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

(For the period 1 December 1980 to 27 May 1981)

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MAP: Deployment of UNFICYP, May 1981

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1980 to 27 May 1981 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 482 (1980) of 11 December 1980.

2. In its resolution 482 (1980), the Security Council noted with satisfaction that the parties had resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-point agreement and urged them to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay. It also requested me to continue my mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of that resolution by 31 May 1981. Developments on these subjects are summarized in section V of this report.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 27 May 1981:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
AUSTRIA	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 19	288	
	Military police company	6	300
CANADA	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Canadian airborne regiment	469	
	Signal squadron	19	
	Medical centre	7	
	Military police company	12	514
DENMARK	HQ UNFICYP	4	
	Infantry battalion - DANCON XXXV	323	
	Military police company	13	340
FINLAND	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	5	11
IRELAND	HQ UNFICYP	6	6
SWEDEN	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalion UN 78C	359	
	Military police	14	381
UNITED KINGDOM	HQ UNFICYP	19	
	HQ BRITCON	7	
	Force scout car squadron		
	The Duke of Edinburgh's Squadron		
	The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars	119	
	1st Battalion the Green Howards	320	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	42	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signal squadron	55	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport squadron	101	
	Medical centre	6	
	Ordnance detachment	14	
	Workshop	39	
	Military police company	8	
	B Flight 84 Squadron RAF (Whirlwind)	38	795
			<hr/> 2 347
<u>Civilian police</u>			
AUSTRALIA		20	
SWEDEN		14	34
			<hr/> 2 381
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4. The current detailed deployment of UNFICYP is shown on the map attached to this report.

5. In my last report to the Council, I referred to the recommendations submitted to me by the Secretariat Survey Team (S/14275, annex, para. 60) and indicated my intention to proceed along the lines suggested in that report, in consultation as appropriate with the Governments concerned and with the parties in Cyprus (S/14275, para. 56). During the period under review, the following action was taken in pursuance of the Survey Team's recommendations:

Recommendation (1)

The manpower strength of the Force was reduced by a total of 110 all ranks, distributed as follows: Danish contingent 24, British contingent 22, Swedish contingent 48, Austrian contingent 15, UNFICYP headquarters 1. The Canadian Government, which absorbs most of the cost of its contingent, decided not to avail itself of this reduction.

Recommendation (2)

The United Kingdom Government, which provides its contingent at no cost to the United Nations, decided for the time being to maintain the Force Reserve (Scout Car Squadron). Concerning air support, arrangements have been made to reduce, pending the possible introduction of new equipment, the number of hours flown by the UNFICYP British helicopters, which should result in savings estimated at £250,000 annually.

Recommendation (3)

The Governments whose contingents might have been affected by the suggested one year reorganization, indicated to me that, despite the financial burden this places upon them, they preferred for the time being to maintain their full participation in UNFICYP.

Recommendation (4)

I have pursued high-level consultations with the Cyprus Government in the hope that it will agree to absorb, by an appropriate increase of its voluntary contribution to the UNFICYP Special Account, a fair share of the costs of humanitarian services rendered by UNFICYP, as well as the costs of utility services. After initially undertaking to increase its annual voluntary contribution by \$US 50,000, the Cyprus Government in May 1981 agreed to enter into detailed discussions with my Special Representative in Nicosia with a view to arriving at an appropriate solution. Consultations have also been pursued with the Turkish Cypriot authorities with a view to revising certain operational arrangements for UNFICYP in the north so as to reduce costs.

6. Mr. Hugo Gobbi continues to be my Special Representative in Cyprus. Major-General Günther Greindl took over command of the Force from Major-General James Joseph Quinn on 1 March 1981.

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II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

A. Mandate and concept of operations

7. The function of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus 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 National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 482 (1980) of 11 December 1980. 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/

8. UNFICYP continues 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 the recurrence of fighting (see sect. D below). 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 below).

9. 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 (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 (UNHCR) in co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP) (see paras. 38-43). 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).

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.

1/ See S/14275, para. 7, foot-note.

These efforts have been met with a positive response from both sides. Liaison between UNFICYP and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces and between UNFICYP and the National Guard remains satisfactory.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

13. As mentioned in my report of 1 December 1980 (S/14275, para. 13), following discussions between UNFICYP and the appropriate authorities concerning UNFICYP movement in the north, a new set of guidelines was issued by the Turkish Cypriot authorities in December 1979. Although these guidelines represented an improvement, transit of UNFICYP vehicles continues to be restricted, both by fixing the hours during which checkpoints can be used and by limiting the routes open to UNFICYP. UNFICYP is pursuing its efforts for further improvement of the situation.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

14. UNFICYP surveillance over the area between the cease-fire lines is based upon a system of 132 observation posts, 60 of which are permanently manned. The number of observation posts has been reduced by four since the last report (S/14275, para. 14). 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 enables UNFICYP to supervise the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis and provides the information necessary to identify cease-fire violations and the ability to react immediately. The project to improve the United Nations patrol track, which runs the length of the buffer zone, is proceeding slowly. When this work is completed, UNFICYP's ability to monitor the cease-fire will be improved. This will further reduce reaction time and operational costs.

15. The nature and frequency of shooting incidents, movement and construction forward of the cease-fire line have remained essentially unchanged since my last report (see S/14275, paras. 15-16). Satisfactory channels of communication and liaison between UNFICYP and the two sides have enabled the Force to control such cease-fire violations.

16. Improvements to existing positions and construction of new fortifications remain the subject of concern. In most cases involving positions behind the cease-fire lines of both sides, UNFICYP has accepted such improvements as strictly defensive in nature and thus not provocative. In a number of cases, however, agreement has not been possible, owing to differing opinions with regard to the impact on the status quo of new positions constructed on or closely behind the cease-fire lines.

17. Increased aerial activity by Turkish Forces light, single-engined, fixed-wing aircraft and light helicopters has been observed since early February 1981 in the vicinity of the Turkish Forces cease-fire line. In a number of instances these aircraft overflew the United Nations buffer zone, and in one case they crossed

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the National Guard cease-fire line. In each instance, UNFICYP used available liaison channels with the parties to prevent any worsening of the situation.

18. Activities by Greek Cypriot citizens on two occasions during the election campaign in areas close to the buffer zone in Nicosia led to precautionary moves by the Turkish Forces. In both cases UNFICYP used available liaison channels to prevent any worsening of the situation.

E. Maintenance of the status quo

19. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of about 180 kilometres across the island, 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 the island.

20. There are still disputes in certain areas concerning the delineation of the cease-fire line. With regard to the most important of these, which relates to the Ovgos River valley north of the village of Mammari, the temporary agreement mentioned in the last report (S/14275, para. 15) remains in force. Under that agreement, neither the Turkish Forces nor UNFICYP patrol into the disputed area, thus maintaining the status quo.

F. Mines

21. The seriousness of the land-mine hazard has not diminished since the last report (see S/14275, para. 20). UNFICYP is continuing to improve markings and barriers surrounding known or suspected minefields and to maintain a programme of inspections and recording. Both the National Guard and the Turkish Forces have responded in a positive way and have co-operated with UNFICYP in re-marking and recording minefields.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

22. UNFICYP continues to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons continue on an ad hoc basis, both directly and through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 534 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family reasons and 24 for medical reasons. The situation regarding visits of Greek Cypriots to the north has not changed since my last report (see S/14275, para. 21). Permission has been granted once for participation at a funeral. Since December 1980, Greek Cypriots holding foreign passports who return to the island from abroad to visit their relatives in the north have been able to do so.

23. Permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south have continued, although at a slower pace than before. There have been 9 such transfers since my

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last report, including 3 children, as compared to 102 during the previous six-month period (see S/14275, para. 22). This leaves 1,180 Greek Cypriots in the north. Transfers continue to be monitored by UNFICYP to ensure that they have been undertaken voluntarily. Seven Turkish Cypriots crossed to the south, and six Turkish Cypriots returned to the north during the period under review.

24. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has changed little since my last report (S/14275, para. 23). The school in Ayia Trias now has 34 pupils, and the school in Rizokarpaso has 72. The situation regarding school holiday visits by Greek Cypriot children attending secondary school in the south to their families residing in the north remains unchanged (see S/14275, para. 23), and efforts by UNFICYP to arrange for such visits for the Christmas holidays were unsuccessful.

