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

(For the period 1 June to 30 November 1983)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 2
I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP	3 - 8
II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS	9 - 41
A. Mandate and concept of operations	9 - 13
B. Liaison and co-operation	14
C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP	15 - 16
D. Maintenance of the cease-fire	17 - 22
E. Maintenance of the <u>status quo</u>	23 - 26
F. Mines	27
G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions	28 - 41
III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER	42 - 43
IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	44 - 48
V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	49 - 59
VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS	60 - 65
VII. OBSERVATIONS	66 - 76
<u>Map.</u> Deployment of UNFICYP, November 1983.	

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1983 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 534 (1983) of 15 June 1983.

2. In the latter resolution, the Security Council noted with satisfaction that the parties had resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-point agreement of 19 May 1979 and urged them to pursue those talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay. 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 1983. Developments on these subjects are summarized in chapter V of this report.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1983:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 24	288	
	Military police company	6	301
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	2nd Royal Canadian Regiment	476	
	Signal squadron	19	
	Military police company	13	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion - DANCON XXX	323	
	Military police company	13	341
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	4	10
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	2	8
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Infantry battalion UN 83c	359	
	Military police company	13	378

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<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	23	
	HQ BRITCON	7	
	Force scout car squadron - B squadron		
	4th Royal Tank Regiment	119	
	1st battalion, The Queen's Lancashire Regiment	320	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	42	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signal squadron	55	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport squadron	101	
	Medical centre	6	
	Ordnance detachment	14	
	Workshops	39	
	Military police company	8	
			<u>761</u>
			2 314
 <u>Civilian police</u>			
Australia		20	
Sweden		14	
		Total UNFICYP	<u>34</u> <u>2 348</u>

4. The Force scout car squadron, which had been at a reduced strength of 53 at the time of the last report (S/15812, para. 4), has been brought back to its normal strength.

5. During the period under review, one member of the Force died. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 127 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.

6. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

7. During this period, Mr. Hugo J. Gobbi continued to serve as my Special Representative in Cyprus. Mr. Gobbi will be returning to his country's service before the end of the year. At my request, he will remain as my Special Representative and will be available to return to Cyprus as required to exercise his functions. In his absence, Mr. James Holger will be the acting representative.

8. The force remains under the command of Major-General Günther G. Greindl.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

A. Mandate and concept of operations

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

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"... 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 534 (1983) of 15 June 1983. 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, footnote).

10. Accordingly, UNFICYP has continued to supervise the cease-fire lines of the National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces, and to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting (see sect. D below). It has also continued to provide security for civilians engaged in peaceful activities in the area between the lines, in accordance with its normalization functions (see sect. E below).

11. UNFICYP has continued to use its best efforts to discharge its function with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island (see sects. C and G below).

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

13. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP) (see paras. 46-47 below). It has also continued to discharge certain functions handed over by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the time of the withdrawal of its delegation from Cyprus in June 1977 (see S/13369, para. 12). It should be noted that, with the advancing average age of the Greek Cypriot and Maronite population in the north, these functions have greatly increased, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

B. Liaison and co-operation

14. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full liaison and co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. These efforts have been met with a positive response from both sides. Liaison and co-operation between UNFICYP and the National Guard and between UNFICYP and the Turkish forces and Turkish Cypriot security forces have been excellent at all levels during this reporting period. Liaison and co-operation with the civilian authorities of the Cyprus Government and of the Turkish Cypriot community have also been very effectively maintained.

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C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

15. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the south, except for military restricted areas. In the north, guidelines introduced during the previous reporting period remain in effect (see S/15812 para. 14). Since my last report, there has been no change as to the number of routes open for UNFICYP travel. Efforts continue to improve the situation.

16. Some minor incidents involving restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP by both the National Guard and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces resulted from misunderstandings at the local level and were resolved immediately. The operations of the Force were impaired by the decision of the Turkish Cypriot community on 5 August to deny access to the north to members of the Swedish contingent when wearing uniform. This restriction was lifted on 1 October.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

17. The area between the cease-fire lines is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 139 observation posts, 71 of which are permanently manned. This represents an increase of two permanently manned observation posts since the last report (S/15812, para. 16). Four unmanned observation posts were dismantled during the present reporting period. Mobile and standing patrols are deployed as required to provide observation of sensitive areas. The return of the Force scout car squadron to full strength (see para. 4 above), has restored the necessary patrolling capability. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to supervise the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

18. The UNFICYP ability to maintain and upgrade the patrol track which runs the length of the area between the lines has been reduced in connection with the curtailment of the engineering support which the Government of the United Kingdom had been providing on a voluntary basis. Since the patrol track is essential to the capacity of UNFICYP to react quickly to incidents and to monitor the cease-fire lines, all necessary efforts have been made to maintain the track at a minimum safe operational standard. However, with the approach of the winter period additional engineering effort will be required.

19. During the period under review, UNFICYP has further increased its presence in the buffer zone with the opening of two new observation posts in the Nicosia area, which continues to be very sensitive on account of the close proximity of the two cease-fire lines, with some positions as little as 20 metres apart. Further deployment from camp areas into positions in the buffer zone is under consideration.

20. The frequency of shooting incidents again diminished significantly since my last report and none of these involved exchanges of fire between the two sides. Temporary moves forward of their cease-fire line by Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces remained at the same level. There was a significant reduction of temporary moves forward by the National Guard. There continued to be a number of incidents related to attempts by both sides to construct new fortifications forward of the cease-fire lines and to improve existing positions. UNFICYP was successful in

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restoring the status quo ante in all instances where activities were considered provocative. Overall, the situation remained stable with both sides continuing to co-operate in the maintenance of the status quo. Efforts by UNFICYP to bring about the mutual unmanning of various positions along the Green Line have continued (see S/15502, para. 17).

21. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued to cause concern. This activity involved military aircraft crossing the Turkish Forces cease-fire line from the north, civil transport aircraft crossing the buffer zone inbound from Larnaca Airport, overflights by civil transport aircraft departing and arriving at Tymbou and light civil aircraft crossing the National Guard cease-fire line from the south. Turkish forces aircraft were observed on seven occasions south of their cease-fire line and each incident was protested to those concerned. Overflights by civil transport aircraft leaving airways inbound for Larnaca Airport totalled four. These flights were discussed with the Cyprus Civil Aviation Authority and Larnaca air traffic control. In addition, one civil airliner, carrying out an emergency landing at Larnaca, crossed at low altitude over the buffer zone.

22. A total of 34 overflights of the buffer zone by civil transport entering and leaving Tymbou Airfield in the north were reported. This recurring problem, which is caused by the alignment of the main runway and the approach and take-off patterns being used, has been discussed with the appropriate officials and control procedures have been changed to improve the situation. There were 28 flights by light civil aircraft crossing the National Guard cease-fire line from the south. Sixteen of these flights were over the Louroujina salient and are thus of particular concern. Such incidents could be avoided if light aircraft remained in the light aircraft corridor established between Larnaca and Lakatamia under regulations issued in March 1983 by the Cyprus Civil Aviation Authority (S/15812, para. 20). All overflights were protested.

E. Maintenance of the status quo

23. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of 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 total area between the lines, the width of which varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of Cyprus and contains some of the island's most valuable agricultural ground.

24. Disputes in certain areas concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continue. However, the UNFICYP policy that forces of neither side should enter those areas remains effective.

25. During the period under review, both sides continued to express concern over the alleged build-up of forces in the opposite parts of the island. The National Guard is still pursuing the programme of modernization of its weaponry which, it would seem, is intended to maintain a purely defensive posture. The strength of forces in northern Cyprus does not appear to have undergone any significant change since my last report. Any build-up of forces on the island is of concern to

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UNFICYP, whose capability to monitor such developments remains necessarily limited. The UNFICYP plan for verification inspections of military forces (S/15812, para. 23) has not yet been accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement such a procedure at short notice. In the meantime, to the extent possible, UNFICYP continues openly to monitor the forces on both sides and has reiterated to them its concern lest any significant build-up should lead to an increase in tension.

26. During the month of August it was observed that adjustments were made to the perimeter fence in the north-western part of Varosha and it appeared that some houses in that area were being prepared for occupancy. Following representations by the United Nations the original perimeter fence was restored and the houses remain unoccupied. In the remainder of Varosha the general situation remained quiet with no unusual activities taking place.

