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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE  
UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS  
(For the period 28 May 1981 to 30 November 1981)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 28 May 1981 to 30 November 1981 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 486 (1981) of 4 June 1981.

2. In its resolution 486 (1981), the Security Council noted with satisfaction that the parties had resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-point agreement (of 19 May 1979) and urged them to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay. It also requested me to continue my mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution by 30 November 1981. Developments on these subjects are summarized in section V of this report.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1981:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Australia	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 20	280	
	Military police company	6	291
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	2e Battalion Royal 22e Regiment	476	
	Signal squadron	19	
	Military police company	13	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion - DANCON XXXVI	323	
	Military police company	13	341
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	5	11
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	6
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion UN 79c	359	
	Military police company	14	381
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP	19	
	HQ BRITCON	7	
	Force scout car squadron - B Squadron 13/18 Royal Hussars	119	
	2nd Battalion Queen's Regiment	320	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	42	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signal squadron	55	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport squadron	101	
	Medical centre	6	
	Ordnance detachment	14	
	Workshop	39	
	Military police company	8	
B Flight 84 Squadron, RAF (Whirlwind)	38		
		<u>795</u>	
		<u>2 340</u>	
<u>Civilian police</u>			
Australia		20	
Sweden		14	34
			<u>2 374</u>

Total UNFICYP

2 374

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4. During the period under review, three members of the Force died. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 121 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.
5. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.
6. Mr. Hugo Gobbi continues to be my 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 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 486 (1981) of 4 June 1981. 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. <sup>1/</sup>

8. UNFICYP continues 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 the recurrence of fighting (see sect. D below). 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 below).
9. 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 (see sects. C and G below).
10. UNFICYP has continued to visit, on a regular basis, Turkish Cypriots residing in the south.
11. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP) (see paras. 39-43). It has also

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<sup>1/</sup> See S/14275, para. 7, foot-note.

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/13369, para. 12).

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 between UNFICYP and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces and between UNFICYP and the National Guard remains satisfactory.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

13. During this reporting period there were 41 incidents involving restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP. Of these, 6 were attributable to the National Guard and 35 to the Turkish Forces, or Turkish Cypriot police. The latter figure represents a significant increase. As mentioned in my report of 3 June 1980 (S/13972, para. 13), following discussions between UNFICYP and the appropriate authorities concerning UNFICYP movement in the north, a new set of guidelines was issued by the Turkish Cypriot authorities in December 1979. Although these guidelines represented an improvement, transit of UNFICYP vehicles continues to be restricted, both by fixing the hours during which check-points can be used and by limiting the routes open to UNFICYP. The Turkish Cypriot authorities have further restricted the freedom of movement of UNFICYP to Rizokarpaso and Limnitis. UNFICYP is pursuing its efforts to negotiate improvements of the situation.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

14. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon a system of 133 observation posts, 64 of which are permanently manned. Standing patrols are deployed, as required, to provide observation of sensitive areas. Vehicle mounted patrols are conducted by day and night. The combination of static and mobile surveillance systems enables UNFICYP to supervise the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis and provides the information necessary to identify cease-fire violations and the ability to react immediately.

15. During the period 29 July to 14 October, UNFICYP conducted an extensive and detailed study of its capability to conduct effective observation operations. The study revealed certain deficiencies; these are now in the process of being corrected through the better use of existing resources, minor modifications of certain observation post structures and locations, and acquisition of more effective observation equipment.

16. The project to improve the United Nations patrol track, which runs the length of the area between the lines, is proceeding. When this work is completed, UNFICYP's ability to monitor the cease-fire line will be enhanced by a further reduction of reaction time to incidents and of operational costs.

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17. A tense situation developed on 29 August when warning shots were fired by Turkish Forces in connexion with the use of a street in the buffer zone in Nicosia by a National Guard supply vehicle. The situation was eventually resolved satisfactorily. With this exception, the nature and frequency of shooting incidents, movement and construction forward of the cease-fire lines have remained essentially unchanged since my last report (see S/14490, para. 15). Satisfactory channels of communication and liaison between UNFICYP and the two opposing sides have enabled the Force to control any cease-fire violations.

18. Improvements to existing positions and construction of new fortifications remain the subject of concern. In most cases involving positions behind the cease-fire lines of both sides, UNFICYP has accepted such improvements as strictly defensive in nature and thus not provocative. In a number of cases, however, agreement has not been possible, owing to differing opinions with regard to the impact on the status quo of new positions constructed on or closely behind the cease-fire lines.

19. There has been a significant decrease in aerial activity by both sides since the last report. On 1 June, two Turkish Forces F5 jet fighter aircraft flew across the cease-fire lines, entering the airspace south of the buffer zone. On 5 November, two Turkish Forces F4 Phantom jet fighter aircraft flew over the buffer zone in two areas while conducting unannounced aerial manoeuvres over the northern part of Cyprus. Both these incidents were protested and UNFICYP used available liaison channels to prevent any worsening of the situation.

#### E. Maintenance of the status quo

20. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of approximately 180 kilometres across the island, 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 areas between the lines, the width of which varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of the island.

21. There are still disputes in certain areas concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines. With regard to the most important of these, which relates to the Ovgos River Valley north of the village of Mammari, the temporary agreement mentioned in the last report (S/14490, para. 20) remains in force. Under that agreement, neither the Turkish Forces nor UNFICYP send patrols into the disputed area.

#### F. Mines

22. The seriousness of the land mine hazard has not diminished since the last report (see S/14490, para. 21). Two serious incidents involving mines and injuries to United Nations personnel occurred during the period under review. On 31 July, a Swedish soldier suffered injuries to his foot and wrist when he stepped on a mine in an unmarked minefield while fighting a grass fire, and on 23 September a British soldier suffered foot and arm injuries following a mine explosion in an inadequately marked minefield. The areas where these incidents took place are now

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fenced and marked; UNFICYP is continuing to improve markings and barriers surrounding known or suspected minefields and to maintain a programme of inspections and recording. Both the National Guard and the Turkish Forces have responded in a positive way and have co-operated with UNFICYP in re-marking and recording minefields.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

23. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons continue on an ad hoc basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 547 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family reasons and 52 for medical reasons.

24. The situation regarding visits by Greek Cypriots holding foreign passports and returning to the island from abroad to visit their relatives in the north has deteriorated, as permission for such visits has not been granted in the period under review. Since April 1979, it has not been possible to arrange visits by children attending schools in the south to their parents or grandparents living in the north. As an exception, some visits have been arranged in so-called compassionate cases. UNFICYP is using its good offices on a humanitarian basis in an effort to achieve an improvement of the situation.

25. The pace of permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south has accelerated. There have been 96 such transfers since my last report. The number of Greek Cypriots in the north stands at 1,076. UNFICYP continues to ensure that all transfers take place voluntarily. One Turkish Cypriot crossed to the south and two Turkish Cypriots returned to the north in the period under review.

26. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has changed little since my last report (S/14490, para. 24). The school in Ayia Trias now has 31 pupils, and the school in Rizokarpaso 61.

27. Eleven Maronites have permanently transferred to the south since my last report. Contacts between members of the Maronite group residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire line remain frequent. In the north they enjoy considerable freedom of movement and visits from north to south and vice versa are frequent and are arranged on an ad hoc basis.

28. UNFICYP officers, in performing certain humanitarian tasks in the north, continue to have the opportunity of speaking in private with Greek Cypriots residing there. In practice, these opportunities are restricted to those Greek Cypriots who have applied for permanent transfer to the south and are not generally applicable to other Greek Cypriots living in the north.

29. 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.

30. As part of its effort to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP continues to facilitate economic activities in the area between the lines. Farming

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activity in particular has been intensive in many parts of the buffer zone, and when required UNFICYP has provided escorts to ensure the safety of farmers. During the period under review UNFICYP escorted farmers in the area between the lines for a total of 5,300 man-hours. A special case is still the Kaimakli fields east of Nicosia, which has been governed by ad hoc arrangements negotiated with the Turkish Cypriot side on an annual basis. Agreement for another such arrangement to cover the 1981-82 farming season was achieved at a meeting on 27 November 1981 between the Force Commander of UNFICYP and the Chief of Staff of the Turkish forces.

31. Economic activities in the buffer zone apart from farming have increased during the period under review. UNFICYP efforts to facilitate the removal of property from certain factories in the buffer zone are continuing (see S/14490, para. 28). The matter was initiated on 20 August 1980.

32. As previously reported (S/14490, para. 29), planning for the second phase of the Nicosia sewerage project is in progress, in consultation with the European Economic Community. The project will be carried out in both parts of Nicosia under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with the assistance of UNFICYP.

33. The implementation of the UNDP-assisted Nicosia Master Plan project, which commenced in December 1980 with the arrival of the project manager, is proceeding according to plan, although slightly behind schedule. The project, which will benefit both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in Nicosia, is being undertaken with the assistance of a team of three internationally-recruited long-term experts together with a number of short-term consultants dealing with various aspects of the urban planning of Nicosia. The first meeting of the International Consultant Panel to review the progress of the project took place at the end of November 1981.

34. Intensive discussions are continuing in connexion with the recommendations of the UNDP/UNIDO mission which visited Cyprus in February-March 1981 to assess the needs of both communities regarding the new phase of the Industrial Development Services project (see S/14490, para. 31). In order to activate this phase, it will be of importance to ensure that the project will benefit both communities in an equitable manner.

35. Assistance from UNDP to the Turkish Cypriot community in establishing a training programme in the field of pottery and ceramics, which started in March 1981 with the assignment of an expert in this field, will continue until September 1982. This assistance is closely linked with assistance in the form of pottery training equipment which is being provided by UNHCR.

36. An expert in the field of brucellosis control has, since January 1981, been working under a project sponsored by the technical co-operation programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). This assistance, which is currently scheduled to end in January 1982, is benefiting both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities.

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

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### III. UNCIVPOL

38. UNCIVPOL continues to be deployed in support of UNFICYP 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 cease-fire 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 lines; escorts persons transferring from the north to the south and vice versa; inquires into complaints of criminal activity having intercommunal implications, and, in the north, distributes social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in their habitations and monitors their welfare, as well as the welfare of Turkish Cypriots living in the south.

### IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

39. Since my report of 27 May 1981 (S/14490), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 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 scale of these activities will continue to be adjusted to take account of present requirements.

40. The 1981 programme provides \$US 14,000,000 to finance 18 projects. This programme, which is co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involves participation in the construction of temporary housing and a general hospital, the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for the health, education and agricultural sectors, and professional training. Contributions from Governments and organizations have remained unchanged since my last report (S/14490, para. 37).

41. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A major contributor to this programme has been, since 1974, the World Food Programme (WFP). A total of 615.6 tons of relief supplies was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. This includes 568 tons, representing 284 truckloads of food-stuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 47.6 tons, i.e. 13 truckloads, delivered to the Turkish Cypriots in the north. Since August 1974 a total of 20,589 tons of relief supplies have been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 18,640 tons to Turkish Cypriots.

42. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north in the amount of £C 126,623,550.

43. UNFICYP provides emergency medical services, including medical evacuation by ambulances or helicopter. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community is made on a regular basis and emergency requests for medicines are met immediately.

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V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

44. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 367 (1975) and continued by subsequent resolutions, including most recently resolution 486 (1981) of 4 June 1981. Since my last report, the intercommunal talks, which had been resumed under the auspices of my Special Representative, Mr. Gobbi, on 9 August 1980, have continued on a regular basis, the Greek Cypriot community being represented by Mr. George Ioannides and the Turkish Cypriot community by Mr. Umit Suleyman Oman.

45. Owing to the holding of elections in the island, both sides agreed to a short recess of the intercommunal talks in late May and June 1981. Shortly after the resumption of the talks, on 5 August 1981, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor submitted the comprehensive proposals of his community for the solution of the Cyprus problem, including maps showing a suggested territorial arrangement. On 19 August, the interlocutors agreed to take up henceforth all four agenda items at each meeting in order to accelerate the pace of the talks and to facilitate the negotiating process. On 26 August, the Greek Cypriot interlocutor presented his side's views on the new Turkish Cypriot proposals, and on 9 September he submitted further proposals for a solution of the Cyprus problem. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor commented on those proposals at the meeting of the intercommunal talks held on 16 September.

46. Following the submission of these new proposals by both communities and in the light of the gap that still prevailed between the two sides, I asked my Special Representative to come to New York in September for consultations on ways and means of overcoming the difficulties, including the possible submission of an evaluation of the present status of the negotiations, which might serve as a negotiating vehicle for the intercommunal talks. In late September I had the opportunity to exchange views, in New York, with the Foreign Ministers of Turkey and Greece, and with His Excellency Mr. Denktash and Dr. Atakol. On 12 and 13 October, also in New York, I had the opportunity to discuss the situation with President Kyprianou in the presence of Foreign Minister Rolandis.

47. Following Mr. Gobbi's return to Cyprus, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 16 October 1981. Intensive consultations continued with both sides and, on 22 October, Mr. Gobbi on my behalf handed to Mr. Kyprianou and to Mr. Denktash an advance unofficial informal text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations with regard to some aspects of the Cyprus problem. The Greek Cypriot side informed my Special Representative on 10 November that, while reserving its position on the content of this informal text, it would explain fully its views at the intercommunal talks when the document was submitted officially. The Turkish Cypriot side indicated to Mr. Gobbi that it would be prepared to discuss the "evaluation" within the framework of the intercommunal talks. At the meeting of the intercommunal talks of 18 November, the "evaluation" was officially submitted by my Special Representative for the consideration of the parties. The two sides put forward their initial views and general comments with regard to the "evaluation". The two interlocutors thanked the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their continuing efforts, in the framework of the mission of

good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council, to contribute to the search for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem.

48. As reported previously (S/14490, para. 46), Mr. Gobbi announced on my behalf on 22 April 1981 that agreement had been reached by the two sides on the terms of reference for the establishment of a Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus. The Committee consists of three members, one "humanitarian person" from each community and one official, Mr. Claude Pilloud, selected for this purpose by the International Committee of the Red Cross, with the agreement of both sides, and appointed by me. The Committee began its deliberations on 14 July 1981 and immediately encountered procedural difficulties that made it impossible for it, despite intensive efforts by the three members, to embark upon its substantive work of tracing of and accounting for missing persons of both communities. After informal exchanges of views, both at Headquarters and in Nicosia, designed to facilitate its work, the Committee reconvened on 26 November and received from its third member a revised set of proposals for the solution of the outstanding procedural difficulties.

#### VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

49. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$279 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 66 Member States and one non-member Government in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1981. 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 approximately 7.8 million. Accordingly, some \$286.8 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 December 1981.

50. 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 December 1981 are estimated at \$383.9 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 \$286.8 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$383.9 million indicated above by approximately \$97.1 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$4.6 million are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

51. If to the amount of \$286.8 million so far received, the amount of \$4.6 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$291.4 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$383.9 million to be met becomes \$92.5 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1981, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$92.5 million.

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52. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1981 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 and assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$14.6 million, as detailed below.

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE

(In thousand of United States dollars)

I. <u>Operational costs incurred by the United Nations</u>	
Movement of contingents	208
Operational expenses	1,747
Rental of premises	793
Rations	872
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	1,975
Miscellaneous and contingencies	200
Total I	<u>5,795</u>
II. <u>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</u>	
Pay and allowances	8,000
Contingent-owned equipment	750
Death and disability awards	100
Total II	<u>8,850</u>
Grand total (I and II)	<u><u>14,645</u></u>

53. 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 troops contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e., regular pay and allowances and normal material 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 \$34.5 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 \$49.1 million. In this connexion, the Secretary-General notes with appreciation the recent decision by the Government of Ireland to waive reimbursement claims amounting to \$1,985,971 in respect of costs incurred during the period July 1971 to October 1973 as a result of the participation of the Irish Contingent in UNFICYP.

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54. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1981 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 \$107.1 million.

## VII. OBSERVATIONS

55. The search for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem underwent a rapid evolution during the period under review. Both interlocutors in the intercommunal talks submitted new or revised proposals. For the first time, both sides have now put forward concrete territorial arrangements, with maps, in addition to constitutional arrangements, as the proposed basis for a comprehensive settlement. There followed on 22 October the submission by my Special Representative, on my behalf, of the elements of an evaluation of the status of the negotiations with regard to some aspects of the Cyprus problem. That paper, which was drawn up in the exercise of the good offices mission entrusted to me by the Security Council, does not purport to introduce proposals as a basis for negotiations for the solution of the Cyprus problem. Rather, it analyses the positions of the parties and seeks to identify certain major points of coincidence and equidistance. In this context, the paper suggests certain ideas or working hypotheses, derived for the most part from a concurrent examination of the positions of the parties and conceived as parameters for productive negotiations by the interlocutors on those points. Other points have been reserved for a more advanced stage of the negotiations.

56. It is my hope that the consideration of the "evaluation" paper at the intercommunal talks will mark the beginning of a new and fruitful phase in the long search for a negotiated settlement. As I have pointed out in my previous report to the General Assembly, there is no alternative to a concrete and effective negotiating process if a mutually acceptable, just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem is to be achieved. While the intercommunal talks represent, in my view, the best available method for pursuing this process, the evaluation paper constitutes a determined effort to lend structure and substance to it. It will be for the parties to avail themselves of the opportunities for fruitful negotiations that have now been offered to them.

57. With regard to the question of missing persons, I have followed with concern the difficulties, mostly of a procedural nature, that have prevented the Committee on Missing Persons from embarking on the concrete investigative task for which it was established. The intensive consultations and informal exchanges of views undertaken by my representatives for the past weeks appeared, at a certain point to have improved the prospects of having the Committee resolve the outstanding procedural issues that had blocked its progress, none of which are inherently insoluble. The Committee still has the opportunity to devote itself to the solution of this painful humanitarian issue in a spirit of good faith and mutual co-operation.

58. During the period under review, UNFICYP has continued to perform its indispensable peace-keeping functions by supervising the cease-fire lines in order to prevent the recurrence of fighting, providing security in the area between the

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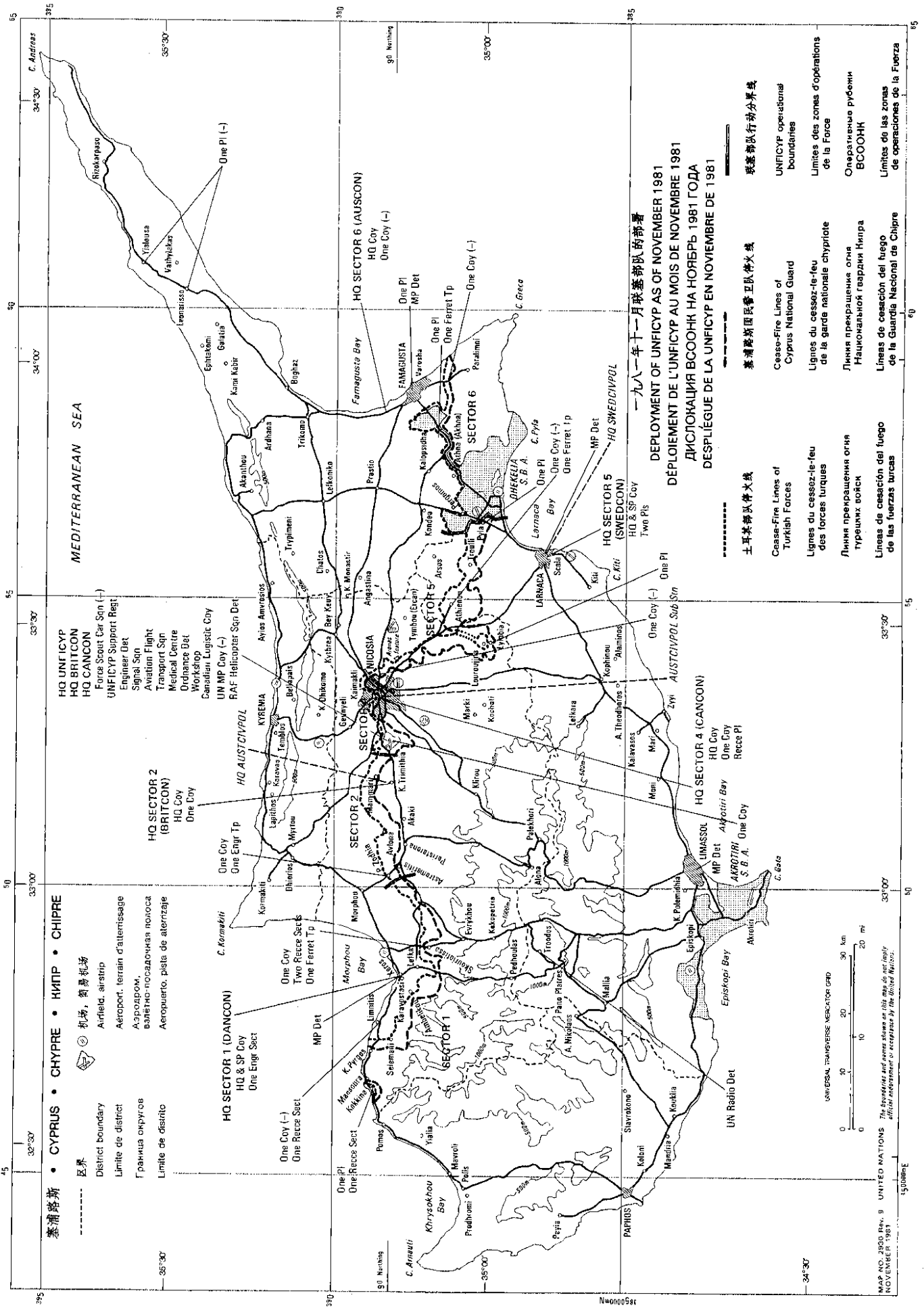
lines, looking after the safety and welfare of Cypriots residing in areas under the control of the other community and supporting relief operations co-ordinated by UNHCR. These activities have made a major contribution to keeping the situation in the island calm.

