 8.

²⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 8.

²⁴² *Ibid.*, paras. 10-11.

the Island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 June 1969,

“Noting from the observations in the report, that the improvement of the situation in Cyprus has been maintained during the period under review,

“1. **Reaffirms** its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August, 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, and 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 24 November 1967;

“2. **Urges** the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined cooperative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

“3. **Extends** once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1969, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress toward a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force.”

At the same meeting the President (Paraguay) put to the vote the draft resolution which was adopted²⁴³ unanimously. After the vote the representative of the USSR stated that having regard to the wishes of the parties directly concerned, his Government would not object to the proposal for an extension of another six months of the stay of the United Nations Force in Cyprus in view of the fact that such an extension was in full conformity with the provisions of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964, i.e., they would continue to function under the existing mandate and be financed on a voluntary basis.²⁴⁴

Decision of 11 December 1969 (1521st meeting):

On 3 December 1969, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council his report²⁴⁵ on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering developments from 3 June 1969 to 1 December 1969. In the report, the Secretary-General stated that despite the fact that there had been a great improvement as a result of nearly six years of patient and persistent efforts, in which the UNFICYP had played a vital role, the situation in Cyprus remained basically unstable and uncertain. He thus saw no other alternative but to recommend a further extension of the stationing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.²⁴⁶

The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1521st meeting on 11 December

²⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 64; resolution 266 (1969).

²⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 137-139.

²⁴⁵ S/9521 and Add.1, OR, 24th yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1969, pp. 120-142.

²⁴⁶ The parties concerned had expressed their agreement to the proposed extension.

1969, at which meeting the agenda was adopted²⁴⁷ without objection. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited²⁴⁸ to participate in the discussion.

At the same meeting the President (Zambia) stated that as a result of prior informal consultations a draft resolution had been prepared. Subsequently, he announced that further consultations held with the members of the Council had resulted in a minor modification of the third preambular paragraph.²⁴⁹

The representative of the USSR while emphasizing that the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Cyprus should not continue indefinitely and having regard to the position of the interested parties, stated that his Government did not object to the proposed extension of the stationing of the United Nations Force for a further period of six months on condition that its mandate would be carried out in full accordance with the provisions of the Council resolution 186 of 4 March 1964 and its financing continued to be done on a voluntary basis.²⁵⁰

At the same meeting the President (Zambia) put to the vote the draft resolution which was adopted²⁵¹ unanimously. The text read²⁵² as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 3 December 1969 (S/9521) that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

"Noting that the Government (of) Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 December 1969;

"Noting, from the observations in the report, that the improvement of the situation in Cyprus has continued during the period under review,

"1. **Reaffirms** its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, and 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, and 266 (1969) of 10 June 1969 and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 24/25 November 1967;

"2. the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

²⁴⁷ 1521st meeting: preceding para. 1.

²⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 1.

²⁴⁹ The amended third preambular paragraph read: "Noting from the observations in the report that the improvement of the situation in Cyprus has continued during the period under review."

²⁵⁰ 1521st meeting, paras. 69-70.

²⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 72; S/9550/Rev.1.

²⁵² Resolution 274 (1969).

"3. **Extends** once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1970, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress toward a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force."

Decision of 9 June 1970 (1543rd meeting) : resolution 281 (1970)

On 1 June 1970, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council his report²⁵³ covering the developments from 2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970. Having observed that in the prevailing circumstances it would be unrealistic to expect an early solution of the basic problems of Cyprus and having noted that reductions both in strength and the cost of UNFICYP had been put into effect in the past six months and that this process had been viewed with anxiety by both the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leadership which attached importance to the continued presence of United Nations troops for tranquillity and peace, the Secretary-General recommended that UNFICYP at its existing strength should be continued for a further six months.

