



安全理事会

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秘书长关于塞浦路斯斡旋任务的报告

一. 引言

1. 安全理事会第 2723 (2024) 号决议请秘书长在 2025 年 1 月 3 日前提交关于其斡旋工作的报告，特别是介绍为进行有意义、注重成果的谈判以达成解决方案而商定共识起点的进展情况。安理会在该决议中鼓励希族塞人和土族塞人两族群领导人向秘书长的斡旋任务提供书面最新通报，说明他们自该决议通过以来为支持其中相关部分，特别是第 7 至 10 段而采取的行动，以期达成可持续和全面的解决方案，并请秘书长将这些最新通报内容列入本报告。两位领导人提供的最新通报载于本报告附件一和附件二。

2. 本报告述及 2024 年 6 月 13 日至 2024 年 12 月 11 日的动态。其中介绍了斡旋任务在秘书长塞浦路斯问题副特别顾问科林·斯图尔特领导下开展活动的最新情况。本报告还介绍了秘书长与各方的接触。

二. 重大动态

3. 秘书长塞浦路斯问题个人特使玛丽亚·安赫拉·奥尔古因·奎利亚尔于 7 月卸任。在她工作的基础上，秘书长与两位领导人以及保证国希腊、土耳其和大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国进行了接触。在这些讨论后，秘书长邀请希族塞人领导人尼科斯·赫里斯托祖利季斯和土族塞人领导人埃尔辛·塔塔尔 10 月 15 日在纽约参加非正式晚宴。

4. 双方领导人同意在不久的将来在秘书长主持下举行一次更广泛的非正式会议，讨论前进方向。他们还同意在塞浦路斯会晤，探讨开放新过境点的可能性。在此期间，双方已开始在联合国主持下讨论这一具体问题。

5. 10 月 15 日的非正式会晤受到塞岛双方的欢迎，并使塞浦路斯人产生希望，即两位塞浦路斯领导人之间可以就塞浦路斯问题恢复对话取得进展。开放新过境点的前景也受到两族的欢迎。此外，即将举行的有保证国参加的更广泛形式



的非正式会议使和平进程重新受到重视，并引发关于塞浦路斯问题实质性方面的公开辩论和猜测。

三. 背景和环境

6. 保证国希腊和土耳其继续改善各级关系，包括定期举行领导层会议。两国首都一再重申继续加强关系的承诺。这种和解令人鼓舞，因为它们对和平进程的建设性支持在塞浦路斯问题上至关重要。

7. 在本报告所述期间，希族塞人和土族塞人政党代表在斯洛伐克大使馆主持下继续定期举行会议，全岛 15 个政党参加。各政党在联合公报中强调，需要改善政治气氛，缓和紧张局势，重返谈判桌。与会者表示相信，如果两族领导人采取新的举措，目前不尽人意的现状可以克服。副特别顾问出席双方在 10 月 23 日的会议，讨论了当前的政治局势、塞浦路斯和平进程的背景和建立信任措施。

8. 在瑞典大使馆的主持下，在塞浦路斯和平进程宗教轨道的框架内，继续努力进一步发展居住在塞岛两侧的各种宗教群体和信仰机构领袖之间的合作，特别是基督教和穆斯林领袖之间的合作。宗教轨道还继续倡导让宗教群体能够进入和维护其礼拜场所，包括墓地。在本报告所述期间，联合国驻塞浦路斯维持和平部队(联塞部队)与宗教轨道一道，为前往拉纳卡区哈拉·苏丹清真寺的两次朝圣活动提供了便利，1 150 多名朝圣者从北方前往南方。双方执法当局为朝圣者顺利通过提供了便利。这是近年来穆斯林第二次和第三次前往这一重要地点朝圣，标志着一个重大的积极动态。在《难民问题全球契约》框架内，宗教轨道与联合国难民事务高级专员公署驻塞浦路斯办事处、民间社会组织和信仰社区合作，为难民和寻求庇护者提供支持。

9. 上一个报告所述期间记录的民间社会团体的活动增加一直持续到 2024 年底，许多人呼吁恢复谈判和统一，并开放新的过境点，尽管人们继续感到沮丧，并对谈判解决的可能性存有疑虑。

10. 最后，两位领导人还于 12 月 10 日在尼科西亚由副特别顾问主持的年终招待会上进行了非正式会晤。

四. 进程现状：秘书长斡旋任务开展的活动

11. 秘书长斡旋任务促进了岛内的接触、合作和建立信任，并就任务活动与国际伙伴进行了互动。副特别顾问与两位领导人及其代表、各政党、宗教领袖、包括妇女和青年团体在内的民间社会组织、欧洲联盟、世界银行、外交界以及来自会员国首都的来访高级官员举行了 54 次会议。

12. 与双方代表的对话继续在三个层面进行：副特别顾问与希族塞人谈判代表和土族塞人特别代表举行会议；秘书长斡旋任务与技术委员会土族塞人和希族塞人协调员举行会议；12 个技术委员会的联合国协调人召开会议，两族代表都参加了这些委员会。

13. 副特别顾问、希族塞人谈判代表和土族塞人特别代表几乎每周举行一次会议，以支持 12 个技术委员会的工作，讨论共同关心的其他问题，并支持双方继秘书长 10 月 15 日的非正式晚宴后讨论过境点问题。这些由秘书长斡旋任务促成的定期会议为双方向技术委员会提供政治指导、解决关切问题以及促进项目和倡议的持续实施提供了渠道。
14. 技术委员会最初由两族领导人于 2008 年在和平进程背景下成立，目的是改善塞浦路斯人的日常生活。这些委员会继续在秘书长斡旋任务的主持下举行会议和开展工作。在联塞部队的支持下，斡旋任务协调和促进了各委员会的工作，以期维持两族之间的对话与合作，并应对挑战和共同的重要问题。
15. 各技术委员会的活动尽管在夏季通常放缓，但仍保持在建设性水平。所有委员会共举行了约 100 次会议。一些委员会，如广播委员会、性别平等委员会、人道主义事务委员会和危机管理委员会的工作出现延误，其他委员会，如环境委员会、文化遗产委员会、文化委员会、过境点委员会则实施了新举措和/或保持定期接触。
16. 6 月到 12 月，环境技术委员会一直都很活跃，各个阶段都在实施项目，分别是：“探索塞浦路斯岛的地质遗产”、“环境管理员：增强青年的环保能力”和“保护生物多样性：分析偏远野生生物生境的毒物使用情况”。11 月，一项研究和制定应对可能危害全岛柑橘树和其他作物的害虫的项目提案获得批准。
17. 文化问题技术委员会在制定几项举措，将双方艺术家汇聚在一起。“文化与合作渠道”是一个促进全岛文化事务经验和信息交流的网站，目前正在建设中。
18. 文化遗产技术委员会在下半年监督了各种重要文化和历史遗址的修复工作，包括 Evdim 清真寺和 Avios Theodoros 教堂。委员会 10 月 25 日还为希族塞人和土族塞人青年启动了一个关于共享文化遗产的互动教育方案。
19. 过境点技术委员会定期开会，最终完成关于尼科西亚现有 Agios Dometios/Metehan 过境点扩建项目的讨论。由于缺乏足够的通道和人员进行证件检查，该过境点一直出现延误。项目实施预计于 2025 年 9 月开始。这一过境点的扩建完工后，预计将大大便利双方的往来。
20. 教育问题技术委员会成立一个重点小组，负责提出联合教育项目，如促进两族学生在与环境和可持续发展有关的所有教育层次上的接触和加强合作的项目。委员会成员还交换了其社区的历史教材。尽管北方暂停了委员会对“想象”和平教育项目的参与，但这一深受欢迎的举措仍在继续，目前由民间社会组织实施。
21. 卫生技术委员会主办了一次关于蚊子的病媒传染病项目活动，兽医小组委员会在处理宠物越过绿线问题上出现延误，但最终在 11 月下旬启动了讨论。
22. 经济和商业事务技术委员会定期开会，讨论如何进一步促进岛内贸易。犯罪和刑事事项技术委员会作为委员会联合通信室的一部分，继续就双方之间的

刑事事项开展良好合作和信息交流。重大项目，如危机管理委员会的通信和应对灾害议定书以及广播和电信技术委员会的“转向绿色能源”倡议，仍停滞不前。

23. 双方都认为，人道主义事务技术委员会和性别平等技术委员会需要更多鼓励，以便更经常开会、更积极开展工作，毕竟在本报告所述期间，两个委员会仅分别开会一次和两次。此外，性别平等技术委员会需要更多政治支持，以推动执行“关于如何确保妇女充分、平等和切实参与解决进程/最终解决进程的行动计划”。

24. 自 2019 年以来，借助联合国开发计划署(开发署)管理的支助机制提供的持续支持，委员会得以委托开展研究、组织活动并实施其他特别项目，提高了工作的影响力和知名度。支助机制又延长了一年。

25. 为解决整个岛的能源孤立问题，在本报告所述期间，继续与双方讨论在缓冲区建立联合太阳能发电厂的可能性。早些时候提交的一份预可行性研究报告设想，如果该项目获得同意，将在欧洲联盟的财政支持下建设一座光伏发电厂。这样的发电厂将有助于加强能源部门的岛内合作，促进双方的绿色转型，并为全岛其他太阳能项目铺平道路。项目的完成将取决于能否灵活地解决双方的关切。

26. 秘书长斡旋任务继续支持妇女充分、切实、有效地参与塞浦路斯所有促成和平和建设和平的努力。值得注意的是，上一个报告所述期间技术委员会成员中实现的性别均等得到维持。为推动紧急解决塞浦路斯问题，来自双方不同政治派别的妇女民间社会行动体日益走到一起。这方面的一个例子是塞浦路斯两族妇女联盟。该联盟得到爱尔兰大使馆的支持，并于 9 月对贝尔法斯特(联合王国)和都柏林进行工作访问，进一步了解导致《耶稣受难日协定》的和平进程。

27. 与最近几个期间相比，在本报告所述期间，秘书长斡旋任务向驻岛国际社会代表和来访代表团成员通报情况的次数有所增加，反映在个人特使上半年的工作和秘书长 10 月 15 日的非正式晚宴后，人们对塞浦路斯和平进程的兴趣有所增加。此外，斡旋任务继续注重创造机会，与本岛或国外来访的学生和青年群体交流。这些交流切促进了这些群体的认识和舆论形成，符合青年与和平与安全议程以及推动青年建设性参与的努力。

28. 在利用体育作为促进相互理解和打破偏见的工具方面取得重大进展。10 月 15 日，秘书长斡旋任务主办“变革之风”首映式，这部纪录片记录了一群希族塞人和土族塞人青年 2023 年历史性地环行塞浦路斯的情况。首映式吸引了大量不同的观众，其中许多人很少有机会互动。类似的团结精神随着另一项以沙滩网球为中心的体育活动的启动而出现，将两族青年聚集在一起。在开发署的支助下，斡旋任务协助两族跑步协会“Runite”组织了岛上第一次海岸至海岸跑步活动。11 月 23 日，两组跑步者分别从北部的凯里尼亚和南部的拉纳卡出发，在尼科西亚汇合，努力促进跨越鸿沟的人与人之间的联系。

29. 在本报告所述期间，维持现有的岛内经济联系，同时促进新的经济联系理念仍然是斡旋任务的一项重要信息。10 月 3 日，在最大的政策活动之一第五届塞浦路斯论坛开幕式上，副特别顾问作了主旨发言并强调了这一点。联合国-世

界银行于 10 月举行的磋商也进一步强调了这一主题。为解决贸易相关问题，特别是涉及银行和金融事项的问题，土族塞人方面提议设立一个技术委员会。

30. 在本报告所述期间，截至 2024 年 10 月底，《绿线条例》贸易额接近 1 300 万欧元，与 2023 年同期水平相比略低。

31. 由秘书长斡旋任务和联塞部队共同领导的环境建设和平工作组以及商业、创新与创业工作组继续定期举行会议。斡旋任务和联塞部队支持 8 月在尼科西亚举行的 2024 年地方青年会议。这次会议是在《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方会议第二十九届会议之前举行的，环境技术委员会共同主席也出席了这次会议。斡旋任务还为 10 月举行的联合国环境与和平青年倡导者讲习班提供了支持。讲习班帮助 24 名两族青年学员加强接触，加深了解，提高他们倡导与建设和平有关的两族环境行动、建立和管理联塞部队支持的项目的技能。商业、创新与创业工作组继续参与探讨如何促进讨论并提高对扩大岛内贸易的认识，重点是青年企业家，特别是时尚业等开发较少的部门。

五. 意见

32. 尽管我的个人特使在上一个报告期间作出努力，与各方密切合作，并与岛内和国际上的广泛行为体进行了接触，遗憾的是，双方领导人仍未就塞浦路斯问题的前进方向找到共同点。不过，我欢迎两位领导人在我 2024 年 10 月 15 日召集的非正式晚宴上同意采取一些建设性的后续步骤。在晚宴上，我还鼓励两位领导人考虑如何弥合立场差距、重建信任，以便采取行动，最终达成解决方案。我承认去年的周年纪念气氛沉闷，尽管如此，我敦促所有塞浦路斯人着眼于未来，避免永久僵局。

33. 在现阶段，在我的个人特使得出结论之后，还必须通过与双方和保证国举行非正式的更广泛会议，认真审视前进方向。我促请所有相关利益攸关方认真考虑如何确保下一次接触公开、具有建设性。这一接触给塞浦路斯人带来希望，即仍有可能找到一个双方都能接受的前进方向。

34. 与此同时，我鼓励双方对有关过境点的讨论中表现出妥协精神，因为在任何更广泛形式的会议前，就这一问题达成协议将是政治意愿的一个有意义的信号。为此，正如 10 月所商定的，我还鼓励双方领导人在塞浦路斯会晤，探讨在适当时机开放新过境点的可能性。近年来，希族塞人和土族塞人双方过境人数创下纪录。过境次数的增加，加上长期的延误，导致持续、但本可避免的长时间等待，影响了普通通勤者、工人、学生和双方之间的贸易努力。我鼓励两位领导人从速就过境点问题缔结协议。此外，在过境点技术委员会的领导下，扩大和改善 Agios Dometios/Metehan 过境点的工作进展令人鼓舞。该过境点占双方交通量的大部分。应获得充足的资金，各方应迅速推进项目的实施。

35. 我赞扬活跃的技术委员会在本报告所述期间取得了重要成就。尽管所有委员会依旧是一个双方都接受的既定框架，但值得称道的是，它们在长期缺乏积极谈判的情况下继续发挥作用，不过进展仍受到某些限制，这与领导人的政治

意愿密切相关。此外，委员会工作的重要贡献往往不为人知，双方有时不愿向广大公众宣传自己的工作。我促请双方领导人对委员会的工作给予更强有力的政治支持。

36. 我赞赏欧洲联盟通过开发署管理的支助机制继续支持各技术委员会，并欢迎决定为支助机制再供资一年，直至 2025 年底。我呼吁双方领导人及其代表确保以相互商定的方式充分利用这一支持，造福所有塞浦路斯人。

37. 我重提安全理事会关于加强民间社会接触的呼吁，并敦促两位领导人鼓励两族之间接触与合作。我促请双方领导人也着眼于现在并最终在和平进程中实现两族之间更具包容性的合作和联系，并让妇女、少数族裔、青年和残疾人切实参与有关塞岛共同未来的讨论，并相应纳入他们的意见。斡旋任务外联活动的参与者一直对与其政治领导人就重要问题接触表现出极大的兴趣，展示出加强包容性的价值。

38. 由于妇女的切实参与增加了达成和维持政治解决方案的机会，领导人应作为优先事项执行“关于如何确保妇女充分、平等和切实参与解决进程/最终解决进程的行动计划”的相关建议，包括确保在参加未来可能谈判的会谈的代表团中，任何性别的比例不超过三分之二。尽管 12 个技术委员会的成员已实现性别均等，但“行动计划”建议双方领导人就解决方案的益处进行公共信息交流，加强土族塞人与希族塞人的联系并建立信任，这一建议应毫不拖延地作为优先事项，包括为此确定一个有效平台，用来持续、定期与民间社会、妇女和青年组织进行外联。显然，不止在塞浦路斯，即便在全球，也都是只有当妇女以平等的方式参与制定解决冲突的政治解决方案时，才能实现可持续和平。

39. 斡旋任务外联和宣传工作的重点仍然是岛内贸易和加强经济联系，以此作为重新连接分离数十年的两族的手段。只有两族最高层发出明确的支持信号，这些努力才能充分发挥潜力。因此，我对《绿线条例》贸易持续存在的障碍表示遗憾。我敦促紧急解决这些障碍以及与银行和金融事务有关的挑战。

40. 我敦促双方探讨在体育合作，将年轻人聚集在一起，促进两族之间的互动。在这方面成立一个相关技术委员会仍然是一个可行的行动方向。

41. 我对双方在缓冲区内和周围持续采取单方面行动感到关切，因为这可能永久改变该地区的军事现状，不利于更广泛的和平进程。我还继续对瓦罗沙围封区的局势感到关切，并指出联合国在瓦罗沙问题上的立场没有改变。我回顾安全理事会关于这一事项的决定、特别是第 550(1984)和 789(1992)号决议，并强调充分遵守这些决议的重要性。

42. 我赞扬希腊政府和土耳其政府坚定致力于促进和平睦邻关系。尽管在特定问题上长期存在分歧，但仍致力于寻求沟通渠道也为塞浦路斯和平进程树立了榜样。考虑到保证国希腊、土耳其和联合王国在塞浦路斯问题上的重要作用和责任，我鼓励它们继续敦促塞浦路斯的两位领导人进行对话，并以必要的政治意愿、创造性和愿意妥协的开放态度，寻求彼此都能接受的前进方向。

43. 我将继续致力于与双方以及保证国保持接触和对话，寻求和平解决的途径。我将继续以确立联合国参数的安全理事会相关决议为指导。

44. 我要再次感谢各位伙伴，包括欧洲联盟和世界银行，它们继续支持斡旋任务和联塞部队以及开发署和塞浦路斯失踪人员调查委员会的工作，并为执行各项建立信任措施作出贡献。最后，谨感谢我的副特别顾问和在塞浦路斯斡旋任务中任职的工作人员，感谢他们尽忠职守。

附件一

希族塞人领导人依照安全理事会第 2723 (2024) 号决议向秘书长斡旋任务提供的书面最新情况通报

This submission is made in response to the encouragement in UN Security Council Resolution 2723 (2024), to “*the leaders of the two communities to provide written updates every six months to the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary General on the actions they have taken in support of the relevant parts of this resolution since its adoption, in particular with regard to paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10, with a view to reaching a sustainable and comprehensive settlement...*”.

The present update includes all developments relevant to the effort to resume the peace process in the framework of the Good Offices Mission of the United Nations Secretary General. References to communities are without prejudice to the Republic of Cyprus as a Member State of the United Nations and references to UNFICYP are made without prejudice to the Republic of Cyprus as the Force’s host country.

I. Efforts to resume the peace process

It is my steadfast conviction that a solution to the Cyprus problem on the mutually agreed federal basis endorsed by the UN Security Council constitutes the only viable and sustainable path forward, which can secure the vital interests of Cyprus and all Cypriots. At the same time, it is the only path towards ensuring and safeguarding security and stability in the wider Eastern Mediterranean region. This parameter is of fundamental significance in light of the ongoing regional and international geopolitical developments.

I reiterate my commitment to the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem exclusively on the basis prescribed by relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, the High-Level Agreements and in line with the UN Charter.

I reaffirm my commitment to the *acquis* of the negotiations and the body of work, that has been accomplished up until the closure of the Conference on Cyprus in Crans Montana, in July 2017, which comprises the agreed basis of a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation with political equality as prescribed in relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, the convergences achieved on all negotiating chapters and the six points presented by the UN Secretary General in Crans Montana.

I wish to express my utmost appreciation to the UN Secretary General for his steadfast commitment and to his Personal Envoy Ms. María Angela Holguín Cuéllar for her efforts towards charting a positive path for the resumption of a formal process of negotiations for a solution to the Cyprus problem. We are also profoundly grateful to the UN Security Council for its steadfast support.

I have genuinely engaged with the Personal Envoy throughout her mission, with a view to enable the accomplishment of her task in the context of the UN Secretary General’s good offices mission and the mandate prescribed by UN Security Council Resolutions. I repeatedly expressed my readiness to meet with the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community under the auspices of the Personal Envoy, with a view to expediting discussions and providing an impetus to the effort to achieve progress. Unfortunately, this had proved unattainable, due to persistent refusal by Mr Tatar.

The Personal Envoy presented her report to the UN Secretary General in July 2024, following which the UNSG suggested to hold a meeting under his auspices, between myself and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, to discuss the way forward. Successive

attempts to set a date for this meeting during the months of August and September were met with the same obstacles, namely the lack of willingness and the employment of delaying tactics on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot side.

The UNSG's concerted effort, which we fully supported, finally made it possible to hold the meeting in New York on 15 October.

I took part in the meeting with a positive spirit and I have tabled proposals with a view to facilitating the UNSG in his effort to chart a positive way ahead. I expressed my readiness to continue to work with the Personal Envoy in the period ahead, however her mission could not be renewed due to the refusal of the Turkish Cypriot side.

Despite the obstacles, agreement was found on the UNSG proposal to convene under his auspices, an informal meeting in a broader format in the near future, to discuss the way forward. We have also agreed to meet in Cyprus to explore the possibility of opening new crossing points.

I stand ready to immediately engage on next preparatory steps, with a view to ensuring that the broader meeting will be successful, ideally by leading to the formal resumption of negotiations or at least to the identification of next tangible steps towards that end.

During the discussion that took place at the dinner, I expressed my readiness to inter alia, proceed with: (i) the establishment of an additional Technical Committee on Youth, a proposal that was made by Under-Secretary General Ms. Rosemary DiCarlo during her visit to Cyprus in March 2023, (ii) the establishment of a civil society consultative body under the title "Coming Together" with a view to further promoting the participation of civil society in the peace process, and (iii) the establishment of a "Truth Commission for Cyprus".

All of the aforementioned proposals were rejected by Mr Tatar.

With regard to the opening of new crossing points, upon returning to Cyprus, we initiated the discussion in the context of the meetings that take place between our representatives. From our part, we immediately submitted our proposals. Once again, the response of our counterparts, has, so far, led the effort to a standstill, because the Turkish Cypriot side wishes to set a precondition for the prior construction of the Arsos-Pyla road. This is tantamount to a selective and one-sided implementation of the relevant understanding that was reached last year, following the move forward by the Turkish Forces and the assault against UN peacekeepers that was unequivocally condemned by the UN Security Council. I recall that the said understanding inextricably entails both the construction of the road and the creation of a residential zone in the area, and that the sticking point inhibiting its implementation has been the Turkish Cypriot side's retraction from the construction of the residential zone.

Despite these obstacles, I have expressed my readiness and have requested the United Nations to convene a meeting between myself and Mr Tatar, to discuss ways to overcome challenges and to achieve results.

I remain steadfastly committed to continuing the effort towards the promotion of a wider positive atmosphere between all involved, including further initiatives in the context of EU – Türkiye relations, and beyond. In the EU context, Türkiye's own constructive engagement will be instrumental in advancing the various areas of cooperation.

The participation of Türkiye's Foreign Minister Mr. Fidan in the informal meeting of EU Foreign Affairs Ministers in Brussels last August, as well as the opportunities that I had to meet with Türkiye's President Mr. Erdogan and Foreign Minister Mr. Fidan in Budapest on 7 November in the margins of the European Political Community summit, as well as once more with Mr Fidan in Baku on 12 November, in the context of COP29, were steps in the right direction, both in terms of substance and in relation to their symbolism, and they constitute proof that an alternative paradigm in our relations can be both feasible and

mutually beneficial. Moreover, the Republic of Cyprus has not blocked the candidacy of Türkiye for the post of the Secretary General of the OSCE. It is noted that our candidacy for the Chairpersonship of the OSCE for 2027 has been tabled.

In the same spirit, we continue the implementation and further enhancement of our supportive policies towards our Turkish Cypriot compatriots, ensuring that they are able to enjoy to the largest possible extent the benefits that they are entitled to, as citizens of the Republic of Cyprus, and as citizens of the EU. These measures concern the areas of facilitation of access to government services and benefits, applications for citizenships, response to pharmaceutical needs and medical services, facilitation of crossings of persons through the authorized crossing points, covering the full operational cost of the bi-communal sewerage plant after their persistent failure to cover the agreed share after cost, facilitation of enhanced access to religious monuments. On the issue of trade, six additional products have been added to the list of processed-foods of non-animal origin that can be traded under the EU's Green Line Regulation. The value of Green Line Trade reached a new record-high of €16.046 million in 2023 (€14.6 in 2022), reflecting steady increase and growth. Their implementation is yet another manifestation of our concrete determination to work for a conducive environment towards reaching a breakthrough, and is additional to an array of benefits and programs already available to our Turkish Cypriot compatriots.

Regrettably, the creation and cultivation of a positive environment, conducive to the resumption of negotiations, continues to be impeded by Türkiye's policies which raise tensions and create new *faits accomplis* on the ground.

This approach is manifested, *inter alia*, by the following:

- i. The continuation of Türkiye's refusal to uphold the commitment to the agreed basis of bi-zonal, bi-communal federation with political equality, and the active promotion of the position for "sovereign equality" and "equal international status", which essentially amounts to a call for a "two-state" solution, in clear violation of the UNSC Resolutions
- ii. The systematic and deliberate public rhetoric, which is aimed at undermining the prospects for the resumption of the peace process.
- iii. The continued refusal and lack of compliance with relevant UNSC Resolutions calling for the return of Varosha to its lawful inhabitants and the continuation of efforts to "open the city as part of the 'trnc'", along with a continued reported limitation on the movement of UNFICYP therein.
- iv. The continuation of "moves forward" into the buffer zone, south of the Turkish Forces' ceasefire line. Violations reported in the UNSG Report on UNFICYP's operations in July 2024 continue uninhibited.
- v. The continuous threats to proceed with the construction of a road in the buffer zone in the Pyla area, linking the occupied areas with the TK15 advanced position of the Turkish Forces, in violation of the status quo and the understanding reached in October 2023. I wish to recall the assault against UN Peacekeepers in the area in August 2023, that was strongly condemned in the UNSC Press Statement of 21 August 2023.
- vi. The continuation of efforts in pursuit of the international upgrading of the illegal secessionist entity, contrary to international law and relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, in particular 541(1983) and 550(1984), which provide that the declaration of the so-called "trnc" is legally invalid and call on all states not to recognize, facilitate or in any way assist the aforementioned secessionist entity.
- vii. The persistence of the Turkish Cypriot side to demand the conclusion of a "Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)" with the UN, in conjunction with threatening

to curtail UNFICYP's activities in the occupied areas. This runs contrary to the legally binding principle that such agreements are being concluded only between the UN and the governments of UN Member States that host peacekeeping operations; in this case, the Republic of Cyprus, as enshrined in UN Security Council Resolution 186(1964) and reaffirmed in numerous subsequent Resolutions.

viii. The illegal exploitation of properties in the occupied part of Cyprus belonging to Greek Cypriot displaced persons, has also continued unabated, and seems to have acquired new dimensions via the systematic promotion of "foreign real estate investment", contrary to fundamental principles of International Law and relevant rulings by the European Court of Human Rights in a multitude of cases. Apart from the flagrant illegality of such actions, this constitutes yet another attempt to solidify the illegal *fait accompli* and to further curtail prospects for a solution by permanently altering the property situation.

ix. The continuation of the upgrading of Türkiye's military capabilities and infrastructure in the occupied part of Cyprus, - including through the creation of a naval and drones base - that does not only impact the situation in Cyprus, but also the military equilibrium and security in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

Against this backdrop, I wish to highlight the critical importance, especially at this sensitive juncture, for the UN Security Council to call on Türkiye and the Turkish Cypriot leadership to respect the basis for a solution as prescribed in the relevant Resolutions, and to stop impeding efforts towards the creation of a positive perspective.

Of equal importance is the need to refrain from additional provocations and violations, both on the ground (buffer zone, Varosha, occupied areas) but also in the maritime zone of the Republic of Cyprus.

Having in mind the serious challenges for peace and security in the broader region and around the globe, I reiterate my strong determination to spare no effort in pursuit of a breakthrough that would lead us to a resumption of negotiations and the achievement of a solution on the basis prescribed by UN Security Council Resolutions. I earnestly hope that all other involved parties will engage in a spirit of good will towards this end, pursuing win-win solutions that will guarantee the legitimate interests of all Cypriots and will serve the indispensable need for an era of peace, prosperity, security and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean.

II. Effective mechanism for military contacts

Given the need to defuse tensions, I maintain my readiness to discuss the establishment of a mechanism for military contacts between the opposing forces in Cyprus, facilitated by UNFICYP.

Such a mechanism will comprise the National Guard and the Turkish occupation forces, at the level of their Commanders or their designated representatives, facilitated by UNFICYP at the respective level, in accordance with its mandate as prescribed by UN Security Council Resolution 186(1964).

Establishing the mechanism can be helpful, taking into account the continuous violations of the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions in Varosha, violations and provocative actions along the buffer zone, the obstructions and interference on behalf of the Turkish occupation forces to UNFICYP's ability to perform its duties, and the continuous upgrading of Türkiye's military infrastructure in the occupied part of Cyprus.

III. Committee on Missing Persons

The work of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus (CMP) remains a fundamental aspect of the peace process and the support of all parties is indeed imperative. To draw attention and to express support to the vitally important humanitarian work of the CMP, upon my initiative, a joint visit by myself and Mr Tatar to the anthropological laboratory of the CMP took place on July 28, 2023 and a joint call has been issued to accelerate the process of location, exhumation and identification of remains of missing persons.

Türkiye has a legal and an ethical obligation to provide information from its archives , so as to help determine the fate of missing persons in Cyprus. Full information must include primary locations of burial of missing persons, as well as secondary locations given that a great number of remains were intentionally relocated. Türkiye also has an obligation to protect those burial sites, against construction and rehabilitation of the ground and to provide the CMP with full and unhindered access to those areas.

Given the critical passage of time, I wish to reiterate my call for information from all countries and organizations that had a military or police presence in Cyprus in 1963, 1964 and 1974, and might be in possession of relevant archives.

It is also imperative for the Turkish Cypriot side to engage more constructively and to contribute towards addressing the existing imbalance in the ratio of identifications of missing persons.

IV. Technical Committees

The Technical Committees continue their work under UN auspices aiming to alleviate the daily life of people from the adverse effects of the status quo, within the framework of their terms of reference as agreed between the leaders of the two communities since 8 July 2006. Their work constitutes an integral part of the peace process and subsequently of the overall effort for a solution.

Being fully aware of the importance attached by the UNSC to the aspect of women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the peace process, I reaffirm my commitment to ensure - including through further appointments - that the Greek Cypriot membership of the Technical Committees will adhere to gender parity, and that the participation of youth is going to be further increased.

During the reporting period, the Technical Committees continued to undertake a number of initiatives further building on their important work and have continued to benefit from the invaluable support provided through the financial Support Facility funded by the European Union, for which I would like to reiterate my appreciation.

Regrettably, there have been cases of their work being impeded, as a result of attempts by the Turkish Cypriot side to use the Technical Committees as vehicles for the promotion of cooperation between "separate administrations" in the overall context of its "two states" policy. This approach has led to delays, setbacks and even the suspension of certain projects, in particular those that bear greater potential to contribute towards a more conducive environment and to have wider outreach and impact among the society and subsequently towards the strengthening of the prospect for a solution and reunification.

The most indicative example remains the Technical Committee on Education, where, despite our repeated calls and by the UN and international partners, the Turkish Cypriot side has yet to reverse the decision it took in October 2022 to suspend its participation in the award-winning peace education project "Imagine", and continues to hamper the implementation of another project aimed at developing lesson modules that promote peace

and reconciliation through education. Since its first launch in October 2017, “Imagine” has provided the opportunity to thousands of students and hundreds of teachers in both communities to take part in this peace education effort, and is widely recognized as having made a very significant contribution to the promotion of a culture of peace and reconciliation.

In relation to the workings of other Committees, the Technical Committee on Culture is implementing ideas from the follow-up networking event bringing together Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot artists. The creation of a website to highlight the work of the Technical Committee is also continuing.

The Technical Committee on Crossings continues its work in the direction of improvement of the operation of existing crossing points. Recently, the Technical Committee has agreed on a plan to improve the road network at the Ayios Dometios crossing point.

The Technical Committee on Gender Equality has continued its work on the implementation of the recommendations included in the Action Plan for women’s full, equal and meaningful participation in the peace process.

The Technical Committee on Economic and Commercial Matters continues discussions on ways to further advance trade through the “Green Line Regulation” and on other issues of economic and trade nature.

The Technical Committee on Crime and Criminal Matters has maintained a well-functioning channel for contact and communication through the Joint Contact Rooms (JCRs), in the effort to effectively respond to criminal activity.

The Technical Committee on Health has further continued its exchange of information relating to infectious diseases, including the monitoring of epidemics and dangerous mosquito species. It has also continued to provide a channel to respond to requests on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community for the provision of certain medicines and health treatments.

The Technical Committee on Crisis Management has continued discussions on a simplified proposal submitted by the Greek Cypriot members for a crisis response procedure, prescribing the steps to be undertaken for effective response in the event of a natural or human-caused disaster, and has initiated a discussion on earthquake preparedness and response.

The Technical Committee on the Environment has maintained engagement on a variety of issues such as the exchange of information on tackling threats to trees and crops posed by a variety of pests, and, in this regard, a project with the name “Enhancing Resilience: A Methodological Approach to Coordinated Pest Management” has recently been approved. It has maintained a steady output of work while undertaking regular visits to areas of environmental interest, recording needs and implementing projects previously approved, including the cleaning of water sources for wildlife.

The Technical Committee on Telecommunications and Broadcasting continues its work to implement the project “Transition to Green Energy: The Future of Electronic Telecommunications”, while maintaining a channel to address radiofrequency interference.

The Technical Committee on Humanitarian Issues has resumed its meetings and is expected to soon be able to present tangible progress in its work.

The Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage continues its outstanding work for the restoration of monuments of Cyprus’ cultural heritage. The Committee has rightfully received broad acknowledgement and recognition over the years, and should be further supported in order to be able to continue and further enhance its important work.

Lastly, I concur with the Secretary General's assessment in the Report on his Good Offices Mission of July 2024, that *"While underscoring the importance of the work of the technical committees and the positive impact that confidence-building measures could have, I believe that only genuine progress towards reaching a consensus starting point for negotiations leading to a mutually acceptable settlement will reassure Cypriots as well as the international community that a peaceful and shared future on the island truly remains possible."*

附件二

土族塞人方面为支持安全理事会第 2723 (2024)号决议的有关部分而采取的行动

The past six months witnessed many ups and downs. Since I have submitted the written update on the actions taken by the Turkish Cypriot Side in support of the relevant parts of the Security Council Resolution last June, two things remained constant; my unwavering commitment to a negotiated settlement of the 61-year-old Cyprus issue and the rigid stance of the Greek Cypriot side. Let me explain.

This period marked the end of the tenure of the UN Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, Ms María Angela Holguín Cuéllar, on 12 July 2024. The Personal Envoy concluded that there is no common ground between the two Sides to start a new and formal negotiation process.

Right before the completion of her sole mandate, which was to explore whether common ground exists or not between the two Sides to start a new and formal negotiation process, I met Ms. Holguín in London on 1 July 2024.

At this last meeting, I understood that she used her tenure to comprehend the real intention of the Greek Cypriot leadership, which excludes a common future based on equality with us, the Turkish Cypriot Side. She had all the evidence before her to reach the conclusion that the sole aim of the Greek Cypriot side was the preservation of its usurped status and, at best, the assimilation of the Turkish Cypriot People into their rule. It is the very status they hijacked 61 years ago which continue to provide for their current comfort zone and enables the Greek Cypriot leadership to pursue its policies of oppression and isolation. This has been the reason why they have been categorically rejecting any attempts towards status equalization and cooperation for the good of our Island and of our Peoples.

At this juncture, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the UN Secretary-General, His Excellency António Guterres and his Personal Envoy for the efforts to pursue the realisation of 3Ds (direct trade, direct flights and direct contacts) courageously throughout her mandate. I put forward the 3Ds as the initial steps for the manifestation of our sovereign equality and equal international status, the reaffirmation of which is essential to start a new and formal negotiation process on this basis. Clearly, there cannot be any justification for preventing my People from enjoying their basic human rights, including direct trade, direct flights, and direct contacts.

On her part, Ms. Holguín has persistently pursued the lifting of the unjust isolation on my People, starting with the 3Ds, as acknowledged by her interlocutors. My expectation, in respect to the realization of 3Ds, has been from the international community, as 3Ds are part of our inherent rights and not open to negotiation with the Greek Cypriot side or subject to their consent. This was a litmus test for the international community to demonstrate its sincerity towards changing the *status quo*, which it deems to be unacceptable and unsustainable. While I cannot apportion blame to the ongoing resistance to implement 3Ds, I can say with confidence that both the international community and the Greek Cypriot side joined forces in ensuring the continuation of the *status quo*.

The appointment of the Personal Envoy could have contributed to a positive atmosphere. Nevertheless, it immediately prompted the Greek Cypriot side to take actions to negate this possibility. This can be the only conclusion we can draw from the resurrection of the hostile policy of the Greek Cypriot side at the same time, threatening individuals with criminal punishment for their lawful property dealings in the TRNC. A grand scheme has been put into practice, targeting foreign investors in my country, with the main goal of ruining our economy. The tools they have been employing include taking statements under

duress, intimidation through threats of imprisonment, and mongering fear. One such symbolic case is a 74-year-old investor who continues to be unlawfully “detained” since June 2024 and is facing 242 counts of “trespass-related” crimes concerning his investments in real estate in the TRNC. Needless to say, he has conducted his activities in accordance with the laws in force in the TRNC which the European Court of Human Rights found to be compliant with international law.

By apprehending foreign property investors, the Greek Cypriot side is also intimidating those involved in the other main sectors of our economy, threatening foreign tourism operators not to organise tours to our side, discrediting our universities, and inciting fear of detention amongst Turkish Cypriots whilst using the crossing points by enforcing domestic laws in violation of international law. This also has the potential to adversely affect the already fragile trust between the two Sides which is the very essence of a sustainable future on the Island.

Nevertheless, I will not be deterred by this gloomy environment. During our last meeting in London with the Personal Envoy, despite the clear absence of common ground, I expressed my readiness to discuss the next steps with my Greek Cypriot counterpart, in a broader format with the participation of the two Motherlands, Republic of Türkiye and Greece.

As this proposal was being entertained by the UN, the Greek Cypriot leadership did not shy away, yet again, from manipulation. First, they officially announced that the mandate of the Personal Envoy was extended. This was followed by more speculation, with official statements alleging the receipt of an invitation from the UN Secretary-General for a leaders’ meeting, prompting a response from the UN denying such an invitation.

On 28 September 2024, I held a bilateral meeting with His Excellency, Mr. Guterres, in New York, within the margins of the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly. I had the opportunity to explain to the Secretary-General, for whom I have utmost respect, the dignified struggle of my People, and the necessity for the reinstatement of my People’s inherent rights. Given the Personal Envoy’s conclusion revealing the inconvenient truth that there is no common ground to start a new negotiation process, I reiterated my proposal to discuss the next steps and accepted the invitation of His Excellency to host an informal dinner without an agenda with the Greek Cypriot leader, followed by a broader informal meeting with the participation of the two Motherlands.

I attended the agreed informal dinner hosted by the UN Secretary-General together with the Greek Cypriot leader on 15 October 2024 at the UN Headquarters in New York. As it is also clear from the Readout of the Secretary-General issued on the same night, the conclusion drawn by the Personal Envoy is now publicly announced; no common ground exists between the two Sides to start a new and formal negotiation process.

During the informal dinner, we have agreed to have an informal meeting in a broader format in the near future, and to meet on the Island in order to explore the possibility of opening new crossing points.

I would like to reiterate my readiness to attend the informal broader meeting to be hosted by the UN Secretary-General. On new crossing points, I have a standing proposal, also supported by the Chambers of Commerce and the business circles from both Sides, to open the first ever crossing point exclusively for commercial and economic activities at Haspolat. The Greek Cypriot side is yet to propose a new “crossing point” as they insist on repeatedly rejected proposals before my Presidency on transit passages, through the buffer zone and the military areas. Their so-called proposals contradict the mere philosophy and definition of crossing points that were endorsed by the two sides in 2003. Unfortunately, this rigid stance has the potential of negatively affecting our common goal of increasing people-to-people contact.

For almost 14 months, we have been waiting for the UN to solve the problem that would enable us to complete the Yiğitler-Pile road. As it is well-known, this road is indispensable for the Turkish Cypriot residents of Pile, who live in this village with a special status located in the Buffer Zone, to address their daily humanitarian needs. The series of unfortunate events that started in August 2023 created a huge mistrust on the part of the Turkish Cypriot officials towards the UN. This issue cannot be parked. Upon the completion of Yiğitler-Pile road, we will be ready to explore the possibility of opening Haspolat and Akıncılar crossing points.

I believe change is possible in Cyprus. This can be achieved if my counterpart stops resisting to acknowledge the existence of the factual realities on the ground. There exist two States and two Peoples on the Island. To create a new hope for the Island of Cyprus, we need to try to square the circle, as the UN Secretary-General had aptly put, rather than investing in yet another failure.

Fifty-six years of failure has confirmed to us that federation as a model to settle the Cyprus issue is exhausted. As Ms. Holguin also emphasised in her Open Letter of 7 July 2024: *“We need to move away from solutions that in the past have created expectations that were not met and led to greater disagreements and frustrations.”*

I am sincerely committed to a negotiated settlement.

In this context, a different outcome can only be achieved with the status equalisation of the two Sides, through the reaffirmation of our inherent rights, namely sovereign equality and equal international status.

Until then, it will not be possible to find a common ground.

My vision, first and foremost, is for a peaceful co-existence on the Island. We can only achieve this by working together to foster the creation of a culture of cooperation within the framework of good neighbourly relations. This will create an opportunity for the good of the two Peoples, two States, the Island and the region as a whole. Only then can a final settlement be achieved, naturally and within reason, without any bullying.

Confrontation should not be an option for either Side. I urge the Greek Cypriot side to stop their hostile policies towards my People, and to do it now.

Technical Committees

The Technical Committees, are currently the only platform for formal cooperation and communication between the two sides on issues that affect the daily lives of both the Turkish Cypriot People and the Greek Cypriot People, and that cannot be tackled by one side alone. As such, they are an important instrument of trust building in the island of Cyprus. Hence their potential should be more significantly utilised through the appointment of competent officials with decision-making capacities. I still await my Greek Cypriot counterpart to do so, given the fact that the efficient functioning of the Technical Committees, conducted in a manner that serves the mutual interest of both parties, will not only pave the way for the creation of a conducive atmosphere on the Island, but will also play an important role in fostering a culture of cooperation for a sustainable and peaceful future on the island of Cyprus.

The Technical Committee on Health continued working on the ID AIM (The Mapping Risk of Aedes Invasive Mosquito Spread) project and in this context held a final event in October 2024 at Ledra Palace Hotel. The meetings of the Committee also provided for an opportunity to exchange information on the respective health practices that exists on both sides. The Committee is currently discussing means to cooperate on threats arising from global warming related infectious diseases as well as the possibility of cooperating with other committees in assessing the impact of infectious diseases on tourism and the economy.

In the reporting period, the discussions of the Veterinary Subcommittee on the crossing of cats and dogs from the crossing points has reached an important level of maturity.

The Technical Committee on Culture has continued to work on fostering collaboration through cultural exchange. The Committee is currently working on finalising two projects, namely Open Studios and Subtitles for Theatres Projects. Both of these were selected by the Committee from a collection of recommendations made by artists who participated at the Connecting Arts 2 event that took place in May 2024. Preparations regarding the launching of a website are also ongoing.

The Turkish Cypriot members of The Technical Committee on Crisis Management have worked diligently to secure an agreement on the Protocol for Effective Communication and Coordination in Times of Unprecedented Natural and Human Made Crisis. The protocol aims at significantly improving the current practice with well-known defects. Nevertheless, agreement have so far not been possible due to the rigid stance adopted by the Greek Cypriot side. As far as earthquake preparedness is concerned, between June and December 2024, the Turkish Cypriot Side made a number of proposals ranging from the establishment of a committee website with UNDP support to create awareness, the convening of the earthquake subcommittee to examine future cooperation avenues, and the organisation of study visits to high-risk earthquake zones. However, the Greek Cypriot side has not responded to any of these proposals rendering the subcommittee inactive through the said period.

The Turkish Cypriot Side actively contributed to the work of the Technical Committee on Education, showing a commitment to meaningful progress. In the reporting period, the Turkish Cypriot Side proposed enhancing collaboration between universities on both sides of the Island by organizing reciprocal visits for faculty members and developing joint projects on global issues such as environmental sustainability, furthering academic cooperation and involving students progressively.

The Technical Committee on Environment has continued working on the implementation of three projects approved last year, namely Geological Heritage of the Island of Cyprus, Environmental Caretakers and Biodiversity. The Committee also agreed on and implemented a project on cleaning water sources for wildlife. The Committee has very recently agreed on a project which will hopefully enhance cooperation on pest management between the two sides.

The Technical Committee on Humanitarian Matters has continued its meetings and discussed an array of issues. The Turkish Cypriot Side presented a project aimed at creating awareness on the role of individuals in saving water for future generations within a humanitarian perspective.

The Technical Committee on Broadcasting and Telecommunications continued its work on issues regarding FM, TV, civil aviation, mobile communication and frequency bands. The Turkish Cypriot members continued their efforts regarding cooperation on green energy in communication sector and to exchange information to prevent frequency interferences. The Committee could so far not implement the webinar on green energy agreed last year due to the fact that the Greek Cypriot side tried to challenge the agreed modalities. A breakthrough could finally be achieved as a result of the goodwill demonstrated by the Turkish Cypriot Side.

