

thereafter on 11 February 1975.

Numerous UN-sponsored talks have taken place since 1975 in an attempt to resolve the Cyprus dispute. Although at times both comprehensive and specific accords have been within reach, major disagreements remain. Greek Cypriots favour a bi-communal federation with the size of each territorial component and the organization of the federal government reflecting the demographic character of Cyprus; a federal government possessing substantive rather than merely ceremonial powers; freedom of movement and economic activity throughout the island; and, responding to the security fears of the Turkish-Cypriot community, the demilitarization of the island and the creation of a United Nations police force created for internal security. Turkish Cypriots prefer a loose bi-zonal confederation with strong state governments under the exclusive control of the two ethnic communities; provisions to maintain the Turkish-Cypriot majority in the north; and guarantees, possibly including a symbolic Turkish presence, for the viability of the new state.

In November 1983 Turkish Cypriot authorities unilaterally declared independence for their sector and renamed it the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). The UN Security Council rejected this declaration of independence, reaffirming resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975) calling for an independent and unified Cyprus, and restating its support for UNFICYP and the Secretary-General's good offices in mediating the dispute. Only Turkey, which is believed to maintain approximately 20,000 troops in the north, recognizes the TRNC.

'Proximity talks' between the two communities resumed in 1984 under the guidance of UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, but have failed to resolve the impasse. The latest UN plan, presented in April 1986, called for the creation of a bi-zonal federation on the island. The TRNC tentatively accepted the plan, but President Kyprianou, speaking for the