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

(for the period 1 December 1988 to 31 May 1989)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1988 to 31 May 1989 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 625 (1988) of 15 December 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 31 May 1989.

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 625 (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 31 May 1989:

Military personnel

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| Austria | HQ UNFICYP | 7 | |
| | Infantry battalion, UNAB | 393 | |
| | Military police company | 10 | 410 |
| Canada | HQ UNFICYP | 8 | |
| | HQ CANCON | 17 | |
| | Royal Canadian Dragoons | 526 | |
| | Signal squadron | 12 | |
| | Military police company | 12 | 575 |

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Military personnel

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------|--------------|
| Denmark | HQ UNFICYP | 6 | |
| | Infantry battalion, DANCON 50 | 323 | |
| | Military police company | <u>13</u> | 342 |
| 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 | 23 | |
| | HQ BRITCON | 6 | |
| | Force scout car squadron, E Squadron, The Life Guards | 109 | |
| | 3rd Royal Horse Artillery | 320 | |
| | HQ UNFICYP support regiment | 44 | |
| | Engineer detachment | 8 | |
| | Signal squadron | 55 | |
| | Army aviation flight | 18 | |
| | Transport squadron | 103 | |
| | Medical centre | 5 | |
| | Ordnance detachment | 12 | |
| | Workshops | 30 | |
| | Military police company | <u>9</u> | 742 |
| | Total | | <u>2 091</u> |

Civilian police

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| Australia | 20 | |
| Sweden | <u>15</u> | <u>35</u> |
| TOTAL, UNFICYP | | <u>2 126</u> |

4. Mr. Oscar Camili6n continued as my Special Representative in Cyprus. Major-General G6nther G. Greindl of Austria, who had commanded UNFICYP since March 1981, relinquished his command on 10 April 1989 and returned to his national service. On the same date, command of UNFICYP was assumed by Major-General Clive Milner of Canada.

II. RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES

5. UNFICYP continued to maintain full liaison and co-operation at all levels with the two sides in order to carry out its tasks effectively.

6. UNFICYP continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for military restricted areas. Regarding movement in the north of the island, the guidelines established in 1983 (see S/15812, para. 14), and subsequently improved, continued to be applied. UNFICYP continued its efforts to improve its freedom of movement in that part of the island.

III. FUNCTIONS OF UNFICYP

A. Maintenance of the cease-fire and the status quo

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 kept the United Nations buffer zone under constant surveillance through a system of 144 observation posts, 53 of which were permanently manned. In addition, mobile and standing patrols were employed especially in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices were used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis. The increase in the number of observation posts was due to the need for increased monitoring in the areas recently unmanned by both sides in Nicosia (see para. 14 below).

9. British Army engineers continued to maintain the UNFICYP patrol and communications track, which runs the length of the buffer zone and is used for the surveillance of the cease-fire lines, the monitoring of agricultural activities, the resupply of observation posts and rapid reaction to any incidents.

10. During the period under review, the number of cease-fire violations was the lowest of any mandate period during the last three years. However, there were two serious incidents. On 11 December 1988, a National Guard soldier shot a Turkish Cypriot soldier in Nicosia, in an area where the United Nations buffer zone is very narrow. The Turkish Cypriot soldier died later. UNFICYP was not able to clarify fully all the circumstances of this incident. On 7 May 1989, a Turkish Cypriot soldier was wounded by small-arms fire while on duty at his post in the outskirts of Nicosia. It appears that he was shot by a National Guard soldier who then shot and killed himself. Investigations into this incident are continuing.

11. In March 1989, considerable tension occurred over the well-publicized plans of a Greek Cypriot women's group to organize a large demonstration with the announced intention of crossing the Turkish forces cease-fire line. In this connection it is relevant to recall that, following violent demonstrations in the United Nations buffer zone in November 1988, the Government of Cyprus had given assurances that it would in future do whatever was necessary to ensure respect for the buffer zone (see S/20310, para. 16). Accordingly, UNFICYP asked the Government to take effective action to prevent any demonstrators from entering the buffer zone, bearing in mind that such entry would lead to a situation that might be difficult to control. The demonstration took place on 19 March 1989. An estimated 2,000 women crossed the buffer zone at Lymbia and some managed to cross the Turkish forces' line. A smaller group crossed that line at Akhna. At Lymbia, a large number of Turkish Cypriot women arrived shortly after the Greek Cypriots and mounted a counter demonstration, remaining however on their side of the line. Unarmed Turkish soldiers opposed the demonstrators and, thanks largely to the manner in which they and the Turkish Cypriot police dealt with the situation, the demonstration passed without serious incident. Altogether, 54 demonstrators were arrested by Turkish Cypriot police in the two locations; they were released to UNFICYP later the same day.

12. During the period under review, there were six overflights of the United Nations buffer zone by civilian aircraft coming from the north and five by civilian aircraft coming from the south. These overflights were protested by UNFICYP.

13. The maritime security line, established by UNFICYP as a practical arrangement for security purposes (see S/17657, para. 19), was crossed occasionally by fishing and pleasure boats from the southern part of the island. UNFICYP reported each crossing of the line to the Cyprus police in order to secure their assistance in preventing serious incidents.

14. In Nicosia, where the troops of both sides are in close proximity to each other, UNFICYP continued its efforts to reduce the dangers inherent in this situation. Following the shooting of a Turkish Cypriot soldier on 11 December 1988 (see para. 10 above), UNFICYP proposed to both sides that they unman their forward military positions and cease patrolling in three sensitive areas in Nicosia, with a view to keeping their troops further apart and thereby reducing the risk of incidents. After a series of discussions between UNFICYP and each of the two sides, the proposal was accepted by both. It was subsequently implemented on 17 May 1989.

15. Each side expressed concern on several occasions about the strength of the military forces on the other side. UNFICYP remained concerned about the level of tensions in Cyprus and continued to monitor to the best of its ability those forces by overt means.

16. Towards the end of the period under review, the Government of Cyprus complained about the changing of the names of certain villages located in the northern part of the island from Greek to Turkish, as well as about expropriation of immovable properties in Klepini, Ayios Amvrosios and Hamit Mandres, desecration of Greek Orthodox churches in Akhna and Lymbia and desecration of graves in Ayios Epiktitos. UNFICYP has raised these matters with the Turkish Cypriot authorities.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

17. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP continued to facilitate economic and other civilian activities in the area between the cease-fire lines, especially farming. UNFICYP received good co-operation from both sides in this regard.

18. UNFICYP has continued to provide its good offices, as necessary, in regard to the supply of electricity and water from one part of the island to the other. During the reporting period, the Force was able to arrange the repair of the conduit providing water to Lefka in a project to which both sides contributed.

19. During the period under review, efforts by UNFICYP and other United Nations agencies to promote normal contacts between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots continued. In addition to joint meetings arranged by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in connection with projects carried out by them, UNFICYP facilitated meetings of trade unionists, journalists and other groups from the two communities at the Ledra Palace hotel.

20. The anti-mosquito programme, which was arranged by UNFICYP after consultations with both parties, continued. The spraying began on 20 March 1989 and is scheduled to end on 21 December 1989.

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

22. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) continued to co-operate closely with the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police in matters with intercommunal implications. Further, it contributed to the maintenance of law and order in the buffer zone and provided police services to civilians there. UNCIVPOL also assisted in the control of the movement of civilians in the buffer zone and escorted persons transferring from one side to the other.

23. UNFICYP continued to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the northern part of the island, who now number 620. Almost all of them live in the Karpass peninsula. UNFICYP distributed 201 tons of foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross. It also distributed social welfare and pension benefits to them. UNFICYP personnel 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. Two 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 579 took place during the reporting period. The Greek Cypriot primary school at Rizokarpaso now has 33 pupils and the one at Ayia Trias has 13. UNFICYP assisted again in arranging visits of children attending school in the south to their families in the Karpas for the Christmas and Easter holidays.

24. 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 seven reunions, involving 19 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.

25. The number of Maronites living in the northern part of the island is now 273. UNFICYP continued to assist in arranging frequent contacts between Maronites living on the two sides of the cease-fire lines. The Force also delivered to them 93 tons of foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Government of Cyprus.

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

27. UNFICYP continued to co-operate with UNHCR, as co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance to needy displaced persons in Cyprus, and UNDP, in particular to facilitate projects involving both communities. UNHCR continued to support such projects concerning sewerage, reconstruction of houses in the old walled city of Nicosia and rehabilitation of the handicapped. UNDP increased its activities in the framework of the Nicosia Master Plan and continued projects with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the control of newborn animal diseases and with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for the development of handicrafts.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

28. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 June 1989, 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)

I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Movement of contingents | 268 |
| Operational expenses | 1 512 |
| Premises (maintenance, utilities, etc.) | 710 |
| Rations | 678 |
| Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc. | 2 702 |
| Miscellaneous and contingencies | <u>250</u> |
| Total I | <u>6 120</u> |

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 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) 13 100

29. 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.

30. 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 \$6.1 million have been contributed by Member States, against anticipated expenditures of some \$13.1 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 June 1980. Unless additional contributions are received, the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to be \$164.5 million for the periods from the inception of the Force to the end of the current mandate period.

31. Members of the Security Council will recall that in my report of 2 December 1986 (S/18491, para. 65), I expressed the view that the Council might wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to change the system of financing UNFICYP from voluntary contributions to assessed contributions. As reflected in the letter which they addressed to me at that time (see S/18517), this suggestion received the full support of the Governments of the troop-contributing countries. The same Governments, in a further letter to me dated 22 May 1989 (S/20650), expressed their continued grave concern at the growing deficit in the UNFICYP

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Special Account and their disappointment at the further decline in the level of voluntary contributions during the current year. Their letter also conveyed their belief that there is now no alternative to my proposal that the Security Council agree to the financing of the United Nations share of the cost of the Force from assessed contributions.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

32. 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 625 (1988).

33. Following their agreement in August 1988 to meet without any pre-conditions and to attempt to achieve a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem by 1 June 1989, the leaders of the two sides in Cyprus have held direct talks on an ongoing basis with my Special Representative in Nicosia. During the first phase from September to November 1988, the two leaders met for some 40 hours to explain to each other their views and concerns about a wide range of key issues. At their meeting with me on 22 and 23 November 1988 they concluded 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.

34. In the second round of talks from January to March 1989, during which they met for an additional 40 hours, the two leaders agreed to develop, on a non-committal basis, a wide range of options for each of the issues that make up the Cyprus problem.

35. In my meeting with the two leaders on 6 April 1989, I expressed the view that the talks continued to be useful, that some interesting ideas had been exchanged which revealed areas of potential commonality that should make progress possible, and that we had reached the point where we could proceed with our efforts in a more concrete manner. The two leaders agreed to continue the talks with the objective of achieving results by June 1989.

36. They also agreed to devote the third round of talks from May to June 1989 to the preparation of a draft outline of an overall agreement in which the solutions to be achieved for each of the elements of the outline would be described. Towards this end, they accepted the procedure I had proposed, to work with my colleagues, on a non-committal basis, to prepare such a draft outline. Further, they accepted my invitation to meet with me again in June 1989, if necessary, to complete the draft outline, to consider its status and to decide how to proceed.

37. The two leaders have been engaged in intensive discussions with my colleagues since 5 May. This has involved numerous separate meetings with each leader as well as periodic joint meetings. These discussions are still in progress. It is therefore my intention to report to the Council on the results after my meeting with the two leaders during the last week of June.

38. During the period under review, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus (CMP) held four sessions comprising 24 meetings, of which 16 were attended by the three members of the CMP and their assistants and 8 were attended by the three members only. The Committee continued its discussion on reports submitted by the two sides, and additional investigations regarding some of the 169 cases under consideration were carried out in the field with the participation of the Third Member and/or his assistants. The CMP also carried out investigations regarding 168 new cases submitted to it by both sides.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

39. The talks in which the leaders of the two sides have been engaged since last August have progressed to the point where the contours of an overall agreement are discernible. Building upon their exchange of views on major issues and concerns, and their exploration of a range of possible options for dealing with each issue, the two leaders have, over the past month, been engaged in an exercise to prepare an outline of an overall agreement. The objective is to define the solutions for the issues that make up the Cyprus problem, and to set out the principles and procedures for translating the outline into an overall agreement.

40. The discussions have brought out a number of specific ideas that could go a long way in resolving major issues. I hope that this trend will continue so that I shall be able to report to the Council positive results after my meeting with the two leaders at the end of June.

41. There can be no doubt that UNFICYP continues to play an indispensable role in Cyprus. It is also in a unique position to help preserve the conditions on the ground that are vital for my effort. 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 are completed.

42. I am particularly pleased that UNFICYP succeeded in working out agreements with both sides for the unmanning of positions in three of the areas in Nicosia about which I have often expressed my concern because of the dangerous proximity between the troops of both sides. I hope that this first step will soon be followed by further deconfrontation measures along the Green Line in Nicosia.

43. I must once again convey to the Council my deep concern about the serious financial situation of UNFICYP. Despite my repeated appeals for voluntary contributions, they continue to fall far short of the modest share of the costs for which the United Nations is responsible. As I have repeatedly stated, it is not fair that the troop-contributing countries should have to bear so large a share of UNFICYP's cost. This is, understandably, a matter of major concern to the troop-contributing countries as is evident from their most recent letter to me of 22 May 1989. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to these Governments for their continued support as well as to those that have made financial contributions. I remain convinced that the best way of placing the

financing of UNFICYP on a more equitable basis would be for the United Nations future share of the costs of the Force to be financed from assessed contributions. I continue to hope that in due course the members of the Council will accept this long overdue reform.

44. Before concluding, I would like to express my gratitude to General Günther Greindl who relinquished his position as Force Commander of UNFICYP after eight years of exemplary service to the United Nations and the cause of peace. I would like to welcome General Clive Milner, the new Force Commander, and wish him well in fulfilling his important functions. Finally, I would like to express my deep appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Oscar Camilión, 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.

Force Band and Sign
UM HPI and
USAF Support Regt

HQ SECTOR 1 (DANCON)
HQ 2 SP 700

SECTOR 1

SECTION 3

HQ SECTOR 4 (AUSCUM)

SECTOR 4

FIGURE 3 | CANCONI

WILLIAM S. S. S.

خطوط وقف إطلاق النار

حذروا عظائم قوة الأمم المتحدة
للمساندة المسلم فهي اقوى

土耳其部队停火线

联基部队行动分界线

Cyprus National Guard

critical operational boundaries

**Lignes du cessez-le-feu
des forces turques**

**Lignes du cessez-le-feu
de la garde nationale chypriote**

Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force

Линия пренращения огня
турецких войск

Линия прекращения огня
Национальной гвардии Нигера

Оперативные рынки ВСООН

**Líneas de cesación del fuego
de las fuerzas turcas**

**líneas de cesación del fuego
de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre**

Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza