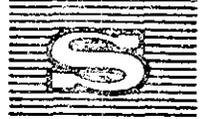


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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE  
UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS  
(For the period 1 December 1978 to 31 May 1979)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	2
I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP . . . . .	3
II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 1 DECEMBER 1978 TO 31 MAY 1979 . . . . .	5
A. Mandate and concept of operations . . . . .	5
B. Liaison and co-operation . . . . .	6
C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP . . . . .	6
D. Maintenance of the cease-fire . . . . .	6
E. Maintenance of the <u>status quo</u> . . . . .	7
F. Mines . . . . .	8
G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions . . . . .	8
III. UNCIVPOL . . . . .	10
IV. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS . . . . .	11
V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL . . . . .	12
VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS . . . . .	14
VII. OBSERVATIONS . . . . .	16
MAP: Deployment of UNFICYP, May 1979	

## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1978 to 31 May 1979 and brings up to date the record of 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 concerning Cyprus, including, most recently, resolution 443 (1978) of 14 December 1978.

2. In its resolution 440 (1978) of 27 November 1978, the Security Council called upon the parties to comply with and co-operate in the implementation of the Council's resolutions within a specific time-frame, urged the representatives of the two communities to resume negotiations, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, on an agreed basis, and requested me to report by 30 May on the efforts made in this regard and on progress toward the implementation of its resolutions. In its resolution 443 (1978), the Council requested me to continue the mission of good offices, entrusted to me in paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975), to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 443 (1978) by 31 May 1979. Developments on these subjects are summarized in section V of this report.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the strength of UNFICYP as of 31 May 1979:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 15	319	
	Military police company	6	330
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion - 3 <sup>e</sup> Bataillon, Royal 22 <sup>e</sup> Regiment	468	
	Signal squadron	19	
	Medical centre	7	
	Military police company	13	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion - UN XXXI	347	
	Military police company	13	365
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	5	11
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	7	7
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion UN 73C	406	
	Military police company	13	427
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP	24	
	HQ BRITCON	5	
	Armoured reconnaissance squadron - B Squadron Life Guards	119	
	Infantry battalion - 41 Commando Royal Marines	342	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	40	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signals squadron	53	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport squadron	101	
	Medical centre	6	
	Ordnance detachment	15	
	Workshop	39	
	Military police company	8	
	B Flight 84 Squadron, RAF (Whirlwind)	38	<u>817</u>
	Total military personnel		

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<u>Civilian police</u>		<u>Total</u>
Australia	20	
Sweden	14	
Total civilian police		<u>34</u>
Total UNFICYP		2,506

4. During the period under review, the Government of Austria, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, temporarily increased the number of engineers by 15 for the period from February to July 1979, in order to carry out some urgent work in the Austrian contingent base camp in Famagusta. In addition, the strength of the Austrian contingent was increased by a further three to a total of 330 to improve the operational capability of the contingent. The strength of the Danish contingent was increased from 360 to 365 in order to man an additional observation post.

5. The Secretary-General is keeping the strength of the Force under constant review, bearing in mind the manning requirements for carrying out the operational commitment of UNFICYP under its mandate and financial limitations.

6. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

7. Mr. Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl continues to be my Special Representative in Cyprus, and the Force remains under the command of Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

## II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 1 DECEMBER 1978 TO 31 MAY 1979

### A. Mandate and concept of operations

8. The function of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus was originally 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".

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and between the Cyprus National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 443 (1978) of 14 December 1978. In connexion with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions. 1/

9. UNFICYP continues to supervise the cease-fire lines of the National Guard and of the Turkish forces and to use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of the fighting (see sect. D). It also continues to provide security for civilians engaged in peaceful activities in the area between the lines, in accordance with its normalization functions (see sect. E).

10. UNFICYP continues to use its best efforts to discharge its functions with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island. The freedom of movement of UNFICYP in the north, though still subject to restrictions, is sufficient for it to carry out humanitarian work on a satisfactory scale (see sects. C and G).

