



Conseil de sécurité

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Rapport du Secrétaire général sur sa mission de bons offices à Chypre

I. Introduction

1. Dans sa résolution [2771 \(2025\)](#), le Conseil de sécurité a prié le Secrétaire général de lui présenter, avant le 5 janvier 2026, un rapport sur sa mission de bons offices, notamment sur les progrès accomplis pour parvenir à un point de départ consensuel en vue de négociations constructives, axées sur les résultats et qui aboutissent à un règlement. Dans la résolution, le Conseil a également engagé les dirigeants des communautés chypriote grecque et chypriote turque à tenir la mission de bons offices du Secrétaire général informée, par écrit, des mesures qu'ils auraient prises à l'appui des dispositions applicables de la résolution depuis son adoption, en particulier en ce qui concerne les paragraphes 6 à 9, en vue de parvenir à un règlement global et durable, et a prié le Secrétaire général de faire figurer les informations ainsi reçues dans son rapport. On trouvera ces informations aux annexes I et II du présent rapport.

2. Le présent rapport porte sur les faits nouveaux survenus du 12 juin 2025 au 15 décembre 2025 et rend compte des activités menées dans le cadre de la mission de bons offices du Secrétaire général ainsi que des interactions entre le Secrétaire général et d'autres hauts fonctionnaires des Nations Unies, y compris l'Envoyée personnelle du Secrétaire général pour Chypre, María Ángela Holguín Cuéllar, et les parties.

II. Principaux faits nouveaux

3. Au cours de la période considérée, l'ONU a poursuivi de manière plus active le dialogue avec les dirigeants chypriote grec et chypriote turc et les puissances garantes, à savoir la Grèce, le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord et la Türkiye, concernant la voie à suivre pour la question de Chypre.

4. Le 17 juillet 2025, le Secrétaire général a convoqué une réunion informelle élargie à New York, sur le modèle de celle qui s'était tenue à Genève en mars. Outre les dirigeants chypriote grec et chypriote turc, étaient présents à cette réunion les Ministres des affaires étrangères grec et turc ainsi que le Ministre d'État britannique pour l'Europe, l'Amérique du Nord et les territoires d'outre-mer. Les participants ont passé en revue les six initiatives de renforcement de la confiance convenues en mars et se sont mis d'accord sur quatre initiatives supplémentaires. Ils ont également convenu d'organiser une autre réunion informelle élargie ultérieurement. Si certaines des initiatives issues des réunions de mars et de juillet ont été mises en œuvre, d'autres



doivent être approfondies et faire l'objet de discussions. Par la suite, le Secrétaire général a accueilli les deux dirigeants pour une réunion trilatérale à New York, le 27 septembre.

5. L'Envoyée personnelle s'est rendue à Chypre en août, en septembre et en décembre, où elle s'est entretenue avec les dirigeants chypriote grec et chypriote turc. Elle a également mené des discussions conjointes avec les représentants des deux dirigeants et s'est entretenue avec les comités techniques et d'autres interlocuteurs majeurs au cours de ces visites sur l'île ainsi qu'avec les puissances garantes et les parties prenantes de plusieurs États Membres et de l'Union européenne.

6. À l'issue de l'élection à la présidence de la communauté chypriote turque, qui s'est tenue le 19 octobre, Tufan Erhürman est devenu le nouveau dirigeant chypriote turc après avoir remporté une large majorité (plus de 62 % des voix) au premier tour. Il a fait campagne sur un programme visant à surmonter les divisions politiques et sociales au sein de la communauté chypriote turque et à relancer les pourparlers sur la base d'une solution fédérale à la division de l'île, qui dure depuis longtemps.

7. La première réunion entre le dirigeant chypriote grec et le nouveau dirigeant chypriote turc s'est tenue le 20 novembre dans la zone protégée des Nations Unies, avec la participation virtuelle de l'Envoyée personnelle. Les deux dirigeants ont pu ainsi échanger dans une atmosphère cordiale. Leurs représentants se sont également réunis plusieurs fois en fin novembre et en décembre. L'Envoyée personnelle a facilité une autre réunion conjointe des deux dirigeants le 11 décembre, lors de sa dernière visite sur l'île. Elle a ensuite organisé des consultations avec les puissances garantes.

III. Cadre général et contexte

8. Sur les dix initiatives de renforcement de la confiance convenues lors des réunions élargies de mars et de juillet, plusieurs ont été mises en œuvre partiellement ou totalement. La rénovation des cimetières a été achevée et le Comité technique de la jeunesse a été créé. L'initiative de déminage ne pourra être mise en œuvre qu'après un accord sur les derniers aspects techniques. La mise en œuvre des initiatives liées à l'environnement et aux changements climatiques a été confiée au Comité technique de l'environnement.

9. S'agissant d'autres initiatives, des progrès limités ont été constatés, du fait en partie des préparatifs de l'élection à la présidence de la communauté chypriote turque, mais aussi du ralentissement saisonnier des activités pendant l'été, des tensions sur l'île découlant d'une série d'arrestations de personnes accusées d'avoir vendu ou commercialisé des propriétés sans l'autorisation des propriétaires dépossédés et d'autres problèmes de longue date. Plus précisément, aucun résultat concret n'a été obtenu en ce qui concerne l'ouverture de nouveaux points de passage, l'installation d'une centrale solaire dans la zone tampon, l'échange d'œuvres d'art et d'objets culturels et la mise en place d'un organe consultatif chargé de dialoguer avec la société civile.

10. La Grèce et la Türkiye, puissances garantes, ont poursuivi leurs efforts en vue d'améliorer les relations bilatérales au cours de la période considérée, ce qui revêt une importance particulière dans le contexte de l'action menée pour relancer le dialogue sur la question de Chypre.

11. La situation de sécurité sur l'île a été relativement calme, sur fond d'interaction et de dialogue remarquables concernant le processus de paix, mais les violations et les défis compromettant l'intégrité de la zone tampon et l'autorité de l'ONU restent préoccupants.

