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

(For the period 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980)

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980 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 458 (1979) of 14 December 1979.

2. In its resolution 458 (1979), the Security Council reiterated its support of the 10-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting held under my auspices in Nicosia on 18 and 19 May 1979. In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the Security Council urged the parties to resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay. In paragraph 3, the Council 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 31 May 1980. Developments on these subjects are summarized in section V of this report.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the strength of UNFICYP as at 31 May 1980:

| <u>Military</u>        |  |     | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------|--|-----|--------------|
| Austria                | HQ UNFICYP   | 5   |              |
|                        | Infantry battalion UNAB 17   | 303 |              |
|                        | Military police company  | 6   | 314          |
| Canada                 | HQ UNFICYP   |     |              |
|                        | Infantry battalion "3rd Battalion Princess<br>Patricia's Canadian<br>Light Infantry" | 468 |              |
|                        | Signal squadron  | 19  |              |
|                        | Medical centre   | 7   |              |
|                        | Military police company  | 13  | 515          |
| Denmark                | HQ UNFICYP   | 5   |              |
|                        | Infantry battalion - UN XXXIII   | 347 |              |
|                        | Military police company  | 13  | 365          |
| Finland                | HQ UNFICYP   | 6   |              |
|                        | Military police company  | 5   | 11           |
| Ireland                | HQ UNFICYP   | 7   | 7            |
| Sweden                 | HQ UNFICYP   | 8   |              |
|                        | Infantry battalion UN 76C  | 407 |              |
|                        | Military police company  | 13  | 428          |
| United Kingdom         | HQ UNFICYP   | 25  |              |
|                        | HQ BRITCON   | 5   |              |
|                        | Armoured reconnaissance squadron -<br>B Squadron 13/18 Hussars (Queen Mary's Own)    | 119 |              |
|                        | 3rd Battalion The Light Infantry   | 342 |              |
|                        | UNFICYP support regiment   | 40  |              |
|                        | Engineer detachment  | 8   |              |
|                        | Signal squadron  | 53  |              |
|                        | 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>817</u>   |
|                        |  |     | 2,457        |
| <u>Civilian police</u> |  |     |              |
| Australia              |  | 20  |              |
| Sweden                 |  | 14  | 34           |
|                        | Total UNFICYP  |     | <u>2,491</u> |
|                        |  |     | /...         |

4. I have continued to keep the strength of the Force under review, bearing in mind the manning requirements for carrying out the operational commitments of UNFICYP under its mandate and financial limitations. After consultations with the troop-contributing Governments, I have set up a Secretariat team to carry out, in close co-operation with the Force Commander, a review of the establishment, strength and functioning of UNFICYP. The team has been meeting at United Nations Headquarters since 21 May and, subject to the extension of the UNFICYP mandate by the Security Council, plans to proceed to Cyprus in mid-June. Close contact will be maintained throughout with the troop-contributing countries. I have asked the team to submit to me its report, with recommendations, in July. I shall inform the Security Council, as well as the troop-contributors, of the steps being taken in pursuance of its recommendations.
5. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.
6. Mr. Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl relinquished his post as my special representative in Cyprus on 30 April 1980. On 15 April 1980, I informed the Security Council that I had appointed Mr. Hugo Gobbi as my special representative (S/13894). Mr. Gobbi took up his post on 8 May 1980. The Force remains under the command of Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

## II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 1 DECEMBER 1979 TO 31 MAY 1980

### 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 re-affirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 458 (1979) of 14 December 1979. In connexion with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions. 1/

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1/ These include resolutions 353 (1974) of 20 July, 354 (1974) of 23 July, 355 (1974) of 1 August, 357 (1974) of 14 August, 358 (1974) and 359 (1974) of 15 August, 360 (1974) of 16 August, 361 (1974) of 30 August, 364 (1974) and 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974; 367 (1975) of 12 March, 370 (1975) of 13 June and 383 (1975) of 13 December 1975; 391 (1976) of 15 June and 401 (1976) of 14 December 1976; 410 (1977) of 16 June, 414 (1977) of 15 September and 422 (1977) of 15 December 1977; 430 (1978) of 16 June and 443 (1978) of 14 December 1978; 451 (1979) of 15 June 1979, and 458 (1979) of 14 December 1979.

8. UNFICYP continues to supervise the cease-fire lines of the National Guard and of the Turkish Forces and to use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of the fighting (see sect. D 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. F).

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).

10. UNFICYP has continued to visit on a regular basis Turkish Cypriots still residing in the south.

11. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to function in support of the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (see paras. 33-38). 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/13369, para. 12). A delegate from the ICRC visited Cyprus in January 1980 and travelled widely throughout the island, conferring with officials of the Cyprus Government, the Turkish Cypriot community and UNFICYP.

#### 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 both the Turkish forces and the National Guard remains satisfactory.

#### C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

13. As mentioned in my report of 1 December 1979 (S/13672, para. 14), detailed discussions were held between UNFICYP and the appropriate authorities concerning UNFICYP movement in the north, which had been restricted under guidelines issued by the Turkish Cypriot authorities in October 1979. Following these discussions, a new set of guidelines was issued by the Turkish Cypriot side in December. While the new guidelines represent some improvement of the situation, transit of UNFICYP vehicles continues to be restricted both by fixing the hours during which checkpoints can be used and by limiting the routes open to UNFICYP.

#### D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

14. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon a system of 132 observation posts, 65 of which are permanently manned. Standing patrols are deployed as required to provide observation of sensitive areas. Vehicle

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mounted patrols are conducted by day and night. The combination of static and mobile surveillance systems enables UNFICYP to exercise continuous surveillance of the cease-fire lines and provides the information necessary to identify cease-fire violations and the ability to react immediately. Such timely reaction to a cease-fire violation is an essential ingredient of UNFICYP's operations.

15. The nature and frequency of shooting incidents, movement forward of the cease-fire lines and construction of fortifications on or near the lines have remained essentially unchanged since my last report (see S/13672, paras. 17-18). Satisfactory channels of communication and liaison between UNFICYP and the two sides have enabled the Force to control such cease-fire violations. In early April, the Turkish forces increased their patrolling activity in the eastern portion of Sector One, forward of their cease-fire line. However, after several weeks of negotiations, an agreement was reached with the Turkish forces on the delineation of the cease-fire line in that area.

16. Improvements to existing positions and construction of new fortifications by the National Guard have mainly been confined to an area south of its cease-fire line. Some activity north of the line ceased after UNFICYP representations.

17. On 17 April, two Turkish Air Force high performance aircraft crossed the cease-fire lines (see S/13904 and S/13920). During the period under review, on a number of occasions, Greek Cypriot light aircraft flew over the cease-fire lines and on 12 March 1980, the Turkish forces fired two bursts of warning shots at one of them.

#### E. Maintenance of the status quo

18. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of about 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 area between the lines, the width of which varies from 20 metres at some points to 7 kilometres in others, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of the island.

19. UNFICYP has facilitated normal farming activity in the area between the lines, especially by providing escorts to enable farmers to work their fields and orchards in sensitive areas.

#### F. Mines

20. The seriousness of the land-mine hazard has not diminished since my last report (see S/13672, para. 22). UNFICYP continues to improve markings and barriers surrounding known or suspected minefields and maintains a programme of inspections and records control. 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.

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G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

21. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons have continued to be made possible on an ad hoc basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. Requests by Greek Cypriots returning to the island from abroad to visit their relatives in the north have been granted in some cases.

22. Permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south have continued. The total number of such transfers since my last report has been 90, including 23 children, compared to 118 during the previous six month period (see S/13672, para. 25), leaving 1314 Greek Cypriots in the north. Transfers continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that they have been undertaken voluntarily. Twelve Turkish Cypriots and 4 Turkish nationals (total 16) crossed to the south during the period under review. Seven Turkish Cypriots and 3 of the 4 Turkish nationals returned to the north during the period under review.

23. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has changed but little since my last report (S/13672, para. 26). The school in Ayia Trias now has 38 pupils, and at Rizokarpaso there are 93. The position regarding school holiday visits by Greek Cypriot children attending secondary schools in the south to their families residing in the north remains unchanged (see S/13672, para. 26), and efforts by UNFICYP to arrange for such visits at Christmas and Easter were unsuccessful.

