

United Nations only when Serbia and Montenegro met the criteria in the Charter of the United Nations. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia therefore must show that it was a peace-loving State and must demonstrate its willingness to comply fully with Chapter VII resolutions of the Security Council. The Belgrade authorities must end their support for the Bosnian Serbs and for aggression in Bosnia and Croatia.⁶⁰⁸

The representative of Brazil recalled that his delegation had expressed its views on the question of the participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia when the issue had been taken up by the General Assembly the previous September. Brazil remained convinced that questions relating to admission, participation, suspension or expulsion affected the most basic rights of States in relation to the Organization, and that they should therefore be treated with the utmost care and attention, bearing in mind the fundamental need to follow the Charter strictly. It was only in extraordinary circumstances, such as the deteriorating situation in the territories of the former Yugoslavia, and particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, that the application of extraordinary measures could be justified. By voting in favour of the resolution just adopted, Brazil wished to signify its support for the urgent efforts of the Security Council to bring to an end to the conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.⁶⁰⁹

The representative of the Russian Federation noted that his delegation had abstained in the voting on the resolution just adopted because it was against taking further steps to separate Belgrade, and excluding it from the international organizations. He contended that recent events in the Yugoslav crisis, combined with the fact that the leadership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had undertaken specific steps to apply pressure on the Bosnian Serbs in order to ensure that they adhered to the Vance-Owen plan, rendered inappropriate the idea of meting out further punishment to Belgrade. The speaker also cautioned that such action might give the impression that the international community regarded such punishment as an end in itself, to the detriment of ongoing efforts to seek a peaceful settlement.⁶¹⁰

⁶⁰⁸ Ibid., pp. 6-7.

⁶⁰⁹ Ibid., pp. 7-8.

⁶¹⁰ Ibid., p. 8.

Decision of 17 September 1993: letter from the President to the President of the General Assembly

By a letter dated 17 September 1993,⁶¹¹ the President of the Security Council informed the President of the General Assembly of the following:

I have the honour to inform you that in consultations in connection with Security Council resolution 821 (1993) of 28 April 1993, the members of the Council agreed to keep the subject-matter of that resolution under continuous review and to consider it again at a later date.

G. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Initial proceedings

Decision of 18 June 1993 (3239th meeting): resolution 842 (1993)

At its 3239th meeting, on 18 June 1993, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" as well as a letter dated 15 June 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.⁶¹² By that letter, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter dated 11 June 1993 from the representative of the United States, stating that the United States had decided to offer a reinforced company team of approximately 300 troops to operate with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) stationed in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Following the adoption of the agenda, the President (Spain) drew the attention of the Council members to the text of a draft resolution that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.⁶¹³

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 842 (1993) which reads:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

⁶¹¹ S/26466.

⁶¹² S/25954 and Add.I. For details see chapter V.

⁶¹³ S/25955.

Recalling in particular resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, by which it authorized the presence of the Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Welcoming the important contribution of the existing Force presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to stability in the region,

Seeking to support efforts for a peaceful resolution of the situation in the former Yugoslavia as it relates to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as provided for in the report of the Secretary-General of 9 December 1992 and approved in resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by a Member State (S/25954 and Add.1) to contribute additional personnel to the Force presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the latter Government's favourable response thereto,

1. *Welcomes* the offer made by a Member State to contribute additional personnel to the presence of the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and decides to expand the size of the Force accordingly and to authorize the deployment of these additional personnel;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Decision of 22 July 1993: letter from the President to the Secretary-General

On 13 July 1993, pursuant to Security Council resolution 795 (1992), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on the deployment and activities of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia prior to its expansion.⁶¹⁴ The Secretary-General noted that UNPROFOR had so far been successful in its preventive mandate in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. However, it was still too early to draw definitive conclusions about the effectiveness of that deployment in the highly volatile situation prevailing in the region. He recalled that in proposing the initial deployment of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 9 December 1992, he had expressed the belief that a small preventive United Nations deployment would help the countries concerned "to make safe passage through a potentially turbulent and hazardous period".⁶¹⁵ That remained his hope at a time when the conflagration in other parts of the former Yugoslavia showed little sign of abating.

⁶¹⁴ S/26099.

⁶¹⁵ See S/24923.

By a letter dated 22 July 1993,⁶¹⁶ the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the following:

The members of the Security Council have noted your report of 13 July 1993 pursuant to resolution 795 (1992) on the deployment and activities of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, prior to its expansion in accordance with resolution 842 (1993) of 18 June 1993. They welcome the fact that, subsequent to the events recorded in your report, the further addition to UNPROFOR's strength pursuant to the latter resolution has now been completed. The members of the Council are conscious of the important contribution made by UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to stability in the region. They welcome the establishment of close coordination with the CSCE missions there, as called for in paragraph 4 of resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, and welcome UNPROFOR's increased ability to fulfil its mandate in the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The members of the Council look forward to receiving further reports in due course on UNPROFOR's activities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Decision of 30 November 1995 (3602nd meeting): resolution 1027 (1995)

On 23 November 1995, pursuant to resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on peacekeeping missions in the former Yugoslavia, including the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.⁶¹⁷ The report was intended to assist the Council in its deliberations on the future of the missions.

The Secretary-General noted that the preventive deployment role of UNPREDEP had contributed greatly to the peace and stability of the southern Balkans. The operation had proved that preventive deployment was an effective form of peacekeeping and that results could be achieved even with a small, almost symbolic deployment of United Nations peacekeepers, if it was done at the right time and with a clear mandate. He noted, however, that the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was of the opinion, which he shared, that the causes leading to the establishment of UNPREDEP had not ceased to exist. The continued presence of

⁶¹⁶ S/26130.

⁶¹⁷ S/1995/987.

UNPREDEP, with basically the same mandate, strength and troop composition, was vital to the maintenance of peace and stability in the country. The Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of UNPREDEP should be renewed for a further 12-month period. He also noted that it was his intention to make, as soon as possible, recommendations relating to the establishment of UNPREDEP on “a fully independent footing”, reporting directly to New York.

At its 3602nd meeting, on 30 November 1995, the Council resumed its consideration of the item and included the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Oman) then drew the attention of the Council members to the text of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States and Honduras.⁶¹⁸

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 1027 (1995), which reads:

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Recalling its concern about possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory,

Welcoming the positive role played by the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force, and paying tribute to the personnel of the Force in the performance of their mandate,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1995,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for a period terminating on 30 May 1996;
3. *Urges* the Force to continue its cooperation with the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

⁶¹⁸ S/1995/996.

4. *Calls upon* Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to the Force in the performance of its mandate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the Force, and in particular to submit, if possible by 31 January 1996, a report on all aspects of the Force, in the light of developments in the region, for review by the Council;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Speaking after the vote, the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia stated that it was his Government's view that UNPREDEP should become a completely independent United Nations operation reporting directly to the Secretary-General, with its base, military command and logistics structure located in Skopje. His Government also requested that the mandate of UNPREDEP be extended until 30 November 1996.⁶¹⁹

H. Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia

Initial proceedings

Decision of 18 June 1993 (3240th meeting): resolution 843 (1993)

At its 3240th meeting, on 18 June 1993, the Security Council included the item entitled “Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia” in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the President (Spain) drew the attention of the Council members to the text of a draft resolution that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.⁶²⁰

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 843 (1993), which reads:

⁶¹⁹ S/PV.3602, pp. 2-5.

⁶²⁰ S/25956.