12. Les représentantes et représentants des partis politiques chypriotes grecs et chypriotes turcs ont continué de se réunir sous les auspices de l'ambassade de Slovaquie, avec la participation de 18 partis provenant de toute l'île. Deux déclarations conjointes ont été publiées, dans lesquelles les partis politiques ont appelé à la reprise des négociations, à l'adoption de mesures de confiance et à l'introduction des deux langues officielles (le grec et le turc) comme matières obligatoires dans l'enseignement primaire des deux communautés.

13. Dans le cadre du volet religieux du processus de paix à Chypre, placé sous les auspices de l'ambassade de Suède, les efforts consentis ont permis de continuer de développer la coopération entre les diverses communautés de croyants et institutions confessionnelles vivant de part et d'autre de l'île. On a continué à plaider pour l'ouverture de tous les lieux de culte et le libre accès des communautés à la célébration des offices religieux.

IV. État d'avancement du processus : activités de la mission de bons offices du Secrétaire général

14. Au cours de la période considérée, la mission a encouragé les échanges et la coopération ainsi que l'instauration de la confiance dans l'île. Les représentants des deux dirigeants ont tenu 176 réunions avec des partis politiques, des responsables religieux, des organisations de la société civile, notamment des groupes de femmes et de jeunes, l'Union européenne, la Banque mondiale et la communauté diplomatique, ainsi qu'avec de hauts responsables venus de plusieurs capitales d'États Membres.

15. Les deux parties ont démontré leur volonté de faire avancer les travaux des comités techniques : des réunions entre les coordonnateurs chypriotes grecs et chypriotes turcs des comités ont eu lieu pratiquement toutes les semaines. De plus, la majorité des comités techniques sont restés activement engagés : 151 réunions ont été organisées dans les 13 comités techniques, sous les auspices de la mission et avec le soutien de la Force des Nations Unies chargée du maintien de la paix à Chypre.

16. Le Comité technique de la jeunesse a organisé sa première manifestation publique le 11 juillet. Celle-ci a rassemblé des jeunes généralement non associés aux initiatives bicommunautaires, montrant ainsi la capacité du Comité d'atteindre de nouveaux groupes sur l'ensemble de l'île. Du 31 octobre au 2 novembre, le Comité a participé à un séminaire-retraite avec l'Envoyée personnelle, organisée à Amman avec le soutien de l'Académie Folke Bernadotte. Ce séminaire-retraite a permis de renforcer les relations entre les membres du Comité et de favoriser le dialogue autour d'un engagement en faveur de la consolidation de la paix à Chypre.

17. Le Comité technique du patrimoine culturel a mené à bien plusieurs travaux de conservation sur des sites des deux côtés, notamment le monastère et l'église de Panagia Kanakaria à Lythrangomi/Boltasi et la mosquée de Tuzla à Larnaca. Il a rénové tous les cimetières chypriotes turcs et chypriotes grecs faisant l'objet d'un accord, mettant ainsi pleinement en œuvre l'initiative correspondante de renforcement de la confiance convenue par les dirigeants en mars 2025.

18. Le Comité technique de la santé a continué à se pencher sur des cas particuliers de patients nécessitant un traitement ou des médicaments. Le Comité technique de la criminalité et des questions pénales, par l'intermédiaire des salles de communication mixtes de Nicosie et de Pyla/Pile, a échangé des informations sur 202 cas et procédé à l'échange de trois personnes en détention. Le Comité technique de la culture a commencé à travailler sur une exposition conjointe de photographies.

19. Le Comité technique des points de passage a lancé le projet d'agrandissement du point de passage d'Agios Dometios/Metehan à Nicosie, longtemps attendu. Le projet,

mis en œuvre par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), a démarré début décembre. Il devrait finir avant la fin du mois de janvier 2026. L'agrandissement de ce point de passage, où le nombre réduit de files et le manque de personnel procédant aux contrôles de documents entraînent régulièrement des retards, devrait faciliter considérablement la circulation entre les deux côtés de l'île.

20. Les comités techniques des télécommunications et de la radiodiffusion, des affaires humanitaires et des questions économiques et commerciales ont poursuivi leurs travaux, mais aucun résultat concret n'a été obtenu. Le Comité technique de l'environnement a continué de faire des propositions pour mettre en œuvre les initiatives de renforcement de la confiance convenues lors des réunions élargies de mars et de juillet (notamment dans les domaines de la protection de l'environnement, des changements climatiques, des microplastiques et de la qualité de l'air), tout en supervisant l'avancement des projets en cours liés à l'agriculture et aux parasites des forêts, à la mobilisation et à la sensibilisation des jeunes, à l'enseignement des STIM (conjointement avec le Comité technique de l'égalité des genres) et à la réduction de l'utilisation de poisons pour éradiquer les rongeurs.

21. Enfin, quelques comités techniques ont eu des problèmes (réunions irrégulières ou progrès très limités), bien qu'ils traitent de questions régulièrement mises en exergue par le Conseil de sécurité. Le Comité technique de l'égalité des genres a reporté un atelier prévu et n'a pas progressé dans la mise en œuvre de son plan d'action. Le Comité technique de la gestion des crises n'a pas avancé sur les projets de coopération relatifs à la préparation aux tremblements de terre, aux interventions en cas d'incendies de forêt et à l'élaboration d'un protocole commun de gestion des crises. Le Comité technique de l'éducation ne s'est pas réuni pendant la période considérée et aucune coopération intercommunautaire n'a eu lieu concernant la participation des étudiants ou la révision des manuels scolaires.

22. La deuxième phase du mécanisme de soutien aux comités techniques a continué d'appuyer les initiatives des comités techniques durant la période considérée, augmentant ainsi l'impact et la visibilité de leur travaux. En novembre 2025, environ 86 % de l'allocation budgétaire avait été utilisée.

V. Observations

23. D'une grande importance, les deux réunions informelles élargies qui ont eu lieu en 2025 ainsi que les réunions fructueuses de novembre et décembre entre le dirigeant chypriote grec et le nouveau dirigeant chypriote turc ont montré qu'il y avait une nouvelle chance d'avancer sur la question de Chypre. Je me félicite de la volonté des dirigeants chypriotes et des puissances garantes de maintenir ce type d'interaction, malgré le fait qu'il s'agisse de la plus longue période sans négociations actives de l'histoire du processus de paix à Chypre. J'ai trouvé particulièrement encourageants les résultats de la réunion conjointe des dirigeants facilitée par mon Envoyée personnelle le 11 décembre, au cours de laquelle, pour la première fois depuis plus de cinq ans, des questions politiques essentielles ont été examinées. À cette occasion, les deux dirigeants ont convenu que leur objectif était de trouver une solution à la question de Chypre sur la base de l'égalité politique énoncée dans les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité. Les dirigeants n'avaient plus fait preuve d'un tel engagement depuis 2020.

24. Dans le même temps, j'exhorte les deux parties à montrer plus de détermination en ce qui concerne les initiatives de renforcement de la confiance en suspens. J'encourage les deux dirigeants à conclure sans tarder un accord sur l'ouverture de nouveaux points de passage, ceux-ci pouvant faciliter la vie quotidienne des gens et

accroître les contacts entre eux, ce qui, en fin de compte, renforce la compréhension mutuelle, les échanges et l'interdépendance économique.

25. Je suis heureux de constater que les comités techniques ont assumé un rôle plus important, les dirigeants leur ayant confié l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de plusieurs initiatives de renforcement de la confiance convenues en mars et en juillet. On a pu voir ainsi la valeur ajoutée de leurs travaux et leur contribution à la promotion du dialogue et au soutien des activités générales de consolidation de la paix entre les deux parties. Je félicite les deux parties d'essayer de préserver les comités de toute influence politique afin qu'ils puissent poursuivre le dialogue et travailler sur des questions d'intérêt commun.

26. Le Comité technique de la jeunesse, qui répond à la demande faite par le Conseil de sécurité aux deux dirigeants de faciliter une véritable participation des jeunes au processus de paix, est très prometteur. Son séminaire-retraite, organisé par mon Envoyée personnelle, a été particulièrement encourageant en ce qu'il a permis de réunir des jeunes de l'île. Ces travaux nous rappellent également combien l'éducation est essentielle pour inculquer aux enfants d'âge scolaire les valeurs de réconciliation, de pardon et de coopération. Je me fais une nouvelle fois l'écho de l'appel lancé par le Conseil aux deux dirigeants pour qu'ils relancent le Comité technique de l'éducation et collaborent concernant le matériel et les programmes pédagogiques.

27. La diversité des initiatives de renforcement de la confiance liées à l'environnement, notamment aux changements climatiques, à la qualité de l'air et aux microplastiques, met en évidence l'importance capitale de travailler ensemble, au-delà des clivages, pour relever les défis environnementaux. C'est particulièrement vrai pour cette île de la Méditerranée orientale confrontée à la désertification et à la rareté de l'eau douce. Je demande instamment aux dirigeants d'aider le Comité technique de l'environnement à mettre en œuvre sans délai des projets concrets dans les domaines convenus.

28. J'apprécie l'appui continu que l'Union européenne apporte aux initiatives de renforcement de la confiance et aux comités techniques par l'intermédiaire de son mécanisme de soutien, administré par le PNUD. Je demande aux dirigeants et à leurs représentants de veiller à tirer pleinement parti de ce soutien d'une manière mutuellement convenue.

29. Une fois de plus, je m'associe au Conseil de sécurité pour demander que le dialogue avec la société civile soit approfondi et j'exhorte les deux dirigeants à encourager les contacts et la coopération entre les deux communautés. L'initiative convenue en juillet de former un organe consultatif pour établir un dialogue avec la société civile pourrait renforcer la légitimité et la transparence du dialogue, injecter de nouvelles idées et accroître l'appropriation par le public et sa participation au processus de paix. J'invite instamment les parties à entamer sans tarder les travaux concernant cette initiative, à concevoir cet organe de manière qu'il soit utile et qu'il associe véritablement les femmes et les autres groupes sous-représentés, y compris les minorités religieuses, les jeunes et les personnes handicapées.

30. Je demande instamment aux deux dirigeants de relancer le Comité technique de l'égalité des genres et de s'assurer que tout accord de paix futur bénéficie de manière égale aux hommes et aux femmes à Chypre. Tout en félicitant les deux parties d'avoir atteint la parité des sexes au sein des comités techniques établis, j'encourage également les futures équipes de négociation à garantir la participation pleine, égale et effective des femmes tout au long du processus, conformément, au minimum, à l'engagement pris par les dirigeants dans leur plan d'action d'avril 2022. Comme l'a instamment demandé le Conseil de sécurité, les dirigeants devraient apporter le soutien politique nécessaire afin d'accélérer la mise en œuvre pleine et effective de l'ensemble des recommandations du plan d'action.

31. Je reste préoccupé par les mesures unilatérales prises par les deux parties à l'intérieur et autour de la zone tampon, qui compromettent le statu quo militaire de la région, l'intégrité de la zone tampon et le mandat du Conseil de sécurité, et qui ne sont pas de nature à favoriser le processus de paix au sens large. Je continue de suivre la situation dans la zone clôturée de Varosha et précise une fois de plus que la position de l'Organisation des Nations Unies reste inchangée à cet égard. Je rappelle les décisions prises par le Conseil de sécurité sur la question, notamment dans ses résolutions [550 \(1984\)](#) et [789 \(1992\)](#), et souligne qu'il importe de respecter pleinement les dispositions de ces résolutions.

32. Je remercie les puissances garantes, à savoir la Grèce, le Royaume-Uni et la Türkiye, de leur participation active au dialogue visant à trouver une solution mutuellement acceptable. Je leur demande de continuer à participer de manière constructive aux efforts en cours, pleinement conscient du rôle important qu'elles jouent dans le processus de paix à Chypre.