The Technical Committee on Crossings has agreed on the project aimed at reducing congestion at the Metehan crossing. The project involves adding lanes, a sidewalk, and necessary utilities in the said crossing. It is scheduled for implementation in 2025.

The Technical Committee on Economic and Commercial Matters has continued working to increasing economic and commercial exchanges between the two sides. The project regarding Young Professionals Internship Program could not be implemented due to the fact that no Greek Cypriot applied for internships in companies based in North Cyprus.

The issue of exchange of worn-out Euro banknotes continued to present a challenge, with little progress due to the lack of cooperation from the Greek Cypriot side.

The Technical Committee on Crime and Criminal Matters has maintained ongoing cooperation on the handing over criminals and the timely exchange of information related to crimes and criminal matters between the two sides.

The Technical Committee on Gender Equality continues working towards the implementation of the Action Plan with a view ensuring the effective and meaningful participation of women from both sides in the creation of a conducive atmosphere for cooperation and in an eventual settlement process.

The Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage remains dedicated to preserving cultural heritage sites on both sides of the island. The Committee has also strengthened its collaboration with the Technical Committee on Environment, particularly focusing on landscaping efforts around several of its projects. On 25 October, the Committee also launched an Interactive Educational video on cultural heritage.

Disruptive Effect of the Greek Cypriot Education System

There has been no positive change in the education system of the Greek Cypriot side which continues to promote racism and intolerance towards Turkish Cypriots and indoctrinate the young minds with enmity, prejudice, and xenophobia, through educational materials, including textbooks. Strong resistance to change continues to pose an obstacle to building trust and confidence among Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot youth.

The gravity of the problem was evident from the drawings of the Greek Cypriot children on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of 1974 Peace Operation of Türkiye. Greek Cypriot children's output, guided by their teachers, have, once again, vividly illustrated the impact of the Greek Cypriot education system's xenophobic and hatred-infusing programmes.

Obstructionist and Isolationist Policies of the Greek Cypriot leadership

This reporting period witnessed an upward trend in the obstructionist and isolationist policies of the Greek Cypriot leadership towards Turkish Cypriots.

Targeting our economy has been the central goal underpinning these policies. Threats towards the property investors for their lawful dealings in the TRNC is one striking evidence. In the TRNC, Immovable Property Commission, established in 2005 with the guidance of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), continues to provide effective redress to Greek Cypriot property claimants. The ECtHR-endorsed criteria upon which the Commission decides strike a fair balance between the Greek Cypriot property claimants and those who have acquired rights on such properties. Despite this effectively functioning, internationally-sanctioned property regime, the Greek Cypriot side has been insisting on prosecuting individuals unlawfully, based upon its domestic law which is in clear violation of international law.

Threats towards foreign tourism operators to deter them from organising tours to our side and attempts to discredit our higher education institutions were other state-sponsored actions undertaken by the Greek Cypriot side to harm our economy.

Inhumane restrictions; on the representation of my People at the international fora, on trade and travel, on communication with the outside world, and hampering of participation in the cultural and sporting activities (such as at the Olympics, Eurovision, FIFA and UEFA

organizations) have continued the way they have been for the past 61 years, before the very eyes of the international community.

The Committee on Missing Persons (CMP)

I welcome the new Third Member of CMP, Mr. Pierre Gentile, who has assumed his duties on 27 September 2024.

As the Turkish Cypriot Side, we continue to provide unequivocal support to CMP. This assistance includes providing information, access to corroborated burial sites, as well as financial contributions.

Firstly, the Office of the Turkish Cypriot Member continued to have access to the aerial photos dating from 1974 which assists the CMP to make an informed decision on the burial sites to excavate. Since June 2024, the Office of the Turkish Cypriot Member has checked a total of 32 different coordinates in 27 different regions.

Secondly, CMP has excavated in 50 suspected burial sites in the TRNC during this reporting period, 7 of which were in the military areas. Currently, there are 7 excavation teams actively working throughout the Island. There are 6 ongoing excavations in the TRNC, including in military areas, and 1 in the Greek Cypriot side.

Thirdly, in order to ensure CMP has the necessary financial resources to carry out its activities effectively, TRNC has made further financial contributions. In addition to financing the Office of the Turkish Cypriot Member from the TRNC budget, on 31 October 2024, TRNC made a donation of €100,000, bringing the total additional financial assistance provided to CMP to date to a total of €683,000.

On its part, CMP has continued to deliver for the relatives of Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot missing persons who have been waiting to give their loved ones a proper burial. During this reporting period, CMP has identified 4 missing persons on CMP's official list; all of whom were Greek Cypriot.

Status of UNFICYP operations in the TRNC

TRNC Ministry of Foreign Affairs has submitted a counter-proposal on 29 March 2024, upon the request of the UN. The counter-proposal aims at establishing the necessary legal framework on the relationship and the modalities of the operation of UNFICYP within the TRNC and the buffer zone. Our Ministry is expecting an official response from the UN Headquarters.

Hellim/Halloumi

Six more months after the latest update, the Turkish Cypriot producers can still not trade Protected Designation of Origin (PDO)-compliant Hellim/Halloumi to the European Union (EU) market. Following the adoption of the necessary EU legislation over three-and-a-half years ago, the outstanding issues previously identified persist. There is no body that can conduct the necessary Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) checks as it has not yet been appointed since the entry into force of the Commission decision in April 2021. Those Turkish Cypriot producers, with PDO-compliant products, still cannot trade their produce and have to wait for the completion of the bureaucratic processes. Yet, they have to face new challenges due to the unilateral measures introduced by the Greek Cypriot side without their knowledge or consent.

The recent attempt of the Greek Cypriot side to register "Cyprus Red Soil Potato" as a Protected Geographical Indication in the European Union for the benefit of Greek Cypriot

producers only, while benefiting from the reputation of the potatoes island-wide, is yet another manifestation of exploiting their status to grab a shared product of the Island.

The ongoing discrimination against Turkish Cypriot producers remains an issue of concern and a reminder to my People of the real intention of the Greek Cypriot leadership when it comes to drawing economic benefits from a common cultural product, registered to address the economic disparity between the two economies on the Island.

Hydrocarbons

I regret to report that the opportunity to turn hydrocarbons into an area of cooperation from that of contention has also been missed for this period. I stand behind my cooperation proposal on the co-owned Hydrocarbon resources, dated 1 July 2022, which remains on the table.

Maraş

The number of applications by former Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Maraş to the Immovable Property Commission (IPC) concerning the properties located in the closed part of Maraş has increased to 518 during this period. IPC has continued to process these pending applications before it.