The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1543rd meeting on 9 June 1970 at which meeting the provisional agenda was adopted without objection,²⁵⁴ and the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited to participate in the Council's discussion.²⁵⁵

At the same meeting, the President (Nepal) announced that in the course of informal consultations among the members of the Security Council, a draft resolution²⁵⁶ had been prepared for consideration by the Council.²⁵⁷ He put to the vote the said draft resolution and it was adopted unanimously.²⁵⁸ The text read as follows:²⁵⁹

"The Security Council,

"Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 1 June 1970 that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

"Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 June 1970,

"Noting also from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

"1. **Reaffirms** its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December

²⁵³ S/9814, OR, 25th yr., Suppl. for April-June 1970. pp. 190-200.

²⁵⁴ 1543rd meeting, para. 4.

²⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

²⁵⁶ S/9831, adopted without change as resolution 281 (1970).

²⁵⁷ 1543rd meeting, para. 7.

²⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 87.

²⁵⁹ Resolution 281 (1970).

1968, and 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

"2. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

"3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1970, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force."

Subsequently, the representative of the USSR took note of the fact that over six years had elapsed since the United Nations Force in Cyprus had first appeared on the island. He considered it necessary to stress that the carrying out of this United Nations operation in the field of peace-keeping could not and must not continue indefinitely. By the very nature and length of this operation, it could not, in his view, serve as a prototype or model for a normal United Nations peace-keeping operation. The presence on the territory of an independent and sovereign State of foreign forces in itself, even under the aegis of the United Nations, could only be an extraordinary measure, which must end at the first opportunity. He stated that the USSR did not object to extending the stay of UNFICYP for another six-month period, it being understood that this extension was in full conformity with Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, in other words with the present functions of United Nations forces in Cyprus and the existing system for their financing on a voluntary basis.²⁶⁰

Decision of 10 December 1970 (1564th meeting) : resolution 291 (1970)

On 2 December 1970, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council his report²⁶¹ covering the developments from 2 June 1970 to 1 December 1970. Noting that the situation prevailing in Cyprus was one of "negative stability", that is, the record of the past six months showed neither progress towards further normalization and the elimination of confrontation nor a return to the tense and explosive situation which had existed prior to the commencement of the intercommunal talks in June 1968, the Secretary-General recommended to the Security Council the extension of UNFICYP's mandate with agreement of the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, for another period of six months in view of the fact that its withdrawal would involve an acute risk of a return to the pattern of intercommunal violence.

The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1564th meeting on 10 December 1970, at which meeting the provisional agenda was adopted without objection?²⁶² and the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited to participate in the discussion.*²⁶³

At the same meeting, the President (USSR) stated that pursuant to informal consultations which had been held among the members of the Council, a draft resolution²⁶⁴ had been prepared.²⁶⁵ He put to the vote the said draft resolution and it was adopted unanimously.²⁶⁶ The text read as follows:²⁶⁷

"*The Security Council,*

"*Noting* from the report of the Secretary-General of 2 December 1970 that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

"*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 December 1970,

"*Noting* also from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969 and 281 (1970) of 9 June 1970, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

"2. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

"3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1971, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force."

Subsequently, the representative of the USSR reiterated the position of his Government that so lengthy a stay as the seven-year presence of the United Nations troops in Cyprus could not be regarded as normal in any way and that the presence of foreign troops on the territory of an independent and sovereign State, even under the auspices of the United Nations, could be only a temporary and extraordinary measure to be terminated at the first opportunity. Having expressed the hope that that opportunity would arise not later than the end of the latest six-months term for the stay of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, he stated that it was on this understanding and also taking into account the position in this matter of the interested

²⁶⁰ 1543rd meeting, paras. 126-1 28.

²⁶¹ S/10005, OR, 25th yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1970, pp. 57-71.

²⁶² 1564th meeting, preceding para. 1.

²⁶³ *Ibid.*, para. 1.

²⁶⁴ S/10036 adopted without change as resolution 291 (1970).

²⁶⁵ 1564th meeting, para. 3.

²⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 86.

