

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6214th 6 November 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process (S/2009/553)		Rule 37 Nepal Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General	All invitees	

Europe

24. The situation in Cyprus

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council considered various aspects of the situation in Cyprus, including developments relevant to the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). It held 11 meetings, including 4 private meetings with the troop-contributing countries,³⁷⁹ and adopted four resolutions and three presidential statements. In addition, the Council focused on the 21 March 2008 agreement between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders and the launch of fully fledged negotiations aimed at the island's reunification.

The Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP four times for periods of six months during the period,³⁸⁰ in accordance with the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General.³⁸¹

17 April 2008 to 30 April 2009: presidential statements on the agreement between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders

On 17 April 2008, the Council adopted a presidential statement,³⁸² in which it welcomed the

agreement reached on 21 March 2008 by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders and commended them for the political leadership they had shown. It also reaffirmed its commitment to the reunification of Cyprus based on a bicomunal, bizonal federation and political equality, and further welcomed the prospect of the appointment of a Special Adviser, after completion of the preparatory period, to facilitate movement towards a comprehensive settlement.

In his report to the Council dated 2 June 2008, the Secretary-General stated that a window of opportunity for Cypriots to finally resolve the Cyprus problem was clearly open and that it was particularly heartening that the two leaders had taken decisive steps towards resuming negotiations. He also expressed the belief that UNFICYP continued to play a vital role on the island, and therefore recommended an extension of the Mission's mandate.³⁸³

On 4 September 2008, in a statement by the President,³⁸⁴ the Council welcomed the launch of fully fledged negotiations between the leaders of the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots aimed at the reunification of Cyprus, and the appointment of a Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus.

On 30 April 2009, in a statement by the President,³⁸⁵ the Council welcomed the progress made

³⁷⁹ 5906th meeting, held on 9 June 2008; 6032nd meeting, held on 5 December 2008; 6126th meeting, held on 22 May 2009; and 6231st meeting, held on 7 December 2009.

³⁸⁰ Resolutions 1818 (2008), 1847 (2008), 1873 (2009) and 1898 (2009).

³⁸¹ S/2008/353, S/2008/744, S/2009/248 and S/2009/609.

³⁸² S/PRST/2008/9.

³⁸³ S/2008/353.

³⁸⁴ S/PRST/2008/34.

³⁸⁵ S/PRST/2009/10.

by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, emphasized the importance of all parties engaging fully, flexibly and constructively, and fully supported the good offices mission of the Secretary-General, underlining the benefits that reunification would bring to the island.

13 June 2008 to 14 December 2009: extension of the UNFICYP mandate

On 13 June and 12 December 2008, the Council adopted resolutions [1818 \(2008\)](#) and [1847 \(2008\)](#), respectively, in which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP for periods of six months. In resolution [1818 \(2008\)](#) the Council welcomed the joint statement of 23 May 2008, which demonstrated a renewed political willingness by all parties to support and engage fully in good faith with the United Nations efforts, and to consider confidence-building measures. In resolution [1847 \(2008\)](#), it welcomed the announcement of such measures and the cancellation of military exercises.

On 29 May 2009, the Council adopted resolution [1873 \(2009\)](#), in which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months.

On 14 December 2009, by resolution [1898 \(2009\)](#), the Council, inter alia, extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months ending 15 June 2010, and called on both sides to continue to

engage in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues. Each resolution was adopted by 14 votes to 1 (Turkey). Speaking after the vote, the representative of Turkey maintained, inter alia, that resolution [186 \(1964\)](#), which had originally established the Mission and which referred to “the Government of Cyprus”, as well as subsequent Council resolutions extending the mandate of the Force, had never been accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side or by Turkey. He stated that the current Government had been representing only the Greek Cypriots since 1963, when the previous Government had collapsed and Turkish Cypriots were expelled. As a direct consequence, consent of the Turkish Cypriot side had never been formally sought, whereas UNFICYP should have functioned with the open consent of both parties on the island. While Turkey had never objected to the intent of UNFICYP, he pointed out that the consent of the Turkish Cypriot side had never been formally sought and he therefore could not support them. Nevertheless, he expressed support for the Secretary-General’s good offices mission and welcomed the solid progress achieved so far in the negotiations, aimed at establishing a partnership State on the basis of well-established United Nations parameters.³⁸⁶

³⁸⁶ S/PV.6132, pp. 2-3; S/PV.6239, pp. 2-3.

Meetings: the situation in Cyprus

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5869th 17 April 2008					S/PRST/2008/9
5911th 13 June 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on UNFICYP (S/2008/353)	Draft resolution (S/2008/384)			Resolution 1818 (2008) 15-0-0
5971st 4 September 2008					S/PRST/2008/34
6038th 12 December 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on UNFICYP (S/2008/744)	Draft resolution submitted by China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2008/779)			Resolution 1847 (2008) 15-0-0

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6115th 30 April 2009					S/PRST/2009/10
6132nd 29 May 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on UNFICYP (S/2009/248)	Draft resolution submitted by China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2009/276)		1 Council member (Turkey)	Resolution 1873 (2009) 14-1(Turkey)-0
6239th 14 December 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on UNFICYP (S/2009/609); Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/2009/610)	Draft resolution submitted by China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2009/641)		1 Council member (Turkey)	Resolution 1898 (2009) 14-1(Turkey)-0

25. Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Overview

During the period 2008-2009, the Security Council held seven meetings concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and adopted three resolutions. At the meetings, the Council heard regular briefings from the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the evolving political situation in the country, the reaction to the situation in Kosovo, cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the multinational stabilization force (European Union Force (EUFOR)), and the continued North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) presence in the country, which the Council had mandated to ensure continued compliance with the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement)³⁸⁷ that ended fighting in that country in 1995.

During the period, the Council twice extended for periods of 12 months the authorization for EUFOR and the NATO presence, under Chapter VII of the Charter, including authorization for the participating Member States to take all necessary measures to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions.³⁸⁸

19 May and 5 December 2008: briefings by the High Representative

On 19 May 2008, the Council heard a briefing by the High Representative. He informed the Council that Bosnia and Herzegovina had taken a significant step towards the stabilization of the political situation. Following the adoption of new legislation on police reform, Bosnia and Herzegovina was on the verge of signing a stabilization and association agreement with the European Union and was moving towards NATO membership. The Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council³⁸⁹ had also reached consensus

³⁸⁷ S/1995/999.

³⁸⁸ Resolutions 1845 (2008) and 1895 (2009). For more information, see part VIII, in regard to the mandate of EUFOR.

³⁸⁹ The Peace Implementation Council was established in 1995. The members of the Steering Board are Canada,