

Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the termination of the mandate of UNMOP.

Decision of 12 December 2002 (4662nd meeting): statement by the President

At its 4662nd meeting, on 12 December 2002, in which the representative of Croatia was invited to participate, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP.¹⁴² In his report, the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, welcomed the protocol signed by Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 10 December 2002, concerning interim regime along the southern border between the two States. He noted that the parties had advanced sufficiently in their bilateral relations so that an international monitoring mechanism was no longer required. The Secretary-General observed that by contributing to isolating Prevlaka from the surrounding conflicts and tensions throughout a turbulent decade in the Balkans, UNMOP had demonstrated that even a small United Nations presence, properly conceived and executed, could make a difference.

At the meeting, the President (Colombia) drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 10 December 2002 from the representatives of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President

¹⁴² S/2002/1341.

of the Security Council;¹⁴³ the Council then heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the basis of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General.

In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General stated that the signing of the Protocol had been a significant step forward on the way to the full normalization of relations between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and had paved the way for a smooth and orderly handover of the responsibilities of UNMOP to the local authorities.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council,¹⁴⁴ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Welcomed the protocol signed by the Government of Croatia and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 10 December 2002 establishing a provisional cross-border regime on the Prevlaka peninsula;

Welcomed the commitment of both Governments to continue negotiations on Prevlaka with a view to amicably resolving all outstanding issues, and commended their diplomatic efforts to bolster peace and stability in the region;

Commended the important role played by the UNMOP in helping to create conditions conducive to a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

¹⁴³ S/2002/1348, transmitting the Protocol between the Governments of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the Interim Regime along the Southern Border between the two States signed on 10 December 2002.

¹⁴⁴ S/PRST/2002/34.

C. Items relating to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Initial proceedings

Decision of 7 March 2001 (4290th meeting): statement by the President

By a letter dated 4 March 2001 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹⁴⁵ the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, referring to an incident on the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which three soldiers of the national army of his Government had been killed, requested an urgent meeting of the Council at which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia would present an action plan of his Government on measures for the cessation of violence and stabilization “on the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo section)” and for the prevention of a spillover of violence into his country.

¹⁴⁵ S/2001/191.

At its 4289th meeting, held on 7 March 2001 in response to the request contained in the above-mentioned letter, the Council included in its agenda, without objection, the item entitled "Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/191)". In addition to members of the Council,¹⁴⁶ statements were made by the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Greece, Slovenia and Sweden (on behalf of the European Union¹⁴⁷).

At the meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of his country. He informed the Council that the "disturbing developments" on the northern border of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in addition to affecting the national inter-ethnic relations, had also threatened the peace, security and stability of his country and the entire region. He explained that as a result of that situation, his Government had adopted an action plan to implement preventive measures, with a continued measured security response, against a spillover of the conflict from both sides of the border. The plan called for the "full observance" of resolution 1244 (1999) and the strengthening of cooperation between the Kosovo Force and the national army of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.¹⁴⁸

All speakers acknowledged the gravity of the current situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and expressed their condemnation of the violence. Furthermore, most speakers applauded the measured response by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the violence and expressed support for the continuation of the efforts of the Government to ensure the rule of law within its territory. Recognition was also extended by speakers to the important roles of the United Nations, NATO, OSCE and the European Union in assisting the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

¹⁴⁶ The representative of Bangladesh did not make a statement.

¹⁴⁷ Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey aligned themselves with the statement.

¹⁴⁸ S/PV.4289, pp. 2-4.

The representative of the Russian Federation noted that it was time for the "international community to draw lessons from the sad experience of aiding and abetting separatist elements of the Albanian extremists".¹⁴⁹

The representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stated that his country was "faced with the same problems" on its territory and referred to an incident whereby "Albanian terrorists" had been responsible for an attack on a Yugoslav army vehicle which had resulted in the killing of two national soldiers.¹⁵⁰

At the 4290th meeting, on 7 March 2001, the President (Ukraine) made a statement on behalf of the Council,¹⁵¹ by which the Council, inter alia:

Strongly condemned recent violence by ethnic Albanian armed extremists in the north of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in particular the killing of three soldiers of the armed forces of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the area of Tanusevci;

Regretted that the violence continued and called for an immediate end to it;

Underlined the responsibility of the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the rule of law in its territory;

Supported actions by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to address the violence with an appropriate level of restraint and to preserve the political stability of the country and foster harmony between all ethnic components of the population;

Recalled the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

**Decision of 21 March 2001 (4301st meeting):
resolution 1345 (2001)**

At the 4301st meeting, on 21 March 2001, the President (Ukraine) drew the attention of the Council to a draft resolution;¹⁵² it was put to the vote and adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1345 (2001), by which the Council, inter alia:

Strongly condemned extremist violence, including terrorist activities, in certain parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and certain municipalities in southern Serbia;

¹⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 5.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 15.

¹⁵¹ S/PRST/2001/7.

¹⁵² S/2001/256.

Demanded that all those who are currently engaged in armed action against the authorities of those States immediately cease all such action, lay down their weapons and return to their homes; called on Kosovo Albanian political leaders, and leaders of the ethnic Albanian communities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, southern Serbia and elsewhere, publicly to condemn violence and ethnic intolerance;

Welcomed the efforts of the Kosovo Force to implement resolution 1244 (1999);

Called on States and appropriate international organizations to give practical help to strengthen democratic, multi-ethnic societies;

Decided to monitor developments on the ground carefully and remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Decision of 13 August 2001 (4356th meeting): statement by the President

At the 4356th meeting, on 13 August 2001, the President (Colombia) made a statement on behalf of the Council.¹⁵³ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Welcomed the signing of the Framework Agreement on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and called for its full and immediate implementation;

Reaffirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and called for the full implementation of Council resolution 1345 (2001);

Condemned the ongoing violence by extremists and called on all parties to respect the ceasefire;

Supported the actions of the President and Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia aimed at resolving the crisis;

Welcomed the efforts of the international community and called on them to assist the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the implementation of the Framework Agreement.

¹⁵³ S/PRST/2001/20.

Decision of 26 September 2001 (4381st meeting): resolution 1371 (2001)

At the 4381st meeting, on 26 September 2001, the President (France) drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 21 September 2001 from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Council.¹⁵⁴

The President then drew the attention of the Council to a draft resolution;¹⁵⁵ it was put to the vote and adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1371 (2001), by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and other States of the region;

Called for the full implementation of resolution 1345 (2001);

Supported the full and timely implementation of the Framework Agreement, rejected the use of violence in pursuit of political aims and stressed that only peaceful political solutions can assure a stable and democratic future for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

Demanded that all concerned ensure the safety of international personnel in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

Welcomed the efforts of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the international security presence to implement fully resolution 1244 (1999).

¹⁵⁴ S/2001/897, transmitting a letter dated 17 September 2001 from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE regarding a further enhancement of the OSCE spillover monitor mission to Skopje; and a letter dated 18 September 2001 from the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary General of NATO concerning a light NATO presence in the country to provide additional security for the international monitors.

¹⁵⁵ S/2001/902.