



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/12253
9 December 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

(for the period 6 June to 6 December 1976)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	2
I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP	3
II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 6 JUNE 1976 TO 6 DECEMBER 1976	4
A. Mandate and concept of operations	4
B. Liaison and co-operation	5
C. Maintenance of the cease-fire by preventing shooting and encroachment	6
D. Violations of the cease-fire by shooting incidents	7
E. Violations of the cease-fire by movement or by construction of new defensive positions	7
F. Maintenance of the <u>status quo</u> in the area between the lines	7
G. Humanitarian and normalization functions in the area under Turkish control.	10
H. Mines	12
I. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP	13
III. LAW AND ORDER - UNCIVPOL	14
IV. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	16
V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	18
VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS	19
VII. OBSERVATIONS	21
MAP: Deployment of UNFICYP, December 1976	

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 6 June to 6 December 1976 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 relating to Cyprus, including most recently resolution 391 (1976) of 15 June 1976.

2. Since my report of 5 June 1976 (S/12093), I have submitted to the Security Council a report dated 30 October 1976 (S/12222), pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 391 (1976), pertaining to the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Council.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the strength of UNFICYP as of 6 December 1976:

<u>Military</u>		<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP and military police	11
	Infantry battalion UNAB 10	301
		312
Canada	HQ UNFICYP and military police	41
	3rd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment	474
		515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP and military police	19
	Infantry battalion UN XXVI	341
		360
Finland	HQ UNFICYP and military police	13
	Infantry battalion UNFB 25	277
		290
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	5
		5
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP and military police	15
	Infantry battalion UN 63C	410
		425
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP and military police	72
	1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment	341
	Armoured Reconnaissance Squadron -	
	15/19 The King's Royal Hussars	129
	Army aviation flight, AAC	19
	Helicopter squadron, RAF	30
	Transport squadron, RCT	110
	Logistic support units	122
		823
	Total military personnel	2,730
 <u>Civilian police</u>		
Australia		16
Austria		32
Sweden		20
	Total civilian police	68
	Total UNFICYP	2,798

4. A slightly larger reduction of the Finnish contingent than forecast in my previous report (S/12093, para. 5), took place on 30 July 1976, reducing the contingent to 290. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

/...

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 commitments of UNFICYP under its mandate, and financial limitations.

6. For the duration of the present period of its stationing in Cyprus, the Force remains under the command of Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand. As announced on 19 November, General Prem Chand has informed me that for personal reasons he wishes to relinquish his command by the end of this period, 15 December 1976. I have acceded to General Prem Chand's wish with the greatest reluctance. After informal consultation with the parties concerned, I have appointed as Force Commander Major General James Joseph Quinn of Ireland. Subject to action by the Council to extend the mandate of the Force for another period, General Quinn will assume his new functions on 18 December.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 6 JUNE 1976 TO 6 DECEMBER 1976

A. Mandate and conception 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 391 (1976) of 15 June 1976. In connexion with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions. ^{1/} In its resolution 391 (1976), the Council noted from the report of the Secretary-General (S/12093)

"that in existing circumstances the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement".

^{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 and 391 (1976) of 15 June 1976.

8. In pursuance of the procès-verbal signed on 13 December 1975 (*ibid.*, para. 8), discussions have continued at various levels, and numerous proposals have been exchanged with a view to arriving at mutually acceptable arrangements for the stationing, deployment and functioning of UNFICYP in the north. An agreed text of the exchange of letters to record those arrangements has been drawn up. One issue still needs to be resolved before the arrangements can be finalized.

9. In supervising the cease-fire lines between the Turkish forces and the National Guard, UNFICYP continues to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting by persuading both parties to refrain from violations of the cease-fire by firing, by movement forward of the existing cease-fire lines or by construction of new defensive positions (see sects. C, D, E below). Efforts also continue to provide security to farmers, shepherds and others of both communities working in the area between the cease-fire lines, as a normalization measure and in keeping with the established practice since the closing months of 1974 (see sect. F). However, UNFICYP has encountered difficulties in carrying out the latter task.

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 Turkish-controlled part of the island, as it did on behalf of the Turkish Cypriots in the past. However, UNFICYP access to that area remains restricted. As a result, it has only been possible to carry out humanitarian work on a limited scale (see sect. G).

11. Finally, UNFICYP contingents, both military and police, in addition to humanitarian measures implemented directly by them, have continued to support and assist all relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

B. Liaison and co-operation

12. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 391 (1976), 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, both in the areas along the cease-fire lines and in areas where intercommunal problems still exist. These efforts have resulted in closer liaison with both sides. An effective working relationship and clear channels of communication exist.

13. The liaison arrangements at the highest level established with the National Guard and the Turkish forces have continued to work well. Meetings are held at the Chief of Staff level on a regular basis or as the situation requires. Similar meetings are occasionally held between UNFICYP Sector Commanders and their counterparts in the National Guard and the Turkish forces, respectively. Local liaison continues to develop. There is room for further improvement regarding

liaison and co-operation with the Turkish forces at the local level. UNFICYP liaison officers continue to play an important role in the day-to-day maintenance of the cease-fire. A considerable range of problems has been resolved with both sides through that channel, which has been especially helpful in times of increased tension.

