

Europe

24. The situation in Cyprus

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held eight meetings, including four held in private with the troop-contributing countries,⁴⁶² and adopted four resolutions on the situation in Cyprus. The Council considered various aspects of the political situation in Cyprus, including developments relevant to the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).⁴⁶³ In addition, the Council focused on the good offices of the Secretary-General on demarcation of the buffer zone separating the two rival communities, as well as on efforts to enable both sides to continue to work with UNFICYP and reach a comprehensive settlement.

The Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP four times for periods of six months each,⁴⁶⁴ in accordance with the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General.

15 June 2010 to 14 December 2011: extension of mandate of UNFICYP

On 15 June 2010, the Council adopted resolution [1930 \(2010\)](#), in which it welcomed the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, and extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a period of six months until 15 December 2010. The Council called upon both sides to continue to engage in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues. The Council called upon the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000.

On 14 December 2010, by resolution [1953 \(2010\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months ending 15 June 2011. Taking note of the recommendations

contained in the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁶⁵ the Council called upon the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders to intensify the momentum of negotiations, and engage in the process in a constructive and open manner, including by developing a practical plan for overcoming the major remaining points of disagreement in preparation for their meeting with the Secretary-General in January 2011. In addition, the Council called upon the parties to improve the public atmosphere in which the negotiations were proceeding, including by focusing public messages on convergences and the way ahead and delivering more constructive and harmonized messages, and to increase the participation of civil society in the process, as appropriate.

The Council adopted resolutions [1930 \(2010\)](#) and [1953 \(2010\)](#), each by 14 votes to 1 (Turkey). The representative of Turkey, in explanation of the vote, stated that since the adoption of resolution [186 \(1964\)](#), which established UNFICYP, all subsequent Council resolutions extending the mandate of the Mission were still being formulated as if there were only one side on the island. He stated that since 1963, there had not been a joint and constitutional Government representing the whole of Cyprus. For over 46 years, considering the Greek Cypriot Government to be the Government of the whole island had been the main obstacle in the way of finding a just, lasting and comprehensive solution. He expressed the view that open consent of both parties on the island should have been sought.⁴⁶⁶ He welcomed the Secretary-General's determination to keep UNFICYP under close review, but expressed concern that his intention to conduct a broader assessment, which the Secretary-General strongly emphasized in both reports,⁴⁶⁷ was not reflected in the Council's decision. Nevertheless, he stated that Turkey would continue to fully support the Secretary-General in his efforts, and reaffirmed the willingness of the Turkish side to continue to implement the provisions of the relevant resolutions and cooperate with UNFICYP.⁴⁶⁸

⁴⁶² 6331st, 6435th, 6550th and 6676th meetings.

⁴⁶³ For more information on the mandate of UNFICYP, see part X, sect. I, "Peacekeeping operations".

⁴⁶⁴ Resolutions [1930 \(2010\)](#), [1953 \(2010\)](#), [1986 \(2011\)](#) and [2026 \(2011\)](#).

⁴⁶⁵ [S/2010/603](#).

⁴⁶⁶ [S/PV.6339](#), pp. 2-3; and [S/PV.6445](#), pp. 2-3.

⁴⁶⁷ [S/2010/603](#) and [S/2010/605](#).

⁴⁶⁸ [S/PV.6445](#), pp. 2-3.

On 13 June 2011, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [1986 \(2011\)](#), in which it decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months ending 15 December 2011. It called upon both sides to work on reaching convergences on the remaining core issues in preparation for their meeting with the Secretary-General in July 2011, and to allow access to deminers and facilitate the removal of the remaining mines in Cyprus within the buffer zone. In addition, the Council urged all parties to be more forthcoming in accommodating the exhumation

requirements of the Committee for Missing Persons throughout the island, including in military areas in the north, and to extend demining operations outside the buffer zone.

On 14 December 2011, in resolution [2026 \(2011\)](#), the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 19 July 2012. It welcomed the encouraging progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, and the prospect of further decisive progress in the coming months towards a comprehensive and durable settlement.

Meetings: the situation in Cyprus

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6339 15 June 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2010/264) Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/2010/238)	Draft resolution submitted by China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2010/311)			Turkey	Resolution 1930 (2010) 14-1-0 ^a
6445 14 December 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2010/605) Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/2010/603)	Draft resolution submitted by China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2010/631)			Turkey	Resolution 1953 (2010) 14-1-0 ^b

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6554 13 June 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2011/332) Assessment report of the Secretary-General on the status of the negotiations in Cyprus (S/2011/112)	Draft resolution submitted by China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2011/355)				Resolution 1986 (2011) 15-0-0
6685 14 December 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2011/746 and S/2011/746/Corr.1)	Draft resolution submitted by China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States (S/2011/771)				Resolution 2026 (2011) 15-0-0

^a For: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: Turkey.

^b For: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: Turkey.

25. Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held six meetings on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopting two resolutions. The High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina briefed the Council four times on the evolving political and security situation and on the current and future challenges facing the country. During the meetings the Council discussed the political situation and role of the High Representative, the multinational stabilization force (European Union Force — EUFOR), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the country as mandated to ensure continued compliance with the General Framework Agreement for Peace in

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement)⁴⁶⁹ that ended the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995.

The Council twice extended the authorization of the EUFOR and NATO presence for periods of 12 months each, including authorization for the participating Member States to take all necessary measures to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions.⁴⁷⁰

⁴⁶⁹ S/1995/999.

⁴⁷⁰ Resolutions 1948 (2010) and 2019 (2011). For more information on the mandate of EUFOR, see part VIII, sect. III., “Recognition by the Security Council of the efforts of regional arrangements in the pacific settlement of disputes”.