24. Fourteen (14) Maronites (8 adults and 6 children) have been transferred to the south since last December. 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 arranged on an ad hoc basis. Maronite complaints concerning the farming of lands at Kormakiti by Turkish Cypriots and Turkish settlers have not yet been satisfactorily resolved (see S/13672, para. 27).

25. UNFICYP officers, in performing certain humanitarian tasks in the north, continue to have the opportunity of speaking in private with Greek Cypriots living there.

26. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south are continuing, and contacts with their relatives in the north are maintained.

27. Thanks to the co-operation of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities the first phase of the new Nicosia sewerage system went into operation on 24 May. Work on the next phase of the sewerage project, which is financed by the World Bank and carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and with the assistance of UNFICYP, is progressing satisfactorily. Field work is expected to start shortly for the UNDP-financed master plan of Nicosia. This large-scale project will benefit both communities (S/13672, paras. 30 and 31).

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28. UNFICYP has made arrangements for certain meetings between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot officials of the Water and Health Departments.

29. The postal arrangements and delivery of Red Cross messages, as described in my previous report (S/13672, para. 33), remain essentially unchanged. However, it is understood that some arrangements have been made for delivery in the south of mail posted by Greek Cypriots in the north.

### III. UNCIVPOL

30. 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 lines and to the protection of the civilian population, particularly in areas where intercommunal problems exist. It assists in the control of movement of civilians in the area between the cease-fire lines, escorts persons transferring from the north to the south and vice versa, inquires into complaints of criminal activity having intercommunal implications and, in the north, distributes social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in their habitations and monitors their welfare. UNCIVPOL continues to maintain a Missing Persons Bureau at UNFICYP headquarters.

31. Efforts have continued with a view to arriving at a solution of the problem of setting up an investigatory body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons of both communities in Cyprus. In my last report to the Security Council dated 1 December 1979 (S/13672), I noted that since the readiness of both parties to appoint their representatives, as provided in resolution 33/172, had not materialized, I had not been in a position to proceed further with the implementation of that resolution. Subsequently, new soundings were made by my special representative and on 21 March the Turkish Cypriots submitted a talking paper, requesting that it be passed to the Greek Cypriot side; among other things the talking paper reiterated that the decisions of the Committee were to be taken by consensus. At the end of April, in an exchange of public statements on the issue of the establishment of the Committee on Missing Persons, the two sides reiterated their original positions: the Turkish Cypriot community stressed its adherence to resolution 32/128, which had been adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on 16 December 1977, and the Cyprus Government reaffirmed its support for General Assembly resolution 33/172 of 20 December 1978. Since the above exchange of public statements, I and my special representative have maintained contacts with both sides and have continued to explore possible ideas for overcoming the present impasse on this subject.

### IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

32. Since my report of 1 December 1979 (S/13672), 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.

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33. The 1980 programme provides \$US 15,101,000 to finance 17 projects. This programme, which is co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involves participation in the construction of temporary housing and of a general hospital and the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for the health, education and agriculture sectors.

34. Total contributions to the United Nations humanitarian assistance programme since 1974 amount to \$US 121,689,545 in cash and in kind from 38 donor Governments. A further \$US 382,417 has been received from non-governmental organizations and other donors as well as \$US 8,942,055 in kind from the European Economic Community.

35. 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. A total of 588 tons of relief supplies from UNHCR/WFP sources was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. This included 537 tons, representing 244 truckloads of food-stuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 51 tons, i.e. 27 truckloads, delivered to the Turkish Cypriots in the north. Since August 1974, a total of 19.115 tons of relief supplies has been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 18.116 tons to Turkish Cypriots.

36. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north in the amount of £C 81,989.

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

#### V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

38. During the period under review I have 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 458 (1979) of 14 December 1979. On 2 April 1980, I submitted a report on this subject to the General Assembly, which in its resolution 34/30 of 20 November 1979 had requested me to report to it by 31 March 1980 on the progress achieved in the negotiations between the two communities on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979 (see A/35/161).

