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

(for the period 1 June-30 November 1986)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1986 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 585 (1986) of 13 June 1986.

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 1986.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1986:

	<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	
	The Canadian Airborne Regiment	478	
	Signal squadron	14	
	Military police company	<u>11</u>	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion, DANCON 46	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 89C	353	
	Military police company	<u>13</u>	374

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	23	
	HQ BRITCON	5	
	Force scout car squadron, D Squadron, The Queen's Dragoon Guards	109	
	3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment	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	<u>9</u>	<u>741</u>
			<u>2 290</u>
	<u>Civilian police</u>		
Australia		20	
Sweden		<u>18</u>	<u>38</u>
	TOTAL UNFICYP		<u>2 328</u>

4. During the reporting period, the strength of UNFICYP remained at 2,328. The only significant change in the deployment of the Force was the establishment of a sub-station of the Australian civilian police contingent at Peristerona to enhance UNFICYP's relationship with the civilian population in sector 2.

5. Since 1972 UNFICYP has had the benefit of the support of helicopters of the 84th Squadron Royal Air Force in a variety of roles. Latterly, these roles have been primarily logistic resupply of sector 1 and medical evacuation. Following improvements to the patrol and communications track (see para. 16 below), it was agreed that the helicopter resupply role should be discontinued as from 17 October 1986. This will result in financial savings to UNFICYP. It is expected that the 84th Squadron will continue to provide helicopter medical evacuation support to the Force.

6. The Force did not suffer any fatalities during the period under review. The total number of fatal casualties since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964 is 139.

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

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

A. Mandate and concept of operations

8. 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 585 (1986). 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).

9. The main functions of UNFICYP have remained unchanged since my last report. The Force 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). It 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). It has also continued to visit, on a regular basis, Turkish Cypriots residing in the southern part of the island.

10. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see paras. 45 and 46 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 populations living in the Karpas and Kormakiti areas respectively, this work has tended to increase, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

B. Liaison and co-operation

11. 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 met with a positive response from both sides. Liaison and co-operation between UNFICYP and the National Guard and between UNFICYP and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces have been excellent during the period, the only

interruption having been the suspension by the Turkish forces of meetings and discussions at the local level for a period of 10 weeks in order to review and refine procedures. Contact at the local level has since been restored. Liaison and co-operation with the civilian authorities of the Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot community have also been very effectively maintained.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

12. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for military restricted areas. In the northern part of the island, the guidelines established in April 1983 and subsequently improved (see S/15812, para. 14) remain in effect. Efforts continue to expand the number of routes in the northern part of the island open to UNFICYP. In particular, requests have been made for the use of the Kambos road in sector 1 in order to facilitate the resupply of some observation posts and for the use, for recreational purposes, of the Xeros-Morphou-Kyrenia road by UNFICYP personnel of sector 1.

13. Between 1 and 4 July a demonstration took place in the area of the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia to protest against the visit of the Turkish Prime Minister to the northern part of the island. As a result, civilian movement through the adjacent crossing points was obstructed, and UNFICYP was obliged to maintain access to the northern part of the island through an alternative crossing point.

14. On 4 July, the Turkish Cypriot side announced a total ban on travel across the cease-fire line of the Turkish forces, closing all crossing points usually available to members of the diplomatic community and other civilians, and banning all UNFICYP movement into and out of the northern part of the island via the United Nations buffer zone. The activities of UNFICYP personnel stationed in the northern part of the island were not affected, and it was still possible for UNFICYP to carry out its mandate within the buffer zone. But this restriction cut off elements of sectors 1 (DANCON), 5 (SWEDCON) and 6 (AUSCON) and imposed some restrictions on the conduct of various humanitarian activities. Following interventions by myself and the Force Commander, most of the crossing points were reopened on 12 July. The status quo ante was restored on 15 September 1986, when the Loutros Gate in sector 1 was reopened to UNFICYP traffic.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

15. The area between the cease-fire lines - the buffer zone - is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 143 observation posts, 58 of which are permanently manned at the present time. The number of manned posts has been reduced by one in sector 1. Additional mobile and standing patrols are 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.

16. The UNFICYP patrol and communications track, which runs the length of the buffer zone is used to monitor the cease-fire lines and resupply observation posts

and enables the Force to react promptly to any incident. During the period under review, much of the engineer support by British Army units was concentrated on maintaining the track in sector 1, thereby permitting the resupply of observation posts by road throughout the year. This has made it possible for UNFICYP to discontinue the resupply of observation posts in sector 1 by helicopter (see para. 5 above).

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

18. In Nicosia, the troops of both sides continue to be in dangerous proximity to each other. UNFICYP remains greatly concerned with this situation since a significant number of cease-fire violations and other related incidents have occurred in that area. UNFICYP continues its efforts to reduce tension at most dangerous points in Nicosia. One example is the completion of the lighting project along the Green Line within the walled city of Nicosia, which now allows continuous observation by all parties.

19. 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 in each case to confirm the civilian nature of the construction and thus alleviate the other side's concern.

20. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued. Helicopters of the Turkish forces accounted for four incidents. There were nine 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 lines extend 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 island and contains some of the most valuable agricultural land in Cyprus.

22. In August the Cyprus Government protested to the United Nations that the strength of Turkish forces in the northern part of the island had increased and that the capability of their tanks had been enhanced. I was concerned by this report and sought the views of the Force Commander of UNFICYP. General Greindl reported that, from open observation, UNFICYP believed that there had been an increase in the strength of Turkish forces on the island and that Turkey had brought to Cyprus tanks with greater fire power and mobility than those previously there. I accordingly took this matter up with the Turkish authorities, both personally and through the mission which I sent to the area in November (see

para. 53 below), and also asked General Greindl to keep the situation under review. The Turkish authorities denied that there had been any increase in the strength of their forces in Cyprus. As regards the tanks, they confirmed that their tanks in Cyprus were being upgraded as part of a programme to improve all the Turkish Army's tanks, but said that there would be no increase in the number of tanks stationed in Cyprus. They stated that for their part they were concerned by the acquisition of armoured vehicles by the National Guard and by an increase in its manpower. On the latter point, the Government has assured UNFICYP that it is its intention to maintain a purely defensive posture.

23. The ability of UNFICYP to monitor changes in troop strengths remains necessarily limited and the UNFICYP plan for verification inspections of military forces (see document S/15812, para. 23) has yet to be accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement the proposed plan at short notice. In the meantime UNFICYP continues by open means to monitor the forces on both sides.

24. Disputes concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continued in certain areas, particularly in Nicosia. This is of considerable concern as any changes to the status quo, particularly where the two parties are so close to each other, could result in an escalation of tension. Such an incident took place in July-August at the Ayios Kassianos School (Beaver Lodge), in the eastern part of Nicosia. Flags were erected inside the buffer zone and patrolling by Turkish Cypriots was significantly increased. After protracted negotiations at all levels, UNFICYP succeeded in restoring the status quo ante.

F. Mines

25. UNFICYP continued to maintain signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields. Sector 1 personnel destroyed 26 anti-tank mines in the buffer zone along the Kampos and Ambelikou roads on 15 and 16 October 1986.

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 southern part of the island 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, 305 Greek Cypriots visited the southern part of the island for family or medical reasons.

27. Throughout the reporting period, there was no change in the situation involving children who attend schools in the southern part of the island and wish to visit relatives in the northern part (see document S/15149, para. 24). UNFICYP continued to use its good offices in an effort to improve the situation, unfortunately without significant results.

28. There were 19 permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from the northern part to the southern part of the island during the reporting period. The majority of these

involved elderly people who went to live with relatives. The number of Greek Cypriots residing in the Karpas stands at 699. One Turkish Cypriot moved permanently from the southern to the northern part of the island in the period under review. UNFICYP has continued to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily. During the period under review, four Greek Cypriot prisoners escaped from prison in Nicosia across the cease-fire lines to the northern part of the island, where they were arrested and imprisoned. With the assistance of UNFICYP, all prisoners have since been returned to the southern part.

29. UNFICYP officers, in performing humanitarian tasks in the northern part of the island, have continued to interview, in private, Greek Cypriots residing there who have applied for permanent transfer to the southern part of the island.

30. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the Karpas has remained essentially unchanged since 1982 (see document S/15149, para. 26). The school in Rizokarpaso now has 31 pupils, and the school in Ayia Trias has 11.

31. Contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines continued to be frequent. Visits from the northern to the southern part of the island and vice versa are frequent and are arranged on an ad hoc basis. One Maronite transferred permanently to the southern part of the island during the reporting period, and the number of Maronites residing in the northern part of the island now stands at 333.

32. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island are continuing, and contacts are maintained with their relatives in the northern part of the island. During the last six months, 10 reunions, involving 44 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. During the reporting period, the Cyprus Government protested to the United Nations about the influx of Turkish settlers into the northern part of the island, expressing the view that the influx was intended to destroy the demographic structure of Cyprus. It also denounced as illegal the distribution by the Turkish Cypriot side of properties located in the northern part of the island and owned by Greek Cypriots. In discussion with United Nations representatives, the Turkish Cypriot side denied that settlers were arriving in the numbers alleged and said that only limited numbers of seasonal workers from Turkey were now being admitted to the northern part of the island. It is obviously important that nothing should be done to change the demographic composition of the island, as such action could prejudice efforts to help the parties to negotiate an overall solution.

34. The Cyprus Government also complained to the United Nations about desecration of several churches and a monastery located in the northern part of the island. The churches referred to were Ayios Loukas in Nicosia, Ayios Mamas in Morphou, Panayia Theotokos in Trikomo, Ayia Fotou in Ayios Andronikos, and the churches in the villages of Vouno and Angastina. The monastery mentioned was the Armenian monastery near the village of Kharcha. In response to UNFICYP representations, the Turkish Cypriot side rejected the allegations, which it described as politically

motivated, and added that the Greek Cypriot side had been responsible either directly or indirectly for the destruction of 103 mosques between 1963 and 1974. It informed UNFICYP of its efforts to preserve churches and other cultural sites and expressed the view that it was a matter to be pursued not by UNFICYP but by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

35. I attach great importance to the preservation of the religious and cultural heritage of the island and I consider it the responsibility of those concerned to ensure that no desecration or destruction takes place. The United Nations has in the past brought similar complaints to the attention of UNESCO and efforts were undertaken to have that organization concern itself with these matters. This has not proved possible because of the Turkish Cypriot side's position that all pertinent arrangements must be made by them directly with UNESCO.

36. The Cyprus Government has also protested to the United Nations about the changing of the names of various localities in the northern part of the island. It stated that such changes constituted a violation of international law and contravened United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus, as well as the relevant decision on national standardization adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. UNFICYP is pursuing this matter with the Turkish Cypriot side.

37. 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, it has continued to encourage farming which it monitors carefully. UNFICYP has received good co-operation from both sides in this regard.

38. 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. Measures taken by the copper-processing plant at Skouriotissa (see document S/16858, para. 35) have improved the quality of the water flowing to the northern part of the island, and further corrective work by the mining company, on instructions from the Department of Water Development, has ensured continued improvement. UNFICYP visits this area regularly as part of its monitoring procedures, and the Department of Water Development is advised of the results.

39. The anti-mosquito programme, which was arranged by UNFICYP after consultations with both parties, continues. The spraying, which began on 11 March 1986, is progressing satisfactorily and is scheduled to end on 11 December 1986.

40. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines.

41. UNFICYP also distributed 246.5 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross Society to Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island.

42. 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 southern part of the island 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

43. 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 controlling 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 cases having intercommunal implications. A number of independent inquiries have been completed with the co-operation of the authorities of both communities. Members of UNCIVPOL continue to be stationed in the mixed village of Pyla, where they provide the police service. A further two members of UNCIVPOL are now stationed at Peristerona.

44. UNCIVPOL continues to monitor the welfare of Greek Cypriots living in the northern part and of Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island. It also distributes social welfare and pension payments to Greek Cypriots in the northern part and to Turkish Cypriots or dependants who reside in the northern part and who were formerly employed in the southern part of the island.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

45. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued to act as the Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus, channelling contributions to the displaced and needy persons on the island. The 1986 programme has financed 19 projects at a total cost of \$7.5 million. These are implemented through the Cyprus Red Cross Society and cover, inter alia, the construction costs of medical and educational facilities, a bi-communal project for the construction of a main-trunk sewer in Nicosia, overseas procurement of equipment and supplies in the fields of health, education and agriculture, as well as professional training, expert missions and feasibility studies.

46. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 10 tons of supplies was delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities.

47. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of ongoing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued throughout the period under review. Within the context of the Nicosia Master Plan project, co-operation has been proceeding during the transition from the design and planning phase to the implementation phase where specific investments have to be undertaken, with support from external funds. The main objective is the revitalization of the old walled city of Nicosia.

48. UNDP continues to co-ordinate the work being undertaken under the Nicosia sanitary sewage and domestic water supply project to provide improved sanitary facilities and water connections to both communities in Nicosia. UNFICYP has been providing logistic support for work done in the buffer zone. The UNDP handicrafts training project has continued in the areas of ceramics and pottery in two workshops established at Nicosia.

49. An expert has been providing assistance to the veterinary services of both communities in the control of animal infertility diseases throughout the island. A new phase of a project aimed at strengthening primary health care in rural areas and controlling thalassaemia throughout Cyprus has been planned with the collaboration of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. Similar preparatory work has also been undertaken for island-wide vocational training and rehabilitation of the disabled. A project of the World Food Programme for feeding some 22,000 school children and persons in social welfare institutions has continued during the period.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

50. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council in resolution 367 (1978) and continued in subsequent resolutions, most recently in resolution 585 (1986).

51. In my report of 11 June 1986 (S/18102/Add.1), I summarized my efforts since December 1984. I informed the Council that on 29 March 1986, I had presented to both sides, for their consideration, a draft framework agreement which preserved all the points on which agreement had been reached over the past two years and suggested possible solutions to the remaining divergencies, taking into account the lower-level talks that had taken place in late 1985 and early 1986. As I reported to the Council, President Kyprianou had advised me that, before the Greek Cypriot side could express its views on the draft framework agreement, it was necessary that there be agreement on the "withdrawal of the Turkish forces of occupation and settlers, effective international guarantees and the application of the three freedoms", and to this end he requested that I convene an international conference or, if that proved impossible, a high-level meeting. I also informed the Council that His Excellency Mr. Denktas had conveyed to me his views and considerations in the light of which he had informed me that the Turkish Cypriot side accepted the draft framework agreement and could not accept any procedure for moving forward other than that contained in the draft framework agreement.

52. As part of my continuing efforts to find a way forward, I invited President Kyprianou and His Excellency Mr. Denktas to meet me in New York in September to review the situation. I met His Excellency Mr. Denktas on 16 September and President Kyprianou on 26 September. I told both leaders that, given my mandate from the Security Council, I was determined to pursue my efforts to assist them in finding a mutually acceptable way to move forward. I stressed the need to preserve and build on what had been achieved since August 1984 and I advised them that I did not propose to revise the document of 29 March 1986 or to present a new one to them. It was agreed that I would reflect on the views that

both leaders had expressed to me and that I would then communicate to them my thoughts on how further progress might be achieved. At the meeting of 26 September President Kyprianou asked me to sound the members of the Security Council on his proposal that I should convene an international conference on the "withdrawal of the Turkish forces of occupation and settlers, and effective international guarantees".

53. Having carefully reflected on these meetings, I instructed Mr. Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, accompanied by Mr. Gustave Feissel, Director in the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs, to undertake a mission to Cyprus from 6 to 12 November to follow up my discussions with both sides and to explore possible ways of moving forward.

54. On my instructions, the mission recalled to both sides that, as a person entrusted with a mission of good offices, my function was to produce ideas and suggestions to help the two sides find a solution, but that I could not impose anything on either side. Progress could be made only when both sides were in agreement. It followed that, as long as the Security Council maintained my mandate, I could not allow my mission of good offices to be frozen either because one side found a particular suggestion unacceptable, or because the other side, having accepted a suggestion, insisted that my effort could not proceed until the other side had done the same. The mission reiterated to both sides that I was determined to pursue my effort, preserving all that had been achieved so far and building on it for further progress. The mission also informed President Kyprianou that my soundings of the members of the Security Council had revealed differing positions and a lack of agreement at present on his proposal for the convening of an international conference.

55. In discussions with the mission, the two parties maintained the positions they had expressed following the submission of the draft framework agreement in March 1986. At the same time they reiterated their support for my mission of good offices. Both stressed that they remained committed to the search for a just and lasting solution leading to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus and understood that I must continue the search for a way out of the current impasse.

56. The mission then proceeded to Ankara to inform representatives of the Turkish Government of its discussions in Nicosia and to take up the question of Turkish forces in Cyprus (see para. 22 above). Finally, the mission visited Athens to brief the Greek Government.

57. During the period under review, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus held four sessions, including eight formal meetings in which the three members and their assistants participated, and six informal meetings attended exclusively by the three members of the Committee. The Committee's investigatory work on the cases before it has continued regularly with the participation of the third member and/or his assistants, and progress has been made on several cases. In October the third member, Mr. Paul Wurth, visited New York to brief me on the Committee's work. During its visit to Cyprus the mission referred to in paragraph 53 above discussed with the two sides how further progress could best be made.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

58. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 December 1986, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force and assuming continuation of its existing strength and responsibilities, is estimated at \$14.4 million, as detailed below:

UNFICYP cost estimates by major category of expense
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations

Movement of contingents	209
Operational expenses	1 273
Rental of premises	795
Rations	710
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 217
Miscellaneous and contingencies	250
Total I	<u>5 534</u>

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	7 850
Contingent-owned equipment	950
Death and disability	100
Total II	<u>8 900</u>
Grand total (I and II)	<u><u>14 434</u></u>

59. 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 in the order of \$36.3 million for a six-month period.

60. That part of the financing of the Force which is borne by the Organization is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. These contributions have not been sufficient to meet the cost of the Force. As a result, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to be \$145 million at the end of the current six-month period, unless additional contributions are received. As a consequence, the troop-contributing countries' claims for reimbursement have been met only up to December 1978.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

61. Despite the fact that my efforts have not as yet yielded the results I had hoped for, I remain convinced that it should be possible to find a way for the two sides to proceed with negotiations to tackle in earnest all the issues whose resolution will permit the establishment of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal republic, while preserving the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus. Over the years, the two sides have reached agreement on basic principles and objectives of such a solution: the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements, to which both sides have told me they remain committed, the matters agreed to during the intercommunal talks, and the progress made since August 1984, provide, I firmly believe, a foundation upon which a solution can be built. If both sides show their good-will and determination by creating a more positive atmosphere, we may yet succeed.

62. Meanwhile, UNFICYP has continued to perform its function of maintaining calm and promoting normalization in the island, a function that is indispensable if the ongoing negotiations are to have a realistic chance of making progress. The activities of UNFICYP are described in some detail in the first four sections of the present report. This important work continues to deserve the full support, including the financial support, of the international community.

63. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable, both in helping to maintain calm in 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 shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

64. I must once again convey to the Council my concern about the financial situation of UNFICYP. As I have reported in paragraph 60 above, it is expected that the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account will be \$145 million at the end of the current six-month period, unless additional contributions are received. To date, contributions and pledges in respect of that same period have been received from only 15 States, and amount to only \$3.1 million against anticipated expenditures of some \$14.3 million. As a result, the United Nations has been able to meet the claims of the troop-contributing Governments only up to December 1978.

65. I do not believe that the United Nations or the troop-contributing countries can continue to tolerate indefinitely this gap between the resources made available to the United Nations and the costs of UNFICYP, that is the operational costs borne by the United Nations and the extra costs incurred by the troop-contributing countries. Unless there is a more generous response to my appeals for voluntary contributions than has been the case in recent years, I believe the Council may wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to change the system of financing so that the costs referred to in the preceding sentence would in future be financed by means of assessed contributions.

66. This report provides yet another opportunity for me to voice my appreciation to the Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP, both for the outstanding performance of the troops which they have placed under United Nations command and for shouldering the considerable financial burdens involved. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for their support of this important and effective United Nations peace-keeping operation.

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

HQ UNFICYP
 HQ BRITCON
 HQ CANCON
 Force Scout Car Sqn (-)
 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 (-)

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

One Coy (-)
 One Recce Sct

One Coy
 Two Recce Scts
 One Ferret Tp

One Coy
 One Engr Tp

One Coy
 HQ AUSTCONPOL

One Pl
 One Recce Sct

MP Det

One Coy

HQ SECTOR 3
 (CANCON)

SECTOR 1

SECTOR 2

SECTOR 3

SECTOR 4

SECTOR 5

SECTOR 6

HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)
 HQ Coy
 One Pl

MP Det

One Coy (-)
 One Ferret Tp

One Coy (-)

MP Det

SWEDCONPOL Sub Sqn

One Pl
 One Coy (-)
 One Ferret Tp

MP Det

HQ SWEDCONPOL

HQ SECTOR 5
 (SWEDCON)
 HQ & SP Coy

One Coy (-)

One Pl

HQ SECTOR 4 (ICANCON)
 HQ Coy
 Two Coys
 Recce Pl
 AUSTCONPOL Sub Sqn

MP Det

Sig Sup Det

انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلام في تشرين الثاني / نوفمبر 1986
 一九八六年十一月联合国部队部署
 DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF NOVEMBER 1986
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1986
 ДИСПОЗИЦИЯ ВСООНК НА НОЯБРЬ 1986
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVEMBRE DE 1986

حدود مناطق قوة الأمم المتحدة
 لصيانة السلام في قبرس
 联合国部队行动分界线
 UNFICYP operational
 boundaries
 Limites des zones d'operations
 de la Force
 Оперативные рубежи
 ВСООНК
 Limites de las zonas
 de operaciones de la Fuerza

خطوط وقف إطلاق النار
 للجزر التركي
 塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线
 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

خطوط وقف إطلاق النار
 للولايات التركية
 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
 Líneas de cesación del fuego
 de las fuerzas turcas