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

(for the period 1 June-30 November 1988)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1988 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Council resolutions concerning Cyprus. Most recently, in its resolution 614 (1988) of 15 June 1988, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 November 1988.

I. MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF UNFICYP

2. The function of UNFICYP was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 in the following terms:

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

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and between the Cyprus Government National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 614 (1988). In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/14275, para. 7, note).

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1988:

<u>Military personnel</u>			
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion, UNAB	396	
	Military police company	<u>9</u>	410
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	HQ CANCON	5	
	Lord Strathcona's Horse	538	
	Signal squadron	14	
	Military police company	<u>11</u>	575

Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion, DANCON 49	323	
	Military police company	<u>13</u>	341
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	4	
	Military police company	<u>3</u>	7
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	<u>2</u>	8
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	4	
	Military police company	<u>3</u>	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	27	
	HQ BRITCON	5	
	Force scout car squadron, D Squadron, 9th/12th Royal Lancers	109	
	4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards	320	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	44	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signal squadron	53	
	Army aviation flight	18	
	Transport squadron	102	
	Medical centre	5	
	Ordnance detachment	12	
	Workshops	29	
	Military police company	<u>9</u>	<u>741</u>
	Total		<u>2 089</u>

Civilian police

Australia	20	
Sweden	15	35
Total, UNFICYP		<u>2 124</u>

4. Mr. Oscar Camili6n continued as my Special Representative in Cyprus. The Force remained under the command of Major-General G6nther G. Greindl.

II. RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES

5. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full liaison and co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. Changes instituted as a result of the review of communications at the local level,

which was referred to in paragraph 8 of my last report (S/19927), met with a positive response from both sides.

6. UNFICYP continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for restricted military areas. Regarding movement in the north of the island, the guidelines established in 1983 (see S/15812, para. 14), and subsequently improved, continued to work satisfactorily. The difference of interpretation regarding the use of the UNFICYP visitor's permit (see S/19927, para. 9) was resolved.

III. FUNCTIONS OF UNFICYP

A. Maintenance of the cease-fire

7. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The area between the lines is known as the United Nations buffer zone. Its width varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, and it covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land in Cyprus.

8. UNFICYP keeps the United Nations buffer zone under constant surveillance through a system of 142 observation posts, 50 of which are permanently manned at the present time. The number of manned posts has been reduced by five owing to an adjustment in Sector 4. In addition, mobile and standing patrols are employed, especially in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices are used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

9. The UNFICYP patrol and communications track, which runs the length of the buffer zone, is used to monitor the cease-fire lines, resupply observation posts and react promptly to any incident. British Army engineers continued to maintain the track.

10. During the period under review, the number of cease-fire violations remained at a low level. Violations in the form of troops moving forward and the construction of new, or the improvement of existing, military positions along the cease-fire lines, decreased considerably. In all instances, UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the status quo. In Nicosia, civilian construction close to the lines continued to cause concern to both sides. UNFICYP monitored such construction and confirmed its civilian nature.

11. In Nicosia, the troops of both sides continue to be in dangerous proximity to each other. UNFICYP remains greatly concerned by this situation since a significant number of cease-fire violations and other related incidents have occurred in that area. UNFICYP continues its efforts to reduce tension at the most dangerous points in Nicosia.

12. The number of shooting incidents increased slightly during the period. Most of these were accidental discharges of weapons by soldiers on both sides. On

31 July 1988, however, a member of the National Guard, who had entered the United Nations buffer zone in Nicosia, was shot dead by a member of the Turkish Cypriot security forces. The circumstances surrounding this event have not yet been fully clarified. In order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in this very narrow portion of the buffer zone, UNFICYP constructed a vehicle patrol route to delineate better on the ground the area of separation between the two forces; it also improved its field of observation in the area.

13. Crossings of the maritime security line, established by UNFICYP as a practical arrangement for security purposes (see S/17657, para. 19), by fishing and pleasure boats from the southern part of the island continued to occur. On one occasion, the Turkish forces fired warning shots. UNFICYP reported each crossing of the line to the Cyprus police in order to secure their assistance in preventing serious incidents.

14. During the period under review, there were three overflights of the United Nations buffer zone by Turkish civilian aircraft, five by Turkish military aircraft and three by Greek Cypriot civilian aircraft. All overflights were protested.

B. Maintenance of the status quo

15. Both sides expressed concern on several occasions about the strength of military forces on the island. UNFICYP remains concerned about the level of forces in Cyprus and, to the best of its ability, continued to monitor those forces by overt means.

16. During the period under review, Greek Cypriots held numerous demonstrations close to the United Nations buffer zone and on several occasions demonstrators forced their way inside the zone. Regrettably, these events have been marked by violence against UNFICYP personnel. Dangerous situations developed on 15 November 1988 in two areas of the buffer zone in Nicosia. In the first case, near the former Ayios Kassianos school, demonstrators forced one barrier put up by UNFICYP and were stopped at a second barrier, close to the Turkish forces' line. The demonstrators hurled stones and bottles, including bottles filled with petrol, at UNFICYP personnel and in the direction of the Turkish forces. After General Greindl intervened personally with the Minister of the Interior, the Cyprus police took action and dispersed the demonstrators. In the second case, at the Ledra crossing, demonstrators forced the barriers set up by UNFICYP and came face to face with Turkish Cypriot special police deployed at the Turkish forces' line. The policemen remained calm and the demonstrators eventually withdrew. The Turkish Cypriot authorities and the Turkish forces lodged strong protests with UNFICYP regarding these incidents. The Force Commander has since been assured by the Government of Cyprus that it will in future do whatever is necessary to ensure respect for the status quo in the buffer zone.

17. During the reporting period, the situation in Varosha remained unchanged. Students continued to be accommodated in two hotels inside the fenced area, and it has not yet been possible to obtain a date for their departure (see S/19304, para. 23). As regards the question relating to procedures at the Ledra Palace

crossing point (see S/19927, para. 26), the situation prevailing before my last report has been restored.

18. During the period under review, the Government of Cyprus complained that the Turkish Cypriot authorities had changed the names of localities in the northern part of the island from Greek to Turkish. UNFICYP raised this matter with the Turkish Cypriot authorities, who replied that those localities had been given a Turkish name in addition to the Greek one, as was common in the island.

19. The Government of Cyprus has also complained that a bell had been stolen from the church in Vouno, in the northern part of the island. UNFICYP raised this matter with the Turkish Cypriot authorities. They stated that they were aware of the matter and that it was being investigated by the police.

20. The Government of Cyprus complained about the expropriation by the Turkish Cypriot authorities of property in several villages, notably in the district of Kyrenia. UNFICYP raised this matter with the Turkish Cypriot authorities.

C. Restoration of normal conditions

21. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP continued to facilitate economic and other civilian activities in the areas between the cease-fire lines, especially farming. In October 1988, the Turkish forces expressed concern over the close proximity to their lines of some of the Greek Cypriot farming activities in the United Nations buffer zone. The matter was resolved in discussions between the Turkish forces and UNFICYP, and the farming continues in accordance with established practices that take the security concerns of both sides into account. UNFICYP also provided its good offices, as necessary, in regard to the supply of electricity and water from one part of the island to the other. UNFICYP received good co-operation from both sides in these matters.

22. During the period under review, efforts by UNFICYP and other United Nations agencies to promote contacts between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots continued. On the occasion of United Nations Day and in celebration of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to United Nations peace-keeping forces, UNFICYP organized an open-house reception at the Ledra Palace hotel in Nicosia to which both communities were invited. UNFICYP was also successful in some other cases. However, much more could have been accomplished if the parties had been more forthcoming in facilitating such efforts.

23. The anti-mosquito programme arranged by UNFICYP continued. The spraying began on 15 March 1988 and is scheduled to end on 15 December 1988.

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

25. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) worked in close co-operation with the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police. UNCIVPOL contributed to the maintenance of law and order between the cease-fire lines and provided police services to civilians living in the buffer zone. UNCIVPOL also assisted in the

control of the movement of civilians in the area between the lines and escorted persons transferring from one side to the other. It also participated in criminal investigations with intercommunal implications.

D. Humanitarian functions

26. UNFICYP continued to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the northern part of the island, who now number 639. Of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools, the school in Rizokarpaso now has 28 pupils and the one in Ayia Trias has 10. UNFICYP officers continued to interview, in private, Greek Cypriots who applied for permanent transfer to the southern part of the island, in order to verify that the transfer was voluntary. Sixteen such transfers took place during the reporting period. UNFICYP also facilitated temporary visits by Greek Cypriots to the southern part of the island, of which 576 took place during the reporting period. UNFICYP distributed 255 tons of foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island. It continued to distribute social welfare and pension benefits to them.

27. UNFICYP continued its periodic visits to Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island. It also helped them to maintain contact with their relatives in the northern part and arranged 15 reunions, involving 90 persons, at the Ledra Palace hotel. UNFICYP continued to distribute pension benefits to Turkish Cypriots living in the northern part of the island who were formerly employed by the Government of Cyprus.

28. The number of Maronites living in the northern part of the island is now 277. UNFICYP continued to assist in arranging frequent contacts between Maronites living on the two sides of the cease-fire lines.

29. UNFICYP continued to provide emergency medical services, including medical evacuation to civilians of both the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities. It escorted Turkish Cypriots to hospitals in the southern part of the island and regularly delivered medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community.

30. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance to needy displaced persons in Cyprus, continued to promote bi-communal projects regarding sewerage, conservation work within the old walled city of Nicosia, and rehabilitation of the handicapped. In co-operation with the Cyprus Red Cross Society, UNHCR continued in both communities its programmes related to health, education, agriculture, water resource management, reforestation and assistance to needy displaced persons.

31. Joint activities were maintained between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of continuing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Under the Nicosia Master Plan project, joint working meetings between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot members of the team continued to take place about once a week. During the reporting period, the European Economic Community agreed in principle to provide 4 million European currency units to fund projects on both sides in the walled city.

32. UNDP continued to co-ordinate the work being carried out to improve the sanitary facilities and water connections for both communities in Nicosia. UNFICYP provided logistic support for work done in the buffer zone.

33. The project for the control of diseases in new-born animals was extended for one year; it provides for training, laboratory equipment and supplies. A project for the development of handicrafts was resumed, with a specialist providing training for members of both communities.

34. Three consultancies concerning immunization, the control of diarrhoeal diseases and malaria, were fielded. One of these consultancies was a joint World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund mission. In addition, as part of the ongoing thalassaemia project, training of Turkish Cypriots abroad was arranged.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

35. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 December 1988, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force and assuming continuation of its existing strength and responsibilities, is estimated at \$13.1 million, as detailed below:

UNFICYP cost estimate by major category of expense

(In thousands of United States dollars)

<u>I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations</u>	
Movement of contingents	273
Operational expenses	1 468
Premises (maintenance, utilities, etc.)	710
Rations	687
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 732
Miscellaneous and contingencies	<u>250</u>
Total I	<u>6 120</u>
<u>II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents</u>	
Pay, allowances and transport	6 450
Contingent-owned equipment	430
Death and disability	<u>100</u>
Total II	<u>6 980</u>
Grand total (I and II)	<u>13 100</u>

36. The estimate does not reflect the full cost of the operation. It excludes, in particular, the regular costs that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e. regular pay and allowances and normal expenses for matériel), as well as such extra costs as they have agreed to absorb.

37. That part of the financing of the cost of the Force which is borne by the Organization is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. In this regard, only \$3.7 million have been contributed by Member States, against anticipated expenditures of some \$12.6 million, for the mandate period that is about to end. As these contributions have never been sufficient to meet the cost of the Force, the reimbursement claims from the troop-contributing countries have been met only up to December 1979. Unless additional contributions are received, the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to be \$164.2 million for the periods from the inception of the Force to the end of the current mandate period.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

38. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council in resolution 367 (1978) and in subsequent resolutions, most recently in resolution 614 (1988).

39. As I reported to the Council in May, I had invited the leaders of the two sides in Cyprus to meet with me to find a way to resume the talks. They accepted my invitation and met with me in Geneva on 24 August 1988. In the course of our discussions they reaffirmed their commitment to the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements and recalled the Secretary-General's opening statement of 1980, the evaluation documents of 1981 and the Vienna working points of 1984. They expressed their readiness to seek a negotiated solution and acknowledged that that would require a determined and sustained effort by both sides, as well as the creation of an atmosphere of mutual confidence. They also recognized the need to show respect for each other's concerns and the need for goodwill in discussing how these concerns could be met.

40. The two leaders expressed their willingness to meet without any pre-conditions and to attempt to achieve by 1 June 1989 a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem. Both confirmed their desire to co-operate with me in the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council. They agreed that the talks would begin on 15 September 1988 at the Ledra Palace hotel in Nicosia and that they would continue beginning on 16 September at the residence of my Special Representative. They recognized that the success of the talks depended on their personal and continuous involvement and agreed to meet frequently. They also accepted my invitation to meet with me again in New York after the first round of talks to review the progress achieved.

41. Following the opening session at the Ledra Palace, the two leaders met in private together with my Special Representative for some 40 hours between 16 September and 7 November 1988. These talks enabled the two leaders to explain to each other their views and concerns about a wide range of key issues.

42. The two leaders met with me again at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 22 and 23 November 1988 to review the outcome of the first round of talks and to decide how to proceed. The discussion revealed that the first round had proven helpful in building a good working relationship and in clarifying many of the issues and difficulties facing the two sides.

43. The two leaders agreed with my suggestion that the second round of talks, which it was decided would begin in Nicosia on 19 December 1988, would be devoted to developing, on a non-committal basis, a wide range of options for each of the issues that must be resolved and to evaluating these options in the light of the interests and concerns of both sides. They also accepted my invitation to meet with me again during the first half of March 1989 to launch the next phase in the light of what will have been achieved by then.

44. During the period under review, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus held four sessions, including 16 meetings, of which 8 were attended by the three members and their assistants (formal meetings) and 8 were attended only by the three members (informal meetings). The Committee discussed reports submitted by both sides on the investigations carried out in the field with the participation of the third member and/or his assistants. The Committee also continued its interviews of witnesses and pursued its activities with a view to reaching conclusions on the cases before it as soon as possible.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

45. The process that was launched last August at Geneva represents an important new development. It is the first time in the past quarter of a century that the leaders of the two communities have committed themselves to such a personal and sustained effort to achieve an overall settlement and to endeavour to do this by a specific target date. During the first round of talks they developed a good working relationship and exchanged views in a frank but friendly manner about the most difficult issues that must be resolved. At the same time, the discussions revealed that their positions on the main issues remain far apart.

46. The positive rapport that has been created and the two leaders' personal commitment to the current process represent an auspicious beginning. However, this encouraging situation can be sustained only if both sides can find a way to move forward and tackle the difficult issues that confront them. It is therefore vital, if the current effort is to achieve its intended goal, that during the coming months the parties manifest the necessary will to break free from their long-held positions and seek solutions that will reconcile the interests, concerns, hopes and fears of each community. It is important that all Cypriots should feel that the talks are not between adversaries but represent a joint effort to work together to achieve a common goal.

47. As will be apparent from this report, UNFICYP has continued to fulfil its functions in an exemplary manner, often under difficult conditions. It is equally clear that its presence in Cyprus remains indispensable. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six-month

period. In accordance with the established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and I shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

48. I must again draw the attention of the Security Council to the continuing financial crisis facing UNFICYP. The deficit which continues to worsen cannot but jeopardize the very existence of the Force. As I have repeatedly stated, it is not fair that the troop-contributing Governments should have to bear so large a share of UNFICYP's cost. I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Governments that contribute contingents to the Force as well as to those Governments that have made voluntary financial contributions. It remains my view that the best way of placing the financing of UNFICYP on a more equitable basis would be for the United Nations share of the costs of the Force to be financed from assessed contributions. I hope that in due course the members of the Council will accept this overdue reform.

49. Finally, I would like to express my deep appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Oscar Camilión, to the Force Commander, Major-General Günther Greindl, and to the military and civilian personnel of UNFICYP who have continued to discharge with great efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • ЧИПРЕ • КИПР • CHYPRE

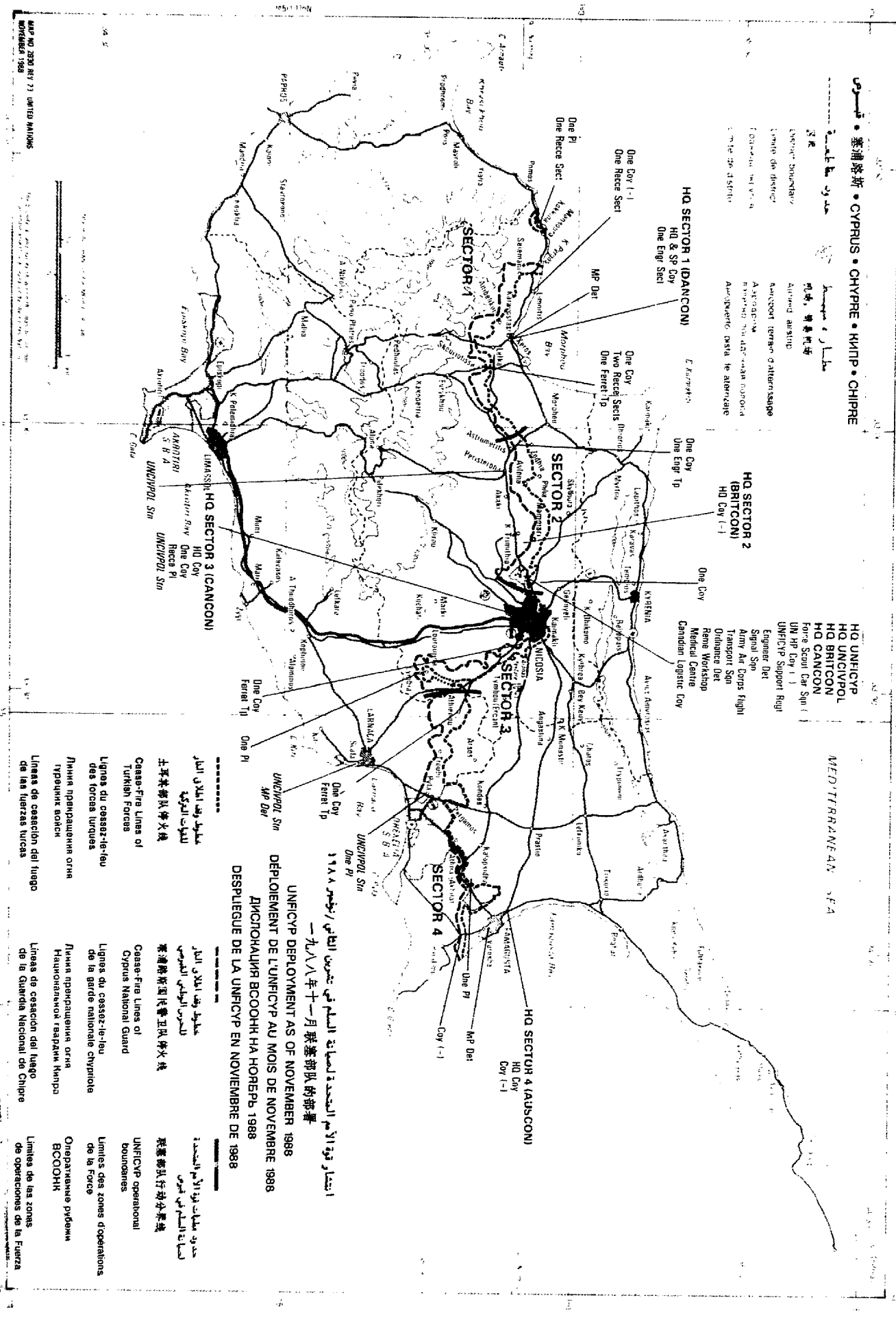
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UNFCYP
 UNFCIVPOL
 UNFCBRITCON
 UNFCANCON
 UNFCP
 UNFCY Support Regt
 Engineer Det
 Signal Sm
 Army Air Corps Flight
 Transport Sqdn
 Ordnance Det
 Reme Workshop
 Medical Centre
 Canadian Logistic Coy

MEDITERRANEAN SEA



انتشار قوات الأمم المتحدة لمساحة السلام في تشرين الثاني / نوفمبر 1988
 UNFCYP DEPLOYMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 1988
 ДИСПОЗИЦИЯ ВСОООН НА НОЯБРЬ 1988
 DESPILGUE DE LA UNFCYP EN NOVEMBRE DE 1988

خطوط وقف إطلاق النار
 خطوط التوقيف
 士耳其部队停火线
 Cease-Fire Lines of
 Turkish Forces
 Lignes de cessez-le-tfeu
 des forces turques
 Линия прекращения огня
 турецких войск
 Líneas de cesación del fuego
 de las fuerzas turcas

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

حدود مناطق العمليات
 حدود التوقيف
 塞浦路斯行动分界線
 UNFCYP operational
 boundaries
 Limites des zones d'opérations
 de la Force
 Оперативные рубежи
 ВСОООН
 Límites de las zonas
 de operaciones de la Fuerza

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 November 1988