



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/17227
31 May 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

(For the period 1 December 1984 to 31 May 1985)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 2
I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP	3 - 6
II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS	7 - 36
A. Mandate and concept of operations	7 - 11
B. Liaison and co-operation	12
C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP	13
D. Maintenance of the cease-fire	14 - 19
E. Maintenance of the <u>status quo</u>	20 - 22
F. Mines	23
G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions	24 - 36
III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER	37 - 38
IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	39 - 43
V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS	44 - 46
VI. OBSERVATIONS	47 - 52
MAP. Deployment of UNFICYP, May 1985	

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1984 to 31 May 1985 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 559 (1984) of 14 December 1984.

2. In the last-mentioned resolution, 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 1985. An addendum covering my mission of good offices and related observations will be submitted to the Council in time for its consideration of this item.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 31 May 1985:

Military

			Total
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Infantry battalion UNAB	288	
	Military police company	6	301
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	HQ CANCON	5	
	3rd Battalion, Royal 22e Regiment	476	
	Signal squadron	14	
	Military police company	13	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion - DANCON 43	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 86C	357	
	Military police company	13	376
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	23	
	HQ BRITCON	7	
	Force scout car squadron - A Squadron, 16/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers	109	
	1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment	320	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	42	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signal Squadron	55	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport squadron	101	
	Medical centre	5	
	Ordnance detachment	14	
	Workshops	39	
	Military police company	8	750
			<hr/>
		2 301	

Civilian police

Australia	20	
Sweden	16	36
		<hr/>
		2 337
		<hr/> <hr/>

4. During the reporting period, the strength of UNFICYP was reduced by 10 to 2 337 as a result of a reduction in the established strength of the Force scout car squadron. This has not affected UNFICYP's patrolling capability. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.
5. Three members of the Force died during the period under review. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 136 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.
6. Mr. James Holger continues to serve as my Acting Special Representative in Cyprus, and the Force remains under the command of Major-General Günther G. Greindl.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

A. Mandate and concept of operations

7. 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 559 (1984) of 14 December 1984. 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).

8. 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. G below).
9. 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).

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

11. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see paras. 39

and 40 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/12342, para. 12). It should be noted that, with the advancing average age of the Greek Cypriot and Maronite population in the north, this work has tended to increase, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

B. Liaison and co-operation

12. 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 and Turkish Cypriot forces have been excellent at all levels during the 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.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

13. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the south except for military restricted areas. In the north, guidelines established in April 1983 and subsequently improved (see S/15812, para. 14) remain in effect. Efforts continue to expand the number of routes in the north open to UNFICYP traffic.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

14. The area between the cease-fire lines is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 141 observation posts, 61 of which are now permanently manned. Additional mobile and standing patrols were employed to provide increased presence in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

15. The UNFICYP patrol track, which runs the length of the buffer zone, is essential to the capacity of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, resupply observation posts and react promptly to incidents. In the past, UNFICYP experienced some difficulty in securing support for the maintenance of the patrol track. During the reporting period, engineer support from British Army units was arranged, which made it possible to maintain the track in operating condition.

16. During the period under review, the number of cease-fire violations was notably reduced. The frequency of shooting incidents decreased significantly, and there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces. The number of temporary moves forward also decreased, and there was a further reduction in the number of attempts by both sides to construct new fortifications forward of the cease-fire lines or to improve existing positions. UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the status quo ante.

17. During the period under review, new civilian construction projects close to the lines in Nicosia raised suspicions and were protested by the respective sides. Two projects, a Greek Cypriot school gymnasium and a Turkish Cypriot entertainment park on Roccas Bastion, were of particular concern. In each case, UNFICYP visited the sites and examined the plans, making recommendations for adjustments as appropriate. UNFICYP continues to monitor these and similar projects.

18. In Nicosia, the troops of the two sides continue to be exposed to each other at dangerously close range, and UNFICYP has made proposals for the removal of the more provocative and exposed positions and the demilitarization of the old city of Nicosia. Neither of these proposals has yet been accepted by the two sides.

19. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued to occur and were protested in each case. Turkish Forces aircraft accounted for two incidents, and Turkish civilian aircraft flying from or to Tymbou (Ercan) airfield accounted for six incidents. The Turkish Cypriot authorities continue to notify UNFICYP headquarters of air movements on their side. There were 12 overflights from the south; the authorities informed UNFICYP that the pilots have been warned to avoid flying over the buffer zone.

E. Maintenance of the status quo

20. The cease-fire line extends 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 land.

21. Disputes concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continued in certain areas, particularly in Nicosia. This was of considerable concern as any changes to the cease-fire lines, particularly where the two parties are so close to each other, could result in an escalation of tension. The UNFICYP policy that the forces of neither side should enter those areas remains effective.

22. UNFICYP has continued openly to monitor the forces of both sides, since any build-up of forces or equipment on the island is of concern. The ability of UNFICYP to monitor such developments remains necessarily limited inasmuch as the UNFICYP plan of verification inspections of military forces (see S/15812, para. 23) has not yet been accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement such a procedure at short notice.

F. Mines

23. There were no incidents involving mines during the period covered by this report. UNFICYP continued to maintain the signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

24. UNFICYP has continued to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons continued on an ad hoc basis, arranged directly or through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 520 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family and medical reasons.
25. Throughout the 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 (see S/15149, para. 24). UNFICYP continued to use its good offices in an effort to improve the situation, unfortunately without significant results. During the Christmas and Easter holidays, only children under the age of 13 were able to visit their parents in the Karpass.
26. There were 10 permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south during the reporting period. The majority of these involved elderly people who went to live with relatives in the south. The number of Greek Cypriots residing in the north stands at 767. One Turkish Cypriot moved permanently from south to north in the period under review. UNFICYP has continued to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily.
27. UNFICYP officers, in performing 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.
28. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has remained essentially unchanged since 1982 (see S/15149, para. 26). The school in Rizokarpasso now has 41 pupils, and the school in Aya Trias 19.
29. Contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines continued to be frequent. 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. Three Maronites permanently transferred to the south during the reporting period, and the number of Maronites residing in the north now stands at 366.
30. 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, 5 reunions, involving 20 persons, of separated Turkish Cypriot families were arranged at the Ledra Palace Hotel on an ad hoc basis under UNFICYP auspices and with the co-operation of the Cyprus Government authorities.
31. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has continued to facilitate economic activity in the area between the lines. UNFICYP has continued to encourage farming, which it monitors carefully.
32. UNFICYP has continued to expend considerable effort to ensure that the water distribution system is fairly and efficiently operated for the benefit of both

communities. Co-operation between the water authorities on both sides, through the good offices of UNFICYP, continues to be good. Measures taken by the copper-processing plant at Skouriotissa in the south (see S/16858, para. 35) have improved the quality of the water flowing north. UNFICYP will continue to monitor the situation closely.

33. The anti-mosquito spraying programme was again arranged by UNFICYP after consultations with both parties. The spraying, which began on 19 March, is progressing satisfactorily and is scheduled to end on 13 December 1985.

34. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines as well as the transfer of government pensions and social security benefits to eligible Turkish Cypriots living in the north.

35. UNFICYP also distributed 275 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

36. UNFICYP has continued to provide emergency medical service for civilians of both communities, including medical evacuation. The Force has also escorted Turkish Cypriots to hospitals in the south for treatment. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community has continued on a regular basis, and emergency requests for medicines are met immediately.

III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

37. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) continues to work in close co-operation with the Cyprus Police and the Turkish Cypriot Police. UNCIVPOL contributes to law and order between the cease-fire lines and provides police services to civilians who reside in villages within that area. UNCIVPOL assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the lines, escorts persons transferring from one side to the other and carries out inquiries into criminal conduct having intercommunal implications. A number of independent inquiries have been completed with the co-operation of the authorities of both communities. Three members of UNCIVPOL are stationed in the mixed village of Pyla where they provide the police service.

38. UNCIVPOL distributes social welfare and pension payments to Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus and continues to monitor the welfare of Greek Cypriots in the north and of Turkish Cypriots living in the south. It is also responsible for the payment of pensions to Turkish Cypriots or dependants who reside in the north and who were formerly employed in the south.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

39. 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 1985 programme provides for \$7.5 million to finance 22 projects. 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, as well as professional training.

40. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 243 tons of supplies was delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities.

41. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of ongoing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued throughout the period under review. After three years of successful intercommunal co-operation in promoting the rational development of the city of Nicosia in a jointly-planned manner, the final report on the first phase of the UNDP-sponsored Nicosia master plan was handed to the relevant authorities of both communities at a joint meeting on 18 January 1985. This report sets out the framework for the city's development to the year 2000. Work on the second phase of the master plan, begun in August 1984, is well under way on both sides. International consultants have been working in the areas of urban finance, traffic management, conservation and urban design, in order to prepare detailed physical and investment plans for the city. Seminars have been held at the Ledra Palace Hotel by these consultants in their areas of special competence, in which interested professionals of the two communities also participated.

42. UNDP has continued to perform co-ordination and liaison functions in connection with stage II of the Nicosia sanitary sewerage and domestic water supply project funded by the European Economic Community and the European Investment Bank. The work, which includes the laying of pipes across the buffer zone, is proceeding ahead of schedule and will provide vastly improved sanitary facilities and home water connections to both sides in Nicosia. UNFICYP provides liaison and military escorts for the work done in the buffer zone.

43. The joint UNDP handicrafts training project progressed satisfactorily, and the World Food Programme has continued to provide food for some 22,000 school children and persons in social welfare institutions on both sides.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

44. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 June 1985, the additional cost to the Organization of maintaining the Force, assuming continuation of its existing strength and responsibilities, would amount to approximately \$14 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	169
Operational expenses	1 265
Rental of premises	799
Rations	764
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 175
Miscellaneous and contingencies	<u>200</u>
 Total I	 <u>5 372</u>

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	7 500
Contingent-owned equipment	995
Death and disability	<u>100</u>
 Total II	 <u>8 595</u>
 Grand total (I and II)	 <u><u>13 967</u></u>

45. The above figures do not reflect the full cost of the operation. They exclude, in particular, the regular cost that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e. regular pay and allowances and normal expenses for matériel), as well as such extra costs as they have agreed to absorb. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs absorbed by them are in the order of \$36.2 million for a six-month period.

46. Voluntary contributions from Governments are required to finance the cost to the Organization of maintaining the Force. Such contributions have consistently fallen short of expenditure, causing a growing deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account. As a result, the claims of the troop-contributing countries have been met only through June 1978. Including some \$4.6 million in voluntary contributions that have been pledged but not yet received, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account will amount to approximately \$128.7 million as of 15 June 1985, an increase of \$6.8 million during the six-month period ending on that date.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

47. During the last six months, the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus continued to perform its important functions of supervizing the cease-fire, maintaining calm and promoting peaceful civilian activities in the area between the lines, in accordance with its mandate. In carrying out its tasks, the Force has benefited from the co-operation extended to it by both sides.