33. La réunion des dirigeants du 11 décembre a constitué une avancée importante. Bien qu'encourageant, le processus de dialogue entre les deux dirigeants n'en est qu'à ses débuts. Il faudra faire davantage pour renforcer la dynamique naissante et instaurer un véritable climat de confiance. Je demande instamment aux deux parties d'avancer sur ces deux points au cours de la période à venir.

34. Je demeure déterminé à maintenir un dialogue et des contacts avec les parties ainsi qu'avec les puissances garantes en vue de parvenir à un règlement pacifique et je continue de m'appuyer sur les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité sur la question, dans lesquelles figurent les paramètres fixés par l'ONU. La mission et mes bons offices resteront à la disposition des parties concernées par la question de Chypre.

35. Je voudrais une fois de plus remercier les partenaires, notamment l'Union européenne et la Banque mondiale, qui ont continué d'appuyer les travaux des deux missions des Nations Unies à Chypre, du PNUD et du Comité des personnes disparues à Chypre, et contribué à la mise en œuvre de mesures de confiance. Enfin, je tiens à remercier mon Envoyée personnelle à Chypre et le personnel de ma mission de bons offices à Chypre pour le dévouement et l'engagement dont ils ont fait preuve dans le cadre de leur travail.

Annexe I

Written update by the Greek Cypriot leader to the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary-General, pursuant to and in accordance with UNSCR 2771 (2025)

This submission is made in response to the encouragement in UN Security Council Resolution 2771 (2025), *“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 6, 7, 8 and 9, 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

I maintain the 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. It is also the only path towards ensuring and safeguarding security and stability in the wider Eastern Mediterranean region, a parameter which is of fundamental significance against the backdrop of the regional and international geopolitical landscape.

I wish to highlight that a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem should be pursued exclusively within the basis prescribed by relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, the High-Level Agreements and in line with the UN Charter.

I reaffirm my commitment for the resumption of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem, from where the Conference on Cyprus in Crans Montana, in July 2017, was left –off. This 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 and his Personal Envoy Ms. María Angela Holguín Cuéllar – for their unwavering commitment and for their continued efforts. I also welcome the appointment of the new Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and Head of UNFICYP Mr. Khassim Diagne. As the government of the host country, we look forward to working closely with him in the context of the mandate of the peacekeeping force as prescribed by UN resolutions.

We are also profoundly grateful to the UN Security Council as the body entitled with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, for its steadfast and unwavering support and commitment to the efforts for a solution

I have genuinely engaged with the UNSG Personal Envoy throughout her mission, since 2024, in preparing the ground and in delivering outcomes on the

decisions reached in the informal broader meetings that took place in Geneva in March and in New York in July 2025 and in the meeting of the UNSG with myself and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community in New York last September.

In the said meetings, as per the longstanding practice in meetings with broader format that include the contractual parties to the 1960 Treaties, I represented the Republic of Cyprus – through my capacity as President - as a contracting party to the said treaties, whilst also representing the Greek Cypriot community for the intercommunal aspects of the discussions.

I took part in the said meetings with the political will for a meaningful and substantial discussion and with the aim of achieving tangible outcomes towards a solution for the Cyprus problem. I reaffirmed my readiness to continue my efforts for the creation of win-win conditions for all involved in the context of the EU – Türkiye relations and beyond, and my earnest hope that an equivalent spirit will be manifested by Türkiye as well as my firm belief that an alternative paradigm based on the notion that respective interests can be mutually reinforcing instead of perpetually antagonistic, is both attainable and indispensable for the genuine long-term interests of all.

The Turkish side's position for a "two state solution" had *de-facto* restrained the prospect for a breakthrough through the resumption of talks and had thus confined us to the adoption of trust building initiatives. Even so, we consider these initiatives as very useful in the effort to build a conducive climate for the resumption of the political process.

So far we have implemented the following initiatives: establishment of a Technical Committee on Youth, projects in the field of the environment, climate change, including the impact on mining areas, the restoration of cemeteries. Discussions are still ongoing on the issues of: the opening of four crossing points, the creation of a solar power plant, the establishment of a Civil Society Consultative Body, exchange of artefacts and initiatives on air quality and micro plastic pollution.

As of October this year Mr Tufan Erhurman has become the new leader of the Turkish Cypriot community. I congratulated Mr. Erhurman upon assuming his role and we have met twice under UN auspices in Nicosia, on 20 November and 11 December 2025. Our first meetings have provided us with an opportunity for an initial exchange of views on the way ahead and I look forward to further steps with the aim of resuming negotiations and reviving the prospect for a solution.

We have also instructed our negotiators to resume their regular meetings with the aim of undertaking the preparatory work in view of the next steps.

Among the decisions of the informal broader meeting that took place in New York last July was the agreement for a next informal meeting in the same format. It is paramount that the next broader meeting produces outcomes that will not be confined to trust building issues but will touch on the core aim of our effort which is to achieve the resumption of negotiations.

As Cyprus has assumed the Presidency of the Council of the European Union for the first half of 2026, I wish to reiterate that the effort for a solution remains my top

priority and I reiterate my readiness to fully use this opportunity to reinforce the prospects of our endeavor.

In this regard, I express my strong support for the EU Special Envoy for Cyprus Mr. Johannes Hahn, who was designated by the President of the European Commission, with a view to complimenting the primary role of the United Nations, lending EU's support to the effort and providing tools through which we can identify mutually beneficial factors for all involved that can be catalytic and conducive for progress.

In the context of my strong belief to the need for building a broader conducive environment, I have undertaken initiatives in this regard. Türkiye's Foreign Minister Mr. Fidan participated in the informal meeting of EU Foreign Affairs Ministers in August 2024 and in the Gymnich meeting in May 2025 and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mehmet Kemal Bozay participated in the informal meeting of Ministers for European Affairs in Warsaw and in Copenhagen in September 2025. These, manifest both at the symbolic level but also at the level of substance, 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 submitted.

We also continue to implement our policy of unilateral measures towards our Turkish Cypriot compatriots, which is yet another manifestation of our concrete determination to work for a conducive environment towards reaching a breakthrough. Also notable is the fact that the value of Green Line Trade reached €11.830 million until the end of October 2025, maintaining the strong trend of recent years. The unobstructed trade of products from the government controlled to the non-government-controlled area is further required to enhance confidence between the communities.

Regrettably, the creation of an appropriate environment, conducive to the resumption of negotiations, continues to be undermined 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 illegal exploitation of properties in the occupied part of Cyprus belonging to Greek Cypriot displaced persons, which has acquired new dimensions, contrary to fundamental principles of International Law and relevant rulings by the European Court of Human Rights. Such actions constitute yet another attempt to solidify the illegal *fait accompli* and to further curtail prospects for a solution.
- ii. The continuation of the upgrading of Türkiye's military capabilities and infrastructure in the occupied part of Cyprus.
- 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 limitation on the movement of UNFICYP therein.

- iv. The continuation of “moves forward” into the buffer zone, south of the Turkish Forces’ ceasefire line.
- 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 the buffer zone, in violation of the status quo and the understanding reached in October 2023.
- vi. The 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).
- vii. The demand of the Turkish Cypriot side for the conclusion of a “Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)” with the UN, 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.

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).

III. 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, a joint visit by myself and Mr Erhurman to the anthropological laboratory of the CMP took place on 11 December 2025 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 account for the fate of persons who went missing in life threatening circumstances, while in Turkish custody or control. This obligation is not discharged by the Committee of Missing Persons. Türkiye is at the very least required to provide full information from its archives, to help determine the fate of missing persons in Cyprus and possible burial sites, as well as to provide full and unhindered access to the CMP to suspected burial sites.

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.

IV. Enclaved Greek Cypriots

At a moment when we endeavour to build confidence, severe restrictions continue to be imposed on the enclaved Greek Cypriots in the Karpass peninsula and the Maronites in Kormakitis. These include censorship of school textbooks and the rejection of teachers appointed to the schools, which has obstructed the operation of the Kormakitis kindergarten. The prohibition of access to the schools in Rizokarpaso by technical and educational staff continues to undermine its smooth operation. It is regrettable that recently there have been further demolitions of houses in Maronite villages, while requests for relocation to all Maronite villages, for the restoration of churches and for unhindered access and the conduct of religious services, are still pending.

V. 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, on the basis of their terms of reference as agreed between the leaders of the two communities since 8 July 2006. They constitute an integral part of the peace process and of the overall effort for a solution. The Technical Committees continue to benefit from the invaluable support provided by the European Union, for which I would like to reiterate my utmost appreciation.

The Technical Committee on Youth held its first networking event in July 2025 bringing together young people from both communities. Envisioning a common future through the perspective of young people carries great significance for our effort.

Regrettably, there are still cases of the Technical Committees' work being impeded, as a result of attempts to turn the Committees into vehicles for the promotion of cooperation between "separate administrations" and to strip them of their role in promoting reunification.

The most indicative example remains the Technical Committee on Education, where, despite repeated calls by our side, as well as by the UN and international partners, the Turkish Cypriot side maintains the policy it adopted since October 2022 to suspend its participation in the award-winning peace education project "Imagine", and continues to refuse the implementation of other Committee projects that promote peace and reconciliation through education.

The Technical Committee on Culture is implementing ideas from the follow-up networking event bringing together Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot artists. A photo exhibition under the title "Through Ordinary Eyes" is scheduled to be launched in January 2026, showcasing photographs of everyday life in Nicosia.

The Technical Committee on Crossings continues its work in the direction of improvement of the operation of existing crossing points. Works to improve the road network at the Ayios Dometios crossing point, begun in December 2025.

The Technical Committee on Gender Equality has continued its work in the context of 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. Notable developments during the second semester of 2025 include the commencement of procedures for the exchange of the worn-out euro notes in possession of the Turkish Cypriot community by the Central Bank of Cyprus and the organisation of the first ever bicommunal businesswomen event entitled "How companies can support women in the workplace".

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

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. An exercise to coordinate responses to possible future epidemics is planned to take place during the next reporting period.

The Technical Committee on Crisis Management has continued discussions on a simplified proposal 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 strong engagement across a range of issues and has undertaken initiatives to foster trust in environmental and climate-related matters, including five Confidence-Building Measures: Environment, Climate Change, Mining, Air Pollution, and Microplastics. Particular attention has been given to managing quarantine pests that have invaded Cyprus, through a series of expert meetings and the establishment of methodologies to address the issue at an island-wide level. Additionally, a project aimed at protecting the bee population was approved during the reporting period.

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 agreed to implement two projects titled "Forum on disability and sustainability" and "The Role of Digital Technology in the Socialization of Older People in Cyprus".

The Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage continues its outstanding work for the restoration of monuments of Cyprus' cultural heritage, including the restoration of cemeteries. The Committee has rightfully received broad acknowledgement and

recognition over the years, and should be further supported 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."*

Annexe II

Written update by the Turkish Cypriot side on the actions taken in support of the relevant parts of the UN Security Council Resolution 2771 (2025)

Following the presidential elections held in the north on 19 October 2025, in accordance with the democratic mandate entrusted to me by the Turkish Cypriots, I immediately acted upon my vision for achieving a conducive climate with a view to bringing solution to the long-overdue Cyprus problem.

A political settlement in Cyprus has eluded us for more than 60 years, despite numerous efforts. The Turkish Cypriots have suffered significant consequences as a result of this non-settlement. They have faced the denial of their inherent rights as one of the two equal co-founding partners on the island. In spite of their repeated expressed will for a fair, just and lasting settlement in Cyprus, they have continued to endure severe and unjust isolation across all aspects of life, and have been prevented from having their voice heard in the international arena. Furthermore, in the two recent critical negotiations - the Annan Plan and the Crans-Montana processes - they continued to be left out in the cold when both attempts ultimately failed through no fault of their own.

Today, they still face exclusion from international political and economic structures, alongside significant social, cultural and sporting restrictions on international engagement. Specifically, our youth and children are barred from international tournaments and even from friendly bilateral games. This also applies to friendly games with the Greek Cypriot youth. Furthermore, most of the children from mixed marriages are denied EU citizenship, and those who were born in Cyprus but whose parents were not are prevented even from crossing to the southern part of the island.

Consequently, the gap between the two sides is increasing significantly in nearly all aspects of life. The UN Secretary-General and the UN Security Council have both explicitly emphasized the widening socio-economic disparity between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots, highlighting the risk of further estrangement on the island and the need to address this concern.

At the regional and global levels, tensions are escalating, exclusionary alliances are solidifying, and the two sides are becoming increasingly distant from one another politically and strategically, leading to a state where dialogue is further hampered and mutual understanding is further deteriorated. This deepening disparity suggests a trajectory toward greater polarization and potential instability, making cooperative approaches to shared global challenges significantly more difficult to achieve.

For all these reasons, it is my firm conviction that finding a sustainable solution to the Cyprus problem, without further delay, should constitute our ultimate common

objective. A settlement in Cyprus holds the key to unlocking the potential for stability and prosperity, not just on our island, but also throughout the wider region and beyond.

Nevertheless, past experience has demonstrated that there is a need to prepare the ground and build trust between the two sides to facilitate engagement in a new negotiating process, which would finally lead us towards a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem.

A new methodology: learning from the past failed negotiating processes

During our first meeting with the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Nikos Christodoulides, held on 20 November 2025, with the participation of the Personal Envoy of the UN Secretary-General, Ms. Maria Angela Holguin Cuellar, as well as the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Khassim Diagne, I expressed my commitment to a sustained dialogue on all issues related to Cyprus and to reaching a just, viable and sustainable solution, which I believe is in the best interest of both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots as well as of the Eastern Mediterranean region.

However, as the UN Secretary-General underlined on many occasions, “this time must be different”, so that we can have a real prospect of finally solving the long-overdue Cyprus problem. Accordingly, I officially put on the table a new methodology, comprising four steps:

1. The commitment to the principle of political equality, including rotating presidency and effective participation (including at least one favourable vote), will be reconfirmed;
2. The convergences leading up to the Crans-Montana conference on Cyprus will not be re-negotiated;
3. The new process will be results-oriented and time-framed;
4. Turkish Cypriots will not be condemned this time to their current status in the eventuality that the process does not reach a successful conclusion despite our best efforts.

This methodology constitutes, in no way, a set of pre-conditions, but having learnt from our past experiences, is a way forward that can unlock the door to finally bring the solution of the Cyprus problem through a structured and results-oriented approach.

If the Greek Cypriot side agrees to this methodology, a new negotiating process can begin immediately. Confirming this approach would demonstrate to all parties that the goal is not merely to negotiate for the sake of negotiations in an open-ended manner, but to finally achieve a solution in Cyprus in a very short period of time.

I would like to stress that negotiations are not an end in itself, but a means to an end, which is the solution of the Cyprus problem once and for all. We should keep in mind that every failed negotiating process takes us further away from a settlement by creating further frustration and disillusionment.

As far as our methodology is concerned, we have taken a small, but important step in the right direction with my Greek Cypriot counterpart in our meeting held on 11 December 2025. In this regard, we have confirmed that the issue of political equality is of utmost importance in our efforts to find a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem by making a specific reference to it within the context of the UN Security Council Resolutions, without mentioning any labels. This, however, does not satisfy on its own the need to address the issue of political equality as we are yet to confirm the rotating presidency, which is an integral part of political equality. Furthermore, it is the understanding of the Turkish Cypriot side that political equality, as well as an ultimate settlement of the Cyprus issue in any form, shall derive from and be grounded on the inherent and inalienable equal sovereignty rights of each of the two peoples on the Island. I have reiterated during the meeting that a new negotiating process can only start once we agree in principle on our 4-point methodology in its entirety. Subsequently, we can start negotiating the substance.

The way forward: creating a climate conducive to solution

During our meetings with my Greek Cypriot counterpart, I furthermore underlined the fact that there had unfortunately been limited meaningful discussion and interaction for the last eight years between the two sides, and that several developments had taken place that further deteriorated our relations. In this context, I stressed that it was necessary to work towards “creating a climate conducive to solution”. Accordingly, I put forward my ten-point proposal, also indicating that this was not an exhaustive list and that my counterpart was welcome to contribute to it by adding more points.

My ten-point proposal includes:

1. Overcoming problems faced by our citizens who are commonly referred to as “people in mixed marriages” and their children: These people and their children should not face arbitrary treatment and therefore discrimination. Most of these children are deprived of EU citizenship. There are even families where one of the siblings was given EU citizenship but the other was denied the same right. As a result, despite the fact that both parents are the same, siblings are treated exactly the opposite. Moreover, the spouses in these marriages are not allowed to drive in the south although they could have done so in the recent past. Additionally, the children born in Cyprus to parents who were not born on the island are not allowed to cross to the south.

2. Enabling the smooth traffic through the crossings, in particular Metehan/Agios Dometios: Additional booths should be placed at the Metehan/Agios Dometios crossing and they should be staffed at all times. Furthermore, road tax service should be provided at the Bostancı/Astromerid and Derinya crossings as well.

3. Enabling more contacts between the youth on both sides, particularly in relation to sports: Youth contact, particularly in sports, should be promoted. In this context, for example, U-14 teams and individual athletes from both sides should be allowed to compete with one another in friendly games.

4. Supporting the Committee on Missing Persons (CMP): It should be ensured that the humanitarian work of the CMP remains de-politicized. The recent attempt in this regard in the European Parliament was very unfortunate and counterproductive. In this context, I proposed to show support to the invaluable and humanitarian work of the CMP and pay a joint visit to its premises.

5. Discontinuing property-related arrests: Both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots have affected properties as a result of the events between 1963-1974. Therefore, the property issue, as one of the main chapters of the comprehensive settlement, can only be ultimately resolved at the negotiation table. However, the Greek Cypriot approach to instrumentalize the issue through court cases and lately through arrest warrants further complicates it and poisons the relationship between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. The goal should not be seeking ways to intimidate Turkish Cypriots or foreigners who deal with business in the north, but showing genuine political will to solve the issue within the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. Nevertheless, those Greek Cypriots who do not want to wait for the comprehensive settlement can apply to the Immovable Property Commission (IPC), which was established in 2005 and has been accepted by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) as an effective domestic remedy. It is also worth mentioning in this regard that such a mechanism does not exist in the south for similar property claims of Turkish Cypriots.

6. Overcoming the barriers to the Green Line trade: As the UN Secretary-General notes in his subsequent reports, there are persistent administrative and bureaucratic barriers and obstacles to trade across the Green Line, including as regards to crossing of goods, banking and financial transactions. As a result, intra-island trade level does not reach its full potential. We must work on finding ways to overcome these barriers and obstacles, and increase economic ties on the island.

7. Finalizing the hellim/halloumi issue: In order to enable the necessary inspections and controls of hellim/halloumi produced in the north, the process of the delegation of Bureau Veritas Paris should be completed. Moreover, I proposed the

establishment of a new technical committee dedicated to the registration of PDO/PGI to complement the work of the working group and to enhance communication.

8. Lifting the blockage on the EU Ad-hoc Committee: Harmonization of our rules and regulations with that of the EU should not be seen as an end in itself, but rather as a process that would facilitate a smooth transition in the event of a settlement.

9. Direct dialogue between Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot security forces: The establishment of a direct channel of communication between the two security forces would help manage possible misunderstandings in a timely manner.

10. Launching together the agreed renovation project at Metehan/Agios Dometios crossing point.

What led me to make these proposals is my firm conviction that creating a climate conducive to solution is paramount to building trust between the two sides and preparing our respective publics to regain faith in a renewed process after decades of failure and frustration. My 10-point proposal, the ten initiatives from the previous 5+1 meetings in a broader format as well as the work of the technical committees all have an important role to play in this context.

In our meeting, I also expressed to my counterpart that we should deliver tangible results before the next 5+1 informal meeting. Securing agreements in Cyprus on these initiatives and measures are of particular importance in terms of the positive impact they would create in boosting the political climate. Subsequently, at the 5+1 meeting, building on the agreements we achieved in Cyprus, we will be able to finalize further important and meaningful initiatives.

Trust-building initiatives agreed in 5+1 meetings in Geneva and New York

As is known, among the three of the agreed initiatives, the Technical Committee on Youth commenced its meetings; the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage advanced its work on the restoration of cemeteries; and the Technical Committee on Environment continued its work on the impact of the climate change, the monitoring of air quality and addressing microplastic pollution.

It is evident by the scientific research that climate change will continue to exponentially complicate the existing and evolving environmental challenges in the upcoming period. Nevertheless, climate crises and environmental problems, including natural and human-made disasters, recognize no borders. In that regard, it is imperative that their work is translated expeditiously into effective collaboration between the two sides for the well-being of Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots as well as the future of our island.

As for the initiatives on establishing a consultative body for civil society engagement and the exchange of artifacts, the two sides have had their initial discussions and will continue to further their efforts.

As regards the opening of new crossings, I would like to underline that this is the expectation of both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots, and thus should not be approached from a zero-sum perspective. In fact, the sides had come very close to an agreement in New York. Accordingly, I am ready to continue working on this issue with a view to opening the four new crossings, namely Haspolat /Mia Milia, Akıncılar/Louroujina-Limya/Lymbia, Kiracıköy/Athienou-Gaziler/Piroi, and Eğlence/Aglantzia.

I firmly believe that we can finalize a deal as long as the integrity of the buffer zone is not affected, which could otherwise create foreseen and unforeseen complications not just for the Turkish Cypriot side but also for the UNFICYP.

In relation to the establishment of the solar power plant in the buffer zone, progress continues to be impeded by the Greek Cypriot side's insistence on direct control over the electricity generated, specifically its transfer exclusively to its grid. To identify possible options for the realization of this project, the EU had conducted a feasibility study and came up with four options. At such an advanced stage, it was unfortunate to hear that none of these options were acceptable to the Greek Cypriot side, which proposed an entirely different option that brought us back to square one. A more balanced arrangement, whereby both sides would receive energy directly, remains essential.

On demining, our vision, as the Turkish Cypriot side, is to have a mine-free Cyprus. In this context, we propose to have a holistic approach on the issue and realize our ultimate objective to clear our island of all mines. We, therefore, stress that we should devise a comprehensive work plan with a time-table, which would cover every minefield throughout the island.

Technical Committees

The technical committees are an important medium for formal dialogue as well as structured cooperation between the two sides. The committees address issues that directly impact the daily lives of Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots as well as those of island-wide concern that require concerted action by both sides to deliver results.

In spite of their crucial role they play in creating a conducive climate, they have not reached their full potential, largely due to the reluctance of the Greek Cypriot side to ensure their effective functioning under the pretext that they may lead to the "upgrading" of our status. In this regard, I underscore the repeated call of the UN Secretary-General to the effect that the so-called "concerns about recognition should

not in themselves constitute an obstacle to increased cooperation”. In this context, appointing officials with decision making capabilities to these committees would constitute a step in the right direction. I remain firmly committed to encouraging their work with a focus both on their effectiveness and visibility.

The Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage continues to intensively advance its work for the preservation of the island’s cultural heritage. The Committee has expanded its activities in line with additional tasks assigned to it following the informal 5+1 meetings in a broader format held in Geneva in March and in New York in July. Within this framework, the Committee is progressing with initiatives concerning the reciprocal restoration of cemeteries on both sides and the exchange of cultural artefacts.

The Technical Committee on Crime and Criminal Matters continues to work on strengthening police cooperation between the two sides. There is a need to enhance mechanisms and cooperation on criminal matters which will be greatly facilitated by putting in place guidelines for the handover of persons as well as for exchange of information regarding cross-border crimes. The committee has been working on two draft documents to this end. It is unfortunate that there are persons in the south who continue to be detained despite having served their term in jail.

The Technical Committee on Economic and Commercial Matters continues to work on finding effective means to develop and deepen economic and commercial interaction between the business communities on both sides of the island. Progress has recently been achieved on the long-standing issue of exchanging damaged euro banknotes. The modalities to be followed regarding the exchange of euro banknotes have been finalized, notwithstanding the fact that a much longer period is foreseen for its completion than originally envisaged. The committee also decided to organize a networking event aimed at bringing together businesspeople from both sides.

As regards the issue of hellim/halloumi, I was reassured by the Greek Cypriot leader in our last meeting that the process of the delegation of Bureau Veritas Paris would be completed latest before the end of January 2026.

The Technical Committee on Humanitarian Affairs is advancing initiatives aimed at supporting vulnerable groups. There are two ongoing projects; one concerning persons with disabilities and another intended to strengthen interaction between young people and the elderly. Two events are foreseen soon on these two projects.

The Technical Committee on Broadcasting continues to address technical issues related to radio, television and wireless frequencies, with a view to preventing interference and improving coordination between both sides.

The Technical Committee on Crisis Management has not met in the reporting period. Neither has its subcommittee on earthquake preparedness. The Turkish Cypriot proposal for a seminar on earthquake preparedness has also not progressed.

The Technical Committee on Environment has been entrusted with three new tasks relating to climate change and is currently working on this issue.

The Technical Committee on Health is actively working on cross-border public and animal health risks, including medicine supply, communicable diseases and related issues. The project on mosquito borne diseases is ongoing and a tabletop exercise on measles took place in December 2025. However, the Greek Cypriot side needs to remove its objection to the implementation of the four-point action plan for enabling the crossings of pets on the island.

The Technical Committee on Crossings continues its efforts to facilitate and improve administrative problems faced by individuals whilst using the crossings. Works for widening of Metehan/Agios Dometios crossing began on 4 December 2025 and are expected to be completed by the end of January 2026. Additional issues under the Committee's consideration include the conduct of personnel carrying out checks on identification documents as well as reducing delays at the crossings.

Following my proposal to increase the number of booths and the staff at the Metehan/Agios Dometios crossing, mirroring the arrangements in place at the Turkish Cypriot side, and the introduction by the Greek Cypriot side of road tax service at the Bostancı/Astromerid and Derinya crossings as well, in our meeting with my Greek Cypriot counterpart on 11 December 2025, we have reached an agreement on these two issues. It is important that these measures are put in place immediately.

The Technical Committee on Culture is moving towards the implementation stage of two cultural initiatives: a photographic exhibition entitled "through ordinary eyes in North and South Nicosia" as well as the procurement of equipment enabling subtitles in theatres on both sides.

The Technical Committee on Education is continuing its work in order to finalize a thematic project on climate change involving students from a variety of age groups, including from universities located on both sides of the island.

The Technical Committee on Gender Equality is advancing a joint project with the Environment Committee examining the negative impacts of climate change on working women.

Additionally, full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the process is of utmost importance, based on the principles embedded in UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security, and other related resolutions,

which recognize that the active and meaningful participation and leadership of women is essential in building peace in Cyprus and will contribute to making any future settlement sustainable. In this regard, I am ready to fully support to accelerate the thorough and effective implementation of all the recommendations under the Action Plan adopted in 2022.

The Technical Committee on Youth, established in May 2025, has rapidly structured and launched its activities. Its first event, a networking reception entitled “Nice to Meet You’th,” was held in July. Subsequently, the committee organized a study visit to Jordan between 31 October-3 November, with the participation of the Personal Envoy of the UN Secretary-General, Ms. María Ángela Holguín Cuéllar. In Jordan, participants discussed how to foster trust among young people, particularly through sports activities, and considered the organization of friendly games at U-14 level. We expect that the Greek Cypriot leadership will revisit its position on this matter. Furthermore, the committee has recently agreed on a project on mental health and other related issues.

The Committee on Missing Persons (CMP)

The issue of missing persons in Cyprus is an important humanitarian matter. As such, the work of the Committee on Missing Persons (CMP) merits particular attention. The CMP deals with the Turkish Cypriot missing persons and the Greek Cypriot missing persons relating to the period between 1963 and 1974.

I am committed to maintaining my full support to and cooperation with the CMP, so that it fulfils its work effectively and brings closure to the families of Turkish Cypriot missing persons and Greek Cypriot missing persons.

Cognizant of the conciliatory role of the CMP, at the first leaders’ meeting held on 20 November 2025, I proposed to Mr. Christodoulides a joint visit, which took place on 11 December 2025. The visit provided us the opportunity to express our appreciation to the work of the CMP. We also noted the critical importance of keeping the CMP’s work free from political interference, urging all to refrain from politicizing this humanitarian process to ensure sustenance of this Committee’s effective work.

In the reporting period, the Turkish Cypriot side has provided further access to the Office of the Turkish Cypriot Member to aerial photographs from 1974 to support the CMP in making informed decisions before proceeding on excavations in specific sites. Since January 2025, the Office has searched aerial photos in 55 separate coordinates across 42 different regions. From 2018 to date, the Office of the Turkish Cypriot Member reviewed a total of 360 coordinates in 227 different regions in search of corroborative evidence.

In 2025, the CMP carried out excavations at 91 suspected burial locations within the TRNC, 16 of which were situated in military areas. At present, there are 8 excavation teams operating simultaneously across the island, 7 operating in the TRNC - including 1 in a military area - and 1 on the Greek Cypriot side.

Furthermore, in 2025, the amount donated by the Turkish Cypriot side has increased to €120,000, and the Republic of Türkiye also donated \$100.000.

As a result of the successful work of the CMP, the families of 12 more missing persons on its official list, 4 Turkish Cypriots and 8 Greek Cypriots, could have a dignified burial of their loved ones.
