



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/17657
30 November 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

(For the period 1 June to 30 November 1985)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1985 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 565 (1985) of 14 June 1985.

2. In the last-mentioned resolution, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made, and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 November 1985. An addendum covering my mission of good offices and related observations will be submitted to the Council in time for its consideration of the item.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1985:

<u>Military personnel</u>			
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion, UNAB	290	
	Military police company	<u>6</u>	301
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	HQ CANCON	5	
	2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	475	
	Signal squadron	17	
	Military police company	<u>11</u>	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion, DANCON 44	323	
	Military police company	<u>13</u>	341
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	<u>4</u>	10
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	<u>2</u>	8
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion UN 87C	355	
	Military police company	<u>13</u>	376

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	23	
	HQ BRITCON	5	
	Force scout car squadron, B Squadron, Queen's Dragoon Guards	109	
	2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers	320	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	44	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signal squadron	55	
	Army aviation flight	18	
	Transport squadron	103	
	Medical centre	5	
	Ordnance detachment	12	
	Workshops	30	
	Military police company	9	<u>741</u>
			2 292
	<u>Civilian police</u>		
Australia		20	
Sweden		<u>16</u>	<u>36</u>
	TOTAL UNFICYP		<u><u>2 328</u></u>

4. During the reporting period, the strength of UNFICYP was reduced by 9 to 2,328 as a result of a reduction in the established strength of the United Kingdom contingent. This has not affected the operational capability of UNFICYP. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

5. Two members of the Force died as a result of accidents during the period under review. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 138 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.

6. Mr. James Holger continues to serve as my Acting Special Representative in Cyprus, and the Force remains under the command of Major-General Günther G. Greindl.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

A. Mandate and concept of operations

7. The function of UNFICYP 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 Government National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 565 (1985). In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/14275, para. 7, note).

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

9. UNFICYP has continued to use its best efforts to discharge its function with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island (see sects. C and G below).

10. UNFICYP has continued to visit, on a regular basis, Turkish Cypriots residing in the southern part of the island.

11. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see paras. 41 and 42 below). 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 (see S/12342, para. 12). It should be noted that, with the advancing average age of the Greek Cypriot and Maronite population in the north, this work has tended to increase, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

B. Liaison and co-operation

12. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full liaison and 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 and co-operation between UNFICYP and the National Guard and between UNFICYP and the Turkish Cypriot forces have been excellent at all levels during the reporting period. Liaison and co-operation with the civilian authorities of the Cyprus Government and of the Turkish Cypriot community have also been very effectively maintained.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

13. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the south, except for military restricted areas. In the north, guidelines established in April 1983 and subsequently improved (see S/15812, para. 14) remain in effect. During the period under review, one additional route north of Famagusta was made available to UNFICYP traffic. Efforts continue to expand the number of routes in the north open to UNFICYP.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

14. The area between the cease-fire lines is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 141 observation posts, 60 of which are currently permanently manned. Additional mobile and standing patrols were employed to provide increased presence in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

15. The main patrol and communications track of UNFICYP, which runs the length of the buffer zone, is essential to the capacity of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, resupply observation posts and react promptly to incidents. During the reporting period, engineer support from British Army units continued to be available to maintain the track in operating condition.

16. During the period under review, the number of cease-fire violations remained at a low level. The frequency of shooting incidents decreased slightly, and there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces. The number of temporary moves forward also decreased, and there was a further reduction in the number of attempts by both sides to construct new fortifications forward of the cease-fire lines or to improve existing positions. UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the status quo ante.

17. In Nicosia, the troops of both sides continue to be exposed to each other at dangerously close range, which continues to be of great concern to the Force since the overwhelming majority of cease-fire violations and other related incidents occur in that area. Following the earlier initiative of UNFICYP to abate the risk of destabilization of the cease-fire in the city of Nicosia (see S/17227, para. 18), the Force Commander put forward to both sides on 10 July 1985 a proposal for military deconfrontation of the area of Nicosia. This proposal is aimed at establishing mutually agreed deconfrontation areas on both sides of the Green Line, where no military operational and observation activities would be permitted and where no military-oriented construction or renovation work would take place. The Force Commander has been in contact with both sides on this proposal. Further discussions of the proposal are envisaged during the forthcoming mandate period.

18. During the period under review, new civilian construction projects close to the lines in Nicosia continued to be of concern to the respective sides. UNFICYP monitors these projects and uses its good offices to confirm the civilian nature of the construction and thus alleviate the concern.

19. In the Famagusta area, UNFICYP has defined a maritime security line restricting the movement of boats in the seaward extension of the buffer zone for security purposes. During the reporting period, violations of this zone by Greek Cypriot fishing boats and pleasure craft occurred on numerous occasions. In each case UNFICYP protested the violations to the Cyprus Government authorities. In view of the continuation of such violations, the Turkish forces began to use light weapon fire to warn away boats. UNFICYP also protested these shooting violations of the cease-fire. After extensive negotiations with both sides, the maritime security line was accepted as a practical arrangement and no further incidents have occurred. Turkish forces subsequently marked the seaward extension of their cease-fire line with four buoys. UNFICYP continues to monitor the situation.

20. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued to occur. Turkish forces aircraft accounted for 5 incidents, 3 of which involved high performance aircraft, and Turkish civilian aircraft flying from or to Tymbou (Ercan) airfield accounted for 13 incidents. There were 14 overflights by civilian aircraft coming from the southern part of the island. All overflights were protested.

E. Maintenance of the status quo

21. The cease-fire line extends to a length of approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The total area between the lines, the width of which varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of Cyprus and contains some of the island's most valuable agricultural land.

22. Disputes concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continued in certain areas, particularly in Nicosia. This was of considerable concern as any changes to the cease-fire lines, particularly where the two parties are so close to each other, could result in an escalation of tension. The UNFICYP policy that the forces of neither side should enter those areas remains effective.

23. UNFICYP has continued openly to monitor the forces of both sides, since any build-up of forces or equipment on the island is of concern. The ability of UNFICYP to monitor such developments remains necessarily limited inasmuch as the UNFICYP plan of verification inspections of military forces (see S/15812, para. 23) has not yet been accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement such a procedure at short notice.

24. On a number of occasions during the reporting period, the Cyprus Government protested what it considered to be violations of the cultural heritage of the island by the Turkish Cypriot side. This was drawn to the attention of the latter, which rejected these charges. UNFICYP conveyed the information it had obtained to the Cyprus Government.

F. Mines

25. There were no incidents involving mines during the period covered by this report. UNFICYP continued to maintain the signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

26. UNFICYP has continued to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the northern part of the island. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons continued on an ad hoc basis, arranged directly or through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 716 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family or medical reasons.

27. Throughout the reporting period, there was no change in the situation involving children who attended schools in the southern part of the island and wished to visit their parents or grandparents in the north (see S/15149, para. 24). UNFICYP continued to use its good offices in an effort to improve the situation, unfortunately without significant results. During the summer holidays, only children under the age of 13 years were permitted to visit their parents in the Karpas.

28. There were 23 permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from the northern to the southern part of the island during the reporting period. The majority of these involved elderly people who went to live with relatives in the south. The number of Greek Cypriots residing in the north stands at 727. One Turkish Cypriot moved permanently from the south to the north in the period under review. UNFICYP has continued to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily.

29. UNFICYP officers, in performing humanitarian tasks in the north, have continued to interview, in private, Greek Cypriots residing there. Such interviews involve Greek Cypriots who have applied for permanent transfer to the south.

30. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the northern part of the island has remained essentially unchanged since 1982 (see S/15149, para. 26). The school in Rizokarpaso now has 36 pupils, and the school in Aya Trias has 16.

31. Contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines continued to be frequent. They enjoy considerable freedom of movement, and visits from the north to the south and vice versa are frequent and are arranged on an ad hoc basis. One Maronite permanently transferred to the south during the reporting period, and the number of Maronites residing in the north now stands at 365.

32. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south are continuing, and contacts are maintained with their relatives in the north. During the last six months, five reunions, involving 18 persons, of separated Turkish Cypriot families were arranged at the Ledra Palace Hotel on an

ad hoc basis under UNFICYP auspices and with the co-operation of the Cyprus Government authorities.

33. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has continued to facilitate economic and other civilian activities in the areas between and adjacent to the cease-fire lines. In particular, UNFICYP has continued to encourage farming which it monitors carefully. It has also been successful in arranging for essential repairs to unused buildings and for making existing buildings available for civilian use. UNFICYP has received good co-operation from both sides in this regard.

34. UNFICYP has continued to expend considerable effort to ensure that the water distribution system is fairly and efficiently operated for the benefit of both communities. Co-operation between the water authorities on both sides, through the good offices of UNFICYP, continues to be good. Measures taken by the copper-processing plant at Skouriotissa in the south (see S/16858, para. 35) have improved the quality of the water flowing north and further corrective work by the mining company, on instruction from the Department of Water Development, has ensured continued improvement. UNFICYP visits this area regularly as part of its monitoring procedures.

35. The anti-mosquito spraying programme, which was arranged by UNFICYP after appropriate consultations with both parties, has been effective and is due to be completed on 13 December 1985. The 1986 programme will be prepared early next year.

36. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines as well as the transfer of government pensions and social security benefits to eligible Turkish Cypriots living in the northern part of the island.

37. UNFICYP also distributed 341 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

38. UNFICYP has continued to provide emergency medical service for civilians of both communities, including medical evacuation. The Force has also escorted Turkish Cypriots to hospitals in the south for treatment. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community has continued on a regular basis, and emergency requests for medicines are met immediately.

III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

39. The UNFICYP Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) continues to work in close co-operation with the Cyprus Police and the Turkish Cypriot Police. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order between the cease-fire lines and provides police services to civilians who reside in villages within that area. UNCIVPOL assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the lines, escorts persons transferring from one side to the other and carries out inquiries into criminal conduct having intercommunal implications. A number of independent

inquiries have been completed with the co-operation of the authorities of both communities. Three members of UNCIVPOL are stationed in the mixed village of Pyla, where they provide the police service.

40. UNCIVPOL distributes social welfare and pension payments to Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus and continues to monitor the welfare of Greek Cypriots in the north and of Turkish Cypriots living in the south. It is also responsible for the payment of pensions to Turkish Cypriots or dependents who reside in the north and who were formerly employed in the south.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

41. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued, at my request, to assist the displaced and needy persons in the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus. The 1985 programme provides for \$7.5 million to finance 22 projects. This programme, which is co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involves participation in the construction of a general hospital, a bi-communal project for the construction of a main trunk sewer, the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for the health, education and agricultural sectors, and professional training.

42. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 69.9 tons of supplies was delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities.

43. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of on-going projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued throughout the period under review. After more than four years of successful intercommunal co-operation in promoting the rational development of the city of Nicosia in a jointly planned manner, the second phase of the Master Plan project will come to an end on 31 December 1985. International consultants have been working in the areas of urban finance, traffic management, conservation and urban design, in order to prepare detailed physical and investment plans for the city. Seminars have been held at the Ledra Palace Hotel by these consultants in their areas of special competence, in which interested professionals of the two communities also participated. It is expected that UNDP will continue to assist the two communities in the implementation phase.

44. UNDP has continued to perform co-ordination and liaison functions in connection with the second stage of the Nicosia sanitary sewerage and domestic water supply project funded by the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The work, which includes the laying of pipes across the buffer zone, is proceeding ahead of schedule and will provide vastly improved sanitary facilities and domestic water connections to both sides in Nicosia. UNFICYP provides liaison and military escorts for the work done in the buffer zone.

45. The joint UNDP handicrafts training project has progressed satisfactorily and is expected to end on 31 December 1985. The World Food Programme (WFP) will

continue to provide food for some 22,000 school children and persons in social welfare institutions on both sides under a second phase project which started in September 1985 and will continue for a period of three years.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

46. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 December 1985, the additional cost to the Organization of maintaining the Force, assuming continuation of its existing strength and responsibilities, would amount to approximately \$14.1 million, as detailed below:

UNFICYP cost estimate by major category of expense

(Thousands of US dollars)

I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations

Movement of contingents	178
Operational expenses	1 355
Rental of premises	810
Rations	763
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 166
Miscellaneous and contingencies	<u>200</u>
Total	5 472

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	7 500
Contingent-owned equipment	990
Death and disability	<u>100</u>
Total	8 590

Grand total 14 062

47. The above figures do not reflect the full cost of the operation. They exclude, in particular, 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 expenses for matériel), as well as such extra costs as they have agreed to absorb. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs absorbed by them are of the order of \$36.3 million for a six-month period.

48. Voluntary contributions from Governments are required to finance the cost to the Organization of maintaining the Force. Such contributions have consistently fallen short of expenditure, causing a growing deficit in the UNFICYP Special

Account. As a result, the claims of the troop-contributing countries have been met only through June 1978. Taking into account some \$9.5 million in voluntary contributions that have been pledged but not yet received, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account will amount to approximately \$133.9 million as of 15 December 1985, an increase of \$5.2 million during the six-month period ending on that date.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

49. During the last six months, the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus continued to perform its important functions of supervising the cease-fire, maintaining calm and promoting peaceful civilian activities in the area between the lines, in accordance with its mandate. In carrying out its tasks, the Force has benefited from the co-operation extended to it by both sides.

50. The continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable in helping to maintain calm on the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. 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 on this matter with the parties concerned and I shall inform the Council of their outcome as soon as they have been completed.

51. At the same time, I must once again convey to the Council my concern about the increasingly difficult financial situation of UNFICYP. As I have reported in paragraph 48, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to approach \$134 million by 15 December 1985, an increase of more than \$5 million during the last six-month period alone. As a result, the troop-contributing countries have been reimbursed only through June 1978 for claims that cover only a fraction of the costs incurred by them.

52. To date, only 18 States have made pledges or contributions in respect of the six-month period ending on 15 December 1985, amounting to some \$2.3 million, to cover expected expenditures for that period of approximately \$14 million.

53. This state of affairs continues to place an unfair and inordinately expensive burden upon the troop-contributing countries. I deem it essential that every effort be made to rectify this situation. Since the ongoing cost of UNFICYP to the Organization as well as the accumulated deficit must be financed through voluntary contributions, I recently appealed again to all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to contribute to the financing of UNFICYP, in accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 186 (1964). I sincerely hope that all Governments will make every effort to contribute to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

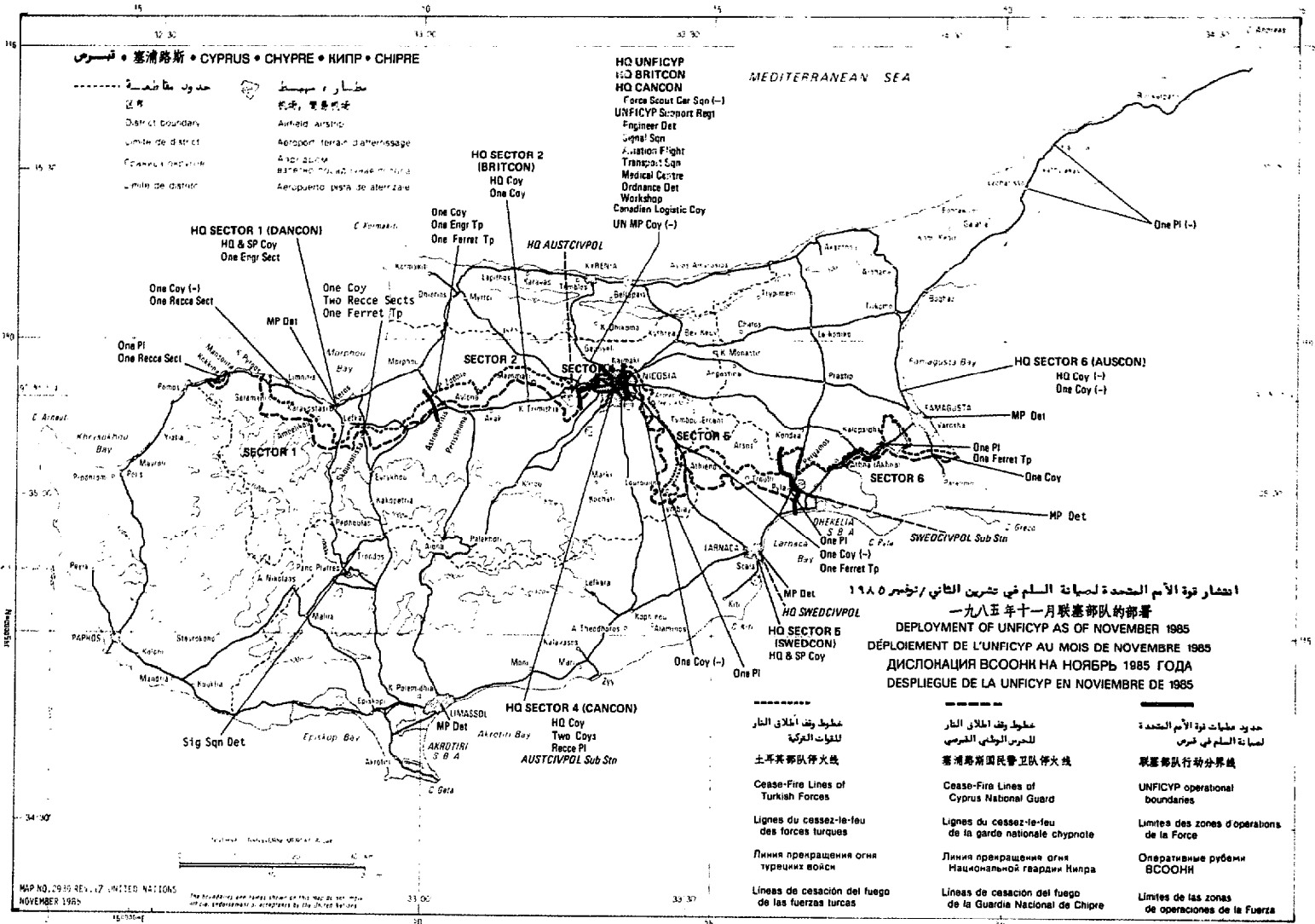
54. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for their steadfast support and for shouldering the heavy financial burden this entails. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments making contributions to the financing of the Force.

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English

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55. In concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger, to Major-General Günther Greindl, the Force Commander, and to the officers and men and women of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with exemplary efficiency and dedication the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.



قبرس • 塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • CHIPRE

حدود مقاطعة
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница района
Limite de distrito

طيار، مطار
Aviation, aéroport
Aeroporto, terrain d'atterrissage
Aeroporto, pista de aterrizaje

HQ UNFICYP
HQ BRITCON
HQ CANCON
Force Scout Car Sqdn (-)
UNFICYP Support Regt
Engineer Det
Signal Sqn
Aviation Flight
Transport Sqn
Medical Centre
Ordnance Det
Workshop
Canadian Logistic Coy
UN MP Coy (-)

HQ SECTOR 2 (BRITCON)
HQ Coy
One Coy

HQ SECTOR 1 (DANCON)
HQ & SP Coy
One Engr Sct

HQ AUSTCIVPOL

One Coy (-)
One Recce Sct

One Coy
Two Recce Scts
One Ferret Tp

SECTOR 2

SECTOR 3

SECTOR 4

SECTOR 5

SECTOR 6

HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)
HQ Coy (-)
One Coy (-)

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احتفال قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في تشرين الثاني / نوفمبر 1985

一九八五年十一月联合国部队的部署

DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF NOVEMBER 1985

DEPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1985

ДИСПОЗИЦИЯ ВСОООН НА НОЯБРЬ 1985 ГОДА

DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVEMBRE DE 1985

خطوط وقف إطلاق النار
للجيش التركي

Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces

Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques

Линия прекращения огня турецких войск

Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas

خطوط وقف إطلاق النار
للجيش الوطني القبرصي

Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard

Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote

Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра

Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre

حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة
لصيانة السلم في قبرص

UNFICYP operational boundaries

Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force

Оперативные рубежи ВСОООН

Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza

MAP NO. 2985 REV. 17 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1985

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply any endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

33 30

34 30