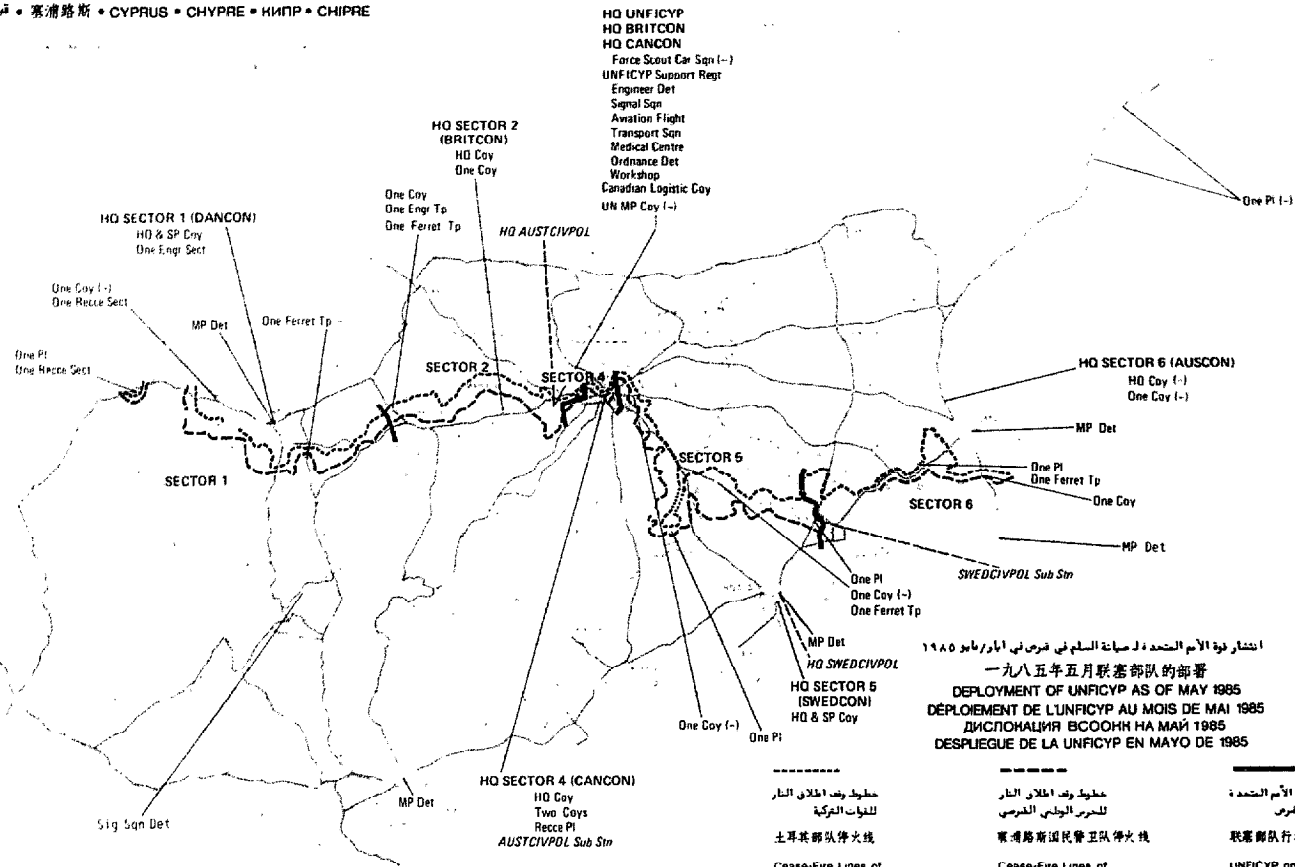
48. The continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable in helping to maintain calm on the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and I shall inform the Council of their outcome as soon as they have been completed.

49. At the same time, I must convey to the Council my continuing concern about the increasingly difficult financial situation of UNFICYP. As I have reported above, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to exceed \$128 million by 15 June 1985, an increase of more than \$6 million during the last six-month period alone. The troop-contributing countries have been reimbursed only through June 1978 for claims which cover only a fraction of the costs incurred by them. The deepening deficit thus places an ever heavier burden on these countries, and they have recently reiterated to me their deep concern at the worsening situation.

50. On 18 February 1985, I appealed again to all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to make voluntary contributions to UNFICYP, in accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 186 (1964). So far, only six States have made pledges or contributions in respect of the six-month period ending on 15 June, amounting to some \$1.6 million as compared to expenditures for that period of \$13.9 million. Since the ongoing cost of UNFICYP to the Organization as well as the accumulated deficit must be financed through voluntary contributions, I once again appeal to all States to make every effort to contribute to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

51. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for their steadfast support and for shouldering the heavy financial burden this entails. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments making financial contributions to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

52. In concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger, to Major-General Günther Greindl, the Force Commander, and to the officers and men and women of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with exemplary efficiency and dedication the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.



انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في قبرص في أيار/مايو ١٩٨٥
 一九八五年五月联合国部队的部署
 DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF MAY 1985
 DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE MAI 1985
 ДИСПОЗИЦИЯ ВСООНН НА МАЙ 1985
 DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1985

خطوط وقف إطلاق النار للجبهات التركية	خطوط وقف إطلاق النار للحرس الوطني القبرصي	حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في قبرص
土耳其部队停火线	塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线	联合国部队行动分界线
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces	Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard	UNFICYP operational boundaries
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques	Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote	Limites des zones d'operations de la Force
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск	Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра	Оперативные рубежи ВСООНН
Lineas de cesacion del fuego de las fuerzas turcas	Lineas de cesacion del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre	Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza