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

(for the period 1 June 1978 to 30 November 1978)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June 1978 to 30 November 1978 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 430 (1978) of 16 June 1978.

2. The Security Council, in its resolution 430 (1978), requested me to continue the mission of good offices, entrusted to me in paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975) to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of that resolution 430 (1978) by 30 November 1978. Developments on this subject are summarized in section V of this report.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the strength of UNFICYP as of 30 November 1978:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 14	301	
	Military police company	6	312
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion - 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's)	468	
	Signals squadron	19	
	Medical centre	7	
	Military police company	13	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion UN XXX	342	
	Military police company	13	360
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	5	11
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	6
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion UN 70C	406	
	Military police company	13	427
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP	24	
	HQ BRITCON	5	
	Armoured reconnaissance squadron - B Squadron 3rd Royal Tank Regiment	119	
	Infantry battalion - 3rd Battalion The Light Infantry	342	
	HQ support regiment	40	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signals squadron	53	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport squadron	101	
	Medical centre	6	
	Ordnance detachment	15	
	Workshop	39	
	Military police company	8	
	B Flight 84 helicopter squadron, RAF	38	<u>817</u>
	Total military personnel		2 448
<u>Civilian police</u>			
Australia		20	
Sweden		<u>14</u>	
	Total civilian police		34
	Total UNFICYP		2 482

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4. During the period under review, the Government of Austria withdrew the 20 additional engineers who were temporarily employed to carry out some urgent repairs at the Austrian contingent base camp in Famagusta (see S/12723, para. 6).
5. The Secretary-General is keeping the strength of the Force under constant review, bearing in mind the manning requirements for carrying out the operational commitment of UNFICYP under its mandate and financial limitations.
6. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.
7. Mr. Reinaldo Galindo-Pohl continues to be my Special Representative in Cyprus, and the Force remains under the command of Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 1 JUNE 1978 TO 30 NOVEMBER 1978

A. Mandate and concept of operations

8. The function of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 in the following terms:

"in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and between the Cyprus National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 430 (1978) of 16 June 1978. In connexion with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions. 1/

9. In supervising the cease-fire lines of the National Guard and the Turkish forces and the area between those lines, UNFICYP continues to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting by persuading both parties to refrain from

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 and 430 (1978) of 16 June 1978.

violations of the cease-fire by shooting, by forward movement or by construction of new defensive positions (see sect. D below). Efforts also continue to provide security for farmers, shepherds and other civilians of both communities living or working in the area between the lines, as a normalization measure and in keeping with the established practice since the closing months of 1974 (see sect. E).

10. UNFICYP continues to use its best efforts to discharge its functions with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island. UNFICYP access to that area remains restricted, but humanitarian work has been carried out on a reasonably satisfactory scale (see sects. C and G). There has been an increase in the transfer of Greek Cypriots from north to south since my last report (S/12723), a total of 150 having moved during the period under review. In addition, 70 Maronites have moved to the south during the same period.

11. In addition to humanitarian measures implemented directly by them, UNFICYP military and civilian police contingents have continued to support and assist the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP).

12. The civilian police contingents of UNFICYP continue to discharge certain functions handed over to them by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the time of the withdrawal of its delegation from Cyprus on 30 June 1977 (see S/12342, para. 12, and S/12723, para. 11). The third ICRC temporary mission, consisting of two delegates of the Committee, visited the island in September 1978. The delegates travelled widely throughout Cyprus and conferred with officials of the Cyprus Government, the Turkish Cypriot community and UNFICYP.

13. UNFICYP has continued to visit on a regular basis Turkish Cypriots still residing in the south (see sect. H below).

B. Liaison and co-operation

14. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize to both sides the essential requirement of full co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. Liaison between UNFICYP and both the Turkish forces and the National Guard remains satisfactory. Meetings between the Commander of UNFICYP and the Commanders of the National Guard and of the Turkish forces are arranged as required and, additionally, meetings at the Chief of Staff level are held with both sides at regular intervals. Similar meetings between UNFICYP Sector Commanders and their counterparts in the National Guard and Turkish forces continue to be held. A constructive atmosphere has prevailed at all these meetings.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

15. UNFICYP continues to have access to Greek Cypriot habitations in the north. Officers making liaison visits, in performance of humanitarian tasks, continue to have the opportunity to speak with Greek Cypriots there in privacy.