C. Maintenance of the cease-fire by preventing shooting and encroachment

14. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon an established observation post system which provides continuous observation and reporting of possible cease-fire violations. The total number of observation posts is 123, of which 85 are permanently manned. The unmanned observation posts permit occasional observation over specific areas. Standing patrols are deployed on a temporary basis until such time as a cease-fire violation is concluded. In addition to surveillance from observation posts, UNFICYP places emphasis on conducting frequent mobile patrols along established patrol routes throughout the length of the area between the lines. These routes have been improved and extended, so that patrols are now able to monitor the entire cease-fire lines of both sides.

15. As part of its role in relation 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 both sides on a daily/weekly basis. At the outbreak of serious breaches of the cease-fire, UNFICYP immediately deploys liaison officers to both sides at the headquarters and local levels where possible. Both sides have been co-operative in deploying their own liaison officers and in establishing close contact with UNFICYP headquarters on such occasions. During the period under review, there have been no serious breaches of the cease-fire by shooting. While a few instances of encroachment by either side are still unresolved, these remain limited in scope as a result of prompt UNFICYP action, including liaison at all levels.

D. Violations of the cease-fire by shooting incidents

16. During this period, UNFICYP has recorded a daily average of approximately two shooting incidents. None of the shooting incidents has been of a serious nature. On three occasions, shots have been fired in the direction of UNFICYP troops by members of the Turkish forces. No injuries were sustained by UNFICYP troops as a result of these incidents.

E. Violations of the cease-fire by movement or by construction of new defensive positions

17. There has been a continuing reduction in the number of cease-fire violations by movement forward of the positions held at 1600 hours on 16 August 1974. The majority of the violations by movement forward have been of a temporary nature, the patrols withdrawing to their respective lines shortly after entering the area between the lines, often at the invitation of UNFICYP.

18. Both sides continue to make extensive improvements to their fortifications and defensive positions, especially in the Nicosia area. This has sometimes led to limited encroachments, particularly by the digging of anti-tank ditches. UNFICYP has endeavoured to limit such violations by delineating on the ground the exact route such trenches can follow without going forward of the cease-fire lines. Where encroachments have occurred, UNFICYP has established standing patrols in the immediate vicinity and sought to persuade the party responsible to return to its lines. These negotiations have been successful in all but a few sensitive areas. The two most serious violations concern the encroachment made by the Turkish forces at the Aronas feature immediately east of Nicosia and that occasioned by the National Guard 6 kilometres further south. UNFICYP continues its best efforts to press for a resolution of the violations that are still outstanding.

F. Maintenance of the status quo in the area between the lines

19. The cease-fire lines of the two armies 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 buffer area between the two lines, which is patrolled exclusively by UNFICYP, is approximately 1 to 6 kilometres in width and covers more than 3 per cent of the territory of the Republic. The UNFICYP position in that area is based on the requirements of the maintenance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council, as these have been established over many years of United Nations practice. Thus, it is an essential element of the cease-fire that neither side can exercise authority or jurisdiction beyond its own forward military lines or make any military moves beyond those lines. It follows that in the area between the lines, the status quo (including innocent civilian activities and the exercise of property rights) is maintained, without prejudice to an eventual political settlement concerning the disposition of the area. UNFICYP discharges certain

responsibilities in relation to the cease-fire, as well as humanitarian and normalization functions, with a view to safeguarding the legitimate security requirements of both sides, while giving due regard to humanitarian considerations.

20. In keeping with the above principles, UNFICYP has endeavoured to facilitate normal farming activity, especially by providing escorts to enable Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot farmers to work their fields and orchards in sensitive areas. As farming in the area between the lines was resumed after the events of 1974, UNFICYP generally arranged for Greek Cypriot farmers to limit their cultivation activities, for security reasons, to a certain distance from the Turkish forces' forward positions, and consolidated that practice by making local agreements - more than 100 in number - with the Turkish forces at the local or at headquarters level. These agreements have been in the nature of practical arrangements recorded by UNFICYP but not necessarily formalized by exchanges of documents. The practice outlined above worked in a generally satisfactory manner until late June 1976. Greek Cypriot farmers cultivated and harvested their fields under UNFICYP escort, as necessary, without being interfered with by the Turkish forces, although there were, on occasion, protests by Turkish units newly arrived in a given area, until they familiarized themselves with the existing arrangements. Similar assistance has been extended by UNFICYP to Turkish Cypriot farmers in areas where they own land between the lines.

21. The village of Avlona, 21 kilometres west of Nicosia and bounded on the south and west by the present forward positions of the Turkish forces, was abandoned by its Greek Cypriot inhabitants during the 1974 hostilities. In accordance with the practice described above, Greek Cypriot farmers have, since the autumn of 1974, been cultivating their lands in the area between the lines to the south, west and south-east of Avlona, under UNFICYP escort, up to a line running parallel to and approximately 500 metres from the Turkish forces cease-fire lines. This situation was formalized in April 1975 by an agreement with the local Turkish command. In the spring of 1976, the Turkish Cypriot authorities took steps to repopulate the village with Turkish Cypriots. In this connexion, they approached UNFICYP to arrange for a strip of uncultivated land approximately 200 metres in width forward of the Turkish lines to be made available for use by the Turkish Cypriot settlers in Avlona. This request was taken up with the Greek Cypriot authorities, who, after negotiations with UNFICYP, indicated in early July that they would not object to the Turkish Cypriot request.

22. The Avlona problem, together with its wider implications, was discussed by my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, with high officials of the Turkish Government during his visit to Ankara on 15 and 16 July, and with Turkish Cypriot officials in Nicosia from 19 to 22 July. In the course of those discussions, UNFICYP expressed its understanding that while any new humanitarian activities, including farming activities in the area between the lines, would be made subject to the consent of both sides, existing local arrangements in that regard would remain in effect until so modified. That understanding was recorded in simultaneous letters dated 22 July which the Special Representative sent to Ambassador Inhan and to Mr. Denktash. However, both Mr. Inhan and Mr. Denktash subsequently questioned the point, and when detailed discussions

began a few days later, it became evident that in the Turkish view the area between the lines at Avlona should be divided more or less equally between the farmers of both communities, taking grid line 90 Northing as the approximate boundary. That would have involved the transfer to Turkish Cypriot farmers of fields owned and cultivated by Greek Cypriots behind the cultivation lines established with Turkish agreement in April 1975. The Cyprus Government took strong exception to the Turkish stand in that regard, both for reasons of principle and in view of the fact that the livelihood of many Greek Cypriots was affected.

23. As long as the negotiations were in progress, UNFICYP persuaded the Greek Cypriot farmers in the area between the lines to remain south of grid line 90 Northing in the interests of their own safety and to avoid an increase in tension. In consequence, crops were left unharvested and fields and orchards without essential irrigation. UNFICYP similarly endeavoured to keep Turkish Cypriot farmers out of the disputed area.

24. On 10 September, 36 Turkish Cypriot farmers moved south, attempted to work land previously under Greek Cypriot cultivation and eventually attempted to collect Greek Cypriot fruit crops. That led to two scuffles between UNFICYP troops and the Turkish Cypriot farmers, and some injuries were sustained by both sides; following the second scuffle, Turkish troops in Avlona fired some 50 shots over the heads of the UNFICYP troops. A mixed inquiry held to ascertain the exact circumstances leading to the scuffle proved inconclusive in view of differing accounts.

25. With a view to finding a practical and equitable arrangement in the area, bearing in mind essential farming needs pursuant to past practice and arrangements and the main UNFICYP task of preventing a recurrence of conflict and maintaining the status quo in the buffer zone, high level efforts have taken place for the past months which included, owing to the wider implications of the problem, my own interventions and those of my Special Representative.

26. In the course of the negotiations, the Turkish side withdrew its objections to Greek Cypriot farmers having use of some of their lands north of the grid line 90, including extensive areas of citrus orchards where UNFICYP would be responsible for special security arrangements, provided that Turkish Cypriot farmers were permitted the use of land forward of the Turkish military cease-fire lines down to a line between 300 to 700 metres north of grid line 90 Northing. The Cyprus Government has not agreed to this proposal. The Greek Cypriots would be prepared to accept the use by Turkish Cypriot farmers of fields in the area between the lines that had been left uncultivated since 1974, but they point out that the Turkish Cypriot proposal would also involve the transfer to the Turkish Cypriot farmers of land owned by Greek Cypriots and cultivated by them, with Turkish consent, since 1974. The Greek Cypriots consider that the status quo in the area between the lines should be maintained in this regard. The negotiations are continuing.

27. A further dispute that involved the problem of farming in the buffer zone

arose in November in the area of Kaimakli, east of Nicosia, creating some tension. After negotiations with both sides, UNFICYP was able to arrange access by Greek Cypriot farmers, under UNFICYP escort, to three large fields in the area, all of which lie on the Greek Cypriot side of the United Nations patrol track. In this connexion, it has been suggested by the Turkish side that a mixed ad hoc committee of experts should review the existing practices in the area between the lines and make recommendations about ad hoc arrangements. My Special Representative is pursuing consultations on this proposal, on the understanding that current practices and arrangements would remain in effect until superseded by agreed new ones.

G. Humanitarian and normalization functions
in the area under Turkish control

28. UNFICYP continues its best efforts to discharge humanitarian functions and to promote normalization of the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the area under Turkish control. As indicated in my report of 30 October 1976 (S/12222, para. 8), the living conditions of Greek Cypriots in the north have not improved, their exodus to the south has accelerated and this situation continues to be a matter of serious concern. UNFICYP access to Greek Cypriot habitations and freedom of movement in the area remain restricted.

29. From 7,371 on 5 June 1976, the Greek Cypriot population in the north decreased to 3,631 on 6 December, representing a total evacuation of 3,740. Seventeen Greek Cypriots remain in Kyrenia, a decline of 160, and 3,614 in the Karpas, a decline of 3,580. The present rate of evacuation is averaging some 41 persons daily. In the period June to December 1976, 10 villages in the north were depopulated of Greek Cypriots, of which 3 were in Kyrenia and 7 in the Karpas. Not included in the above totals are 38 medical evacuations carried out by UNFICYP ambulance from the Karpas to the south.

30. A substantial number of Turkish Cypriots, most of them from Kokkina, are being settled in Yialousa, which until recently was inhabited by some 1,800 Greek Cypriots. This has led to a rapid evacuation of Greek Cypriots from Yialousa, at an average daily rate of 36 during the past few weeks. The remaining Greek Cypriots are said to have been called upon by the Turkish Cypriot authorities to apply for transfer to the south, and they have all done so. As of 6 December, the Greek Cypriot population of Yialousa had dropped to 696. In addition to population movements within Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot authorities complain that the demographic pattern of the island is also being altered by the continuing flow of migrants from Turkey to the north of Cyprus.