F. Mines

27. There have been no incidents involving mines or injuries to United Nations personnel during the period covered by this report. UNFICYP continued to maintain the signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields. Only one small mine clearance action was conducted, during which UNFICYP received excellent co-operation.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

28. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons continue on an ad hoc basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 511 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family and medical reasons. This increase in temporary transfers over the last reporting period was mainly attributable to family reunions in the south with visitors from abroad.

29. Throughout the present reporting period, there has been no change in the situation involving children who attend schools in the south and wish to visit their parents or grandparents in the north (S/15812, para. 25). UNFICYP continues to use its good offices on a humanitarian basis in an effort to achieve an improvement in the situation.

30. There have been 29 permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south during this reporting period. The majority of these are families with children who have reached secondary school age. The number of Greek Cypriots residing in the north stands at 879. One Turkish Cypriot chose to transfer permanently from south to north in the period under review. UNFICYP continues to ensure that all transfers take place voluntarily.

31. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has not changed since the last report (see S/15812, para. 28). The school in Rizokarpaso now has 49 pupils, and the school in Ayia Trias 20.

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32. Contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines continued to be frequent. In the north, they enjoy considerable freedom of movement, and visits from the north to the south and vice versa are frequent and are arranged on an ad hoc basis. The situation in the three Maronite villages of Asomatos, Karpasia and Kormakita was reported calm throughout this reporting period. Eleven Maronites have permanently transferred to the south since my last report and the number of Maronites residing in the north stands at 375.

33. Following the Turkish Cypriot declaration of 15 November (see para. 55 below), UNFICYP was advised by the Turkish Cypriot authorities that temporary transfers of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the north were provisionally suspended and that a final decision on this subject would be taken in the near future.

34. UNFICYP officers, in performing certain humanitarian tasks in the north, have continued to interview in private Greek Cypriots residing there. Such interviews involve, in all cases, those Greek Cypriots who have applied for permanent transfer to the south. UNFICYP has continued to receive good co-operation from the Turkish Cypriot police authorities.

35. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south are continuing, and contacts are maintained with their relatives in the north. During the last six months, 150 reunions of separated Turkish Cypriot families have been arranged under UNFICYP auspices at the Ledra Palace Hotel on an ad hoc basis.

36. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP continues to facilitate economic activity in the area between the lines. Farming by both communities has increased in many parts of the buffer zone and UNFICYP continues to encourage and to monitor carefully agricultural activity.

37. UNFICYP continues to expend considerable effort to ensure that the apparatus for the collection and distribution of water is maintained efficiently. The co-operation between the water authorities of both communities continues to be good and this has been facilitated by joint meetings held under UNFICYP auspices.

38. The programme for anti-mosquito spraying, agreed in February 1983, continued in the buffer zone during this period. All spraying was carried out by Greek and Turkish Cypriots under UNFICYP supervision.

39. During the period under review, the first phase of the UNDP-assisted Nicosia Master Plan project in which both the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities are participating, progressed satisfactorily. The project's final recommendations were presented to the two communities in a joint meeting in June 1983. The recommendations were found generally acceptable by both communities and implementation of the second phase of the Master Plan is now to be started with continued assistance from UNDP.

40. The country programme for Cyprus covering the period 1983 to 1986 was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1983. The assistance to be provided under this programme is to benefit both communities in Cyprus in an equitable manner. The programme contains projects in which both communities will participate jointly as well as projects which will benefit each community separately. The joint projects include the continuation of training in the field of pottery and ceramics, advisory services for industrial development and technical support for the implementation of the Nicosia Master Plan (second phase). Separate projects cover a wide spectrum of activities in the fields of agriculture, education, health management, communications and transport.

41. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines. At the request of the Turkish Cypriot authorities arrangements were worked out with the Cyprus Government in early June 1983 concerning the transfer of government pensions and social security benefits to former Turkish Cypriot government employees living in the north.