11. UNFICYP has continued to visit on a regular basis Turkish Cypriots still residing in the south (see para. 35).

12. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to function in support of the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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1/ These include resolutions 353 (1974) of 20 July, 354 (1974) of 23 July, 355 (1974) of 1 August, 357 (1974) of 14 August, 358 (1974) and 359 (1974) of 15 August, 360 (1974) of 16 August, 361 (1974) of 30 August, 364 (1974) and 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, 367 (1975) of 12 March, 370 (1975) of 13 June and 383 (1975) of 13 December 1975, 391 (1976) of 15 June and 401 (1976) of 14 December 1976, 410 (1977) of 16 June, 414 (1977) of 15 September and 422 (1977) of 15 December 1977, 430 (1978) of 16 June 1978 and 443 (1978) of 14 December 1978.

in co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP) (see para. 41). It has also continued to discharge certain functions handed over by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the time of the withdrawal of its delegation from Cyprus in June 1977. Delegates from the ICRC visited Cyprus in December 1978 and May 1979 and travelled widely throughout the island, conferring with officials of the Cyprus Government, the Turkish Cypriot community and UNFICYP.

B. Liaison and co-operation

13. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. These efforts have been met with a positive response from both sides. Liaison between UNFICYP and both the Turkish forces and the National Guard remains satisfactory. The existing channels of communication at different levels between the military leadership of UNFICYP and the National Guard and the Turkish forces have continued to function satisfactorily to the benefit of all concerned.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

14. The situation in regard to UNFICYP access to the north and to Greek Cypriots living in the north as well as from its installations situated in the north to those between the lines has remained essentially as it was described in my last report (S/12946, paras. 15-17). UNFICYP officers can speak to Greek Cypriots in the north in privacy, but are not permitted to move beyond Rizokarpaso.

15. In this connexion, a welcome improvement is the opening for UNFICYP personnel of the Nicosia-Myrtou-Kyrenia road. This greatly facilitates the operation of resupplying the Maronite villages to the north. Further expansion of UNFICYP freedom of movement is currently under discussion with the Turkish Cypriot side.

16. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP has also occasionally been limited by the National Guard in the vicinity of the cease-fire line. One such case has yet to be resolved.

17. Problems connected with the use of privately owned motor vehicles, which were mentioned in my last report (see S/12946, para. 18) have now been resolved and a workable arrangement has been found.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

18. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon a system of 135 observation posts, 65 of which are permanently manned. Standing patrols are deployed as required to help resolve cease-fire violations, and mobile patrols are conducted by day and night. The combination of a static surveillance system and a mobile one ensures the necessary continuous surveillance of the cease-fire lines and enables UNFICYP to react speedily to any incident.

19. A project is under way to improve the United Nations patrol track, which runs through the length of the buffer zone. When this work is completed in the next few months, UNFICYP ability to monitor the cease-fire will be improved by further reducing reaction time and cutting operational costs.

20. UNFICYP has continued to investigate all confirmed shooting incidents and movements and construction forward of the cease-fire lines. The nature and frequency of these incidents has remained essentially unchanged since my last report (S/12946, paras. 20-22). Good channels of communication and liaison between UNFICYP and the two sides have allowed the United Nations Force to deal promptly with problems of this nature and to put an end to any violations of the cease-fire.

21. There have been cases of encroachment by construction of new positions forward of the cease-fire lines. After UNFICYP intervention, such positions have, with one exception, all been dismantled. Improvements to existing positions and construction of new defensive fortifications by the National Guard on or very close to the cease-fire line, though at a reduced pace, have caused concern to UNFICYP and have been protested by the Turkish side. UNFICYP is continuing its negotiations with the Cyprus Government with a view to having such activity discontinued wherever it may be regarded as provocative.

#### E. Maintenance of the status quo

22. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of about 180 kilometres across the island, from Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to Dherinia, near the east coast south of Famagusta. The total area between the lines, the width of which ranges from 20 metres at some points to 7 kilometres in others, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of the island. The UNFICYP position in this area, and its function in maintaining the cease-fire and the status quo, including peaceful civilian activities, without prejudice to an eventual political settlement concerning the disposition of the area, has been described in past reports (see S/12253, para. 19).

23. As explained in my report of 1 December 1978 (S/12946, para. 24), maintenance of the status quo in the confrontation area within urban Nicosia in particular remains a matter of some concern to UNFICYP.

24. Efforts are continuing to resolve the problem of different interpretations of the cease-fire lines (see S/12946, para. 25). The delineation of two minor parts of the Turkish forces cease-fire line has been agreed upon. Negotiations are also under way with the National Guard to resolve remaining differences of interpretation.