31. The agreed procedure for screening Greek Cypriot applicants for transfer to the south (see S/12031, para. 5), has not been implemented effectively. In most cases, UNFICYP has not been able to establish whether the Greek Cypriots concerned wanted to leave the north, as had been agreed when the matter was discussed at the Cyprus talks in Vienna in August 1975. Of the 5,140 Greek Cypriots who have left the north during the past year, 968 applied for transfer directly to UNFICYP,

or through ICRC, or through the appropriate Cyprus Government office, most of them on compassionate grounds.

32. As in the case of Yialousa, the Greek Cypriots in the north have often complained that they were under pressure, particularly by the Turkish Cypriot police, to sign applications to go south. A number of Greek Cypriots who have moved to the south from their homes in the north claim that although they signed applications stating that they wished to transfer of their own free will and without any pressure, they were influenced to do so by the living conditions in the area, which have yet to fulfil the standard of "normal life" that is mentioned in the Vienna communiqué of 2 August 1975. Most have been allowed to take their personal possessions with them, but some have complained that their tractors, motor cars and boats were confiscated.

33. The Turkish Cypriot authorities take the position that the principle of impartial screening has been accepted by them but that its implementation has been held up on account of the delay in concluding the arrangements concerning the functioning of UNFICYP in the north for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 8 above. They point out that the agreed draft of those arrangements calls for the establishment of an enlarged UNFICYP Liaison Team Centre in Yialousa and for substantial freedom of movement and access to Greek Cypriot habitations in the area. The draft arrangements would enable UNFICYP personnel to speak freely and in private with any Greek Cypriots applying for transfer to the south, verify the voluntary nature of the applications and provide transport assistance, to the extent available, for the actual moves.

34. The Turkish Cypriot side maintains that there have been no evictions of Greek Cypriots from the north, that those who wish to go south are allowed to join their own community on humanitarian grounds at the time of their choice and are permitted to take with them their personal belongings with the exception of agricultural equipment. The Greek Cypriots are now said to have been authorized also to remove to the south furniture from schools, banks and churches.

35. Since the circulation of my report of 30 October (see S/12222, para. 8), as far as UNFICYP has been able to ascertain, Greek Cypriot schools have reopened in Rizokarpasso and Ayia Trias, but the one in Yialousa is apparently closed in view of the pending evacuation of the Greek Cypriot inhabitants of that village. The Turkish Cypriot authorities state that four Greek Cypriot primary schools, with 15 teachers and 486 pupils, and 1 kindergarden, with 1 teacher and 22 children, are now functioning in the Karpas, whereas another 4 primary schools that operated during the last school year have not reopened because teachers and pupils have migrated to the south. Children of secondary school age are said to be permitted to go to the south for schooling and rejoin their parents in the north during their vacations. According to the Greek Cypriot side, the Turkish Cypriot authorities are exerting pressure on the school teachers remaining in the area to sign petitions for transfer to the south, and the Greek gymnasium which served the area is being converted for use as a Turkish lyceum.

36. According to the Vienna communiqué of 2 August 1975, the Greek Cypriots in the north were to receive medical care by their own doctors. No Greek Cypriot

/...

physicians are practising in the north; nor can doctors residing in the south visit patients in the north. According to the Turkish Cypriot side, a medical centre staffed by one Turkish Cypriot doctor, a nurse and a health inspector, assisted from time to time by a doctor and a dentist from Famagusta General Hospital, has been established in Yialousa. This centre is said to be sending visiting medical teams to the surrounding Greek Cypriot villages on a regular weekly schedule. Moreover, a Greek Cypriot chemist is said to continue to operate his store in Yialousa. The Turkish Cypriots also state that Greek Cypriots in the Karpas are being cared for in Turkish Cypriot hospitals without cost and on a non-discriminatory basis and that the Yialousa medical centre is sending Greek Cypriot patients regularly to the Famagusta hospital.

37. The Vienna communiqué of 2 August 1975 further specified that Greek Cypriots residing in the area under Turkish control would be given freedom of movement in the north. It has been reported that Greek Cypriots in the area are still unable to leave the environs of their own villages without permission from the Turkish Cypriot authorities and that in some places, as in Ayia Trias, the farmers were not allowed out of the village to work their fields.

38. In this connexion, the Turkish Cypriot authorities informed UNFICYP on 3 December that in order to improve the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots in the north, the Turkish Cypriot authorities had decided to grant them increased freedom of movement and travel, subject only to security restrictions, which would be loosely defined. Wherever possible police controls would be eliminated or substantially decreased. It had been further decided to provide improved facilities for Greek Cypriot education and health and to institute a more flexible approach concerning places of worship and access to priests.

39. The Turkish Cypriot authorities have further informed UNFICYP of various purchases of produce from Greek Cypriot farmers in the Karpas at favourable rates.

40. A proposal by UNFICYP to send a fact-finding team to the Karpas to ascertain conditions, especially the situation with regard to education and agriculture, was not accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side as long as the procès-verbal of 13 December 1975 (see para. 8 above) had not been implemented. However, it was indicated that the ICRC delegate in Cyprus would be able to carry out the verification.

H. Mines

41. Seven minefields, in addition to those previously recorded, have been detected since June 1976. In addition, extensions have been made to two existing minefields. The mine problem continues to pose real dangers. Despite regular requests made to both sides, comprehensive minefield records have still not been made available to UNFICYP, and minefields remain inadequately marked or unmarked in many cases. Three UNFICYP personnel and an unrecorded number of civilians have been killed in minefield incidents since 1974. The main areas of concern are:

- (a) The Lefka district, where a number of the roads leading south from the coast are believed to be mined;
- (b) North-east Nicosia, where there is evidence of the use of booby traps and mines;
- (c) The vicinity of Louroujina, where several minefields are concentrated in a small area.

I. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

42. UNFICYP freedom of movement in the northern part of Cyprus continues to be restricted and is limited to access to UNFICYP camps and liaison posts in the north, use of the new Famagusta Road by UNFICYP vehicles to a limited extent, and daily resupply convoys to the north, which are restricted as to number of vehicles and are escorted by Turkish Cypriots. Similar restrictions apply to UNCIVPOL teams distributing social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in some 13 villages in the Karpas. Weekly visits to Greek Cypriots remaining in the Kyrenia area are carried out by UNFICYP liaison teams, and these are likewise accompanied by Turkish Cypriot police, who are present during any encounters with the villagers. The Turkish Cypriot authorities have recently stated that the restrictions on UNFICYP in the north are a consequence of the delay in concluding the arrangements under the procès-verbal of 13 December 1975 (see para. 8).

III. LAW AND ORDER - UNCIVPOL

43. The civilian police element of UNFICYP continues to be deployed in support of military units in all sectors in the confrontation areas. It contributes to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and to the protection and well-being of the civilian population, including, to the extent possible, the Greek Cypriots in the north, and endeavours to promote an environment of security in relation to intercommunal matters throughout the island. It maintains liaison with the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police concerning UNCIVPOL functions and the transit of persons across the cease-fire lines. UNCIVPOL also assists in the escort and control of local inhabitants who go into sensitive localities in the area between the lines in the pursuit of normal civilian activities.

44. The main facets of UNCIVPOL responsibility are the investigation of intercommunal occurrences arising in the area between the lines and assistance in humanitarian matters. It has investigated cases of assaults on civilians and on UNFICYP personnel, housebreakings, larcenies of irrigation materials and farming equipment, household items, money, animals and agricultural products, and has assisted in the control of grazing and hunting activities.

45. UNCIVPOL provides escort facilities for Greek Cypriots who leave their habitations in the north and move to the south of the island and distributes social welfare benefits and pensions to those who remain in the north. UNCIVPOL also continues to maintain a Missing Persons Bureau and to co-operate with ICRC in efforts to trace missing persons.

46. In the Turkish-controlled area, members of UNCIVPOL distribute social welfare benefits each month and accompany UNFICYP military personnel weekly on humanitarian patrols to the three Greek Cypriot habitations in the Kyrenia area for the purpose of observing the welfare of the inhabitants and endeavouring to alleviate any matters of complaint through liaison with Turkish Cypriot police. In the Karpas region, UNCIVPOL carries out monthly visits for the distribution of social welfare benefits and pensions to Greek Cypriots in 13 villages, and fortnightly payments in the larger habitations of Rizokarpasso and Yialousa. Escorts for Turkish Cypriots moving between Limnitis and the Turkish Cypriot enclave at Kokkina are organized by UNCIVPOL personnel based at Xeros in the Turkish-controlled area.

47. It has been reported that appreciable quantities of commercial commodities and other movable properties have continued to be removed from Greek Cypriot-owned business houses and other premises in the Famagusta area. In the event of political agreement for the future of the island, the Turkish Cypriot administration has indicated that certain confiscated properties will be accounted for.

48. As far as the issue of missing persons is concerned, following a request by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, my representative in Geneva approached ICRC, which expressed its readiness, in principle, to designate members of an investigatory body operating outside ICRC itself to trace those missing or discover their burial places, provided both parties requested it to do so and undertook to give full

co-operation to that body and to accept its conclusions as final. As stated in my report of 30 October 1976 (S/12222), it has not been possible to carry out the suggestion for the designation of such an investigatory body.

49. My Special Representative again contacted the parties on the question during the second half of November, but the positions remained unchanged. The Turkish Cypriots maintain that they are not holding any missing persons and that they have no knowledge of where those who were killed in July-August 1974 are buried. Only about a dozen specific cases of persons unaccounted for are said to be still under investigation by the Turkish side, which has indicated that the results will be conveyed through UNFICYP in due course.

50. On 19 occasions since last June, UNCIVPOL has followed the progress of incidents and facilitated arrangements where persons of local communities and foreign nationals have crossed the cease-fire lines. In all cases, those concerned were assisted in returning to their own side of the lines. The release of all motor vehicles involved was also secured.

IV. HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

51. Since I reported to the Council on 5 June 1976 (S/12093), 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. During the period under review, generous donations in cash and in kind have again been received by the Co-ordinator from Governments, non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies.

52. As a result of these contributions, the Co-ordinator, with the support of other United Nations agencies, was in a position to help secure the proper nutritional diet for the displaced and needy population of Cyprus by procuring food commodities on the international and local market and by meeting a variety of additional priority requirements. In this respect, the Co-ordinator has extended assistance towards the construction of temporary accommodation, health clinics and centres, old people's homes and child welfare centres. Funds have also been made available towards the financing of reforestation projects and for the provision of medicaments, medical equipment, educational materials, insecticides and pesticides.

53. Although the general situation of the displaced persons has undoubtedly improved, there are still 201,711 Cypriots receiving assistance from the authorities concerned. The latest official statistics show a total of 195,991 Greek Cypriots as displaced and now living in the south; this figure, which is higher than in my last report, reflects the natural increase among the displaced population and the influx due to the continued transfer of Greek Cypriots from the north to the south. Of this total, the number of persons who no longer require any material assistance stands at 53,243; thus 142,748 persons are being fully supported by the Greek Cypriot authorities, receiving food rations and allowances. There are a further 13,986 needy Greek Cypriots in the south, who, although not displaced and living in their own homes, require material assistance.

54. According to the Turkish Cypriot authorities, there are now 39,757 Turkish Cypriots in the north who are displaced and needy as a result of the 1974 events and who are being provided with food commodities and other basic supplies, channelled mainly through the United Nations assistance programme. The bulk of the 3,631 Greek Cypriots and 776 Maronites remaining in the north are in need of assistance and receive food rations and allowances, delivered on a regular basis by UNFICYP to the distribution centres in the north.

55. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items, distributing social welfare benefits and providing emergency medical services, including medical evacuation by ambulance or helicopter. Escorts continue to be provided for work parties, inspection teams, farmers and anti-mosquito spraying teams in the areas between the cease-fire lines. A close working relationship has been maintained with the representatives of the other United Nations agencies, with ICRC and the welfare organizations of both communities.

56. A total of 3,186 tons of relief supplies was distributed during the period under review by the UNFICYP supply system. This included 2,442 tons, representing 618 truck-loads, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 744 tons, representing 178 truck-loads, to Turkish Cypriots in Kokkina. Among the supplies delivered were general food-stuffs, fuel, diesel oil and bottled gas. The total of supplies lifted since January 1975 is 24,041 tons. In addition, 573 tons of grain were delivered to Turkish Cypriot welfare stores in the north, as well as 63,660 day-old chicks. The total cost to UNFICYP for these services was approximately \$36,000 per month, or \$216,000 per mandate period. UNCIVPOL continues to distribute pensions and social welfare benefits to the Greek Cypriots in the north. During the period a total of £C 177,021 was paid out, for a total of £C 872,432 since January 1975. Restrictions on the number of visits for payment purposes continued in force and presented certain administrative difficulties. As regards the delivery of food-stuffs to Greek Cypriots in the north, UNFICYP was not permitted to deliver directly to the recipients, but was required to leave the supplies with the Turkish Cypriot police.

57. Humanitarian assistance was rendered to the Turkish Cypriot community in Kokkina. There is a standing arrangement for a weekly supply delivery of up to seven truck-loads. In the beginning of the period, the weekly average was five truck-loads. However, because of the dwindling civilian population in Kokkina, the weekly resupply has dropped to one truck-load.

58. UNFICYP medical services are available to the Kokkina villagers in cases of emergency and on request; 14 cases were evacuated on medical grounds to the Turkish Cypriot sector. A septic tanker is made available as required to clear sewage tanks. Delivery of medicines and medical equipment is made on a regular basis, and emergency requests are met by immediate response. A regular exchange of mail is carried out, generally without incident.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

59. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 391 (1976) of 15 June 1976, the Security Council requested me to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to me by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975) and to keep the Council informed of the progress made. I did so in my report to the Council of 30 October 1976 (S/12222), in which I gave an account of the recent steps taken by me and by my Special Representative which included consultations at United Nations Headquarters with the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives, Mr. Papadopoulos and Mr. Onan. Separate and joint meetings were held with them and an extensive exchange of views took place concerning the resumption of the intercommunal talks under my auspices. It was agreed that my Special Representative would continue the consultations in Nicosia.

60. In its resolution 31/12 of 12 November 1976, the General Assembly, inter alia, demanded the urgent implementation of resolutions 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and 3395 (XXX) of 20 November 1975, called upon the parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in that regard and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider appropriate steps for the implementation of its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974. The Assembly also requested me to continue to provide my good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities.

61. Since the circulation of my report of 30 October, I and my Special Representative have maintained close contact with the parties concerned in a continuing effort to overcome the difficulties that stand in the way of a resumption of the intercommunal talks under my auspices. While both sides have indicated that they favour a resumption of the negotiating process, their conflicting positions as outlined in my last report (S/12222, paras. 4-5 and 7) remain unaltered. I and my Special Representative intend to pursue our efforts in this regard.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

62. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$183.5 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 59 Member States and three non-member Governments in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1976. 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 \$4.1 million. Accordingly, some \$187.6 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 1976.

63. 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 1976 are now estimated at \$249.6 million, having regard to increased costs indicated in claims received from troop contributors. 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.

64. The amount of \$187.6 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$249.6 million indicated above by approximately \$62.0 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$17.3 million are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

65. If to the amount of \$187.6 million so far received the amount of \$17.3 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$204.9 million. The difference between this figure and the costs to be met of approximately \$249.6 million becomes \$44.7 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1976, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$44.7 million.

66. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1976 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 \$12.7 million, as detailed below.

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATE BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF EXPENSE
(in thousands of US dollars)

I. Operation costs incurred by the United Nations

Movement of contingents	233
Operational expenses	1,261
Rental of premises	340
Rations	1,018
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.	1,035
Miscellaneous and contingencies	200
	<hr/>
Total, part I	4,087

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	7,800
Contingent-owned equipment	700
Death and disability awards	100
	<hr/>
Total, part II	8,600

GRAND TOTAL, parts I and II 12,687

67. The above costs for the next six-month period do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, inasmuch as they exclude the extra costs that Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. Indicative figures of the amounts involved are estimated as follows: Australia, \$0.4 million; Austria, \$0.2 million; Canada, \$0.9 million; 1/ Denmark, \$0.4 million; Sweden, \$0.7 million and United Kingdom, \$1.7 million. 1/ Finland is also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at its own expense.

68. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1976 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 \$57.4 million.

1/ Exclusive of the normal costs of pay and allowances.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

69. The situation in Cyprus has been relatively quiet during the period under review but tension has persisted. Despite the passage of time, the main problems resulting from the events of 1974 have remained unresolved and on the basic political issues the two Cypriot communities are still deeply divided.

70. There has been a continuing trend towards a stabilization of military activity along the cease-fire lines. However, attempts to change the military status quo by movements forward of the cease-fire lines have continued to cause concern to UNFICYP as have also the measures taken to increase or strengthen positions on the cease-fire lines. I hope that both sides will find it possible to increase their liaison and co-operation with UNFICYP in order to improve the standard of security along the cease-fire lines and in a general way to avoid unwarranted shooting and other incidents and a heightening of tension in the area.

71. It is an essential element of the maintenance of the cease-fire that neither side exercise authority beyond its forward military lines and that the status quo, including innocent civilian activities and the exercise of property rights, is maintained in the area between the lines, subject to legitimate security requirements and giving due regard to humanitarian considerations. Of course, any local arrangements in this regard may be modified with the concurrence of both parties. Accordingly, UNFICYP has endeavoured since the end of the 1974 hostilities to facilitate normal farming activity by members of both communities on the land owned by them in the area between the lines. It is obviously not in the interest of either side to seek to turn that area into a waste land, thus endangering the status quo in the island and depriving the farmers concerned of essential means of livelihood. UNFICYP has endeavoured to work out practical arrangements which would safeguard both the principles of the cease-fire and the interests of both sides, and it will continue to use its best efforts in that direction. It is my earnest hope that the parties concerned will co-operate fully with UNFICYP in this endeavour.

72. The situation of Greek Cypriots in the north is a matter of special concern. The greater part of those Greek Cypriots have now left for the south for the stated purpose of seeking security and better living conditions, and this development has further heightened tension. It had originally been expected that this problem would be considerably alleviated by the agreement reached in this regard at the third round of the Vienna talks on 2 August 1974 (S/11789) and, in particular, by the granting to UNFICYP of free and normal access to Greek Cypriot habitations in the area. Regrettably, it has not been possible to implement that agreement adequately and the exodus of Greek Cypriots from the north continues.

73. The stationing, deployment and functioning of UNFICYP in the north has been the subject of discussions between my Special Representative and His Excellency Mr. Denktash in accordance with the procès-verbal of 13 December 1975 (S/12093, para. 8). Those discussions have now resulted in an agreed text setting forth the practical arrangements concerning this matter. However, one issue

remains to be settled before those arrangements can be finalized. I hope that ways will be found to surmount that obstacle.

74. It would be highly desirable if it were possible at an early date to resume talks on humanitarian problems at the Ledra Hotel. Until last summer, those talks provided a useful channel of communication and made possible also exchanges of views on broader problems. In this connexion, it is a matter of deep concern that despite the continued efforts of my Special Representative and of the International Red Cross, there has been no progress so far in making arrangements to trace persons missing since the events of 1974, or discovering their burial places.

75. Many of the difficulties encountered by UNFICYP are closely related to the present lack of progress in the search for an agreed solution of the basic problems of the island. I have continued to exert my best efforts in this regard through the good offices mission entrusted to me by the Security Council. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to reconvene the intercommunal talks with reasonable assurance that discussions at the resumed meeting would be meaningful and productive, as the positions of the representatives of the two communities have remained far apart.

76. I continue to believe that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem as called for by the Security Council is through negotiations between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities. I shall do all I can, within my competence and authority, to help achieve such a settlement and, as a first step, to bring about as soon as possible the resumption of intercommunal talks under my auspices. In the interest of the people of the island as a whole, I therefore appeal to the parties concerned to make a determined effort and show the necessary flexibility in order to make it possible to resume the negotiating process at an early date. I must stress the importance and urgency of this matter for, if the search for a just and lasting peace is allowed to bog down in prolonged impasse, the basic issues will become more and more intractable and the situation increasingly dangerous.

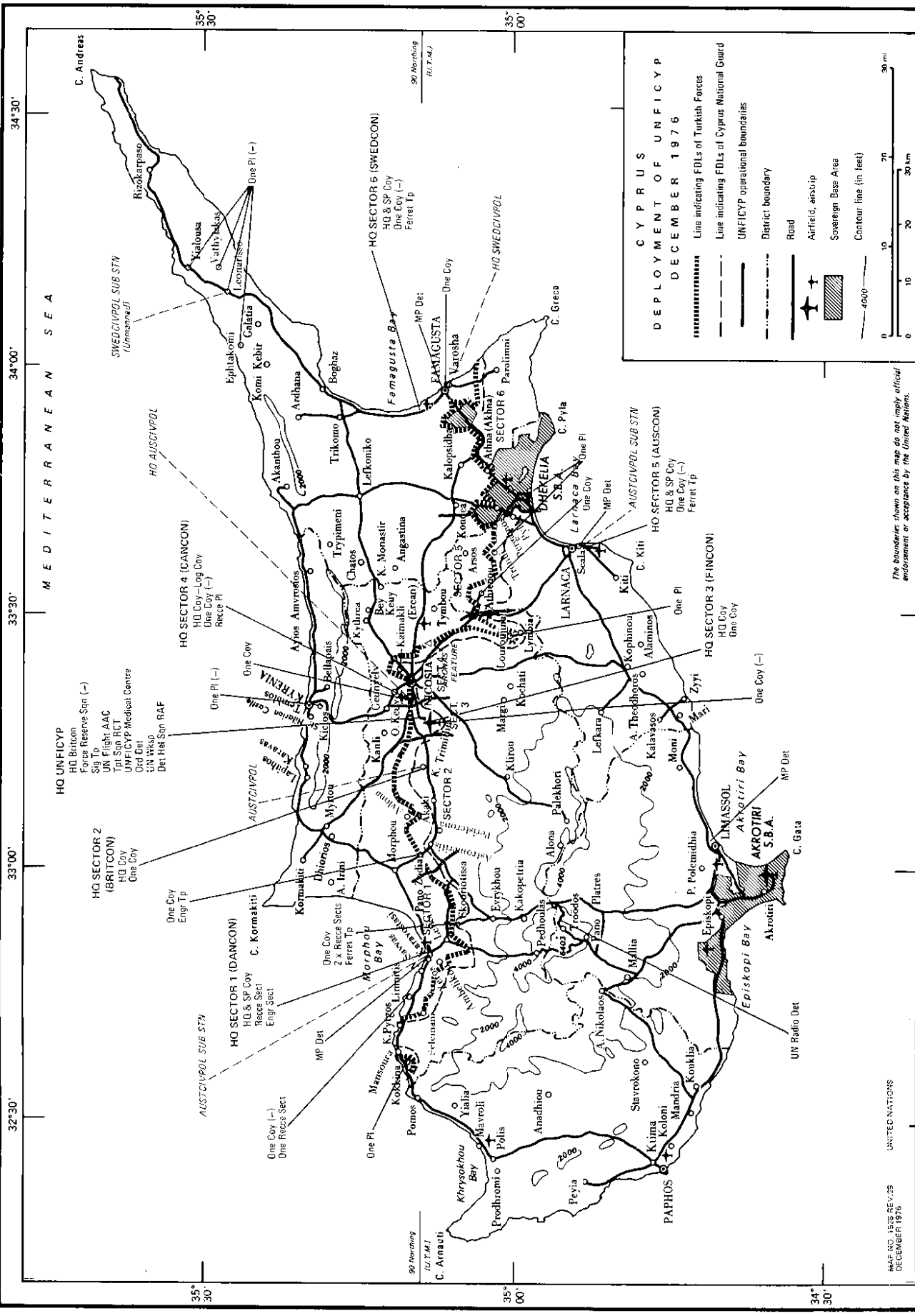
77. Taking into account all the factors involved, I am convinced that the continued presence of UNFICYP is essential. The withdrawal of United Nations troops from the island in the present circumstances would certainly heighten tension between the two communities, endanger the cease-fire and further reduce the prospects of achieving a just and lasting peace in Cyprus. Consequently I recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period. As on previous occasions, I would suggest that the period of extension should be six months. In accordance with the 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.

78. In making this recommendation I must again draw the Security Council's attention to the increasingly critical financial situation of UNFICYP. Despite my repeated appeals, voluntary contributions have continued to be made in insufficient amounts and by a disappointingly small number of Governments, and the deficit in the budget of UNFICYP has grown to nearly \$45 million. As a consequence of this

deficit, I have not been able to meet the reimbursement claims of the troop contributing Governments for their expenditures concerning the troops they have provided at my request for service with UNFICYP for the past three and a half years. Understandably, certain contributing Governments wish now to lessen their commitments and some of their contingents have already been reduced below the level recommended by the Force Commander. As I have warned the Security Council on two occasions already, I fear that, if no remedial measures are taken, UNFICYP may well find itself unable to continue to function for lack of funds.

79. In concluding this report, I wish once again to place on record my gratitude to the Governments providing contingents to UNFICYP and to those who have made voluntary contributions for its maintenance. Without their generous support, it would not have been possible to maintain this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff. They have carried out with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important and difficult task entrusted to them by the Security Council.

80. On this occasion I also wish to pay special tribute to Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand, the Force Commander, who will relinquish his important post at the end of the current mandate of UNFICYP. General Prem Chand has twice served with the United Nations, for the last seven years as the Commander of UNFICYP. He has served the United Nations with great distinction, dedication and courage. For his outstanding contribution to the United Nations peace-keeping, the Organization owes him a great debt of gratitude.



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