III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

42. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) of 34 members continues to be deployed in support of UNFICYP military units and operates in close liaison with both the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order in the area between the cease-fire lines and to the protection of the civilian population now estimated to be in excess of 9,000 residents within the buffer zone. It was for this purpose, and to aid the return to normal conditions, that an UNCIVPOL police station has been opened in Pyla, a village of mixed population which lies within the buffer zone. UNCIVPOL also assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the lines, escorts persons transferring from the north to the south and vice versa and inquires into complaints of criminal activities having intercommunal implications. UNCIVPOL distributes social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus and monitors the welfare of Greek Cypriots in the north as well as Turkish Cypriots in the south.

43. Newspaper reports of Armenian terrorist activities directed at Turkish Government officials and installations have continued to be of particular concern. The programme of inspections referred to in my last report (S/15812, para. 42) was continued with the full co-operation of the Cyprus Government. On the basis of its investigations, UNFICYP found no evidence of organized Armenian terrorist activity in the south of the island. The Turkish Government and Turkish Cypriot community were advised of the findings of UNFICYP, which will continue to monitor the situation.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

44. Since my last report (S/15812), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued, at my request, to assist the displaced and needy persons in the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus. The scale of these activities will continue to be adjusted to take account of present requirements.

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45. The 1983 programme provides \$US 5 million to finance 17 projects and all related administrative costs. This programme, which is co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involves participation in the construction of a general hospital, the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for the health, education and agricultural sectors, and professional training.

46. UNFICYP has continued support to the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A major contributor to this programme since 1974 has been WFP. A total of 501 tons of relief supplies was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. That included 486 tons, representing 230 truckloads of foodstuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to needy Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 15 tons, i.e. 16 truckloads, delivered to needy Turkish Cypriots also in the north. Since August 1974, a total of 22,590 tons of relief supplies has been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 19,426 tons to Turkish Cypriots.

47. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north, in the amount of £C 146,523.

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

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

49. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council in its resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions, most recently resolution 534 (1983). As I indicated in my last report (S/15182, para. 51), difficulties arose in connection with the adoption by the General Assembly on 13 May of resolution 37/253. The Turkish Cypriot community held that the resolution tended to undermine the basis of the intercommunal negotiations, and the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor declined thereafter to attend the intercommunal talks. No meeting of the talks was held during the reporting period, despite my efforts to have them resumed on the existing and mutually agreed basis. During the summer months members of the Turkish Cypriot leadership also referred more and more frequently in public to the likelihood of a unilateral declaration of independence.

50. In pursuance of my strengthened personal involvement aimed at giving fresh impetus to the negotiating process, and in continuation of my personal contacts with the parties concerned (see S/15812, para. 50), I met on 4 July in Geneva with the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, His Excellency Mr. Denktas. We had an exchange of views on the status of the Cyprus problem and on prospects of resuming the intercommunal negotiating process.

51. Following further contacts at appropriate levels, both at United Nations Headquarters and through my Special Representative, Mr. Gobbi, in Nicosia, I conveyed to both sides, on 8 and 9 August, informal and confidential soundings on

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ways and means of furthering the negotiating process. Briefly, I asked the parties to consider pursuing the negotiations on the major outstanding issues arising from the "evaluation paper" of November 1981 within the framework of certain "indicators", which were designed to narrow the gap between the positions of the two sides on those issues. Any agreed indicators would be referred to the intercommunal talks for negotiation.

52. On 14 September, President Kyprianou visited me in New York to obtain further clarifications. On 30 September, we met again, and he handed to me the Greek Cypriot community's response to the soundings. On the same day, I also met with the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations and the Foreign Minister of Turkey. On 1 October, I met with His Excellency Mr. Denktas, who explained to me the Turkish Cypriot community's reaction to the soundings.

53. The responses of the two sides, which were conveyed in confidence as were the original soundings, indicated that both sides accepted my personal involvement in exercise of my mission of good offices, including the furnishing, in consultation with the parties, of concepts and ideas to facilitate the negotiating process. The Greek Cypriot community specifically accepted the approach of devising indicators and presented comments on the three indicators which I had supplied. Both sides declared their readiness to resume the intercommunal negotiations on the existing agreed basis. In this connection, Mr. Denktas suggested that a high-level meeting of the leaders of the two communities be convened through my good offices for the purpose of clarifying the intentions of the two sides for a federal solution and paving the way for a resumption of the intercommunal talks. I promptly transmitted the suggestion for a high-level meeting to President Kyprianou and discussed it further with him on 6 October.

54. For my part, I made it clear to both leaders that I would be happy to lend my good offices to arrange for a high-level meeting as suggested by Mr. Denktas, provided it was well-prepared and both sides co-operated in ensuring its success. Following preliminary contacts by my representative with both sides in Nicosia, President Kyprianou informed me that he would be willing to attend a high-level meeting convened by me on that basis. I decided to initiate consultations with the parties concerned and, on 14 November, Mr. Gobbi returned to Cyprus with my instructions to commence that process on my behalf and to consult with both sides about the agenda for the high-level meeting. Mr. Gobbi carried letters from me on the subject addressed to President Kyprianou and to Mr. Denktas.

55. When Mr. Gobbi met Mr. Denktas on 15 November, the latter handed to him a letter addressed to me, informing me of the proclamation by the Turkish Cypriot community of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". In the same letter, Mr. Denktas expressed his desire that I continue my mission of good offices, and his readiness to resume the negotiations under my auspices at any time. He also stated that his proposal for a high-level meeting remained in effect. The letter, with annexes, was circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council at the request of the Permanent Representative of Turkey (A/38/586-S/16148).

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56. At the request of the United Kingdom, Cyprus and Greece, the Security Council considered the situation in Cyprus during four meetings, held on 17 and 18 November. During the first meeting, I stated before the Council that the move by the Turkish Cypriot side was, in my view, "contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council on Cyprus and at variance with the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979". I added that such a move would adversely affect the situation in the island and complicate my efforts aimed at promoting an agreed, just and lasting settlement. I reiterated, however, my determination to continue such efforts, and I appealed to the parties to exercise restraint and to refrain from any action that might further aggravate the situation (S/PV.2497). On 18 November, the Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it deplored the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus; considered that declaration as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal; called for the urgent and effective implementation of its resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975); requested the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices, in order to achieve the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; called upon the parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States and the two communities in Cyprus to refrain from any action which might exacerbate the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed.

57. I subsequently had meetings with President Kyprianou on 18 and 22 November, with His Excellency Mr. Denktas on 19 November and with Foreign Minister Turkmen of Turkey also on 19 November to discuss the situation relating to Cyprus. On 17 November, I had met with Foreign Minister Haralambopoulos of Greece and I had further discussions with the Permanent Mission of Greece on 21 November. In all those contacts I strongly urged all concerned to observe the provisions of resolution 541 (1983) in all its aspects. For my part, I expressed my determination to pursue my mission of good offices and I drew the attention of the parties to the provision of the resolution by which the Council called upon them to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in that mission.

58. During the period under review, a number of communications were received from the parties concerning various aspects of the Cyprus problem; they have been circulated to the members of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The communications received from the Government of Cyprus covered, inter alia, the confiscation and destruction of property belonging to the Maronite community in the north, the Turkish Cypriot resolution of 17 June 1983 on self-determination and related steps by the Turkish Cypriot community, Turkish military manoeuvres in the north, as well as intervention by the Turkish authorities in the process of the intercommunal talks (see A/38/283-S/15841, A/38/284-S/15842, A/38/315-S/15888, A/38/319-S/15894, A/38/348-S/15933 and A/38/452-S/16010). The views of the Turkish Cypriot community, which were circulated at the request of Turkey, covered, among other things, the visit of the President of the General Assembly to Cyprus, the status of the head of the Cyprus delegation to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the visit of a South African official to Cyprus and the refusal of the Turkish Cypriot authorities to allow him in the north. Other communications

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rejected criticism of the Turkish Cypriot right to self-determination and accusations of secessionism, as well as criticism of military exercises in the north. In addition, one communication from Mr. Denktas, dated 15 November, concerned the announcement in Nicosia of the proclamation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". A further communication dated 17 November, contained a "peace package" suggested by the Turkish Cypriot side relating to the establishment of an interim administration in Varosha under the auspices of the United Nations and the reopening of the Nicosia international airport for civilian traffic under an interim United Nations administration (see A/38/290-S/15859, A/38/296-S/15866, A/38/431-S/15991, A/38/445-S/16003, A/38/446-S/16004, A/38/501-S/16040, A/38/565-S/16112, A/38/586-S/16148, S/16159 and A/38/594). A communication from the Permanent Representative of Greece complained about Turkish distortion of the historical record in regard to Cyprus (A/38/534-S/16079). A communication from the Permanent Representative of Turkey dealt with his Government's recognition of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and the need to work toward a peaceful settlement (S/16152 and A/38/602). In connection with the Turkish Cypriot announcement of 15 November 1983, a number of communications were also received from other Governments (S/16153, S/16158, S/16162, S/16165, S/16170, S/16172, S/16174, S/16175 and A/38/606-S/16183) and from Greece on behalf of the member States of the European Community (S/16155).

59. The Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus remained unable, during the period under review, to overcome the difficulties which have prevented it so far from performing its substantive tasks, despite the efforts of its members and the assistance provided by my representatives both in Cyprus and at United Nations Headquarters. On 13 November, Mr. Claude Pilloud, the third member of the Committee travelled to Cyprus in order to resolve the few remaining outstanding procedural issues. In the situation arising from the current political developments, it proved impossible for the time being to make further progress on that humanitarian problem and Mr. Pilloud left the island on 30 November. He has informed me that he is prepared to resume his efforts at short notice should circumstances warrant it.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

60. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$313.6 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 69 countries in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1983. In addition, voluntary contributions from public sources, interest earned on investment of temporarily undisbursed funds and other miscellaneous income received by the Account have totalled approximately \$11.6 million. Accordingly, some \$325.2 million have so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the period through 15 December 1983.

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 1983 are estimated at \$442.3 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

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providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations. The amount of \$325.2 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$442.3 million indicated above by approximately \$117.1 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$4.6 million is expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

62. If to the amount of \$325.2 million so far received, the amount of \$4.6 million of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$329.8 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$442.3 million to be met becomes \$112.5 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1983, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$112.5 million.

63. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1983 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization for the Force at approximately its present strength, and assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$14.0 million, as detailed below.

UNFICYP cost estimate by major category of expense

(Thousands of US dollars)

I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations

Movement of contingents	171
Operational expenses	1 314
Rental of premises	804
Rations	742
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 223
Miscellaneous and contingencies	<u>200</u>
Total I	<u>5 454</u>

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowance	7 500
Contingent-owned equipment	925
Death and disability awards	<u>100</u>
Total II	<u>8 525</u>

Grand total (I and II) 13 979

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64. 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 allowance and normal material costs), as well as such extra and extraordinary costs as the troop contributors have agreed to absorb at no cost to the United Nations. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs of UNFICYP absorbed by them are of the order of \$36.2 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 \$50.2 million.

65. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1983 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 \$126.5 million.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

66. Since its establishment in 1964, a major objective of the United Nations operation in Cyprus, as of all other United Nations peace-keeping operations, has been to create peaceful conditions in which the search for an agreed, just and lasting settlement of the problem could best be pursued. The main instrumentality for maintaining calm and preventing strife in the island has been and remains the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, which continues effectively to carry out its task of conflict control. The arrangement for promoting a negotiated settlement has been, since 1975, the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council. It is with deep regret that I have to report that, despite intensive efforts on my part in co-operation with the parties concerned, the search for a settlement of the Cyprus problem sustained a setback during the period under review.

67. I indicated in chapter V of the present report the difficulties in the negotiating process which marked the spring and summer months of 1983. In that atmosphere, the soundings designed to give effect to my personal involvement, which sought to lend fresh impetus to the negotiating process, did not succeed in overcoming the impasse, even though I had invited the parties to offer suggestions or amendments in order to get serious negotiations under way. My contacts with the parties on that subject again brought out the full measure of the gap between their positions on the major outstanding issues in relation to a possible comprehensive settlement of the constitutional and territorial aspects and the difficulty of bringing those positions closer together. As I had warned in my last two reports to the Council, time appeared to be closing the "window of opportunity" to solve the Cyprus problem.

68. Mr. Denktaş' suggestion for a high-level meeting, which he made public on 3 October, appeared for a time to offer a way of overcoming the dilemma. I felt that a meeting of this kind could give the opportunity for a firm recommitment by both sides to a peaceful negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem through the

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intercommunal talks on the existing agreed basis. I also felt that such a recommitment should enable both sides to avoid needless controversy and focus instead on making a serious effort to achieve substantive progress toward a settlement. It was my hope that arrangements for convening the high-level meeting could be completed at an early date upon reaching agreement on an agenda. In messages dated 14 November addressed to President Kyprianou and His Excellency Mr. Denktas, which Mr. Gobbi delivered to them the following day, I mentioned the possibility of achieving at the high-level meeting a substantive advance on some of the major outstanding issues or on an initial partial package.

69. In the light of this background, I must again express my deep disappointment at the Turkish Cypriot community's action of 15 November. As I stated on that day, I consider that this move was contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council on Cyprus and at variance with the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979.

70. On 17 November, I informed the Security Council that I remained determined to pursue my efforts in order to weather the present crisis and, if possible, induce the parties to return to the search for an agreed, just and lasting settlement. In the course of my subsequent meetings with all concerned, I strongly urged observance of all the provisions of resolution 541 (1983) and I drew the attention of the parties to the call for their co-operation in my mission of good offices contained in it. It is evident that the chances of success in my endeavours depend primarily on their co-operation and their willingness to engage in serious negotiations. It should be noted that it follows from the provisions of resolution 541 (1983) that there is no change in the status and functioning of UNFICYP, or in the status of the two communities as the parties, on an equal footing, in the negotiations for a political settlement.

71. The recent political developments have also affected the effort to reactivate the Committee on Missing Persons. Even though there have been no meetings of the Committee, the third member of that body, Mr. Pilloud, has remained in contact with his two colleagues. As a result of these contacts, the differences concerning the procedural aspect of the Committee's work have been gradually reduced and only minor problems seem to stand in the way of the resumption of the Committee's work. I profoundly regret that this obstacle has not yet been overcome and I urge the parties to take the political decisions that are necessary in order to allow the humanitarian work of the Committee to proceed in an effective manner that will not and cannot be used for political advantage.

72. I wish again to appeal to all those involved to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any action that may further aggravate the situation, either in the political field or with regard to conditions along the cease-fire supervised by UNFICYP. In the present circumstances, the functions carried out by UNFICYP are more important than ever, since the presence and activities of the Force provide us with a measure of assurance that the current problems will not be allowed to disturb the calm that has prevailed in Cyprus for a number of years.

73. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which

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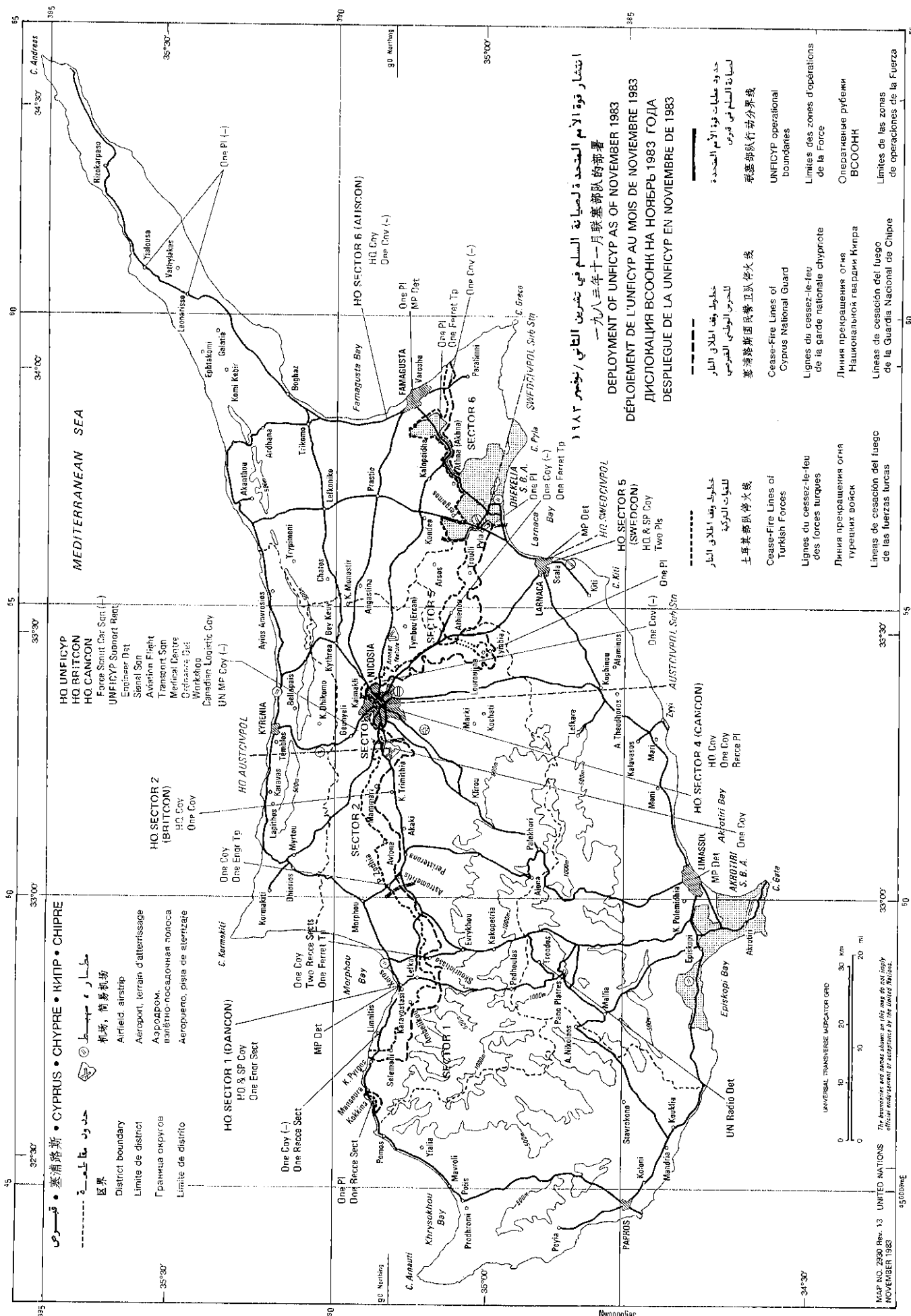
the search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

74. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now estimated at \$112.5 million. The last payment to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of their claims, which, in some cases, represent only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents, was made in March 1983 and met those claims only through June 1977. I am profoundly concerned about this situation, which places a disproportionate burden on the troop-contributing countries. It is therefore my earnest hope that Governments will respond generously to my appeals for voluntary financial contributions and that Member States that have not contributed in the past will find it possible to review their position in that regard.

75. The present report provides yet another opportunity for me to voice my appreciation to the troop-contributing Governments, both for the outstanding performance of the troops which they have placed under United Nations command and for shouldering the considerable financial burdens involved. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for their support of this important and effective United Nations peace-keeping operation.

76. In concluding, I wish to pay a warm tribute to my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Hugo Gobbi, for the outstanding contribution he has made during the past three and a half years of service in this important function. Mr. Gobbi has been called to assume high responsibilities in his country's incoming Administration, and I am grateful for his readiness to continue for the time being as my Special Representative and to make himself available for that purpose as required. I also wish to express my warm appreciation to the Force Commander, Major-General G. Greindl, to my acting representative, Mr. James Holger, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

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انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلام في تشرين الثاني / نوفمبر ١٩٨٣
—一九八三年十一月联合国部队的部署
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF NOVEMBER 1983
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСОООН НА НОЯБРЬ 1983 ГОДА
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1983

- حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلام في تشرين الثاني / نوفمبر ١٩٨٣
- خطوط وقف إطلاق النار للحرس الوطني العربي
- خطوط وقف إطلاق النار للحرس الوطني التركي
- UNFICYP operational boundaries
- Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
- Операционные рубежи ВОООН
- Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza
- Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces
- Lines du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
- Линия прекращения огня турецких войск
- Lines de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
0 10 20 30 km
0 10 20 30 mi

MAP NO. 2930 Rev. 13 UNITED NATIONS
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
NOVEMBER 1983