25. UNFICYP has endeavoured to facilitate normal farming activity in the area between the lines, especially by providing escorts to enable farmers to work their fields and orchards in sensitive areas. Currently, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot farmers work some 160 different locations in this area.

26. Quantities of commercial commodities and other movable properties have been removed from houses and other premises in the new town of Famagusta (Varosha) during the period under review, but on a lesser scale than previously (see S/12946, para. 27). The Turkish Cypriot authorities have indicated that records are being kept and that certain properties will be accounted for in the event of a political agreement.

#### F. Mines

27. No additional confirmed mine fields have been detected in the past six months. A project to improve the mine-field warning sign system to reduce further the potential danger to civilians and UNFICYP personnel has been completed.

#### G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

28. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions and to promote normalization of the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family reasons have continued to be made possible on an ad hoc basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. As to visits to the north for Greek Cypriots residing abroad, the situation has remained unchanged since my last report (S/12946, para. 30). The Turkish Cypriot authorities have taken the position that Greek Cypriots abroad may also approach the Turkish Cypriot offices in London and New York for that purpose.

29. Permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south have decreased markedly during the period under review. The total number of such transfers was 15, compared to 150 during the previous six-month period (see S/12946, para. 10). The Greek Cypriot population in the north is now 1,548. No Maronites moved south during the period, 70 had done so during the last period. All transfers continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that they have been undertaken voluntarily.

30. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has not changed since the last report. The school in Ayia Trias, where there are 58 pupils, still has only one teacher. UNFICYP has repeatedly approached the Turkish Cypriot authorities to secure permission for the appointment of a second teacher. In the other primary school at Rizokarpaso, there are five teachers for 164 pupils. Permission continues to be denied to have a class added to the Rizokarpaso primary school to provide one year of secondary schooling there. Through the good offices of UNFICYP, permission was granted by the Turkish Cypriot authorities for 193 Greek Cypriot children, who are attending secondary school in the south, to spend the Christmas holidays in their homes in the Karpas, and for 196 Greek Cypriot children to spend the Easter holidays with their parents. The same facilities were granted for Maronite children attending school in the south and whose families reside in the north.

31. Contacts between members of the Maronite group residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines are frequent. In the north they enjoy considerable freedom

of movement and visits across the cease-fire lines are arranged on an ad hoc basis. UNFICYP is currently discussing with the Turkish Cypriot authorities complaints by Maronites who moved south with regard to the alleged uncompensated use of land they left in the north.

32. As for medical care available to the Greek Cypriots in the north, the situation remains as described in my last report (S/12946, para. 35).

33. Complaints by Greek Cypriot farmers in the Rizokarpaso area that they had been prevented from farming remote fields were denied by the Turkish Cypriot authorities, who indicated that all farmers in the area were being treated equally.

34. No restrictions on freedom of worship in the north have been reported for the period under review.

35. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south are continuing and contact with their relatives in the north is maintained.

36. Further meetings on the Nicosia sewerage project, on which agreement was reached in September 1978 (see S/12946, para. 54), have been held between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In connexion with this project, UNFICYP has provided escorts for inspection of the construction site and facilitated the transfer of equipment. Agreement was recently reached by the two communities regarding contract specifications and related matters, and construction work is expected to commence in June.

### III. UNCIVPOL

37. UNCIVPOL continues to be deployed in support of military units and operates in close liaison with both the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order in the area between the lines and to the protection of the civilian population, particularly in areas where intercommunal problems exist. It assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the cease-fire lines, escorts persons transferring from the north to the south and vice versa, inquires into complaints of criminal activity with intercommunal content and, in the north, distributes social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in their habitations, in addition to monitoring their welfare. UNCIVPOL also assisted in returning to the south some Greek Cypriots who had strayed into the north, and in returning some Turkish Cypriots who had wandered into the south.

38. UNCIVPOL continues to maintain a Missing Persons Bureau at UNFICYP headquarters. As will be recalled, agreement in principle was reached at the high-level meeting of 12 February 1977 to set up a joint investigatory body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons of both communities (S/12342, para. 32, and S/12463, para. 39). Despite intensive consultations, differences remained regarding terms of reference of that body, particularly the precise role and identity of its third member.

39. On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/128, which provided for a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross to be the third member of the Missing Persons Committee. Initially, both sides expressed their support of that resolution. Subsequently, however, difficulties arose in connexion with the role of the ICRC representative. On 20 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/172, which provided that the investigatory body should be under the chairmanship of a representative of the Secretary-General with the co-operation of the ICRC; the representative of the Secretary-General was to be empowered, in case of disagreement, "to reach a binding independent opinion which shall be implemented". Following the adoption of this resolution, the Turkish Cypriot side reiterated its adherence to the provisions of resolution 32/128. It was evident that implementation of resolution 33/172 would depend in the first instance on the readiness of both parties to appoint their representatives to the investigatory body, as called for in paragraph 2 of the resolution. One of the parties was not prepared to do so. The Secretary-General raised the question of the Committee on Missing Persons in the course of the high-level meeting held in Nicosia on 18-19 May 1979, and agreement was reached on a proposal put forward by him for the solution of the problem. Mr. Denktash undertook to submit this agreement to his appropriate authorities.

## IV. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

40. Since my report of 1 December 1978 (S/12946), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued, at my request to assist the displaced and needy population on the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus.
41. The Co-ordinator's programme, financed from cash contributions from Governments, continues to concentrate on the provision of temporary accommodation, health facilities, schools and educational materials, funds for agricultural and reforestation projects and various welfare projects. The 1979 programme provides US 16,020,408 for the financing of 27 projects. Some 23,000 Turkish Cypriots, who are listed as displaced and needy, are being provided with food and other basic supplies, mainly channelled through the United Nations assistance programme. The 1,551 Greek Cypriots and some 606 Maronites in the north who are in need of assistance receive food rations and allowances through the distribution centres.
42. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A total of 848 tons of relief supplies was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. This included 577 tons, representing 253 truckloads of foodstuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 271 tons, i.e. 69 truckloads, delivered to the Turkish Cypriots in the north. Since August 1974, a total of 18,006 tons of relief supplies have been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 17,547 tons to Turkish Cypriots.
43. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north in the amount of £C 86,980.
44. In the medical field, UNFICYP provides emergency medical services, including medical evacuation by ambulance or helicopter. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community is made on a regular basis, and emergency requests for medicines are met immediately.
45. As part of its involvement in economic affairs, UNFICYP continues to provide escorts for work parties, farmers, inspection teams and anti-malaria spraying teams in the area between the lines. Other economic functions include the delivery of mail and postal parcels, as well as delivery of spare parts and equipment for water supply and electricity installations, and rendering assistance in the recovery of movable property.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

46. I have actively pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council in its resolution 367 (1975) and continued by subsequent resolutions, including most recently resolution 443 (1978) of 14 December 1978. In this connexion, I have borne in mind the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/15 of 9 November and Security Council resolution 440 (1978) of 27 November 1978.

47. In my last report to the Security Council (S/12946, para. 57), I mentioned that certain specific suggestions, intended to provide a framework for a settlement of the Cyprus problem and to contribute to the resumption of intercommunal negotiations, had been submitted to the parties and to myself on 10 November 1978. At the time, those suggestions were being considered by all concerned. In this connexion, I held detailed discussions from 14 to 18 December with Foreign Minister Rolandis, who had come to New York at the request of President Kyprianou for consultations concerning the difficulties being encountered in relation to the 10 November suggestions. Mr. Rolandis suggested that I might undertake a new initiative in devising an agreed basis and agenda for the resumption of the negotiating process, taking into account the various proposals and suggestions that had been put forward in that regard. In indicating my readiness to make a renewed effort along these lines, I suggested the possibility of a high-level meeting under my personal auspices, which might adopt the agreed agenda and refer it to the interlocutors as a basis for their work.

48. In the light of these consultations, the first of a series of tentative working papers was submitted to the parties on 19 December 1978. On 10 January 1979, the Greek Cypriot side informed my Special Representative that it accepted this paper. Consultations were also held by my Special Representative in Cyprus with Mr. Denktash, who submitted to him on 9 January 1979, a set of suggested revisions and amendments to the paper of 19 December. However, Mr. Denktash stressed that he appreciated my initiative; he underlined the Turkish Cypriot community's constructive attitude toward it, and encouraged me to try to secure the prior agreement of the parties to an agenda for the resumed talks.

