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

(for the period 1 June to 30 November 1979)

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1979 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 451 (1979) of 15 June 1979.

2. In its resolution 451 (1979), the Security Council welcomed the 10-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting held under the auspices of the Secretary-General on 18 and 19 May 1979 in Nicosia. In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the Security Council urged the parties to proceed with the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay. In paragraph 3, the Council requested me to continue my mission of good offices, to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 451 (1979) by 30 November 1979. Developments on these subjects are summarized in section V of this report.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the strength of UNFICYP as of 30 November 1979:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 16	303	
	Military police company	6	315
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion - Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)	468	
	Signal squadron	19	
	Medical centre	7	
	Military police company	13	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion - UN XXXI	347	
	Military police company	13	365
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	5	11
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	7	7
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Infantry battalion UN 73C	407	
	Military police company	13	427
United Kingdom	HQ UNFICYP	25	
	HQ BRITCON	5	
	Armoured reconnaissance squadron - B Squadron The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars	119	
	Infantry battalion - 1st Battalion The Light Infantry	342	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	40	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signals squadron	53	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport squadron	101	
	Medical centre	6	
	Ordnance detachment	14	
	Workshop	39	
	Military police company	8	
	B Flight 84 Squadron, RAF (Whirlwind)	38	817
		<u>2,457</u>	
<u>Civilian police</u>			
Australia		20	
Sweden		14	34
	Total UNFICYP		<u>2,491</u>

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4. During the period under review the Government of Austria, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, withdrew, on completion of their task, the 15 engineers who had been undertaking urgent work in the Austrian base camp in Famagusta (see S/13369, para. 4).
5. The Secretary-General is keeping the strength of the Force under constant review, bearing in mind the manning requirements for carrying out the operational commitment of UNFICYP under its mandate and financial limitations.
6. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.
7. Mr. Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl continues to be my Special Representative in Cyprus, and the Force remains under the command of Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS FROM 1 JUNE TO 30 NOVEMBER 1979

A. Mandate and concept of operations

8. The function of UNFICYP in Cyprus was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (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 National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 451 (1979). In connexion with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions. 1/

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

10. UNFICYP continues to use its best efforts to discharge its functions with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island. Although the freedom of movement of UNFICYP in the north has recently been affected by further restrictions regarding the use of roads and checkpoints (see sect. C), UNFICYP has continued to carry out its humanitarian work among Greek Cypriots there.

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

12. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP) (see paras. 37-41). 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).

1/ These include resolutions 353 (1974) of 20 July, 354 (1974) of 23 July, 355 (1974) of 1 August, 357 (1974) of 14 August, 358 (1974) and 359 (1974) of 15 August, 360 (1974) of 16 August, 361 (1974) of 30 August, 364 (1974) and 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974; 367 (1975) of 12 March, 370 (1975) of 13 June and 383 (1975) of 13 December 1975; 391 (1976) of 15 June and 401 (1976) of 14 December 1976; 410 (1977) of 16 June, 414 (1977) of 15 September and 422 (1977) of 15 December 1977; 430 (1978) of 16 June and 443 (1978) of 14 December 1978, and 451 (1979) of 15 June 1979.

B. Liaison and co-operation

13. 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 between UNFICYP and both the National Guard and the Turkish forces remains satisfactory.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

14. UNFICYP access to its installations in the north and to Greek Cypriots living in the north has been further restricted during the period under review. In early August, the Turkish Cypriot authorities imposed certain restrictions on access to the north, the hours during which checkpoints could be used and the routes open to UNFICYP vehicles. In late October, the Turkish Cypriot authorities issued a new set of guidelines concerning UNFICYP movement in the north. In view of the difficulties that these guidelines have caused to UNFICYP operations, the matter is being discussed with the appropriate authorities.

15. There has been a significant number of incidents in which National Guard elements have attempted to restrict UNFICYP freedom of movement in the vicinity of the cease-fire line. On three occasions National Guard troops threatened UNFICYP personnel in the buffer zone with loaded weapons. There was one similar incident involving Turkish forces.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

16. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon a system of 132 observation posts, 65 of which are permanently manned. Standing patrols are deployed as required to provide observation of sensitive areas. Vehicle-mounted patrols are conducted by day and night. The combination of static and mobile surveillance systems provides the minimum necessary continuous surveillance of the cease-fire lines and provides UNFICYP with the information necessary to identify cease-fire violations.

17. UNFICYP has continued to investigate all shooting incidents, movement and construction forward of the cease-fire line. The nature and frequency of these incidents has remained essentially unchanged since my last report (see S/13369, paras. 20-21). Satisfactory channels of communication and liaison between UNFICYP and the two sides have enabled the Force to control such cease-fire violations.

18. Improvements to existing positions and construction of new defensive fortifications by the National Guard on or very close to the cease-fire lines have continued to cause concern and have been protested by the Turkish side (see S/13369, para. 21). UNFICYP has repeatedly intervened with the Cyprus Government in respect of such activity. In a statement on 25 October 1979, Foreign Minister Rolandis took the position that as long as his side was faced with "the continuous threat from Turkey it had no alternative but to organize its

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defences all along the confrontation line". Mr. Denktash's reaction was that the Turkish side would henceforth feel free to fortify its own lines. UNFICYP has continued to urge restraint.

E. Maintenance of the status quo

19. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of about 180 kilometres across the island, from Kato Pyrgos, on the north-west coast, to Dherinia, near the east coast south of Famagusta. The total area between the lines, the width of which ranges from 20 metres at some points to 7 kilometres in others, covers about 3 per cent of the land area of the island. The UNFICYP position in this area, and its function in maintaining the cease-fire and the status quo, has been described in past reports (see S/12253, para. 19, and S/13369, para. 22).

20. Efforts are continuing to resolve the problem of the parties' differing interpretations of certain portions of the cease-fire lines (see S/12946, para. 25). In this regard, locally negotiated agreements between UNFICYP and the Turkish forces have resulted in significant improvements in the western area. Efforts to reach agreement with the National Guard are being pursued.

21. UNFICYP has facilitated normal farming activity in the area between the lines, especially by providing escorts to enable farmers to work their fields and orchards in sensitive areas. Currently, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot farmers work in more than 100 different locations in this area.

F. Mines

22. The seriousness of the land-mine hazard in the area between the cease-fire lines was illustrated in early October when a Greek Cypriot farmer was seriously injured as a result of his tractor detonating an anti-tank mine. To prevent similar occurrences, UNFICYP has improved markings and barriers surrounding known or suspected minefields and has undertaken a programme of inspection and records control.

23. UNFICYP has again requested the National Guard and the Turkish forces to provide charts or diagrams of their minefields in the buffer zone. A reply has been received from the Turkish forces.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

24. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family reasons have continued to be made possible on an ad hoc basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. As to visits to the north for Greek Cypriots residing abroad, the situation remains unchanged (see S/13369, para. 28).

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25. Permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south have increased. The total number of such transfers since my last report has been 118, including 56 children, compared to 15 during the previous six-month period (see S/13369, para. 29), leaving 1,421 Greek Cypriots in the north. On 5 November 1979, the Turkish Cypriot authorities announced that persons transferring south would be permitted to take their agricultural machinery with them. Transfers continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that they have been undertaken voluntarily. One Turkish Cypriot moved north during the period under review.

26. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has changed little since my last report (see S/13369, para. 30). Efforts by UNFICYP to arrange for the usual school holiday visit by Greek Cypriot children attending secondary school in the south to their families residing in the north were unsuccessful this summer. The Turkish Cypriot authorities announced that an entry request on forms issued by the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" would henceforth have to be completed by each pupil. The Greek Cypriot authorities informed UNFICYP that, in those circumstances, the children would not proceed to the north.

27. Contacts between members of the Maronite group residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire line are frequent. In the north they enjoy considerable freedom of movement, and visits from north to south and vice versa are arranged on an ad hoc basis. In October the Maronites at Kormakiti complained that, contrary to traditional practice, lands belonging to their family members now residing in the south were being cultivated by Turkish Cypriots and Turkish settlers. These complaints were investigated by UNFICYP and brought to the attention of the Turkish Cypriot authorities. The latter took the position that such land could now be leased to non-Maronites and the accruing rent credited to a special account. UNFICYP is pursuing the matter. There has also been an increase in the number of requests for permanent transfer to the south by Maronites living in the north.

28. UNFICYP officers, in performing certain humanitarian tasks in the north, continue to have the opportunity of speaking in private with Greek Cypriots living there.

29. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south are continuing, and contacts with their relatives in the north are maintained.

30. Following the agreement reached under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in September 1978 between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities, on the sewerage project in Nicosia, work has progressed satisfactorily (see S/13369, para. 36). The first stage of the construction work is expected to be completed in the spring of 1980, when the sewerage system is scheduled to begin operating. UNFICYP provides escorts where appropriate.

31. On 24 October 1979, at a meeting held under the chairmanship of UNDP, the representatives of the two communities agreed to proceed with the formulation of a master plan covering the whole of Nicosia. It was further decided to request UNDP

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assistance for financing this joint project, which would be carried out by experts provided by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT).

32. UNFICYP has provided arrangements for other meetings, such as those of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot union leaders and journalists.

33. In the aftermath of a resolution adopted by the 18th Congress of the International Postal Union in September declaring "illegal" and "not valid" the postal stamps of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", the existing postal arrangements between the Greek Cypriots in the Karpass and the south were altered. The Turkish Cypriot authorities banned the use of Red Cross message forms delivered by UNFICYP personnel. In their view, neither ICRC nor the Tracing Agency mentioned on the Red Cross message forms now exists in Cyprus, and there is no emergency in the island. The Cyprus Government has lodged a strong protest and has drawn the attention of ICRC to this development. Despite UNFICYP representations, only Red Cross parcels containing certain emergency items (such as medicines and baby food) continue to be delivered to the north through UNFICYP facilities. As for the other postal services, the Turkish Cypriot authorities made it known on 24 October that mail from the south bearing regular Cyprus stamps would be delivered to the north; mail to the south from Greek Cypriots in the north, which hitherto went through Red Cross/UNFICYP channels, would have to bear Turkish Cypriot stamps.

34. In view of the continuing legal and political problems concerning postage services in the north, especially as regards foreign mail, I have asked my Special Representative, within the normal framework of United Nations peace-keeping responsibilities, to consult with both sides with a view to devising an agreed practical solution of this matter in all its aspects.

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III. UNCIVPOL

35. UNCIVPOL continues to be deployed in support of 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 lines and to the protection of the civilian population, particularly in areas where intercommunal problems exist. It assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the cease-fire lines, escorts persons transferring from the north to the south and vice versa, inquires into complaints of criminal activity having intercommunal implications and, in the north, distributes social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots in their habitations and monitoring their welfare. UNCIVPOL continues to maintain a Missing Persons Bureau at UNFICYP headquarters.

36. I have continued my efforts with a view to arriving at a solution of the problem of setting up an investigatory body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons of both communities in Cyprus, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/172 of 20 December 1978. On the occasion of the high-level meeting held in Nicosia on 18 and 19 May 1979 under my auspices, I suggested a formula to facilitate agreement on the implementation of resolution 33/172. At the conclusion of the high-level meeting, it was announced that "an agreement was reached on a proposal put forward by the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the Committee on Missing Persons. Mr. Denktash will submit this agreement to his appropriate authorities". During the summer of 1979, my Special Representative in Cyprus was advised that the Turkish Cypriot authorities, to which Mr. Denktash had submitted the above agreement, continued to have difficulties with it. In September 1979, I was informed that the Turkish Cypriot community stood by its acceptance of Assembly resolution 32/128. Since the readiness of both parties to appoint their representatives, as provided in resolution 33/172, has not materialized, I have not been in a position to proceed further with the implementation of that resolution.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

37. Since my report of 31 May 1979 (S/13369), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued, at my request, to assist the displaced and needy population on the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus.

38. The revised 1979 programme provides \$US 16,020,408 to finance 25 projects. This programme, which is co-ordinated through the Cyprus Red Cross Society, relates to the temporary housing programme and the construction of schools, as well as the procurement of medical and education supplies and equipment. Assistance is also extended to employment-generating projects, such as cottage industries, reforestation, animal husbandry and agriculture.

39. The total contribution to the United Nations Cyprus humanitarian assistance programme since 1974 amounts to \$US 106,588,545 in cash and in kind from 38 donor Governments. A further \$US 382,417 has been received from non-governmental organizations and other donors as well as \$US 8,942,055 in kind from the European Communities.

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40. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A total of 1,090 tons of relief supplies was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. This included 572 tons, representing 242 truckloads of food-stuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 518 tons, i.e., 113 truckloads, delivered to the Turkish Cypriots in the north. Since August 1974, a total of 18,578 tons of relief supplies has been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 18,065 tons to Turkish Cypriots.

41. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north in the amount of £C 88,183.

42. UNFICYP provides emergency medical services, 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

43. I have pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 367 (1975) and continued by subsequent resolutions, including, most recently, resolution 451 (1979) of 15 June 1979. In my last report I gave an account of developments in this regard, including the agreement reached at the high-level meeting held in Nicosia under my personal auspices on 18 and 19 May 1979.

44. As provided in the 19 May accord, the intercommunal talks resumed in Nicosia on 15 June 1979 under the auspices of Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs. The Greek Cypriot interlocutor, Mr. George Ioannides, took the position that in accordance with point 5 of the 19 May accord, the talks should give priority to reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr. Umit Suleyman Onan, considered that before taking up point 5 the interlocutors should engage in a comprehensive discussion of point 2 with a view to reaching agreement on the principles of the Makarios-Denktash guidelines of 12 February 1977 and of the United Nations resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question. In this connexion, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor asked the Greek Cypriot interlocutor to acknowledge that the agreement on the 1977 guidelines, in addition to their published text, comprised also the concepts of "bi-zonality" and of the "security of the Turkish Cypriot community". On 22 June, after consulting the two interlocutors, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar announced that the talks were being recessed and that, following an assessment of the situation by the Secretary-General, his Special Representative would announce the date and time of the next meeting.

45. During the recess, which still continues, I and my representatives, both at United Nations Headquarters and in Nicosia, have engaged in intensive consultations with the parties, with a view to resolving the difficulties that had arisen in the talks.

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46. On 30 July, Mr. Denktash put forward a proposal for resuming the intercommunal talks in which he asked the Greek Cypriots to reconfirm publicly the statement made in the Security Council on 31 August 1977 by the then Foreign Minister of Cyprus, Mr. Christophides, to the effect that the Greek Cypriot proposals of April 1977 were based on a bi-zonal solution of the territorial aspects (S/PV.2026, para. 11). Mr. Denktash also called for the talks to reconvene for the purpose of establishing four committees: on Varosha, on point 6 of the 19 May agreement, on constitution and on territory. On 2 August Mr. Denktash reconfirmed the validity of the 19 May accord and stated that his proposal was in the framework of that accord.

47. On 2 August Mr. Ionnides issued an aide-mémoire reconfirming the position of his side, including acceptance of "bi-zonality" in the sense of a federation of two constituent parts, but not in the sense of accepting the Turkish Cypriot position concerning the relationship between those parts. He stated that any matters, including "bi-zonality" and "security", could be raised at the talks; the setting up of committees could also be raised and agreed to by the interlocutors at the proper stage.

48. Having examined the above documents, I noted that both parties had reaffirmed the 19 May agreement, which in its point 2 sets forth the basis for the talks as being the Makarios-Denktash guidelines of 12 February 1977 and the United Nations resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question. Both parties had, in the past, submitted proposals which they had described as providing a "bi-zonal" territorial arrangement for a bi-communal federal system, and both had indicated that the matter of security could be dealt with in the intercommunal talks. It therefore appeared to me that there might be sufficient common ground to leave the substance of these points to be negotiated by the interlocutors in the context of the concrete aspects of a settlement based on the 19 May accord. Finally, I noted that both parties had appealed to me for the continuation of the intercommunal talks.

49. Turning to an examination of the 19 May agreement, I arrived at the conclusion that this document plainly indicated the matters with which the talks were to deal, namely:

(a) Reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices, in accordance with the provisions of point 5 of the 19 May agreement;

(b) Initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions, in accordance with the provisions of point 6, which states that special importance will be given to this matter;

(c) Constitutional aspects;

(d) Territorial aspects.

50. Concerning procedure, I considered that the two sides might reasonably agree that the four items listed above should be dealt with concurrently, subject to

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the priorities mentioned in the 19 May accord. At an appropriate early stage committees or working groups could be set up by the interlocutors.

51. My Special Representative sounded out both sides on 13 and 14 August about the approach outlined in the above three preceding paragraphs, which, had it been accepted, could have served as the basis for a working paper. Further soundings were undertaken on 22 and 23 August, but the approach was accepted by neither party. During the last days of August and in September, it became apparent that no meeting of minds had been achieved.

52. In view of the difficulties encountered in securing agreement on a continuation of the intercommunal talks on the basis agreed upon on 19 May, I sounded out the parties in September about their willingness to have the two interlocutors come to New York in October for informal consultations with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar. As no agreement could be reached in this regard, I did not pursue the idea further.

53. During this period, both sides repeatedly expressed to me and to my representatives their profound concern over the negotiating positions and tactics of the other side. The Greek Cypriots stated that the Turkish Cypriot position at the talks in June and thereafter amounted to making the implementation of the 19 May 1979 accord and of the 12 February 1977 guidelines subject to extraneous pre-conditions. According to the Greek Cypriots, the Turkish side had, in effect, reneged on Mr. Denktash's agreement to give priority to the resettlement of Varosha. In the Greek Cypriot view, the Turkish Cypriot position was designed to legalize the partition of Cyprus and to achieve the dismantling of its Government. The Turkish Cypriots expressed increasing concern over Greek Cypriot initiatives at international gatherings, including those held at Colombo (4-6 June 1979), Lusaka (1-7 August) and Havana (3-7 September), and the Universal Postal Union Congress in Rio de Janeiro in September-October. In the Turkish Cypriot view, Greek Cypriot actions in those forums were in violation of point 6 of the 19 May accord and demonstrated that the Greek Cypriots were not interested in a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem but were again seeking to achieve a unitary rather than a federal system.

54. The thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly provided me with the opportunity for consultations with President Kyprianou and Mr. Rolandis, with Foreign Minister Rallis of Greece, Foreign Minister Okcun of Turkey and Mr. Atakol, spokesman for foreign affairs of the Turkish Cypriot community. On 27 September Mr. Okcun informed me that Mr. Denktash might be prepared to resume the intercommunal talks without delay on the basis of the suggestions on which my Special Representative had sounded him out on 23 August (see para. 51 above). On 1 October Mr. Denktash informed my Special Representative of his acceptance of these suggestions as a basis for resuming the intercommunal talks in Nicosia.

55. I promptly brought this new development to the attention of the Greek Cypriots. The response of Mr. Kyprianou, who was then in New York to address the General Assembly was critical as to the substance and especially the timing of

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the change of position by the Turkish side. On 6 October, Mr. Kyprianou handed to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar some tentative counter-suggestions; these were confirmed in Nicosia on 17 October as representing the position of the Greek Cypriot side. The Turkish side, with which I explored these counter-suggestions, insisted on the suggestions of 22 and 23 August.

56. The General Assembly discussed the question of Cyprus at six plenary meetings on 15, 16, 19 and 20 November 1979. On 20 November 1979 it adopted resolution 34/30.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

57. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$241.1 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 64 Member States and one non-member Government in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1979. 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 about \$6.6 million. Accordingly, some \$247.7 million have so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of UNFICYP to the United Nations for the periods through 15 December 1979.

58. 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 1979 are estimated at \$321.4 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 \$247.7 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$321.4 million indicated above by approximately \$73.7 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$100,000 are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

59. If to the amount of \$247.7 million so far received the amount of \$100,000 of anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$247.8 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$321.4 million to be met becomes \$73.6 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1979, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$73.6 million.

60. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 1979 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, assuming continuance of present reimbursement commitments, would amount to approximately \$13.2 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	176
Operational expenses	1,200
Rental of premises	560
Rations	800
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel etc.	1,645
Miscellaneous and contingencies	200
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Total I	4,581

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II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	7,800
Contingent-owned equipment	750
Death and disability awards	100
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Total II	8,650
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Grand total (I and II)	13,231
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61. 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 allowances and normal matériel 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 \$22.4 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 \$35.6 million.

62. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 1979 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 \$86.8 million.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

63. During the past six-month period, the situation in Cyprus, thanks in good part to the efforts of UNFICYP, in co-operation with the parties, has remained calm. Attention has focused on the effort to translate into reality the negotiating process delineated in the 10-point agreement that was reached on 19 May 1979 at the conclusion of the high-level meeting held in Nicosia under my personal auspices. It was widely hoped that that accord would open the door to concrete negotiations.

64. Unfortunately, as shown elsewhere in the present report, the momentum generated at that time was not sustained when the intercommunal talks resumed on 15 June, and the interlocutors were unable to take up the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the priorities laid down in the 10-point accord. After the talks went into recess, I sounded out the parties on certain suggestions that were intended to dispose of the difficulties encountered at that time and to return the talks to the path charted in the 1977 guidelines and the 1979 accord. In my recent report to the General Assembly (A/34/620, section IV) I made certain observations about the developments in question. Those observations remain valid.

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65. Now that the General Assembly debate on the question of Cyprus has been completed, I hope that both parties will join in supporting my approach to the resumption of a viable negotiating process based on the 10-point agreement. It is worth recalling that this approach is based on the parties' own stated positions. I have indicated to the parties that I am prepared to reconvene the talks, if possible early next year, with the intention of pursuing them "in a continuing and sustained manner, avoiding any delay".

66. I continue to hold to the view that the intercommunal talks held under my auspices, if properly used, represent the best available method for negotiating a just and lasting political settlement of the Cyprus problem based on the legitimate rights of the two communities. I shall therefore pursue my efforts to get the talks resumed. However, we must face the fact that after nearly five years of intermittent talks, the credibility of this negotiating method hangs in the balance. It may be further impaired if the parties fail yet again to get down to concrete negotiations or, worse yet, if they reach agreements only to have those agreements unravel when the time comes to implement them. The intentions of the parties in this regard will be tested when, as I hope, the talks are resumed.

67. I have been keeping the strength of the Force under review, in close consultation with my Special Representative and the Force Commander, having in mind its operational commitments, as well as political and financial considerations. It is clear that, given the present mandate, the Force is now near minimum strength; further reductions would necessitate substantial changes in its modus operandi and might require a revision of its mandate. It should be noted that UNFICYP operates by loose mutual consent, and not under formal agreement, in supervising two unmarked and constantly disputed cease-fire lines to maintain the peace. Its ability to do so remains a key element in facilitating intercommunal negotiations.

68. Among the problems encountered during the period under review, I have to mention the proposed establishment of the Committee on Missing Persons. A solution appeared at hand at the May 1979 high-level meeting in Nicosia, when the parties agreed on a formula proposed by me (see para. 36 above). Mr. Denktash was to submit this agreement to his appropriate authorities. I still hope that this formula, which should satisfy the legitimate concerns of both parties, will in the end, and in the light of appropriate clarifications, gain the support of all concerned.

69. In light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in facilitating the search for a peaceful settlement. 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 subject with the parties concerned and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as possible.

70. The financial situation of UNFICYP has been a cause for increasing concern during the period under review. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now of the order of \$73.6 million. In my last report (S/13369, para. 66), I indicated that the claims of the troop-contributing Governments had been paid only up to September 1975. Contributions since that time have been insufficient for further payments to be made to the troop contributors, whose claims, as indicated in section VI above, represent, in some cases, only a fraction

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of the actual costs incurred by those Governments in maintaining their contingents. I share the growing and very serious concern of the troop-contributing Governments over the disproportionate financial burden they have been carrying. It is my earnest hope that Governments will respond generously to my appeals for voluntary contributions and that Member States which have not contributed in the past will now find it possible to review their positions in that regard.

71. This report provides a welcome opportunity for me to express yet again my appreciation to the Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP both for the outstanding quality of the troops which they place under United Nations command and for bearing the financial burden involved. I also wish to place on record our gratitude to Governments making voluntary financial contributions for the support of UNFICYP.

72. In concluding this report, I wish to express my warm thanks to my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl, to the Commander of the Force, Major-General James J. Quinn, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff. They 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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