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

(For the period 1 December 1983 to 31 May 1984)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1983 to 31 May 1984 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 544 (1983) of 15 December 1983.

2. In the latter resolution, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP on the basis of the current 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 1984. On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Council on developments relating to his mission of good offices (S/16519).

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 31 May 1984:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 25	288	
	Military police company	6	301
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	HQ CANCON	4	
	1st battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	477	
	Signal squadron	14	
	Military police company	13	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion - DANCON 41	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 84c	357	
	Military police company	13	376

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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, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers	119		
	2nd battalion, The Royal Anglican 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	760	
		<hr/>	2 311	
 <u>Civilian police</u>				
Australia		20		
Sweden		16	36	
			<hr/>	2 347
			<hr/> <hr/>	

4. The Swedish civilian police contingent has been increased by two since the last report and the military component of the Swedish contingent has been reduced by the same number.

5. During the period under review, three members of the Force died. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 130 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.

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

7. Mr. Hugo J. Gobbi returned to the service of his country at the end of 1983. However, he has continued as my Special Representative and, at my request, undertook a mission to Cyprus in April 1984. In his absence, Mr. James Holger has been serving as Acting Special Representative.

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

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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:

"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 544 (1983) of 15 December 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. 43 to 45 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 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 the Turkish Cypriot security forces have continued to be 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.

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 in force since April 1983 (see S/15812, para. 14) remain in effect. During the reporting period those improved guidelines have been extended to cover transit through the "Two-and-a-half Mile Gate" in the Famagusta area. Since my last report, there has been no change as to the number of routes open for UNFICYP travel within the north. Efforts continue to have additional routes opened.

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.

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 144 observation posts, 71 of which are permanently manned at the present time. Mobile and standing patrols are deployed as required to provide observation of sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to supervise the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

18. The ability of UNFICYP to maintain and upgrade the patrol track which runs the length of the area between the lines has been enhanced with the reinstatement of the engineering support which the Government of the United Kingdom provides on a voluntary basis. The patrol track is essential to the capacity of UNFICYP to react quickly to incidents and to monitor the cease-fire lines. Efforts continue to maintain the track at a safe operational standard.

19. To increase the UNFICYP presence in Nicosia, which continues to be a sensitive area because of the close proximity of the two cease-fire lines, the boundary between sectors 2 and 4 was adjusted to the east. That permitted the establishment of six new observation posts in sector 4, while sector 2 has assumed responsibility for three posts which were formerly in sector 4. The increase in manned observation posts has been accomplished by reducing the manning of four posts in less critical areas of sector 2 where observation is now maintained by increased patrol activity. The establishment of a company headquarters in the buffer zone to the east of the city during the next mandate period will complete the planned redeployment in the Nicosia area.

20. The frequency of shooting incidents has again diminished since my last report (S/16192, para. 20). That record was marred, however, by the fatal shooting on 18 December 1983 of a National Guard soldier by a Turkish Cypriot soldier on the Green Line in Nicosia. The act did not appear to be premeditated and the restraint shown by both sides did much to reduce the tension which followed. The increased UNFICYP presence in Nicosia has contributed to stability but, as indicated in paragraph 19 above, the troops of the two sides continue to be exposed to each other at a dangerously close range. An UNFICYP proposal designed to minimize instances of direct confrontation has been positively received by both sides and will now be pursued in detail. Occasional temporary moves forward of their respective cease-fire lines by the National Guard and Turkish Cypriot forces remained at the same level. There was a significant 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 was successful in 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.

21. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued to occur. However, during the last four months there has been a significant reduction in the number of such overflights owing to improved reporting and liaison procedures between the United Nations and the authorities on both sides. Turkish forces aircraft were observed on five separate occasions south of their cease-fire line and each incident was protested. On 20 December 1983, two unidentified military jet aircraft overflew Nicosia south of the Turkish forces cease-fire line and then turned north.

22. A total of nine overflights of the buffer zone by civil transport aircraft entering and leaving the airfield at Tymbou (Erchan) in the north were reported. However, on every occasion it was found that the pilots involved were avoiding severe weather conditions. There were 14 overflights by light civilian aircraft crossing the National Guard cease-fire line from the south, of which 13 were over the Louroujina salient. On 30 January 1984, the Cyprus Civil Aviation Authority decided to reposition the light aircraft corridor between Larnaca and Lakatamia further to the south. This action should help to eliminate overflights of the United Nations buffer zone south of Louroujina. 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 island and contains some of the most valuable agricultural land of Cyprus.

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 these areas remains effective.

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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. Any build-up of forces and equipment on the island is of concern to UNFICYP, and the matter was raised on various occasions with the appropriate authorities on both sides. The National Guard is still pursuing the programme of modernization of its weaponry; UNFICYP has received assurances from the Government that it is their intention to maintain a purely defensive posture. The strength of the forces in northern Cyprus does not appear to have undergone any significant change. The ability of UNFICYP to monitor such developments remains necessarily limited and the UNFICYP plan of verification inspections of military forces (S/15812, para. 23) has not yet been accepted by the two 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. It will be recalled that, following UNFICYP representations in August 1983, the Turkish Cypriots discontinued efforts in the north-western area of Varosha to alter the location of the perimeter fence and to prepare houses for occupancy (S/16192, para. 26). In January 1984, it was observed that work had resumed on those houses, some of which now appeared to be inhabited. This matter was raised with the Turkish Cypriot authorities, who confirmed that repairs were in progress, assuring UNFICYP at the same time that there would be no change of the status quo in the area. The latest information is that the perimeter fence which runs around Varosha has been partly removed along a 500-metre stretch in this area and a new fence erected up to 130 metres to the east of it along Ayias Elenis Road. It appears that some 10 to 20 houses in the area are now inhabited and repair work is continuing in others, including the Savoy Hotel. UNFICYP is pursuing this matter with the Turkish Cypriot authorities, which have described their action as a "temporary relief measure". According to the Turkish Cypriot leadership, there has been no change in the status quo because the area in question is not included either in the Turkish-Cypriot proposals of 2 January 1984 (A/38/770-S/16246) or in the Secretary-General's recent scenario (S/16519, para. 14). My Acting Special Representative conveyed representations on this matter to His Excellency Mr. Denktas, on 1 June 1984.

F. Mines

27. There have been no incidents involving mines or injuries to United Nations personnel during the period covered by the present report. UNFICYP continued to maintain the signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields.

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, arranged directly or through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 559 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family and medical reasons.

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29. 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 (S/15149, para. 24). UNFICYP continues to use its good offices in an effort to achieve an improvement in the situation.
30. There have been 18 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 844. No Turkish Cypriots moved permanently from south to north in the period under review. UNFICYP continues to verify 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 (S/16192, para. 31). The school in Rizokarpasso now has 51 pupils, and the school in Ayia Trias 21.
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 Kormakiti was reported calm throughout the reporting period. Three Maronites have permanently transferred to the south since my last report and the number of Maronites residing in the north stands at 377.
33. Following the Turkish Cypriot declaration of 15 November 1983 (S/16192, para. 55), temporary transfers of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the north were suspended for a short time. The situation reverted to normal in mid-December.
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, 100 reunions of separated Turkish Cypriot families were arranged under UNFICYP auspices at the Ledra Palace Hotel on an ad hoc basis. No reunions took place between 15 November 1983 and 26 January 1984. Family reunions were resumed on 27 January 1984 and are now operating normally.
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. UNFICYP continues to encourage farming and to monitor agricultural activity carefully.
37. UNFICYP continues to expend considerable effort to ensure that the water distribution system is fairly and efficiently operated for the benefit of both communities. The co-operation between the water authorities on both sides continues to be good, although it was not possible during the reporting period to arrange joint meetings under UNFICYP auspices.

38. This year, it was not possible for UNFICYP to arrange the annual joint meeting of health inspectors in order to prepare the anti-mosquito spraying programme. In the absence of such a meeting, the programme was arranged by UNFICYP after appropriate consultations with both parties. The programme started on schedule on 13 March and is progressing satisfactorily.

39. 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.

40. UNFICYP also distributed 470 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

41. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) of 36 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 well-being of the civilian population, now estimated to be in excess of 9,000, within the buffer zone. It 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 and pension 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.

42. Newspaper reports of Armenian terrorist activities directed at Turkish Government officials and installations have continued to be of concern. The programme of inspections referred to in previous reports (see 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 these findings and UNFICYP will continue to monitor the situation.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

43. Since my last report, 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 requirements.

44. The 1984 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.

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45. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 83 tons of supplies was delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities.

46. 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.

47. Joint activities of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of projects assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were temporarily frozen following the Turkish Cypriot declaration of 15 November 1983. By the end of February 1984, normal work on these projects had resumed. Both the Nicosia Master Plan project and the handicrafts training project progressed satisfactorily on both sides in spite of the brief interruption.

48. WFP, which provides food to school children of both communities, has decided to extend this project for another three-year period.

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. In the report which I submitted to the Council on 1 May 1984 (S/16519), I gave a detailed account of developments relating to that mission. On 11 May, the Security Council adopted resolution 550 (1984). Since the adoption of that resolution, I have held meetings with His Excellency President Kyprianou, on 12 May, and with His Excellency Mr. Denktas, on 14 May. I shall continue to be in contact with both sides with a view to exploring ways and means of making progress in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

50. During the period under review, a number of communications were received from the parties concerning various aspects of the Cyprus problem. Those communications were circulated as documents of the Security Council and the General Assembly at the request of the Permanent Representative of Cyprus (see A/38/723-S/16211, A/38/724-S/16212, A/38/772-S/16272, A/38/773-S/16274, A/38/775-S/16282, A/38/781-S/16309, A/38/782-S/16312, A/38/793-S/16357, A/38/795-S/16404, A/39/129-S/16406, A/38/799-S/16468, A/38/800-S/16473, A/38/806-S/16492, A/38/808-S/16497, A/38/812-S/16549, A/38/814-S/16561 and A/38/816-S/16588 or, on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Turkey (see A/38/765-S/16227, A/38/766-S/16232, A/38/770-S/16246, A/38/774-S/16281, A/39/85-S/16290, A/38/780-S/16305, A/38/797-S/16423, A/38/803-S/16482, A/39/183-S/16484, A/38/804-S/16487, A/38/805-S/16488, A/38/807-S/16495, A/38/809-S/16500 and A/38/813-S/16554. A communication was also received from Turkey (A/38/792-S/16355). A further communication was received from France on behalf of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community (A/39/161-S/16456). In addition, a communication was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu (S/16547).

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51. The Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus was formed in 1981 by agreement between the two sides, which was reached through the good offices of the Secretary-General (see S/14490, para. 46). The Committee is currently composed of Mr. Frixos Michaelides, Greek Cypriot member; Mr. Rustem Tatar, Turkish Cypriot member, and Mr. Claude Pilloud, the third member designated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and appointed by the Secretary-General with the agreement of both sides. In my last report, I informed the Security Council that the procedural difficulties which had prevented the Committee on Missing Persons from beginning its substantive work had been gradually reduced, leaving only minor problems. Following further consultations between December 1983 and February 1984, it appeared that the two sides were prepared to accept the procedural rules suggested by the third member of the Committee. Mr. Pilloud came to New York in February for consultations with me and returned to Cyprus on 6 March. On 14 March the Committee reached formal agreement on its procedural rules, and decided to begin its practical work as early as possible. The Committee's first working session began on 2 May, and further meetings were held on 7, 10 and 14 May. An equal number of cases were presented by each side and were referred to the other side for investigation, as provided in the rules. The number of cases was intentionally limited at this stage in order to see how the investigation would proceed. Investigations of those cases have begun, and the third member of the Committee and his assistants are participating in the work. A new working session is to take place in the second half of June. My representatives have continued to give full support to the Committee.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

52. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$321.5 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 70 countries in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1984. 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 \$12.5 million. Accordingly, some \$334.0 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 June 1984.

53. 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 June 1984 are estimated at \$456.3 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 providing contingents in respect of their extra and extraordinary costs for which they seek to be reimbursed by the United Nations. The amount of \$334.0 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$456.3 million indicated above by approximately \$122.3 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.

54. If, to the amount of \$334.0 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

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\$338.6 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$456.3 million to be met becomes \$117.7 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1984, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$117.7 million.

55. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1984 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 \$14.2 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	165
Operational expenses	1 325
Rental of premises	824
Rations	752
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 363
Miscellaneous and contingencies	200
Total I	<u>5 629</u>

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

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

Grand total (I and II) 14 154

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56. 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 \$50.4 million.

57. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1984 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 \$131.9 million.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

58. The search for an agreed, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem in the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council continued during the period under review, but, regrettably, did not record any progress. My report of 1 May 1984, submitted to the Council in pursuance of paragraph 2 of its resolution 544 (1983), contains a detailed account of my good offices efforts and of the actions of the parties in relation to those efforts. The Council, on 11 May, adopted resolution 550 (1984).

59. In the light of the situation that has developed with respect to my good offices, I have been giving careful consideration to ways in which the search for a peaceful settlement in Cyprus may, in the prevailing circumstances, be revitalized. If my mandate is continued by the Security Council, I shall of course once again consult the parties as to their views concerning possible approaches that might hold the promise of progress. As the members of the Council know, I can only pursue my good offices with the co-operation and support of those concerned, which should imply a measure of good faith and restraint. It would not seem unreasonable in this context to ask the parties to avoid actions that tend to prejudice the agreed basis for a settlement and to proceed without further delay to seek a solution on that basis, aimed at the establishment of a federal state. I am of course ready to assist the parties in this endeavour.

60. In my report of 1 May 1984, I indicated that the continued deployment and operation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is more than ever indispensable in preventing any further deterioration of the situation. During the past six months UNFICYP has continued, with the co-operation and support of both parties, to discharge its functions of supervising the cease-fire, maintaining peaceful conditions and promoting a return to normality in the island. UNFICYP has to rely on the co-operation of those concerned, especially in maintaining the status quo in such sensitive places as Varosha, the status of which is directly tied to the commitments of the parties under the 10-point agreement of May 1979.

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I am therefore disturbed by evidence that the status quo is being tampered with in the north-western part of Varosha. I have conveyed my concern about this development to the party involved.

61. As the members of the Security Council are aware, the United Nations Force functions with complete objectivity and impartiality under the exclusive operational command and control of the United Nations. The strict observance of this principle is not an attempt to ignore or set aside the political or legal positions and grievances of the parties concerning the major issues in dispute. It rather reflects the assumption that, as a practical matter, such issues can only be resolved in the framework of a new constitutional and territorial arrangement, freely negotiated through the Secretary-General's good offices, and that pending such arrangement it is essential to maintain peaceful conditions and the status quo through the efforts of UNFICYP. There exists no alternative basis for the third-party role of the United Nations in the Cyprus problem.

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

63. A positive development during the period under review took place in the Committee on Missing Persons, which appears at long last to have embarked on its substantive task after overcoming procedural difficulties that had blocked its progress for the past several years. A limited number of concrete cases arising from the intercommunal conflict were submitted to the Committee in May and were referred to the parties concerned for investigation under the agreed procedure. It is hoped that the results of the investigations will be submitted to the Committee during its next working session in June and that the work can proceed thereafter at an accelerated pace. I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. Pilloud, whose efforts, in co-operation with the representatives of the parties, have been instrumental in achieving this important forward step.

64. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now estimated at \$117.7 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 January 1984 and met those claims only through December 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.

65. I am pleased to take this opportunity to express my profound appreciation to the troop-contributing Governments for making available units of their armed forces for service with UNFICYP and for shouldering the resulting heavy financial burden. The performance of the contingents which those Governments have placed under United

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Nations command has been uniformly outstanding. I also wish to place on record my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for the support of this important and effective United Nations peace-keeping operation.

66. In concluding, I wish to express my warm thanks to my Special Representative, Mr. Hugo Gobbi; to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger; to the Force Commander, Major-General Günther Greindl, 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.