49. Over the next two months, intensive efforts were exerted, in consultation with all concerned in New York and in Nicosia, to bridge the substantial differences between the parties and to produce a working paper that would command the support of all concerned. This consultation process helped to pinpoint the outstanding issues and served as a proving ground for testing substantive proposals. However, despite all the efforts, wide differences remained on several major issues.

50. On 4 April, I received a visit in Geneva from Mr. Rolandis, who handed to me a letter with attached aide-mémoire concerning the Greek Cypriot position and observations concerning the Turkish Cypriot position. Mr. Rolandis indicated that the Greek-Cypriot community would welcome it if I would convene a high-level meeting for the purpose of devising an agreed basis and agenda for the resumption of the negotiating process. On 9 April, I met in Zurich with Mr. Atakol, who reaffirmed

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the position of the Turkish Cypriot community favouring a high-level meeting. On 11 April it was announced that the parties had agreed in principle to such a meeting.

51. The high-level meeting was held at UNFICYP headquarters in Nicosia, under my personal auspices, on 18 and 19 May 1979. On the latter day, after intensive negotiations, the following communiqué was agreed:

"1. It was agreed to resume the intercommunal talks on 15 June 1979.

"2. The basis for the talks will be the Makarios/Denktash guidelines of 12 February 1977 and the United Nations resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question.

"3. There should be respect for human rights and fundamental freedom of all citizens of the Republic.

"4. The talks will deal with all territorial and constitutional aspects.

"5. Priority will be given to reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices simultaneously with the beginning of the consideration by the interlocutors of the constitutional and territorial aspects of a comprehensive settlement. After agreement on Varosha has been reached, it will be implemented without awaiting the outcome of the discussion on other aspects of the Cyprus problem.

"6. It was agreed to abstain from any action which might jeopardize the outcome of the talks, and special importance will be given to initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions.

"7. The demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus is envisaged, and matters relating thereto will be discussed.

"8. The independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-alignment of the Republic should be adequately guaranteed against union in whole or in part with any other country and against any form of partition or secession.

"9. The intercommunal talks will be carried out in a continuing and sustained manner, avoiding any delay.

"10. The intercommunal talks will take place in Nicosia."

Agreement was also reached on a proposal put forward by me regarding the Committee on Missing Persons (see para. 39 above).

52. Mr. Denktash announced on 21 May that Mr. Umit Suleyman Onan would remain as the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor for the talks. On 31 May, Mr. Kyprianou announced the appointment of Mr. George Ioannides as the Greek Cypriot interlocutor.

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## VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

53. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$238.1 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 64 Member States and one non-member Government in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1979. 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 \$6.3 million. Accordingly, some \$244.4 million have so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 June 1979.

54. 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 1979 are estimated at \$309.3 million. This figure includes the direct cost to the United Nations of maintaining the Force in Cyprus, as well as the amounts to be paid to Governments providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations. The amount of \$244.4 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$309.3 million indicated above by approximately \$64.9 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$100,000 are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

55. If to the amount of \$244.4 million so far received the amount of \$100,000 of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$244.5 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$309.3 million to be met becomes \$64.8 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1979, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$64.8 million.

56. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1979 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization for the Force at approximately its present strength, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$12.1 million, as detailed below.

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE

(In thousands of United States dollars)

I. <u>Operational costs incurred by the United Nations</u>	
Movement of contingents	178
Operational expenses	1,225
Rental of premises	410
Rations	845
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	1,365
Miscellaneous and contingencies	200
	Total I
	4,223
II. <u>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</u>	
Pay and allowances	7,100
Contingent-owned equipment	700
Death and disability awards	100
	Total II
	7,900
	Grand total (I and II)
	12,123

57. The above costs of UNFICYP for the next six-month period, which will have to be covered by voluntary contributions, do not reflect the full cost of this operation to Member and non-member States. In fact, they exclude the regular cost that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e., regular pay and allowances and normal matériel costs), as well as such extra and extraordinary costs as the troop contributors have agreed to absorb at no cost to the United Nations. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs of UNFICYP absorbed by them are of the order of \$17.7 million for each six-month mandate period. Accordingly, the full costs of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States for the next six-month period are estimated at approximately \$29.8 million.

58. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1979 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary to receive voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account totalling \$76.9 million.

## VII. OBSERVATIONS

59. During the period under review, UNFICYP has continued, in co-operation with the parties, to keep the peace along the cease-fire lines. There have been no serious breaches of the cease-fire by shooting or by movement forward. The well-established system of surveillance, combining static and mobile controls, has enabled UNFICYP to react quickly to incidents and prevent possible escalation.

60. In the buffer zone between the lines, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot farmers have been working their land in approximately 160 different locations without incident. Especially in the more sensitive areas, civilian activities of this kind depend on the provision of the necessary escorts by UNFICYP. The strength of the Force has been kept under review; on the basis of reports from my Special Representative and the Force Commander, I consider that any reduction would be inadvisable at this time.

61. In section V of this report, I gave an account of my efforts, in pursuance of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council, to initiate an effective negotiating process with a view to achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem. These efforts, which were pursued intensively during the period under review culminated in the high-level meeting that was held in Nicosia under my personal auspices from 18 to 19 May 1979. In the course of that meeting, agreement was reached on a basis for the resumption of the intercommunal talks, and this was recorded in a 10-point communiqué. The talks are scheduled to start on 15 June, bringing to an end a hiatus of more than two years.

62. The 19 May agreement constituted a heartening outcome of the high-level meeting, which I had agreed to convene despite considerable uncertainty as to the chances of breaking the impasse between the parties over the basis for any resumed negotiations. I was pleased to note that a spirit of enlightened statesmanship and co-operation prevailed at the meeting. This was most helpful in overcoming the great difficulties in the way of the agreement, which I consider to be a sound basis for restarting the negotiating process. The agreement also represents, in my view, an appropriate response to the wish expressed by the Security Council in its resolution 440 (1978).

63. It should be emphasized that while the agreement of 19 May delineates the basis and priorities for the forthcoming talks, it does not resolve - and indeed was not meant to resolve - the substantive differences confronting the parties. The negotiations are bound to be arduous. I and my representatives will of course exert every effort to facilitate the work of the interlocutors. In the last analysis however it will be for the parties to demonstrate the political will and statesmanship that alone can ensure future progress. In this connexion, I wish once again to urge the parties to exercise restraint in their public statements both before and during the negotiations, so that the best possible climate is created and maintained during this delicate process. It should be noted that the talks are to be carried out in a continuing and sustained manner, avoiding any delay. It is my intention to keep the Security Council fully informed.

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64. As indicated above (para. 39), the high-level meeting also achieved encouraging progress toward a solution of the differences concerning the investigatory body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons of both communities. I hope that the agreement on the formula that I put forward in Nicosia will soon be finalized, so as to make it possible for this tragic problem to be settled and to remove a source of discord between the two communities.

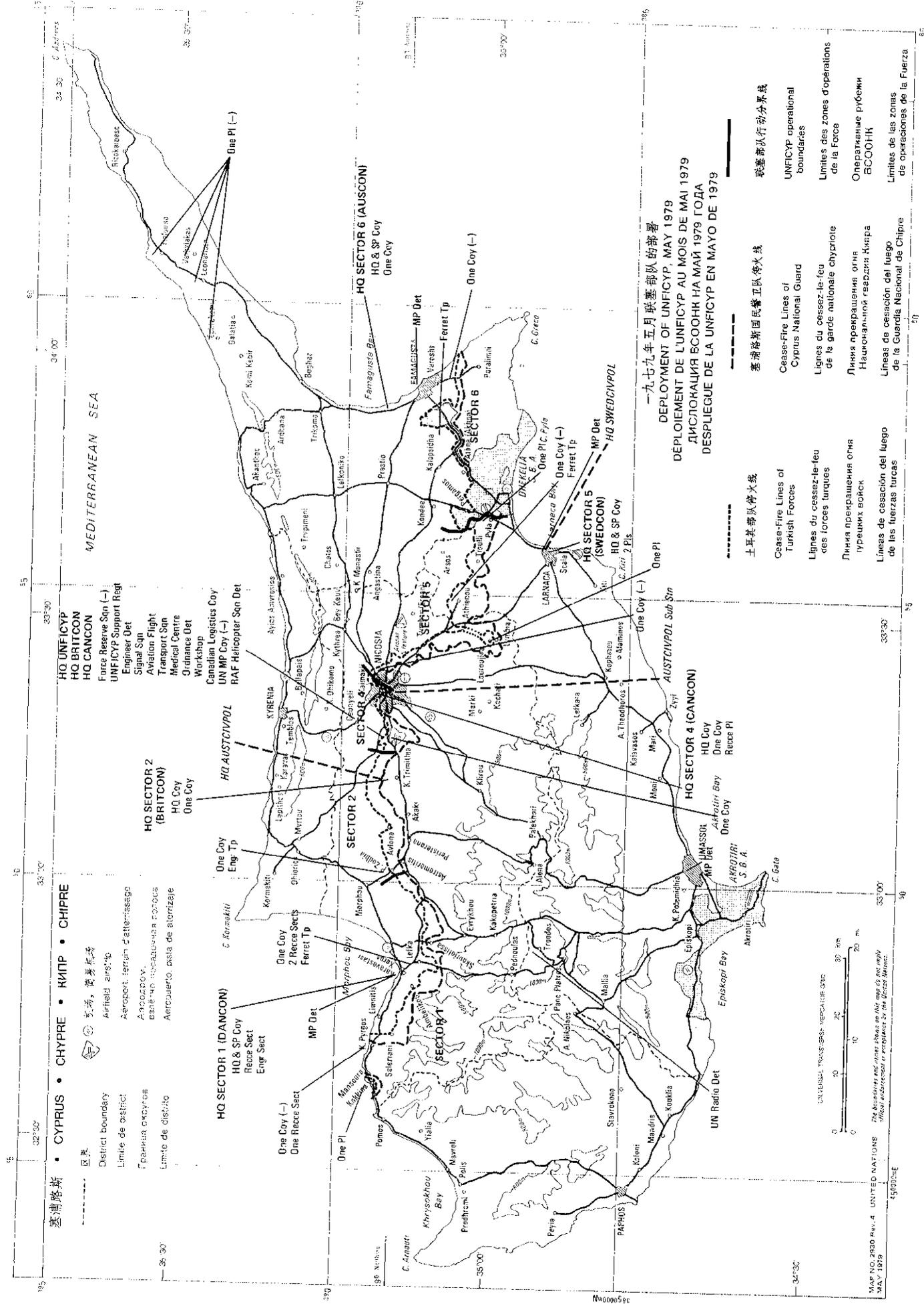
65. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable. Now that the intercommunal talks are about to be resumed, it is imperative that UNFICYP should continue to perform its functions with undiminished effectiveness. In helping to maintain calm in the island, the Force also facilitates the search for a peaceful settlement. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations with the parties concerned on this subject and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as possible.

66. The financial situation of UNFICYP has continued to be a cause for concern during the period under review. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now of the order of \$64.8 million. The claims of the troop contributing Governments in respect of extra and extraordinary costs incurred by them for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations have been paid only until September 1975. As indicated in paragraph 57 above, the "extra and extraordinary costs" for which these Governments bill the United Nations represent in some cases only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents. The Governments concerned have conveyed to me their growing and very serious concern over the disproportionate financial burden they have been carrying. I therefore earnestly hope that Governments will respond generously to my appeals for voluntary contributions, and that Member States which have not contributed in the past will now agree to review their positions in this important matter.

67. I take this opportunity to express once again my appreciation to the Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP, both for the excellence of the troops and for the disproportionate financial burden that they are bearing in order to make it possible to maintain this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I also wish to place on record the debt of gratitude owed to those Governments which have been making voluntary financial contributions for the support of UNFICYP.

68. In concluding this report, I wish to express my warm thanks to my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl, to the Commander of the Force, Major-General James J. Quinn, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff. They have continued to carry out with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important and difficult task entrusted to them by the Security Council.

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**塞浦路斯** • CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • ЧИПР • CHIPRE

區界  
District boundary  
Limite de district  
Граница округа  
Limite de distrito

机场, 塞浦路斯  
Airfield airtap  
Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage  
Аэродром,  
взлетно-посадочная полоса  
Aeródromo, pista de aterrizaje

土耳其部队停火线  
Cease-Fire Lines of  
Turkish Forces  
Lignes du cessez-le-feu  
des forces turques  
Линия прекращения огня  
турецких войск  
Línea de cesación del fuego  
de las fuerzas turcas

塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线  
UNFICYP operational  
boundaries  
Limites des zones d'opérations  
de la Force  
Operative boundaries  
БОООНК  
Limites de las zonas  
de operaciones de la Fuerza

一九七九年五月联塞部队的部署  
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP, MAY 1979  
Дислокация БОООНК на май 1979 года  
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1979

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