

PAPMUN2025



**UNITED
NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL**

DEAR DELEGATES,

The chair wants to officially welcome you to the United Nations Security Council. We feel honoured to lead the delegations participating in this committee at the first edition of the Prepa Anáhuac Puebla Model of United Nations, PPMUN. As members of the chair, our main role is to provide corresponding guidance in the development of the exchange of proposals and ideas, so that a meaningful discussion on our topics of interest can be achieved.

The main task of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security, making it one of the most important committees within the UN system. Our mission is to prevent and resolve conflicts, proposing solutions to counter threats to peace worldwide. In addition, we encourage all delegates to embody the core values of diplomacy, cooperation, integrity, and accountability as they represent their nations. This ensures a respectful environment that allows productive debate, as well as a fluent session.

The chair urges each delegate to come prepared and to fully commit to the complex global issues that we will address. Your dedication, thorough research, and commitment to your country's policies will contribute to meaningful discussions and impactful resolutions. Remember, each voice holds the potential to drive substantial change.

Finally, we thank you for your participation. Your presence, ideas, and collaborative spirit are essential for the successful development of our sessions. Do not hesitate to share your viewpoints and engage actively during this process, every contribution enriches the discourse and enhances our collective experience. We look forward to embarking on this significant journey with you at PPMUN.

Sincerely,



ÍÑIGO MARTÍNEZ TORRES

President of the committee

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) plays a pivotal role in maintaining international peace and security, serving as the principal organ responsible for addressing threats and acts of aggression. Comprising 15 member states, each possessing one vote, the UNSC operates under the principles outlined in the United Nations Charter. This Charter mandates that all member states adhere to the decisions and resolutions passed by the Council, reinforcing its authority in global governance.

The Security Council's responsibilities extend to identifying threats to peace and encouraging conflicting parties to seek peaceful resolution. It often proposes methods for reconciliation and establish terms for settlement. In instances where diplomatic effort fails, the Council may impose sanctions or authorize the use of force to restore or maintain international

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1960 Cyprus became independent of Britain as the Republic of Cyprus. The long-standing conflict between the Greek Cypriot majority and the Turkish Cypriot minority and an invasion of the island by Turkish troops in 1974 produced an internationally unrecognized partition of the island and led to the establishment in 1975 of an actual Turkish Cypriot state in the northern third of the country. The Turkish Cypriot state made a concerned with one side declaration of independence in 1983 and adopted the name Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Its independence was recognized only by Turkey. (Hunt et al., 2024)

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established in 1964, to prevent further fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, who have historically failed to share political power on the ethnically divided island of Cyprus. As the

result of an attempted coup d'état in 1974, UNFICYP's mandate was expanded to monitoring a buffer zone, restoring law and order, and promoting confidence-building measures between the parties. Although a de facto ceasefire has held ever since, because it was never formalized, demilitarization is an ongoing challenge. (Better World Campaign, 2023).

TIMELINE

1960 CYPRUS GAINS INDEPENDENCE

Cyprus becomes an independent nation after being under British rule. However, even as a new nation, tensions quickly appear between the Greek Cypriot majority and Turkish Cypriot minority, leading to frequent outbreaks of armed conflict between the communities.

MARCH 1964 THE UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE ARRIVES

With violence increasing, the United Nations got into it, creating the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to help stabilize the situation and prevent conflicts. Their mission is to maintain peace between the communities and protect civilians caught in the fights.

JULY 15, 1974, POLITICAL CRISIS SET ON.

A rebellion led by Greek nationalists trying to unite Cyprus with Greece brings up a major crisis. In response, Turkey intervenes, mentioning the need to protect Turkish Cypriots. This intervention goes up into an intense armed conflict and ends with Turkish forces taking control of the northern part of the island.

AUGUST 1974 CYPRUS IS DIVIDED AND THE BARRIER CREATED.

As a result of the conflict, Cyprus becomes divided, with Turkish Cypriots settling in the north and Greek Cypriots in the south. The United Nations establishes a barrier known as the Green Line to separate the two communities and prevent conflicts and fights. This line is across the entire island.

1983 TURKISH CYPRIOTS DECLARE THE TRNC

In 1983, the Turkish Cypriot community declares the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Only Turkey recognizes this new state, deepening the divide between the communities. The barrier becomes an official boundary, supervised by the UN to keep tensions low.