39. As indicated in that report, I and my special representative in Cyprus have continued intensive consultations with all concerned within the framework of my good offices mission and following the approach outlined in my report to the General Assembly of 8 November 1979 (A/34/620, paras. 12-14) and my report to the Security Council of 1 December 1979 (S/13672, paras. 48-50), with the object of getting around the difficulties that were encountered in June 1979 (*ibid.*, para. 44) and getting down to concrete negotiations on the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem. I suggested that the elements of that approach might be embodied in a statement to be delivered by my representative at the opening of the resumed rounds of talks,

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outlining my understanding of the common ground that had been worked out in the course of the consultations (see summary in my report to the General Assembly, A/35/161, paras. 4-6). It was my intention that the statement would simply be noted by the interlocutors, who might if desired put on record their views on the matters covered in it, and would then go on to the consideration of the four major substantive matters referred to in the 19 May agreement.

40. The Greek Cypriot side, while making reservations as to certain aspects of my description of the common ground, indicated that it could accept the over-all approach, having in mind that the statement of the representative of the Secretary-General would not be binding on the parties and that, as suggested (see para. 39 above), the Greek Cypriot interlocutor would be given the opportunity to place on record the position of his side.

41. The Turkish Cypriot side advised my representatives that it was prepared to resume the talks provided the text of the statement describing the Secretary-General's understanding of the common ground were negotiated and agreed upon as binding by both sides. In this connexion, Mr. Denktash suggested a number of amendments to the text of the opening statement. Some of these were based on my suggestions, on which the parties had been sounded out in August 1979 and which the Turkish Cypriots had accepted in October 1979 (see A/34/620, paras. 15-19; S/13672, paras. 51-55).

42. The Greek Cypriots rejected the modified approach and the amendments suggested by the Turkish Cypriot side, which in their view constituted a demand for pre-negotiating the basic elements of the Cyprus problem and entering into commitments consistent with the Turkish Cypriot position.

43. When Foreign Minister Rolandis visited me in New York on 4 and 7 February 1980, I briefed him on my intensive efforts to bridge the gap between the positions of the two communities. In this connexion, Mr. Rolandis outlined certain steps that his side was prepared to take under the heading of "initial practical measures" (see A/35/161, para. 5, item (b)). These might include financial assistance to the Turkish Cypriot community, public utility works throughout the island under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme and reopening the question of reactivating the Nicosia International Airport. He suggested that the Turkish Cypriot side reciprocate by agreeing to the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices (*ibid.*, item (a)) and by reopening the Nicosia-Larnaca road.

44. On 21 February, Mr. Denktash criticized the above suggestions. He noted that the Greek Cypriots were at the same time attacking his community in international forums and intensifying economic restrictions, in violation of point 6 of the 19 May agreement.

45. I further explored the possibility of adjusting the scenario for the reopening of the talks as well as the statement of my representative so as to get around the difficulties outlined in the preceding paragraphs. In my view, contentious issues such as "bizonality" and the "security of the Turkish Cypriot community" could only be dealt with productively within the framework of the intercommunal talks, as

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part of negotiating the constitutional and territorial aspects. I therefore urged the parties to resume the talks and proceed as soon as possible to the consideration of concrete matters with a view to achieving progress (see also A/35/161, paras. 15-16).

46. On 28 March, in a further effort to break the impasse, I presented a new suggestion to the parties. Under this plan, there would be a revised opening statement containing elements of my suggestions of August 1979 (see para. 41 above); the interlocutors would note this statement and the Greek Cypriot interlocutor would, as requested, be able to put on record his reservation concerning the interpretation of certain controversial terms (such as bizonality and security) used in the statement. Thereupon the interlocutors would proceed to the substantive consideration of the matters on the agenda.

47. On 29 March, Mr. Rolandis indicated that his side could accept my latest suggestion, provided certain changes were made in the opening statement. If these changes were accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side, the Greek Cypriots would agree to consider the opening statement as binding. Alternatively, he suggested reconvening the talks on the basis of the accord of 19 May 1979, without an agenda.

48. On 30 March, Mr. Denktash announced that his authorities had decided to accept the proposals of the Secretary-General (see para. 46 above) and that, if the Greek Cypriots also accepted them without conditions or reservations, the intercommunal talks could resume without delay. Mr. Denktash rejected the suggestions of Mr. Rolandis (see para. 47 above) which, he said, would introduce the Greek Cypriot reservations into the body of the opening statement.

49. Mr. Rolandis criticized Mr. Denktash's announced acceptance of my suggestions as misleading, on the grounds that the Turkish Cypriot side had rejected my suggestion that the Greek Cypriot interlocutor should express his reservations; in so doing, Mr. Rolandis said, the Turkish Cypriots had rejected an essential component of the Secretary-General's proposals.

50. I and my representatives continued intensive consultations from 30 March to 2 April. On 31 March, Mr. Rolandis suggested, as a new approach, that my special representative should undertake preparatory consultations with both interlocutors separately on certain controversial matters, including bizonality and security. This approach was turned down by the Turkish Cypriot side when, on 1 April, Mr. Atakol responded that such consultations had in fact been going on for some time. In further contacts by my special representative with the Turkish Cypriot side on 2 April to verify the possibilities for a compromise formula, it was ascertained that Mr. Atakol maintained the position of the Turkish Cypriot side that neither party should make any reservations.

51. In these circumstances, I informed the General Assembly that, owing to the divergent and firmly held positions of the parties, the effort to resume the negotiations between the communities on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979 had not, thus far, borne fruit. I added that I continued to hold to the opinion that the intercommunal talks, if properly used, represented the best available

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method for negotiating a just and lasting political settlement of the Cyprus problem based on the legitimate rights of the two communities. I therefore indicated my intention to pursue the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council to this end.

52. On 8 May 1980, I had the opportunity in Belgrade to exchange views with President Kyprianou and Prime Minister Demirel. I expressed to them my determination to continue my efforts aimed at overcoming the obstacles to the resumption of the negotiating process. Both leaders indicated to me their support of my efforts and their readiness to co-operate with my representatives.

53. Since his arrival in the island on 8 May, my special representative, Mr. Gobbi, has been engaged in consultations with all concerned in an effort to bridge the gap between the positions of the parties concerning the basis for a resumption of the intercommunal talks.

54. In order to further clarify the situation, I have asked Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to undertake on my behalf a visit to Cyprus for consultations with the two sides in the framework of my mission of good offices. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is scheduled to arrive in the island on 6 June.

#### VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

55. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$249.2 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 64 Member States and one non-member Government in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1980. In addition, voluntary contributions from public sources, interest earned on investment of temporarily undisbursed funds and other miscellaneous income received by the Account have totalled about \$6.9 million. Accordingly, some \$256.1 million have so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 June 1980.

56. The costs to be borne by the United Nations for the operation of UNFICYP for the periods from the inception of the Force to 15 June 1980 are estimated at \$339.8 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 \$256.1 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$339.8 million indicated above by approximately \$83.7 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$9.0 million are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

57. If to the amount of \$256.1 million so far received the amount of \$9.0 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account

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since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$265.1 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$339.8 million to be met becomes \$74.7 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1980, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$74.7 million. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1980 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization for the Force at approximately its present strength, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$14.6 million, as detailed below.

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE

(In thousands of United States dollars)

I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Movement of contingents                        | 212   |
| Operational expenses                           | 1,574 |
| Rental of premises                             | 745   |
| Rations  | 985   |
| Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc. | 1,689 |
| Miscellaneous and contingencies                | 200   |
|  | <hr/> |
| Total I  | 5,405 |
|  | <hr/> |

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Pay and allowances          | 8,300  |
| Contingent-owned equipment  | 750    |
| Death and disability awards | 100    |
|                             | <hr/>  |
| Total II                    | 9,150  |
|                             | <hr/>  |
| Grand total (I and II)      | 14,555 |
|                             | <hr/>  |

58. The above costs of UNFICYP for the next six-month period, which will have to be covered by voluntary contributions, do not reflect the full cost of this operation to Member and non-member States. In fact, they exclude the regular cost that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e., regular pay and allowances and normal matériel costs), as well as such extra and extraordinary costs as the troop contributors have agreed to

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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 \$25.5 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 \$40.1 million.

59. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1980 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 \$89.3 million.

#### VII. OBSERVATIONS

60. The situation in Cyprus has remained calm during the period under review. UNFICYP has continued, in co-operation with the parties, to perform its vital peace-keeping functions along the cease-fire lines and in the area between the lines, as well as humanitarian functions in the north. It has been the hope that the peaceful atmosphere would facilitate the search for a freely-negotiated, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem based on the legitimate interests of the two communities. With this end in view, and in pursuance of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council, I have endeavoured to promote the resumption of an effective negotiating process between the representatives of the communities.

61. As indicated in Section V of this report, intensive efforts were made during the past six months to resolve the difficulties that had brought the intercommunal talks to a standstill in June 1979. I considered and the parties agreed, that my understanding of the common ground that had been reached in the course of the consultations might be incorporated in a statement to be delivered by my representative at the opening of the resumed round of talks. I also considered that contentious issues such as "bizonality" and the "security of the Turkish Cypriot community" could be dealt with productively within the framework of the talks, as part of negotiating concretely the constitutional and territorial aspects in accordance with the 19 May 1979 accord and the 12 February 1977 guidelines. In my view, this approach remains valid.

62. As pointed out in this report, my efforts succeeded in narrowing somewhat the gap between the positions of the parties. By the time of the circulation of my report to the General Assembly on 2 April, the issue had been narrowed to the question whether one or both of the representatives of the parties could express reservations to the opening statement. While it did not prove possible to find an acceptable compromise formula at that time, I have since received wide-ranging indications of support for my continuing efforts. I therefore hope that the remaining difficulties that stand in the way of a resumption of the negotiating process, may be resolved as rapidly as possible, so as to facilitate the resumption of the talks. I continue to hold to the opinion that the talks, if properly used, still represent the best available method for negotiating a political settlement of the Cyprus problem. The mission which I have asked Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar to undertake (see para. 54 above) is designed to clarify the situation in this regard.

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63. I regret to have to mention that there has been no progress during the period under review toward resolving the question of the establishment of the Committee on Missing Persons. I shall continue my efforts to devise an acceptable formula for the solution of this problem.

64. The financial situation of UNFICYP has continued to be a cause for growing concern during the period under review. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now of the order of \$74.7 million. In my last report (S/13672, para. 70), I indicated that the claims of the troop-contributing Governments had been paid only up to September 1975. Contributions since that time have been insufficient for further payments to be made to the troop contributors, whose claims, as indicated in Section VI above, represent in some cases only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by those Governments in maintaining their contingents. I share the growing and very serious concern of the troop-contributing Governments over the disproportionate financial burden they have been carrying. It is my earnest hope that Governments will respond generously to my appeals for voluntary contributions and that Member States which have not contributed in the past will find it possible to review their positions in that regard.

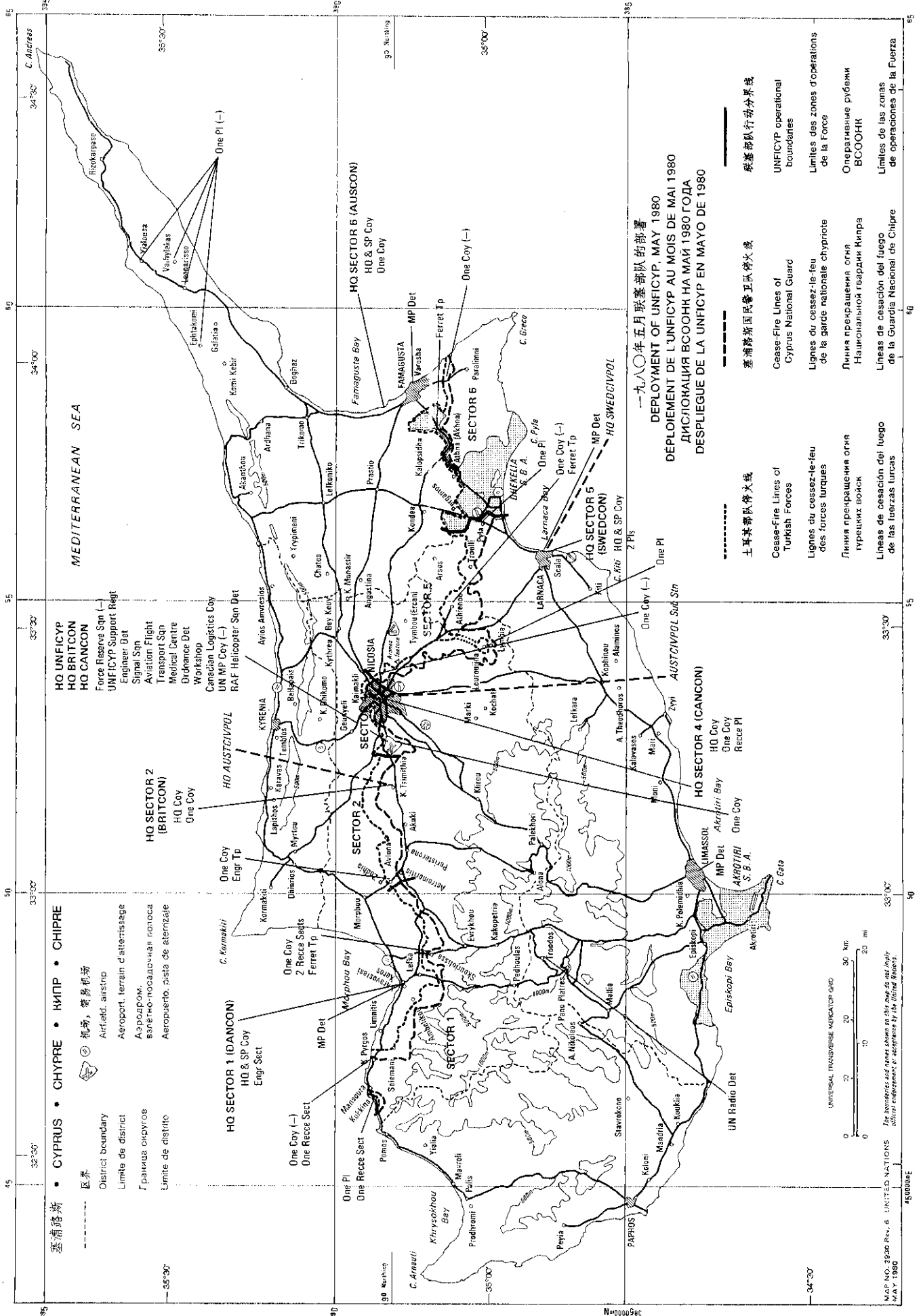
65. In response to the concern of the troop contributors and in close consultation with them, I decided earlier this month to establish a Secretariat team to review the strength and operating procedures of UNFICYP with a view to determining the scope for achieving economies (see para. 4 above).

66. 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 go forward. 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 possible.

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

68. In concluding this report, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Galindo-Pohl, who relinquished his post as my special representative in Cyprus on 30 April. During his two-year tenure, Mr. Galindo-Pohl made a distinguished contribution to the cause of peace in Cyprus. I wish to welcome Mr. Hugo Gobbi, who earlier this month took on the functions of my special representative. I also wish to record my gratitude to Major-General James J. Quinn, the Force Commander, 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.

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

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

✈ 机场, 简易机场  
Airfield, airstrip  
Аэропорт, terrain d'atterrissage  
Аэродром.  
Аэропорт, pista de aterrizaje

**HQ SECTOR 1 (CANCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
Engr Sect

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

**HQ UNFICYP**  
**HQ BRITCON**  
**HQ CANCON**  
Force Reserve Sqn (-)  
UNFICYP Support Regt  
Engineer Det  
Signal Sqn  
Aviation Flight  
Transport Sqn  
Medical Centre  
Drivance Det  
Workshop  
Canadian Logistics Coy  
UN MP Coy (-)  
RAF Helicopter Sqn Det

**HQ SECTOR 3 (AUSCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
One Coy

**HQ SECTOR 4 (CANCON)**  
HQ Coy  
One Coy  
Recece Pt

**HQ SECTOR 5 (SWEDCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
MP Det  
Ferret Tp

**HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
One Coy

**HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
One Coy

**HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
One Coy

**HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
One Coy

**HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
One Coy

**HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)**  
HQ & SP Coy  
One Coy

MAP NO. 2000 Rev. 6 UNITED NATIONS  
1:50,000 Scale  
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply UNFICYP endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

一九八〇年五月联塞部队的部署  
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP, MAY 1980  
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE MAI 1980  
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСОООН НА МАЙ 1980 ГОДА  
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1980

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  
Lineas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas

联塞部队行动分界域  
UNFICYP operational boundaries  
Limites des zones d'operations de la Force  
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК  
Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza