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

(For the period 1 June to 12 December 1984)\*

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus 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 553 (1984) of 15 June 1984.

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 present mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 November 1984. On 30 November 1984, I proposed, and the members of the Security Council agreed, to delay the submission of the present report in order to enable me to incorporate in it an account of the results of the high-level proximity talks on the Cyprus question, the final round of which was concluded on 12 December 1984. The present report, therefore, covers developments relating to UNFICYP from 1 June to 30 November 1984, while reporting on my mission of good offices for the period from 1 June to 12 December 1984.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1984:

<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion UNAB 26	290	
	Military police company	<u>6</u>	301
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	HQ CANCON	5	
	1st Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment	478	
	Signal squadron	14	
	Military police company	<u>11</u>	515
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry battalion - DANCON 42	323	
	Military police company	<u>13</u>	341
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	<u>4</u>	10
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police company	<u>2</u>	8

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<u>Military</u>			<u>Total</u>
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	8	
	Infantry battalian UN 85C	355	
	Military police company	<u>13</u>	376
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	23	
	HQ BRITCON	7	
	Force scout car squadron - C squadron, the Life Guards	119	
	40 Commando Royal Marines	320	
	HQ UNFICYP support regiment	43	
	Engineer detachment	8	
	Signal squadron	53	
	Army aviation flight	21	
	Transport squadron	102	
	Medical centre	5	
	Ordnance detachment	14	
	workshops	37	
	Military police company	<u>8</u>	<u>760</u>
		2 311	
 <u>Civilian police</u>			
Australia		20	
Sweden		<u>16</u>	<u>36</u>
			<u><u>2 347</u></u>

4. During the period under review, three members of the Force died. This brings the total number of fatal casualties to 133 since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964.

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

6. Mr. Hugo J. Gobbi, as previously reported, has returned to the service of his country. While he remains my Special Representative, Mr. James Holger has continued to serve as Acting Special Representative, with Mr. Keith Beavan assuming that position during Mr. Holger's absence from the island.

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

## II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

### A. Mandate and concept of operations

8. 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 553 (1984) of 15 June 1984. In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating in particular to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/14275, para. 7, note).

9. 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).

10. 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).

11. UNFICYP has continued to visit, on a regular basis, Turkish Cypriots 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 (see paras. 42 to 44 below). It has also continued to discharge certain functions handed over by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at the time of the withdrawal of its delegation from Cyprus in June 1977 (see S/12342, para. 12). It should be noted that, with the advancing average age of the Greek Cypriot and Maronite population in the north, this work has tended to increase, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

### B. Liaison and co-operation

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 and co-operation between UNFICYP and the National Guard and between UNFICYP and the

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Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces have been excellent at all levels during the reporting period. Liaison and co-operation with the civilian authorities of the Cyprus Government and of the Turkish Cypriot community have also been very effectively maintained.

C. Freedom of movement of UNFICYP

14. 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 guidelines have been further improved by the removal of all travel restrictions on the new Famagusta-Nicosia road. Efforts continue to have additional routes opened.

15. Only a very few minor incidents involving restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNFICYP by the National Guard and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces have occurred. All resulted from misunderstandings at the local level and were immediately resolved.

D. Maintenance of the cease-fire

16. The area between the cease-fire lines is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 141 observation posts, 61 of which are now permanently manned. Additional mobile and standing patrols to provide increased presence in sensitive areas were employed during the last mandate, accounting for the reduction of permanently manned observation posts by 10 during the reporting period. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

17. The UNFICYP patrol track runs the length of the buffer zone and is essential to the capacity of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, to resupply observation posts and to react promptly to incidents. However, UNFICYP has had difficulties in securing regular maintenance support. The result has been an increase in the rate of deterioration and a considerable backlog of work needed to keep the patrol track passable during the winter. Fortunately, the Government of the United Kingdom again provided engineer support in October and November 1984, and this has eased the situation. The long-term maintenance of the track continues to be of concern to UNFICYP.

18. The boundary between sectors 2 and 4 was further adjusted eastwards during the reporting period and sector 2 now includes the entire United Nations Protected Area (which comprises UNFICYP headquarters) and an additional portion of the buffer zone in western Nicosia. As a result, it has been possible to conduct additional patrols in sector 4 with the manpower saved from the observation posts handed over to sector 2 and from the reduction of a further four observation posts from permanent to periodic manning. The increased patrolling by UNFICYP has helped to maintain calm in the sensitive area of Nicosia. The establishment of another company headquarters in the buffer zone in the eastern part of Nicosia is being pursued by UNFICYP and, subject to the availability of the necessary engineering support, should be completed during the next mandate period. The planned redeployment in Nicosia will then be complete.

19. The frequency of shooting incidents has remained at about the same low level as last reported (S/16596, para. 20), and there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces and no firing at UNFICYP personnel. In Nicosia, the troops of the two sides continue to be exposed to each other at dangerously close range. Detailed UNFICYP proposals to remove the more provocative and exposed positions have been forwarded to both sides and are receiving detailed consideration by the respective staffs. The number of temporary moves forward decreased, and there was a further reduction in the number of attempts by both sides to construct new fortifications forward of the cease-fire lines or to improve existing positions. UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the status quo ante in all instances of significance.

20. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone by Turkish forces aircraft continued to occur and were protested in each case. In an effort to reduce these incidents the Turkish Cypriot authorities now inform UNFICYP of air movements on their side and this has significantly contributed to better air traffic control and identification in the area.

21. A total of five overflights by civil transport aircraft entering and leaving the airfield of Tymbou (Erçan) in the north were reported. On each occasion investigation revealed that the pilots were trying to avoid adverse weather conditions that caused flight safety problems. There was only one incident involving a light civilian aircraft overflying from the south, a significant improvement attributable to the introduction of new air traffic regulations by the Cyprus Civil Aviation Authority.

#### E. Maintenance of the status quo

22. 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 land area of Cyprus and contains some of the island's most valuable agricultural land.

23. Disputes in certain areas concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continue. However, the UNFICYP policy that the forces of neither side should enter those areas remains effective.

24. During the period under review, both sides continued to express concern over the alleged build-up of forces in the opposite part 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 ability of UNFICYP to monitor such developments remains necessarily limited inasmuch as the UNFICYP plan of verification inspections of military forces (S/15812, para. 23) has not yet been accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement such a procedure at short notice. Within the present limitations, 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.

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F. Mines

25. There were no incidents of mines causing injuries to United Nations personnel during the reporting period. In August 1984, a Turkish Cypriot shepherd was injured when his animals apparently detonated a mine in sector 1. Subsequently the area was marked and closed to farming. UNFICYP continued to maintain the warning signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields.

G. Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions

26. UNFICYP has continued to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north. Temporary visits to the south for family and other reasons continued on an ad hoc basis, arranged directly or through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 654 Greek Cypriots visited the south for family and medical reasons.

27. 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 continued to use its good offices in an effort to achieve an improvement in the situation.

28. There have been 49 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 788. Two Turkish Cypriots moved permanently from south to north in the period under review. UNFICYP has continued to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily.

29. UNFICYP officers, in performing humanitarian tasks in the north, have continued to interview, in private, Greek Cypriots residing there. Such interviews involve, in all cases, those Greek Cypriots who have applied for permanent transfer to the south.

30. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the north has remained essentially unchanged since 1982 (S/15149, para. 26). The school in Rizokarpasso now has 44 pupils, and the school in Ayia Trias 19.

31. 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. Six Maronites have permanently transferred to the south during the reporting period, and the number of maronites residing in the north stands at 370.

32. 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, 59 reunions of separated Turkish Cypriot families were arranged at the Ledra Palace Hotel on an ad hoc basis under UNFICYP auspices and with the co-operation of the Cyprus Government authorities.

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33. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has continued to facilitate economic activity in the area between the lines. UNFICYP has continued to encourage farming and to monitor agricultural activity carefully.