25. Two Maronites have permanently transferred to the south since my last report. Contacts between members of the Maronite group residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire line remain 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.

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

27. 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.

28. As part of its efforts to restore normal conditions, UNFICYP continues to facilitate economic activities in the area between the lines, especially by providing escorts for farmers in sensitive areas. During the period under review, economic activities in the buffer zone have increased. A special case concerns the situation of the Kaimakli fields east of Nicosia, which has been governed by ad hoc arrangements negotiated with the Turkish Cypriot side on an annual basis. Agreement for another such arrangement to cover the 1980-1981 farming season was sought by UNFICYP on 20 August 1980, but was only secured on 9 April 1981. Similarly, UNFICYP on 20 August 1980 initiated efforts to facilitate the removal of property from certain factories in the buffer zone. This matter is still pending.

29. As reported previously (see S/14275, para. 27), planning for the second phase of the Nicosia sewerage project is now in progress, in consultation with the European Economic Community. The project will be carried out in both parts of Nicosia under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with the assistance of UNFICYP.

30. The implementation of the UNDP-assisted Nicosia Master Plan project commenced in December 1980 with the arrival of the Project Manager. A second internationally-recruited expert in the field of physical planning arrived at the end of April 1981. The initial stage of this project, which will benefit both the Greek Cypriot and

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Turkish Cypriot communities in Nicosia, is proceeding according to plan with the collection of necessary data.

31. In February/March 1981, a UNDP/UNIDO mission visited Cyprus to assess the needs of both communities as regards the second phase of the Industrial Development Services project. The mission made a number of recommendations, which have been communicated to the competent Cypriot authorities. It is the intention to ensure that this project will be implemented in such a manner as to benefit both communities in an equitable manner.

32. In this connexion UNDP is now sponsoring a technical assistance project for pottery and ceramics, which functions for the benefit of both communities. Assistance in the establishment of a training programme in this field is provided to the Turkish Cypriots, and advice with regard to a handicraft centre is given to the Greek Cypriots. UNHCR is providing equipment for this project.

33. UNFICYP has provided arrangements for meetings between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot officials of the Water, Health and Veterinary Departments as well as between press representatives from both sides.

34. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines (see S/13672, para. 33).

III. UNCIVPOL

35. UNCIVPOL 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 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 monitors their welfare. UNCIVPOL continues to maintain a Missing Persons Bureau at UNFICYP headquarters.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

36. Since my report of 1 December 1980 (S/14275), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has continued, at my request, to assist the displaced and needy persons on the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus. The scale of these activities will continue to be adjusted to take account of present requirements.

The 1981 programme provides \$US 14,000,000 to finance 13 projects. This programme, which is co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involves participation in the construction of temporary housing and a general hospital, the overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for the health, education and agricultural sectors, and professional training.

37. Total contributions to the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Programme since 1974 amount to \$US 136,698,545 in cash and kind from 37 donor Governments. A further \$US 383,417 has been received from non-governmental organizations and other donors as well as \$US 8,942,055 in kind from the European Economic Community (EEC).

38. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A major contributor to this programme has been, since 1974, the World Food Programme (WFP). A total of 683.6 tons of relief supplies was distributed or delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities. This included 393 tons, representing 157 truckloads of food-stuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north, and 290.6 tons, i.e. 59 truckloads, delivered to the Turkish Cypriots in the north. Since August 1974 a total of 20,021 tons of relief supplies has been provided to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and 18,592.6 tons to Turkish Cypriots.

39. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL distributed social welfare payments to the Greek Cypriots in the north in the amount of £C 93,525.

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40. 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.

41. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), under its technical co-operation programme, commenced assistance in the field of Brucellosis control in January 1981 with the assignment of an expert for a period of one year. The assistance will benefit both the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

42. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 367 (1975) and continued by subsequent resolutions, including most recently resolution 482 (1980) of 11 December 1980. The intercommunal talks, which had been resumed under the personal auspices of my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Gobbi, on 9 August 1980, have continued as scheduled.

43. Since their brief holiday recess (S/14275, para. 43), the two interlocutors, Mr. Ioannides for the Greek Cypriot side and Mr. Onan for the Turkish Cypriot side, have met almost weekly under the auspices of my Special Representative at the United Nations conference area in the Ledra Palace in Nicosia. The four agenda items (see A/35/385 and S/14100, annex) were taken up in succession by the interlocutors, as previously agreed. The two negotiators examined in detail the proposals which had been put forward during the last part of 1980. Three cycles of talks have been held since 7 January. On 2 April it was announced that both sides had agreed to reduce the number of meetings during the months of May and June in view of the elections in both parts of Cyprus. The talks are to revert to the regular weekly schedule in July 1981.

44. As indicated in my last report, I have continued, as part of the exercise of my good offices, to maintain direct personal contact with the parties at appropriate levels with a view to facilitating the conduct of the negotiations. In this connexion I held talks in New York in December 1980 with Foreign Minister Rolandis; with Dr. Atakol, the spokesman for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Cypriot community, and with the Permanent Representatives of Turkey and Greece to the United Nations. During my visit to the summit meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at Taif, Saudi Arabia, I conferred on 25 January with His Excellency Mr. Denktash, and on the next day with Mr. Uluşu, Prime Minister of Turkey, and Foreign Minister Turkmen. On my way back from Taif, I stopped over in Athens for a talk with Mr. Mitzotakis, Foreign Minister of Greece. When visiting New Delhi in February 1981 for the commemorative meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, I had occasion to meet again with Mr. Rolandis. These talks enabled me and my Special Representative in Cyprus to explore the possible outlines of a partial interim agreement that might be negotiated by the interlocutors as a first step toward a comprehensive settlement.

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45. On 6 and 7 April 1981 I had talks in New York with Foreign Minister Turkmen, and on 21 May with Foreign Minister Rolandis. My Special Representative met with Mr. Denktash in Nicosia on 16 May and with President Kyprianou on 26 May. These conversations concerned for the most part the possibility of moving toward a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus conflict. My Special Representative has been exploring on my behalf ways in which he may be of assistance to the interlocutors during the forthcoming intensive phase of the negotiations.

46. During the period under review, I and my representatives continued the efforts aimed at bridging the gap between the two sides with regard to the establishment of an investigatory body for the tracing of and accounting for missing persons (S/14275, para. 31). As a result, Mr. Gobbi was able to announce on my behalf on 22 April 1981 that agreement had been reached by the two sides on the terms of reference for the establishment of a Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus. The Committee will consist of three members, including one humanitarian person representing each of the two communities. The third member will be an official selected by the International Committee of the Red Cross for that purpose with the agreement of both sides, and appointed by the Secretary-General. The selection of Mr. Claude Pilloud having been agreed to by both sides, I intend to appoint him to that post at an early date. The Committee will take up its work shortly thereafter.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

47. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$272.0 million have been paid to the UNFICYP Special Account by 66 Member States and one non-Member Government in respect of the periods from the inception of the Force on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1981. 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 \$7.5 million. Accordingly, some \$279.5 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 June 1981.

48. 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 1981 are estimated at \$369.2 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 \$279.5 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$369.2 million indicated above by approximately \$89.7 million. However, in addition to the voluntary contributions that have already been paid to the Account, some \$4.6 million are expected to be received in due course against pledges made by Governments but not yet paid by them.

49. If to the amount of \$279.5 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 \$284.1 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$369.2 million to be met becomes \$85.1 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 June 1981, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will be \$85.1 million.

50. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1981 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 would amount to approximately \$14.7 million, as detailed below. These estimates are based on the strength of the Force as it stands now after implementation of certain recommendations of the Survey Team (see para. 5 above), and continuance of present reimbursement commitments.

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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	284
Operational expenses	1,729
Rental of premises	786
Rations	995
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	1,815
Miscellaneous and contingencies	<u>200</u>
Total I	<u>5,809</u>

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	8,000
Contingent-owned equipment	750
Death and disability awards	<u>100</u>
Total II	<u>8,850</u>

Grand total (I and II) 14,659

51. 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 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 \$34.5 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 \$49.2 million. In this connexion, the Secretary-General notes with appreciation the recent decision by the Government of Ireland to waive reimbursement claims amounting to \$1,985,971 in respect of costs incurred during the period July 1971 to October 1973 as a result of the participation of the Irish Contingent in UNFICYP.

52. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1981 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 \$99.8 million.

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VII. OBSERVATIONS

53. The United Nations involvement with the Cyprus problem, now in its eighteenth year, has continued during the period under review, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council. While the duration of this major United Nations effort gives a measure of the complexity and difficulty of the problem, it also serves to emphasize the importance of the contribution that the Organization can make in such cases.

54. During the past six-month period, UNFICYP has continued to discharge its peace-keeping responsibilities along the cease-fire lines and in the area between the lines, as well as humanitarian functions. These activities have greatly contributed to keeping the situation in the island calm. I am satisfied that despite the manpower reduction implemented in pursuance of the recommendations of the Secretariat Survey Team, UNFICYP remains in a position fully to carry out its task.

55. In the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council, the intercommunal talks in Cyprus have continued in a generally constructive atmosphere, although, regrettably, with limited practical results so far. A more intensive pace of these deliberations is planned as from the beginning of July, following both sets of elections.

56. As mentioned in section V of this report, I have maintained direct personal contact at appropriate levels with all concerned with a view to facilitating the negotiations and exploring possible new approaches. During the first months of the year, these contacts led to intensive efforts by my representatives, in consultation with the parties, to devise the basis and content of a partial interim agreement that would take into account the matters to which the 10-point accord of 19 May 1979 assigned priority or special importance. While there was some advance in conceptualizing this approach, difficulties, though not insuperable ones, remained with regard to its possible impact on the political and legal positions of the parties, the geographical scope and the nature of a new regime for Varosha, and the method and extent of the easing of economic restrictions in connexion with the reopening of the Nicosia International Airport.

57. At the present stage, I have been given reason to believe that both parties may be prepared to make an intensive effort in the direction of a comprehensive settlement, involving the interconnected consideration of the territorial and constitutional aspects.

58. In the course of my contacts, I have had occasion to emphasize to all concerned that it was important to achieve concrete progress in the intercommunal talks within the next few months. I continue to feel that the intercommunal talks, if properly used, represent the best available method for achieving a political solution of the Cyprus problem and, in the meantime, bringing about a significant improvement of the situation. I have therefore asked my Special Representative, Mr. Gobbi, to come to New York for consultations on the future course of the negotiations.

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59. An important forward step was taken in Nicosia on 22 April, when my Special Representative announced on my behalf that agreement had been reached on the establishment and terms of reference of a missing persons committee to trace and account for missing persons of both communities. I expect that the Committee will begin its work without delay, and that it will achieve the long overdue solution of this painful humanitarian problem.

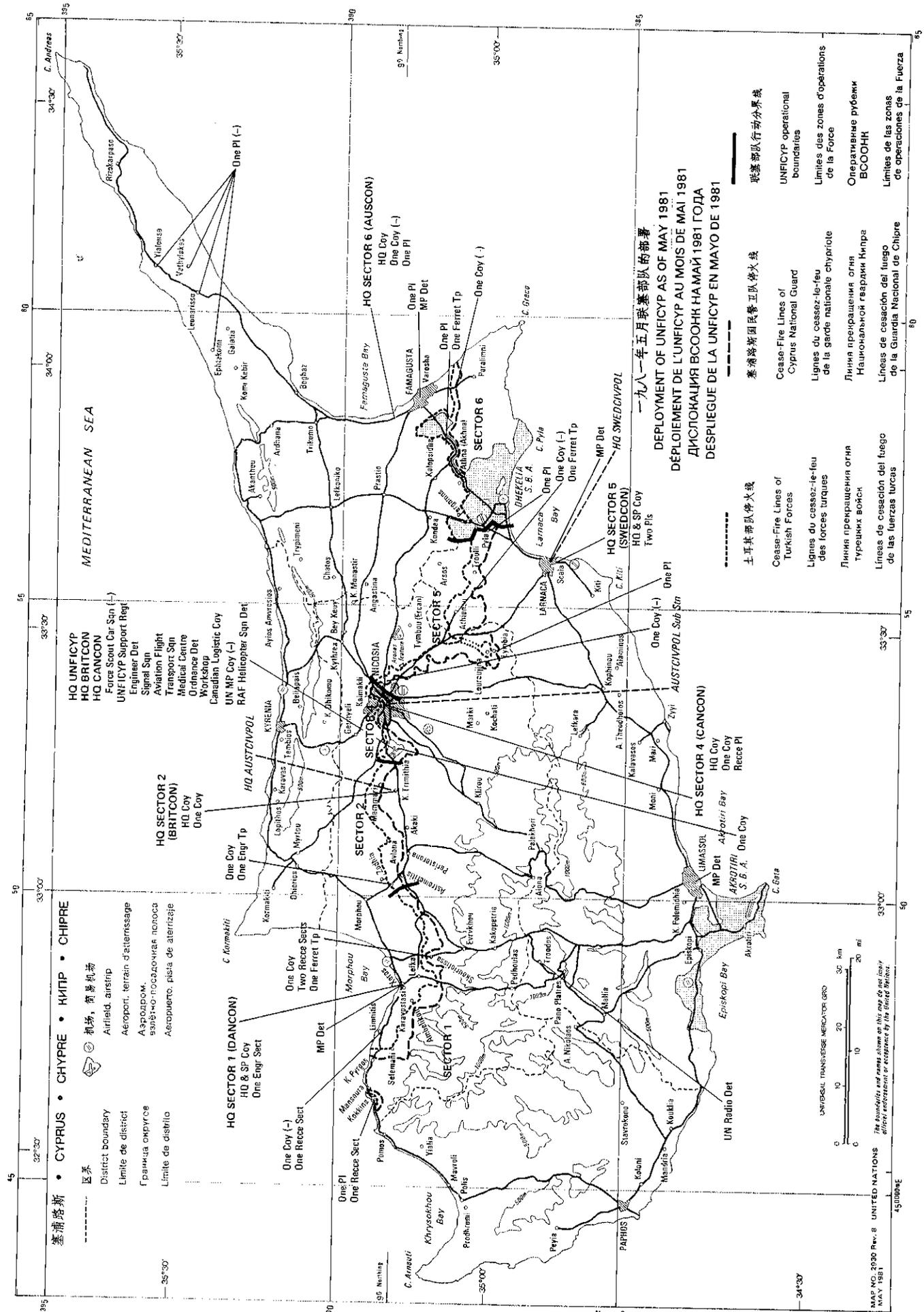
60. The deficit of the UNFICYP account, including the current period, is now estimated at \$85.1 million. The last payment to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of their claims, which represent in some cases only a fraction of the actual costs incurred by them in maintaining their contingents, was made in April 1981, and met those claims only up to July 1976. It is 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 positions in that regard.

61. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains necessary, both in helping to maintain calm in 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 subject with the parties concerned and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

62. I wish once again to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP, both for the outstanding performance of the troops which they have placed under United Nations command and for bearing the considerable financial burdens involved. I also wish to place on record my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for their support to this important United Nations peace-keeping operation.

63. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Hugo Gobbi, to Major-General Guenther Greindl, the new Force Commander of UNFICYP since March 1981, and to the officers and men of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council. On this occasion I also wish to pay a special tribute to Major-General James J. Quinn, who relinquished his post as Force Commander in February 1981. He performed his important duties with competence and dedication.

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District boundary
Limite de district
Граница округов
Limite de distrito

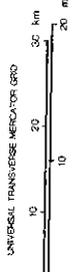
机场, 简易机场
Airfield, airstrip
Аэропорт, terrain d'atterrissage
Аэродром, полосу взлетно-посадочная полоса
Aeroporto, pista de aterrizaje

一九八一年五月联合国部队部署
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF MAY 1981
Дислокация ВСООНК на май 1981 года
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1981

土耳其部队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
Линия прекращения огня Турецких войск
Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas

塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Cypriot National Guard
Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote
Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра
Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre

联合国部队行动界
UNFICYP operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza



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