²⁶⁷ Resolution 291 (1970).

parties, that the USSR had not, at this time, raised the question of the withdrawal of these troops from Cyprus. He also noted that his Government had not objected to the extension of the stay of the United Nations troops in Cyprus for a further six-months period, on the understanding that the extension was to be effected in complete accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 186 (1964), namely that the present restricted functions of the troops would remain as before and the present operating arrangements for their financing on a voluntary basis would be maintained.²⁶⁸

Decision of 26 May 1971 (1568th meeting): resolution 293 (1971)

On 20 May 1971, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council his report²⁶⁹ covering the developments from 2 December 1970 to 19 May 1971. The Secretary-General reported that in the period under review there had been little perceptible improvement in the situation in Cyprus and no indication of progress towards a negotiated solution of the underlying problems of the island. On the contrary, there had, on occasion, been a tendency on the part of spokesmen both for the Cyprus Government and for the Turkish Cypriot community to adopt uncompromising attitudes in their public statements which had resulted in an aggravation of tension. There were strong indications that unless renewed effort was made on all sides to bridge the existing difficulties, Cyprus could be entering a new period of tension in which little substantial progress towards the solution of the main problems could be expected and the danger of renewed unrest was to be feared. In view of such circumstances, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the UNFICYP for a further period of six months until 15 December 1971. Having noted that all the parties principally concerned were in agreement with this recommendation, he stated that any sizable reduction of the operation would be inadvisable until an appreciable degree of elimination of confrontation between the forces on the island could be achieved. In this connexion, the Secretary-General, drawing attention to the fact that this constituted the nineteenth time that he had recommended to the Security Council the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP, observed that the prospect of an apparently indefinite commitment for the United Nations in Cyprus posed fundamental questions for the Organization in facing its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security. He believed the time had come for a comprehensive review of this problem and expressed hope that members of the Security Council would give it serious consideration in the coming months and would give thought especially to constructive alternatives to the present arrangement.

The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1567th and 1568th meetings held on 26 May 1971.

At the 1567th meeting the Security Council adopted,²⁷⁰ without objection, the provisional agenda and invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate in the discussion.²⁷¹

Subsequently, the President (Burundi) announced that during informal consultations which had been held

among the members of the Council a draft resolution²⁷² had been prepared.²⁷³

At the same meeting, the President put the draft resolution to the vote and it was adopted unanimously.²⁷⁴ The text read as follows:²⁷⁵

"The Security Council,

"Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 20 May 1971 that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

"Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 June 1971,

"Noting also from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969, and 281 (1970) of 9 June and 291 (1970) of 10 December 1970, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

2. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue determined cooperative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1971, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force."

At the 1568th meeting held also on 26 May 1971, the representative of the USSR stated that his country's position on the Cyprus question remained valid and in force. The question of Cyprus had to be settled on the basis of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and without any outside interference. All foreign forces had to be withdrawn from its territory. He emphasized once again that many years had elapsed since foreign military contingents called United Nations forces had for the first time been dispatched to Cyprus. Such a lengthy United Nations operation for the maintenance of peace could not serve as a model for other such operations. In itself, the presence on the territory of a sovereign and independent State of foreign troops—even under the

²⁶⁸ 1564th meeting, paras. 163-164.

²⁶⁹ S/10199, OR, 26th yr., Suppl. for Apr.-June 1971, pp. 50-60.

²⁷⁰ 1567th meeting, para. 1.

²⁷¹ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

²⁷² S/O209 adopted without change as resolution 233 (1971).

²⁷³ 1567th meeting, para. 3.

²⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 127.

²⁷⁵ Resolution 293 (1971).

aegis and in the name of the United Nations—could only be an **extraordinary** and short-term measure to be ended as soon as possible. On this understanding and taking into account the position of the parties concerned, his **delegation** had not at this time raised the question of complete withdrawal of United Nations forces from the territory of Cyprus. Further, the USSR had agreed with the extension on the understanding that it would be in full conformity with Council resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent resolutions on the question of Cyprus, that is, by adhering to the **present** functions of the forces and the present procedure for financing on a voluntary **basis**.²⁷⁶

Decision of 13 December 1971 (1613th meeting): resolution 305 (1971)

On 30 November 1971, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council his **report**²⁷⁷ covering the developments from 20 May to 30 November 1971. Having stated that the period under review had been marked by a deterioration of the general situation in Cyprus, the Secretary-General stated that the prevailing **uncasiness** had been due to the uncertainties of the intercommunal talks which had been deadlocked. He remained convinced that the best way of achieving a solution to the Cyprus problem was through a negotiated agreement between the two communities on its constitutional aspects. The Secretary-General also observed that the intercommunal talks in their present form had reached an impasse which could not be overcome without a new impetus. With this in mind, he had made some procedural suggestions designed to reactivate these talks and make them more effective. It was his suggestion that with a view to facilitating the future conduct of the intercommunal talks, his Special Representative in Cyprus should, in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices, take part in the talks between the representatives of the two communities and that the Governments of Greece and Turkey should each make available a constitutional expert who would attend the talks in an advisory capacity. He emphasized that there was no intention that the Special Representative should act as a mediator or put forward substantive proposals **concerning** solutions to the problem.

In his report, the Secretary-General also observed that two fears especially dominated the Cyprus problem—on the Greek Cypriot side the fear of partition and on the Turkish Cypriot side the fear of **enosis**. It was his view that if the Security Council were able to assist the parties in dispelling the difficulties created by these two ideas and, in doing so, to reaffirm its own determination to ensure that a just **settlement** would be reached in Cyprus within the principles of the Charter and the spirit and letter of its resolutions on the subject, an improvement in the atmosphere of the intercommunal talks and in the relations between the parties might result. He also expressed the view that on some of the basic issues the Council's advice, guidance and new **initiatives**, with the agreement of the parties, would be a reassuring and constructive element in their efforts to reach a settlement. It would be for the Council itself, he noted, to consider how best it might play such a role. In view of the present tension in Cyprus and the fact that it was essential to maintain quiet in the island while the search for a

solution to the Cyprus problem continued, the Secretary-General **recommended**, with the agreement of the parties concerned, an extension of the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months, until 15 June 1972.

Referring to the fundamental problems that the prospect of an indefinite **commitment** for the United Nations in Cyprus posed for the Organization in facing its responsibilities for the maintenance of international **peace and security**, the Secretary-General stated that he had not put forward any suggestions regarding constructive alternatives to the **present** arrangement because the possibility of such alternatives depended on the outcome of ongoing efforts to reactivate the **intercommunal** talks and on the effect of such a development on the situation in the island.

The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1612th and 1613th meetings held on 13 December 1971. At the 1612th meeting of the Security Council, the provisional agenda was adopted without **objection**²⁷⁸ and the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited to participate in the Council's discussion.²⁷⁹

Subsequently, the President announced that as a result of consultations held among the members of the Security Council prior to that meeting, a draft **resolution**²⁸⁰ had been prepared.²⁸¹ The draft resolution was put to the vote and adopted by 14 votes in favour to none against with 1 member not participating in the vote.²⁸² The text read as follows:²⁸³

"The Security Council,

"Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1971 that in the present circumstances the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is still needed if peace is to be maintained in the island,

"Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to continue the Force beyond 15 December 1971,

"Noting also from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March, 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969, 281 (1970) of 9 June and 291 (1970) of 10 December 1970, and 293 (1971) of 26 May 1971, and the consensus expressed by the President at the 1143rd meeting on 11 August 1964 and at the 1383rd meeting on 25 November 1967;

²⁷⁸ 1612th meeting, preceding para. 1.

²⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

²⁸⁰ S/10441 adopted, without change but with the insertion in paragraph 2 of the words "and accelerate", which had been omitted, after the word "continue", as resolution 305 (1971).

²⁸¹ 1612th meeting, para. 5

²⁸² *Ibid.*, para. 6.

²⁸³ Resolution 305 (1971).

²⁷⁶ 1568th meeting, paras. 11-115.

²⁷⁷ S/10401, OR, 26th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1971*, pp. 42-55.

"2. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council, by availing themselves in a constructive manner of the present auspicious climate and opportunities;

"3. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1972, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force."

At the same meeting, the representative of Cyprus* stated, *inter alia*, that his Government had decided to accept, despite certain reservations, the Secretary-General's suggestions regarding the intercommunal talks, on the understanding that it did not create a precedent. He held that if the new effort, under the proposal of the Secretary-General, failed to bring about the achievement of the objectives of the Security Council—as stated in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964—either the Council on its own initiative, or the Government of Cyprus, would ask the Security Council to utilize the Secretary-General's further suggestion that the Council should become more actively involved in assisting the parties in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem.²⁸⁴

The representative of Turkey*, expressed confidence that continuation of contacts with the Secretary-General on the matter of reactivation of intercommunal talks by the parties concerned would soon produce a consensus upon which the talks might be resumed.²⁸⁵

The representative of Greece,* reiterated his Government's acceptance of the Secretary-General's suggestions regarding the reactivation of intercommunal talks and pointed out that participation of a representative of the Secretary-General in these conversations, and within the framework of the Secretary-General's good offices, could be in keeping with Council resolution 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, specifically paragraph 3, on the basis of which the dialogues had begun.²⁸⁶

The representative of the USSR stated that his Government's earlier position on the question of Cyprus still remained valid and that it shared the view, expressed in the Secretary-General's report and also put forth by the Representative of Cyprus, that the Security Council should be more actively engaged in the search for a solution to the problem of Cyprus. The Security Council should once again study all possibilities for a settlement of the situation in Cyprus leading to a withdrawal of United Nations troops from the island. He noted that it was on this understanding and also bearing in mind the position on this issue of the parties concerned that the Soviet delegation had not at this time raised the question of a withdrawal of the United Nations troops from Cyprus.²⁸⁷

At the 1613th meeting on 13 December 1971, the President, on behalf of the Council, appealed to the interested parties to agree on the modalities of reactivating the talks in accordance with the suggestions made by the Secretary-General.²⁸⁸

²⁸⁴ 1612th meeting, paras. 30-31, 33-35, 37-38.

²⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 52.

²⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 68.

²⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 145, 147, 148, 152-156.

²⁸⁸ 1613th meeting; para. 72.

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Decision of 17 June 1969 (1477th meeting) :
Statement by the President

Decision of 24 June 1969 (1481st meeting) :
Rejection of the joint draft resolution

By letter²⁸⁹ dated 6 June 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia requested the President of the Security Council to call an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). It was stated in the letter that because of the lack of co-operation on the part of several Member States, notably South Africa and Portugal, the comprehensive mandatory sanctions imposed by Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 had failed to bring about the desired result. The illegal racist minority régime had continued to strengthen its authority over the Territory and its population and was contemplating further new measures designed to formalize the system of *apartheid* already in operation in the Territory. The rapid deterioration in the situation and the refusal of the United Kingdom to act in an appropriate manner—namely, to resort to the use of force—had created a serious situation which constituted an increased threat to international peace and security. The Council must take more energetic measures within the framework of Chapter VII of the Charter so that the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) could exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

At the 1475th meeting on 13 June 1969, the Council adopted the agenda,²⁹⁰ including also at the request of the representatives of Algeria *two reports*²⁹¹ of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). The Council considered the

²⁸⁹ S/9237 and Add.1 and 2, OR, 24th yr., Suppl. for April-June 1969, p. 187. Document S/9237/Add.1, dated 9 June 1969, indicated the addition of Ivory Coast and Mongolia, and document S/9237/Add.2, dated 13 June 1969, the addition of Cyprus to the list of signatories of the letter.

²⁹⁰ 1475th meeting, para. 1.

²⁹¹ S/8954, OR, 23rd yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1968, pp. 181-295 and S/9252 and Add.1, OR, 24th yr., Suppl. for Apr.-June 1969, pp. 195-329. In its first report (S/8954) the Committee stated, among other things, that in contravention of resolution 232 (1966) there were some countries, besides South Africa and Portugal, which had continued to trade with Southern Rhodesia. In its 'second report (S/9252 and Add.1) the Committee stated that, as a result of the refusal of South Africa and Portugal to take measures in accordance with the Council's decisions and the failure of some other States to implement fully the provisions of resolution 253 (1968), it was compelled to observe that the sanctions established by that resolution against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had not yet brought about the desired results. The Committee therefore felt that consideration should be given to more effective measures to ensure full implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).