2003 CROSSING POINTS OPEN

Three decades later, in 2003, Cyprus sees hope for connection. The first crossing points between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sides open, letting limited movement through the barrier. Motivated by the UN, these

crossings help promote dialogue and allow families and friends to reunite, creating small steps into understanding.

2017 CRANS-MONTANA PEACE TALKS

The most recent peace talks, held in Crans-Montana, Switzerland, brings up both sides with the UN as a mediator. But even with these efforts, the talks were interrupted. Because issues such as governance, security, and resource sharing continue to be unresolved, leaving the future uncertain.

PRESENT DAY UN PEACEKEEPING CONTINUES

Today, the UN peacekeeping mission are to continue active in Cyprus. UNFICYP peacekeepers continue to look up the barrier daily, working to keep the peace and prevent any fights between them. They also promote initiatives to help Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots cooperate, but the island stills divided. Although a formal reunion hasn't been completed, the UN's presence helps communities' live side by side in a sort of peace.

CURRENT SITUATION

The peacekeeping mission in Cyprus, led by the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), carry on maintaining stability on the island. Since 1964, UNFICYP has worked to prevent another conflict between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. The island continues to be divided, with a United Nations-controlled barrier separating the two sides. Even though violence has been avoided for decades, tensions still appear over territorial arguments, political disagreements, and events near the barrier. The mission continues to have an eye on accord, mediate arguments, and support humanitarian efforts, while also promoting dialogue between the communities.

There has been an increased focus on confidence-building measures to help cooperation recently. Despite progressing efforts, the peace process has faced problems, particularly in finding a political solution. The need for significant progress in reunification talks still challenges, with both sides keeping differing positions on issues. UNFICYP continues to adapt its operations,

putting up local engagement and diplomatic support to create conditions for peace. While challenges continue, the mission plays an important role in reducing tensions and supporting the possibility of an understanding agreement.

ITALY:

The first Italian peacekeepers to serve in Cyprus arrived in August 2005. They were welcomed at an official ceremony on 31 August, and Italy has, since that time, deployed four police officers regularly with UNPOL. UNFICYP recently said farewell to Deputy Senior Police Adviser Paride Turli who returned to Italy after a distinguished stint in Cyprus. The newest crop of Carabinieri arrived in December 2014.

LITHUANIA:

Lithuania's commitment to international peace and security is realized through its contribution to UN-led peacekeeping missions and UN-mandated European Union (EU) operations. In 1997, Lithuania joined the Standby Arrangements System for the United Nations peacekeeping operations and placed its officers under the UN standby arrangement system.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROOPS IN UNFICYP:

Over the years of its service in Cyprus, Argentina has invited other South American countries to deploy troops within the Argentinean contingent to support the UNFICYP mission. Today, platoons from Chile and Paraguay and a Brazilian military observation and liaison officer successfully work alongside the Argentineans who command Sector 1 of the buffer zone. Argentina's contingent contributes 295 military personnel to UNFICYP, mainly based in Sector 1 but also located at UNFICYP HQ, the Mobile Force Reserve, Force Military Police Unit and UN Flight. In the past, the Argentinean Contingent has included soldiers from Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay too (see the Blue Beret July/August 2014). Although from the same continent, each country is unique and brings its own special contribution to UNFICYP's multinational force – culinary arts, cultural traditions, and language – of course most of our colleagues from this part of the world speak Spanish, but the Brazilian officer's mother tongue is Portuguese.

TURKEY:

The government of the Republic of Cyprus is the only internationally recognized government on the island, but since 1974 the northern third of Cyprus has been administered by Turkish Cypriots. This area proclaimed itself the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus” (“TRNC”) in 1983. The United States does not recognize the “TRNC,” nor does any country other than Türkiye (Turkey). A substantial number of Turkish troops remain on the island. A “Green Line,” or buffer zone (which is over 110 miles long and several miles wide in some areas) patrolled by the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), separates the two sides. This report is divided into two parts: the Republic of Cyprus and the area administered by Turkish Cypriots.

GREECE:

Greece has stated it will not accept the effects of Turkey’s 1974 invasion and occupation of Cyprus. It condemned the Turkish Cypriot breakaway entity’s declaration of independence as a serious violation of international law. The Greek Foreign Ministry pointed out that the United Nations Security Council has condemned this action and called for respect for Cyprus’s sovereignty. Greece, along with Cyprus, aims to find a fair solution under UN Resolutions. Ankara’s push for a two-state solution has been rejected by Greek Cypriots, opposing UN calls for a shared federal arrangement.

UN ACTIONS

RENEWAL OF UNFICYP MANDATE

The Security Council extended UNFICYP’s mandate until 31 January 2025, reaffirming its critical role in maintaining peace and stability. The force oversees the Buffer Zone, prevents escalations, and supports reconciliation efforts between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. This renewal highlights the enduring need for a peacekeeping presence on the island amid ongoing tensions

SUPPORT FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND GOOD OFFICES

The resolution emphasizes the urgency of restarting formal peace talks, aiming for a bicomunal, bizonal federation with political equality.

CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES (CBMS) MILITARY MEASURES:

Urges both sides to consider confidence-building steps such as reducing troops near the ceasefire lines and unmanning positions in sensitive areas.

PROTECTION OF THE BUFFER ZONE

The resolution condemns unauthorized constructions and military violations within the zone and urges both sides to respect UNFICYP's authority and remove any unauthorized structures.

VAROSHA AND UNILATERAL ACTIONS

The UN reaffirms earlier resolutions, particularly **550 (1984)** and **789 (1992)**, which prohibit changes to the status of Varosha except under UN administration.

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WOMEN AND YOUTH IN PEACEBUILDING

Greater participation of women in peace processes, urging full implementation of the Action Plan on Women's Participation. Youth engagement through peace education programs, including revisions of school curricula to foster reconciliation and promote collaboration across the communities.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY GUARANTEES

Description: Replace the current guarantor system (Turkey, Greece, UK) with an international security framework led by the United Nations or a regional organization.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Description: Foster economic interdependence to make conflict less appealing and cooperation more beneficial.

ADDRESSING VAROSHA AND PROPERTY DISPUTES

Description: Develop a resolution mechanism for property claims and the Varosha issue, respecting UN resolutions.

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD WITH UN OVERSIGHT

Description: Implement a phased approach to unification, with the UN overseeing critical aspects of governance during the transition.

UN-SPONSORED REFERENDUM

Description: Once a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, hold simultaneous referendums in both communities to approve the terms.

COUNTRIES INVOLVED

TURKEY:

Turkey has a significant military and political stake in Cyprus. Its actions are driven by a desire to protect the Turkish Cypriot community and ensure regional influence. Turkey's role is contentious, particularly concerning its military presence and stance on Varosha, which the UN has condemned.

GREECE:

Greece shares close cultural and historical ties with the Greek Cypriot community and advocates for a resolution aligned with international law. It sees the unification of Cyprus as vital for regional stability and its national interests.

UNITED KINGDOM:

The UK plays a dual role: as a guarantor state and due to its military bases on the island. These bases are strategically important for global operations, adding another layer to the UK's involvement.

EUROPEAN UNION: The EU's involvement stems from Cyprus's membership, which impacts EU-Turkey relations. The conflict complicates Turkey's EU accession process and creates challenges for EU policymaking in the region.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

What are the historical roots of the Cyprus conflict?

How has the division of Cyprus impacted the island's communities politically, economically, and socially?

What role has the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) played since its establishment?

2. SECURITY AND STABILITY

How can the UNFICYP's mandate be further strengthened to maintain peace in Cyprus?

What measures can be implemented to ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers in the buffer zone?

Should the current system of guarantor states (Turkey, Greece, UK) be reformed or replaced? If so, how?

3. POLITICAL SOLUTIONS

What are the key obstacles preventing formal negotiations between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots?

Is a bizonal, bicomunal federation the best framework for resolving the conflict? Are there viable alternatives?

What role should international organizations, such as the EU, play in facilitating a long-term political solution?

4. CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

What specific confidence-building measures can be implemented to foster trust between the two communities?

How can intercommunal trade and cooperation be improved across the Green Line?

What role can cultural, educational, and environmental initiatives play in reconciliation efforts?

5. VAROSHA AND PROPERTY DISPUTES

How should the issue of Varosha be addressed in compliance with UN resolutions?

What mechanisms can be established to resolve property claims fairly and transparently for displaced persons?

6. HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL ISSUES

How can the UN and other stakeholders promote the meaningful participation of women and youth in peacebuilding efforts?

What strategies can be adopted to address the socioeconomic disparities between the two communities?

How can asylum seekers and refugees in Cyprus be managed under international law?

7. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

How can troop-contributing countries support the effectiveness and accountability of UNFICYP?

What role should regional powers, such as Turkey, Greece, and the UK, play in resolving the conflict?

How can the international community address potential escalations in the Eastern Mediterranean region related to Cyprus?

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