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16. UNFICYP access from its installations situated in the north to installations between the lines continues to be limited. This restriction has an adverse effect on the operational effectiveness of the Force, particularly during hours of darkness. Furthermore, it imposes administrative difficulties, including lengthy supply routes and, in some cases, expensive resupply by air, with a resultant increase in the costs of the Force.

17. As of 1 August 1978, the Turkish Cypriot civilian authorities took over from the military authorities responsibility for controlling access to the north. In October, following the entry into force of the winter schedule for access to the north, negotiations were held with the Turkish Cypriot authorities and as a result, the hours during which access routes were open were extended slightly beyond those in effect during the summer months and well beyond last winter's.

18. Access to the north has also been affected by the recent action of the Turkish Cypriot authorities denying entry to most privately owned motor vehicles that carry registration plates issued by the Cyprus Government. Discussions are under way in an effort to ease the problem of access to the north for recreational and related purposes.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

19. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon an established system of observation posts which ensure observation and reporting of cease-fire violations. The total number of observation locations is 135, of which 65 are permanently manned. The remaining locations permit occasional observation over specific areas at certain times of the day or night. Standing patrols are deployed as necessary on a temporary basis until such time as a cease-fire violation ceases. In addition to surveillance from fixed points, UNFICYP places emphasis on conducting frequent mobile patrols by day and night along established routes throughout the length of the area between the lines.

20. As part of its role in regard to the maintenance of the cease-fire, UNFICYP keeps a careful daily check on all confirmed shooting incidents and movements forward. All such incidents are investigated and the results forwarded to the respective side on a daily and weekly basis. Both sides have co-operated by deploying their own liaison officers and establishing close contact with UNFICYP headquarters as and when required. During this period, UNFICYP has recorded an approximate daily average of less than one shooting incident, none of them serious.

21. Violations by forward movement have been of a temporary nature, the personnel concerned withdrawing to their cease-fire lines shortly after entering the area between the lines and, in most cases, immediately after being informed by UNFICYP of the violation. Patrols sent by the Turkish forces between Pyla and Troulli Hill have ceased (see S/12463, para. 19, and S/12723, para. 18).

22. As the cease-fire lines are now almost completely stabilized, very few encroachments by construction of new positions forward of those lines were attempted in the period under review. However, improvements to existing positions and

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construction of new fortifications by the National Guard on or very close to the cease-fire lines continue to be a source of concern, as such works cause increased tension.

E. Maintenance of the status quo

23. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of about 180 kilometres across the island, from Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to Dherinia near the east coast, south of Famagusta. The Turkish side has a common line of approximately 45 kilometres with the British Eastern Sovereign Base Area. The total area between the lines, the width of which ranges from 20 metres at some points in Nicosia to 7 kilometres in an area south-east of the city, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of the island. The UNFICYP position in the area between the lines is based on the requirement to maintain the cease-fire as established over four years of UNFICYP practice (see S/12253, para. 19).

24. Maintenance of the status quo in the confrontation area within urban Nicosia in particular is a matter of some concern to UNFICYP, as, owing to the proximity and irregular configuration of the lines, the slightest change can lead to increased tension or retaliatory action by the opposing side (see S/12723, para. 22).

25. In some areas different interpretations of the cease-fire lines still exist. Both sides have been provided with a trace of their respective cease-fire lines as recorded by UNFICYP. The Turkish forces have declined to review their cease-fire line with UNFICYP. Discussions with the National Guard to resolve remaining cease-fire line differences are continuing.

26. UNFICYP has endeavoured to facilitate normal farming activity, especially by providing escorts to enable farmers to work their fields and orchards in sensitive areas. Currently, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot farmers work some 115 different locations in the area between the lines.

27. Quantities of commercial commodities and other movable properties are still being taken from houses and other premises in the new town of Famagusta (Varosha) (see S/12723, para. 24). The Turkish Cypriot authorities have indicated that records are being kept and that certain properties already taken will be accounted for in the event of a political agreement.

F. Mines

28. No additional mine fields have been detected in the past year. No progress has been made in getting either side to release its mine-field records to UNFICYP.

29. A project is currently under way to improve the mine-field warning sign system to reduce further the potential danger to civilians and UNFICYP personnel.

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G. Humanitarian and normalization functions in the north

30. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions and to promote normalization of the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Since my last report, there have been limited improvements in their living conditions: temporary visits to the south for family reasons have been made possible on an ad hoc basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. However, requests by Greek Cypriots returning to the island from abroad to visit their relatives in the north have not been granted. The Turkish Cypriot authorities maintain that Greek Cypriots coming from abroad and wishing to visit the Karpas area should arrive in Cyprus through ports of entry in the north.

31. The recent improvements in pension and social welfare benefits provided by the Cyprus Government have also benefited the Greek Cypriots in the north.

32. Permanent transfers have increased during the period under review, the main reason being that, for lack of secondary school facilities, Greek Cypriot children in the north have had to move south to continue their education (see para. 33 below). Efforts aimed at setting up a class corresponding to the first year of gymnasium have not materialized. All transfers continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that they have been undertaken voluntarily. The Greek Cypriot population in the north is now 1,572.

33. Two Greek Cypriot primary schools are operating in the north. Both are in the Karpas area: one in Ayia Trias and the other in Rizokarpaso. The school in Ayia Trias, which has 58 pupils, still has only one teacher. Efforts to appoint a second teacher have, so far, not been successful. In Rizokarpaso, there are five teachers and 164 pupils. Through the good offices of UNFICYP, permission was granted by the Turkish Cypriot authorities for 111 Greek Cypriot children who are attending schools in the south to spend the summer holidays in their homes in the Karpas; however, boys over 16 and girls over 18 were excluded.

34. The same opportunity was granted to Maronite children attending school in the south whose families live in the north. Furthermore, Maronite adults residing in the south visited their relatives in the north in significant numbers over the summer period. Maronites in the north may travel to markets in the larger urban centres, such as Kyrenia and Nicosia, for business and domestic purposes. Contacts between members of the Maronite group residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines are frequent.

35. Medical care available to Greek Cypriots in the north is as good as that provided to Turkish Cypriots in the same area. In a few cases, Greek Cypriots have obtained permission for temporary visits to the south in order to receive medical treatment after a Turkish Cypriot medical board had certified that such treatment was not available in the north.

36. In regard to agricultural activities, there are no major complaints about freedom of movement, Greek Cypriots continuing to have access also to fields at some distance from their villages (see S/12463, para. 29, and S/12723, para. 31).

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37. As indicated in my last report, there appears to be no restriction on freedom of worship in the north wherever the services of a priest are available. During the period under review, UNFICYP received complaints that three churches in Trikomo had been razed, allegedly for urban development. UNFICYP humanitarian teams, which regularly visit some 22 Greek Cypriots still living in Trikomo, have confirmed the razing of two of the churches but could not establish when it happened.

H. Turkish Cypriots in the south

38. UNFICYP continues to undertake the responsibility of making periodic visits to some 200 Turkish Cypriots living in the south to assess any assistance they may need and to help maintain some contact with their relatives in the north. To date, these Turkish Cypriots have given UNFICYP to understand that they are satisfied with their living conditions. A check on their dwellings was carried out during the month of September, and these were found to be equal to those of their counterparts in the Greek Cypriot community.

III. LAW AND ORDER - UNCIVPOL

39. UNCIVPOL continues to be deployed in support of military units and operates in close liaison with the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police.

40. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order in the area between the lines and to the protection of the civilian population, particularly in areas where intercommunal problems exist. It assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the cease-fire lines, escorts persons transferring from the north to the south, inquires into complaints of criminal activity with intercommunal content and, in the north, distributes social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in their habitations, in addition to monitoring their welfare. UNCIVPOL also assisted the Turkish Cypriot authorities in returning to the south several Greek Cypriots who had strayed into the north.

41. UNCIVPOL continues to maintain a Missing Persons Bureau at UNFICYP headquarters. As will be recalled, agreement in principle was reached at the high-level meeting of 12 February 1977 to set up an investigatory body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons of both communities (S/12342, para. 32, and S/12463, para. 39). Despite intensive consultations since that time, it has still not been possible to reach agreement on the terms of reference of that body, particularly on the precise role and identity of its third member.

42. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 32/128 on 16 December 1977, both sides had publicly reiterated their support for such a joint body with the participation of ICRC. With regard to procedure, the Greek Cypriots took the position that in the event of disagreement between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot members of the Missing Persons Committee, the ICRC representative should undertake to form an independent opinion, which should be implemented by the Committee. The Turkish Cypriots wanted all decisions to be adopted on a "no objection" basis. However, when I visited him in Nicosia on 19 April, Mr. Denktash

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indicated that the opinion of the ICRC representative would be given weight and would not be disregarded.

43. ICRC, though willing to take on functions conferred upon it by agreement of both sides, was not prepared to be placed in the midst of political controversy. President Kyprianou thereupon proposed that the Committee be presided over by a representative of the Secretary-General. This has not so far proved acceptable to the Turkish Cypriots. Mr. Denktash has proposed to meet with Mr. Kyprianou to discuss the problem. Consultations are continuing, both in Nicosia and in New York. Meanwhile, the matter will come before the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its current session under agenda item 12.

IV. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

44. Since my report of 31 May 1978 (S/12723), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued, at my request, to assist the displaced and needy population on the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus.

45. Contributions in cash and kind from Governments, non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies have enabled the Co-ordinator to complete a variety of projects during the period under review, and several additional projects are scheduled for completion during the coming months. The 1978 programme provided \$15,076,981 for the financing of 54 projects currently being carried out. The 1979 programme is expected to provide about \$16,000,000 for some 26 projects.

46. With the support of other United Nations agencies, the Co-ordinator has been in a position to ensure an adequate basic nutritional diet for the displaced and needy population of Cyprus by procuring food commodities and to meet more specific priority requirements resulting from the 1974 events in Cyprus.

47. The Co-ordinator's programme continues to concentrate on the provision of temporary accommodation, health centres and equipment, schools, community centres and facilities for children. Funds have also been made available towards the financing of basic agricultural and reforestation projects, including procurement of specialized vehicles, and for the provision of medicaments, medical equipment, educational materials, insecticides and pesticides.

48. Though the general situation of the displaced persons has improved, a total of 182,150 Greek Cypriots living in the south are still officially listed as displaced. Of these, 145,622 persons are supported by the Government of Cyprus, receiving food rations, allowances and other material assistance.

49. According to the Turkish Cypriot authorities, there are at present 37,407 displaced and needy Turkish Cypriots in the north whose condition is attributable to the events of 1974. They are being provided with food and other basic supplies, mainly channelled through the United Nations assistance programme. The 1,572 Greek Cypriots and some 610 Maronites in the north who are in need of assistance receive food rations and allowances delivered on a regular basis by UNFICYP through the distribution centres.

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50. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A total of 2,142 tons of relief supplies was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. This included 567 tons, representing 298 truck loads of food-stuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north. In addition, 986 tons from UNHCR/WFP sources were provided directly to the Greek Cypriot authorities in the south. Supplies provided under the aegis of UNHCR/WFP to the Turkish Cypriot community in the north totalled 1,566 tons, i.e., 199 truck loads. Included in this total were medicines, medical equipment and building materials (approximately 562 tons) consigned to the new hospital in north Nicosia. Supplies transported to the Turkish Cypriot welfare stores in the north comprised wheat grain and wheat flour, rice, cooking oil and tinned food-stuffs. Since August 1974, a total of 17,429 tons of relief supplies have been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 17,276 tons to Turkish Cypriots. Deliveries to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north usually have to be channelled through a representative of their community.

51. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north amounting to £C 78,628. The total amount disbursed since 1975 is £C 1,136,410.

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

53. As part of its involvement in economic affairs, UNFICYP continues to provide escorts for work parties, inspection teams, farmers and anti-malaria spraying teams in the area between the lines. Other economic functions include the delivery of mail and postal parcels, as well as delivery of spare parts and equipment for water supply and electricity installations, and rendering assistance in the recovery of movable property.

54. An agreement was reached in late September 1978 between representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in connexion with a sewerage project in Nicosia. That agreement followed a series of meetings between the two communities held since July 1977 under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and with the participation of representatives of the World Bank and of UNFICYP. The project is a joint venture aimed at an integrated sewerage system extending to both communities in Nicosia. It is expected that work will commence within three months. UNFICYP will provide liaison and surveillance, in particular during the construction phase. Agreement on this major joint project, which on completion will benefit both communities, is a gratifying development, and it is hoped that it will be followed by others in the future.

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V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

55. I have pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 367 (1975) and continued by paragraph 2 of resolution 430 (1978). In my last report to the Council, I gave an account of developments in this regard up to 31 May 1978 (S/12723, sect. V). I brought that account up to date in my report of 2 November 1978 to the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 32/15 of 9 November 1977 (A/33/348, sect. II). In order to avoid duplication, the substance of my report to the General Assembly is not reproduced in the present report. In my report of 2 November, I referred, in particular, to the proposals put forward by the Turkish Cypriots on 20 July and by the Cyprus Government on 25 July for the resettlement of Varosha with United Nations assistance and for the resumption of intercommunal negotiations.

56. Following the opening of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, I held discussions on the same general subject in New York with President Kyprianou and Foreign Minister Rolandis, with His Excellency Mr. Denktash, with Foreign Minister Okçun of Turkey and with Foreign Minister Rallis and Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis of Greece.

57. The problem of Cyprus also came up in the course of my talks with various representatives of other interested Governments who were present in New York for the General Assembly. It was generally considered that the resumption of the intercommunal negotiations was essential but that a meaningful and effective negotiating process could only develop if some of the practical problems mentioned in my last report to the General Assembly (A/33/348, paras. 22-23) were resolved. A number of ideas and suggestions were explored, with a view to developing a new and constructive basis for negotiations. Certain specific suggestions, based on the Makarios-Denktash guidelines of 12 February 1977 and on elements of the 1960 Constitution of Cyprus, bearing in mind United Nations resolutions, and incorporating my earlier suggestions concerning Varosha, were submitted to the parties and to myself on 10 November. The hope was expressed that the suggestions would contribute to the prospect of a resumption of the intercommunal negotiating process within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council. I understand that the parties in Cyprus, as well as the Governments of Greece and Turkey, are considering the suggestions and will inform me of their reactions in due course.

58. At its fifth plenary meeting on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly decided to include the item "Question of Cyprus" in its agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that the Assembly would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views. Accordingly, the Special Political Committee held two meetings on 7 November, in the course of which it heard statements by Mr. R. Denktash, representative of the Turkish Cypriot community, and Mr. A. Michaelides, representative of the Greek Cypriot community. The General Assembly held five plenary meetings on the item and, on 9 November, adopted resolution 33/15.

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59. By a letter dated 7 November 1978 (S/12918), the Permanent Representative of Cyprus requested the Security Council to hold an urgent meeting to discuss the question of Cyprus. The Council considered the matter at its 2099th and 2100th meetings on 15 and 27 November. On the latter date, it adopted resolution 440 (1978).

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

60. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$230 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 December 1978. 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 million. Accordingly, some \$236 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 1978.

61. 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 1978 are estimated at \$297.5 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.

62. The amount of \$236 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$297.5 million indicated above by approximately \$61.5 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$100,000 are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

63. If to the amount of \$236 million so far received the amount of \$100,000 of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$236.1 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$297.5 million to be met becomes \$61.4 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1978, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$61.4 million.

64. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1978 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 \$11.8 million, as detailed below.

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UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE
(In thousands of United States dollars)

I. <u>Operational costs incurred by the United Nations</u>	
Movement of contingents	168
Operational expenses	999
Rental of premises	380
Rations	797
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.	1,324
Miscellaneous and contingencies	200
Total I	<u>3,868</u>
II. <u>Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</u>	
Pay and allowances	7,100
Contingent-owned equipment	700
Death and disability awards	100
Total II	<u>7,900</u>
Grand total (I and II)	<u><u>11,768</u></u>

65. The above costs of UNFICYP for the next six-month period, which will have to be covered by voluntary contributions, do not reflect the full cost of this operation to Member and non-member States. In fact, they exclude the regular cost that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e., regular pay and allowances and normal matériel costs), as well as such extra and extraordinary costs as the troop contributors have agreed to absorb at no cost to the United Nations. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs of UNFICYP absorbed by them are of the order of \$17.7 million for each six-month mandate period. Accordingly, the full costs of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States for the next six-month period are estimated at approximately \$29.5 million.

66. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1978 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 \$73.2 million.

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VII. OBSERVATIONS

67. During the period under review, peace-keeping in Cyprus has continued to function well. The situation along the cease-fire lines has remained quiet, owing in great part to the vigilance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force and to the co-operation of the parties. In the buffer zone between the lines, which amounts to about 3 per cent of the area of the island and is under exclusive UNFICYP control, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot farmers now cultivate some 115 different locations. Especially in the more sensitive sections, civilian activities of this kind depend on the provision by UNFICYP of the necessary escorts.

68. I and my Special Representative have pursued our efforts toward the establishment of an investigating body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons of both communities. This tragic problem, which continues to poison relations between the two communities, has been on the verge of solution for much too long. It would seem natural to endeavour to bridge the gap concerning the third member of the Missing Persons Committee by providing for an eminent independent personality who could be jointly appointed by the Secretary-General and the President of the ICRC. It could be further understood that the views of this personality would be given weight and would not be disregarded by the Committee.

69. In pursuance of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council, I have endeavoured to initiate an effective negotiating process in order to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem based on the independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and on the legitimate rights of the two communities. However, a basis of negotiations for this purpose acceptable to the two sides is still lacking. I have adhered to the position that while intercommunal talks are essential, another round can only be convened in consultation with both parties and with their consent. The task at hand, therefore, is to develop the basis for moving from the parties' statements of conflicting positions to the stage of meaningful negotiations, mutual concessions and compromise solutions.

70. In order to promote the development of a more productive negotiating basis, I and my Special Representative in Cyprus have, over the past months, undertaken intensive consultations with all concerned. In the course of these consultations both parties stressed that they continued to accept the existing intercommunal negotiating arrangements. Both voiced their continued support of the Makarios-Denktaş guidelines, and their acceptance of my suggestion that the resettlement of Varosha should be envisaged as a concrete first step, to be linked to the commencement of intercommunal talks.

71. There remains the practical problem of finding certain mutually acceptable negotiable concepts on the basis of which meaningful talks could be held and which would provide the parties with a common vehicle for amendments and discussions. As indicated in paragraph 57 above, certain specific suggestions along these lines have been submitted to the parties and to me. These are now under consideration. I am at present in contact with the parties in an effort to fix an early date for the resumption of intercommunal talks.

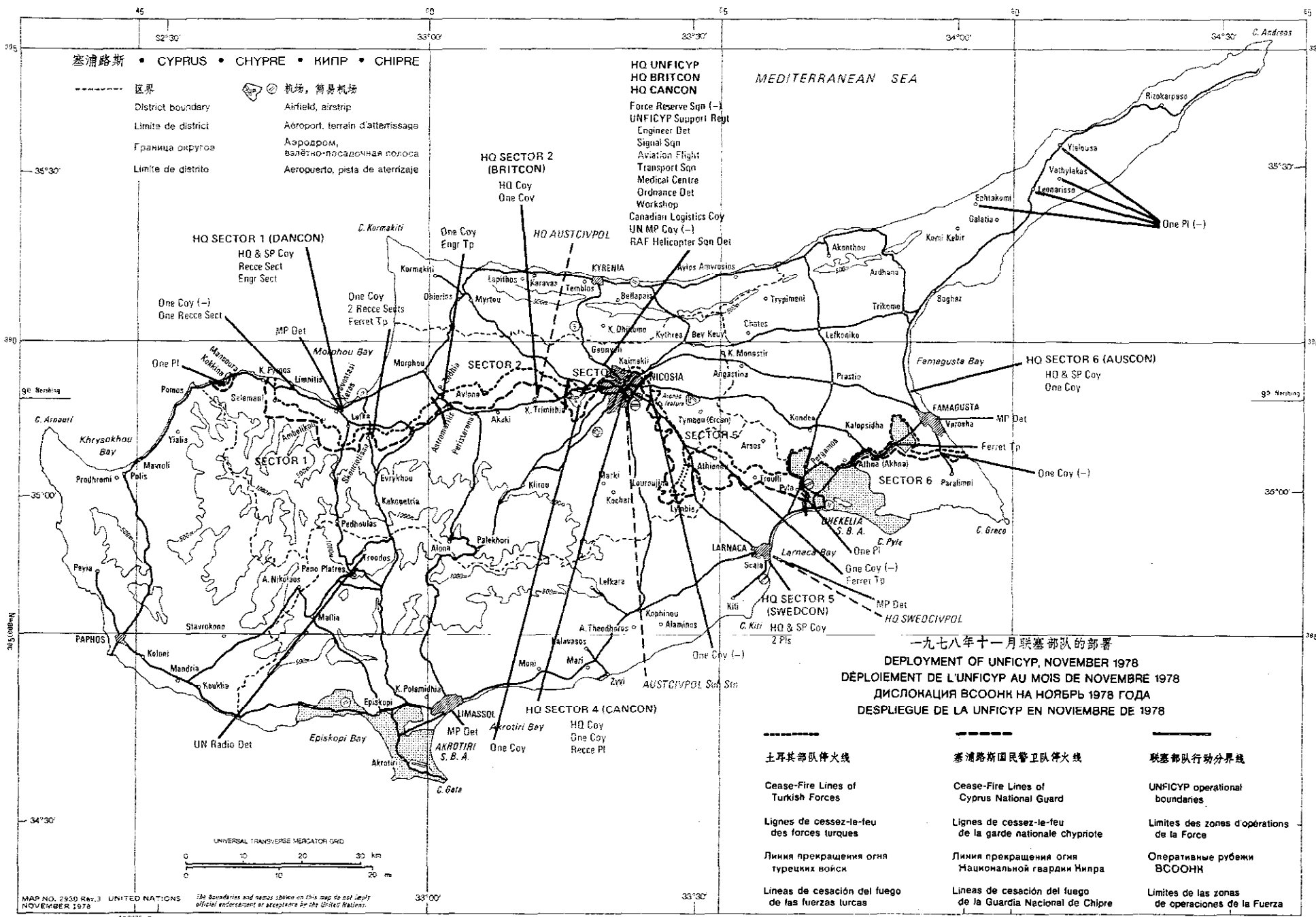
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72. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable. In helping to maintain calm in the island, the Force also facilitates the search for a peaceful settlement. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations with the parties concerned on this subject and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as possible.

73. The financial situation of UNFICYP has continued to be a cause for concern during the period under review. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now of the order of \$61.4 million. The claims of the troop-contributing Governments in respect of extra and extraordinary costs incurred by them for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations have been paid only until July 1975. As indicated in paragraph 65 above, the "extra and extraordinary costs" for which these Governments bill the United Nations represent in some cases only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents. The Governments concerned have conveyed to me their growing and very serious concern over the disproportionate financial burden they have been carrying. In these circumstances, I earnestly hope that the response to my last appeal for voluntary contributions, dated 10 November, will be more satisfactory than has been the case in the past; that Governments making financial contributions to UNFICYP will find it possible at least to maintain the level of their contributions and that Member States which have not contributed will now agree to reconsider their position in this important matter.

74. The United Nations owes a special debt of gratitude to the countries contributing contingents to UNFICYP, both for the excellence of the troops and for the disproportionate financial burden the Governments are bearing in making it possible to maintain this peace-keeping operation established and repeatedly extended by the Security Council. I also wish to place on record my appreciation for the generous support extended to UNFICYP by those Governments which have been making voluntary financial contributions.

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



塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • CHIPRE

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

机场, 简易机场
Airfield, airstrip
Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage
Аэродром, вальтно-посадочная полоса
Aeroporto, pista de aterrizaje

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

一九七八年十一月联塞部队的部署
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP, NOVEMBER 1978
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1978
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООН НА НОЯБРЬ 1978 ГОДА
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVEMBRE DE 1978

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土耳其部队停火线	塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线	联塞部队行动分界线
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces	Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard	UNFICYP operational boundaries
Lignes de cessez-le-feu des forces turques	Lignes de cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote	Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск	Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра	Оперативные рубежи ВСООН
Lineas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas	Lineas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre	Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza

MAP NO. 2930 Rev.3 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER, 1978

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