59. 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 necessary, 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 subject with the parties concerned and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

60. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now estimated at \$92.5 million. The last payment to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of their claims, which represent in some cases only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents, was made in April 1981 and met those claims only up to July 1976. It is my earnest hope that Governments will respond generously to my appeals for voluntary financial contributions and that Member States that have not contributed in the past will find it possible to review their positions in that regard. I also hope that the parties in Cyprus will co-operate in devising appropriate arrangements to absorb a fair share of the costs pertaining to the Force, including the costs of utility services, and otherwise facilitate its functioning.

61. This report provides yet another opportunity for me to express my profound 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 bearing the considerable financial burdens involved. I also wish to place on record my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for their support of this important United Nations peace-keeping operation.

62. In concluding this report, I wish to express my warm appreciation to my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Hugo Gobbi, to the Force Commander, Major-General Gunther Greindl, and to the officers and men 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.



**塞浦路斯 • CYPRIUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • ЧИПРЕ**

----- 区界  
District boundary  
Limite de district  
Граница округов  
Limite de distrito

✈ 机场, 简易机场  
Airfield, airstrip  
Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage  
Аэродром, валежно-посадочная полоса  
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje

**UNFICYP**  
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 (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det

**HO SECTOR 1 (DANCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
One Engr Sect

**HO SECTOR 2 (BRITCON)**  
HQ Coy  
One Coy

**HO SECTOR 3 (CANCON)**  
HQ Coy  
One Coy

**HO SECTOR 4 (CANCON)**  
HQ Coy  
One Coy  
Rece PI

**HO SECTOR 5 (SWEDCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
Two PIs

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

**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

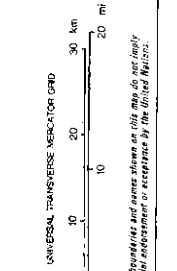
**UN SECTORS**  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Ordnance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistic Coy

**一九八一年十一月联合国部队部署**  
**DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF NOVEMBER 1981**  
**ДИСПЛОКАЦИЯ ВСОООН НА НОЯБРЬ 1981 ГОДА**  
**DESPLIÈGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVEMBRE DE 1981**

**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

**塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线**  
Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard  
Lignes de la garde nationale chypriote  
Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра  
Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre

**联合国行动分界线**  
UNFICYP operational boundaries  
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force  
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК  
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza



UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID

MAP NO. 2520 FIN. 5 UNITED NATIONS  
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