34. UNFICYP has continued to expend considerable effort to ensure that the water distribution system is fairly and efficiently operated for the benefit of both communities. The co-operation between the water authorities on both sides, through the good offices of UNFICYP, continued to be good.

35. UNFICYP is investigating a complaint by the Turkish Cypriot authorities that water contamination in the north has been caused by the copper processing plant at Skouriotissa in the south. Every assistance is being afforded by the Government authorities in solving this problem. UNFICYP has taken water and soil samples and these have been analysed. A copy of the report has been given to both sides. UNFICYP continues to monitor the situation closely.

36. In October 1984, UNFICYP received complaints from the Maronite Association of Cyprus regarding an alleged shortage of drinking water in three Maronite villages in the north. These complaints were thoroughly investigated by UNFICYP humanitarian officers during their visits. In October, the Turkish Cypriot Water Department replaced an old pump in the well that serves Kormakiti, the largest Maronite village. The other two villages were found to have had a reduced supply of water, but this is not unusual during the very dry summer period. The situation is now satisfactory and will continue to be closely monitored.

37. 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.

38. UNFICYP also distributed 468 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

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

### III. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

40. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL), working in close liaison with the Cyprus police and the Turkish Cypriot police, has continued to operate in support of UNFICYP military units. UNCIVPOL has continued to contribute to law and order in the area between the cease-fire lines and to the protection of civilians who reside in villages within that area. UNCIVPOL assists in the control of the movement of civilians in the area between the lines, escorts persons transferring from the north to the south and vice versa and carries out inquiries into

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complaints of criminal activities having intercommunal implications. It has also carried out several independent inquiries with the co-operation of police and authorities from both communities. Three members of UNCIVPOL are stationed in the mixed village of Pyla where they provide the police service.

41. UNCIVPOL distributes social welfare and pension payments to Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus and continues to monitor the welfare of Greek Cypriots in the north and that of Turkish Cypriots living in the south. It is also responsible for the payment of pensions to Turkish Cypriots or dependants who reside in the north and who were formerly employed in the south. This activity is co-ordinated through the office of the Red Cross.

#### IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

42. 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.

43. The 1984 programme now provides \$US 7.5 million to finance 22 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 as well as professional training.

44. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 29 tons of supplies was delivered during the period under review through UNFICYP facilities.

45. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of projects assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued successfully throughout the period under review. The second phase of the joint Nicosia Master Plan Project started in September. In this phase, UNDP assistance comprises the preparation of a short-term investment plan for the central area of the city as well as a portfolio of specific investment projects based on detailed designs and feasibility studies.

46. Construction work under the second stage of the Nicosia sanitary sewerage system and domestic water supply project got under way on 21 May 1984. Financed by the European Economic Community and the European Investment Bank, this stage covers both parts of Nicosia and involves laying pipes across the buffer zone. In view of the bi-communal nature of the project, UNDP is ensuring proper co-ordination and liaison between the representatives of both communities to the project to facilitate its implementation. UNFICYP is providing liaison and military escorts for the work done in the buffer zone.

47. The joint UNDP handicrafts training project progressed satisfactorily on both sides, and the World Food Programme has continued to provide food for school children of both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

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V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

48. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council in resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions, including most recently in resolution 553 (1984). In my report of 1 June 1984 to the Council (S/16596) I recounted the developments during the previous reporting period which, unfortunately, did not result in progress. In an effort to give new impetus to my mission of good offices I invited both sides to designate representatives to meet with me separately in Vienna on 6 and 7 August 1984. The Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities accepted my invitation and designated Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis and Mr. Necati Ertekin as their respective interlocutors. At these meetings I outlined to both sides a number of working points with a view to ascertaining whether they might provide the basis for convening high-level proximity talks under my auspices as a means of pursuing the effort to find a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus question. On 31 August 1984 both sides responded favourably to my proposal.

49. At my invitation, the leaders of the two communities met with me separately in a first round of high-level proximity talks at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 10 to 20 September 1984. The purpose of these talks was to address with both sides a number of substantive elements, with a view to elaborating the working points I had proposed in Vienna into a preliminary draft agreement for submission to a joint high-level meeting. Such an agreement, taken as an integrated whole, would represent an important step forward toward a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem. During these meetings the leaders of the two communities explained their respective views on certain fundamental principles with regard to a future federal settlement and on the implementation of these principles. Both sides indicated their desire to pursue the search for a settlement and accepted my invitation to attend a second round of high-level proximity talks, which took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 15 to 26 October 1984. The second round provided another opportunity for both sides to consider and further clarify all major aspects of the Cyprus problem, both individually and in their interrelationships. While substantive progress did not prove possible, I deemed it essential to undertake a further effort in order to explore certain avenues before submitting the present report to the Council.

50. The final round of proximity talks took place in New York between 26 November and 12 December 1984. I presented to the parties and discussed with them as an integrated whole a preliminary draft for a joint high-level agreement. The package contained elements taken from different positions which I thought could help in bridging the gap which still existed. The discussions moved quickly to the central issues of what could be called the core of a comprehensive solution of the Cyprus problem. The Turkish Cypriot side conveyed to me its favourable reaction to all elements of my presentation. In the light of the crucial stage of the negotiations, I suggested at that time a moment of reflection. President Kyprianou then left New York for Nicosia, to return within 10 days. Upon his return from Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot delegation conveyed to me its position with regard to all elements of my presentation. As the gap was not yet fully closed, I had further discussions with both sides, in the course of which I sought and received from the Turkish Cypriot delegation understandings that were helpful in further narrowing

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the gap. By 12 December it was my assessment that the documentation for a draft agreement could now be submitted to the joint high-level meeting. I expect that the interlocutors will, at the high-level meeting, conclude an agreement containing the necessary elements for a comprehensive solution of the problem, aimed at establishing a Federal Republic of Cyprus.

51. Accordingly, I announced on 12 December that the parties had agreed to hold a joint high-level meeting under my auspices, at a place to be decided, beginning on 17 January 1985.

52. During the period under review, a number of communications were received from the parties concerning various aspects of the Cyprus problem. These communications were circulated as documents of the Security Council and the General Assembly at the request of the Permanent Representative of Cyprus (see A/38/818-S/16612, A/38/820-S/16625, A/38/824-S/16657, A/38/825-S/16658, A/38/826-S/16667, A/38/829-S/16687, A/38/830-S/16688 and A/38/831-S/16689) or, on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Turkey (see A/38/821-S/16639 and A/38/827-S/16675). In addition, the report of the Rapporteur and other documents of the Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984, were circulated at the request of the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua (A/39/581-S/16782 and A/39/581/Corr.1-S/16782/Corr.1).

53. With regard to the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus, it is with deep regret that I must report the untimely death on 10 November 1984 of Mr. Claude Pilloud, the third member of the Committee. In accordance with the terms of reference of the Committee, I have requested the International Committee of the Red Cross to select a new third member.

54. During the period under review, the Committee held three working sessions (20-27 June, 9 August-5 September and 11-26 October), during which work continued on cases already submitted and a number of new cases were presented by both sides. Despite the death of the third member, the investigation of cases already submitted is continuing with the concurrence of both sides.

## VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

55. Voluntary contributions in the amount of approximately \$329.5 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 December 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 \$13.3 million. Accordingly, some \$342.8 million has so far been made available to the UNFICYP Special Account towards meeting the costs of the Force for the period through 15 December 1984.

56. 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 1984 are estimated at \$470.5 million. This figure includes the direct cost to the United Nations of

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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 reimbursement from the United Nations. The amount of \$342.8 million so far received by the UNFICYP Special Account falls short of the requirement of \$470.5 million indicated above by approximately \$127.7 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.

57. If, to the amount of \$342.8 million so far received, the amount of \$4.6 million in anticipated receipts is added, the receipts of the UNFICYP Special Account since March 1964 can then be expected to total approximately \$347.4 million. The difference between this figure and the costs of approximately \$470.5 million to be met becomes \$123.1 million. Accordingly, unless additional contributions from existing or new pledges are received before 15 December 1984, the UNFICYP Special Account deficit as of that date will approximate \$123.1 million.

58. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 December 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 \$13.9 million, as detailed below.

UNFICYP cost estimates by major category of expense

(Thousands of US dollars)

I. Operational costs incurred by the United Nations

Movement of contingents	177
Operational expenses	1 363
Rental of premises	794
Rations	690
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 115
Miscellaneous and contingencies	<u>200</u>
Total I	<u>5 339</u>

II. Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents

Pay and allowances	7 500
Contingent-owned equipment	925
Death and disability awards	<u>100</u>
Total II	<u>8 525</u>
Grand total (I and II)	<u><u>13 864</u></u>

59. 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

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operation to Member and non-Member States. In fact, they exclude the regular costs that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e. regular pay and allowances and normal 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 in 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 \$50.1 million.

60. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 December 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 \$137 million.

#### VII. OBSERVATIONS

61. During the final round of negotiations major political decisions were taken, and I have to report that the Turkish Cypriot side conveyed to me a position which was, both with regard to the constitutional as well as the territorial aspects, substantially improved from the one which it had maintained in previous years. I have been conscious throughout the last round of discussions of the crucial nature of the decisions confronting the Greek Cypriot community and of the constructive efforts they have made to reach the present stage. I am confident that both sides will prove at the joint high-level meeting that we have reached a turning point in the development of the question of Cyprus, and that their determination to work together in a Federal Republic will prove strong enough to overcome the remaining difficulties and to dispel existing suspicions.

62. While the important developments outlined above were in progress, the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus continued to perform its indispensable function of supervising the cease-fire, maintaining peaceful conditions and promoting a return to normality in the island. In carrying out this task, UNFICYP has had the benefit of excellent co-operation and support from both sides.

63. 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 search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. Progress in that direction and the implementation of the agreements that may be reached may involve difficult and complex tasks for UNFICYP. 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.

64. With regard to the Committee on Missing Persons, I wish to pay a well-earned tribute to the late Claude Pilloud, the Third Member of the Committee, whose skill and devotion made it possible to overcome the major procedural difficulties

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confronting the CMP and enabled the CMP to embark on its substantive task. I am confident that, with the co-operation of the ICRC and of the parties, arrangements for the appointment of a successor may be completed at an early date. In light of the improved political atmosphere prevailing in the island, I further hope that the CMP will now be in a position substantially to accelerate its work.

65. I am profoundly concerned about the worsening financial situation confronting UNFICYP, which places a disproportionate burden on the troop-contributing countries. Their concern on this matter is reflected in their joint letter of 1 July 1984 to the President of the Security Council (S/16662) and in their note verbale of 12 October 1984 to me (A/39/573), in which they state that they share my view that every possible effort should be made to rectify this serious state of affairs. The facts of the situation are clear. Despite my repeated appeals, the deficit of the UNFICYP account continues to worsen. Since my last report six months ago, the gap has increased from approximately \$117.6 million to some \$123.1 million. Furthermore, the slippage in payments to the troop-contributing countries continues to grow. As stated in my previous report, the last payment 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. In the light of this deteriorating situation, I yet again appeal to Governments which have not contributed in the past to review their positions and to make contributions, as well as to contributing Governments to do so on a regular basis and to increase their contributions. It is my earnest hope that Governments will respond to my continuing appeal by making generous contributions to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

66. The present report provides yet another opportunity for me to voice my appreciation of the troop-contributing Governments, both for the outstanding performance of the troops which they have placed under United Nations command and for shouldering the considerable financial burdens involved. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for their support of this important and effective United Nations peace-keeping operation.

67. In concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to Ambassador Hugo J. Gobbi, who has returned to the service of his country but has remained, for the time being, my Special Representative; to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger, and to Mr. Keith Beavan, who assumed that position in Mr. Holger's absence. I also wish to express my warm thanks to Major-General Günther Greindl, the Force Commander, 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.

