

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8317 26 July 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards a settlement in Cyprus (S/2018/610) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2018/676)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2018/737)				Resolution 2430 (2018) 15-0-0

20. Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

During 2018, the Security Council held two meetings and adopted one resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter in connection with the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council continued the consideration of this item in the context of semi-annual briefings by the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.³⁰² More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In his briefings to the Council in 2018, the High Representative provided updates on the developments covered in his two reports.³⁰³ While noting the positive developments achieved by the leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the reporting period, in particular towards the integration with the European Union, the High Representative also expressed concerns regarding the slow pace in implementing urgent electoral reforms and strengthening the rule of law, and regretted the escalation in divisive public rhetoric, in particular in view of the general elections held on 7 October 2018.³⁰⁴

During the discussions, Council members emphasized the need for the urgent implementation of key reforms, including the introduction of the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights and the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Council members further expressed concerns about the

persistence of ethnic tensions undermining the political and social stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as about the proliferation of violent extremism and radicalization in the country. In addition, members of the Council reiterated calls upon the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to take the steps required to complete the 5 plus 2 agenda, necessary for the closure of the Office of the High Representative.

Following the elections on 7 October 2018, on 6 November 2018, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2443 \(2018\)](#), in which, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, it renewed the authorization of the multinational stabilization force, EUFOR-Althea, and the continued presence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the country for a period of 12 months, starting from the date of the adoption of the resolution.³⁰⁵ The Council also urged the parties to engage constructively on swift government formation at all levels and to prioritize the implementation of comprehensive reforms, and further called upon the parties to refrain from any polarizing unconstructive policy, action and rhetoric.³⁰⁶ At the meeting, before and after the vote, the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom expressed differing views on the process of drafting the resolution and on the engagement as members of the Contact Group and of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council for Bosnia and Herzegovina.³⁰⁷

³⁰² For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

³⁰³ [S/2018/416](#), annex; and [S/2018/974](#), annex.

³⁰⁴ [S/PV.8248](#), pp. 2–4; and [S/PV.8392](#), pp. 2–4.

³⁰⁵ Resolution [2443 \(2018\)](#), paras. 3 and 4. For more information on the mandate of EUFOR-Althea, see part VIII, sect. III.

³⁰⁶ Resolution [2443 \(2018\)](#), para. 8.

³⁰⁷ [S/PV.8392](#), p. 4 (Russian Federation) and p. 5 (United Kingdom).

Meetings: the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8248 8 May 2018	Letter dated 2 May 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/416)		Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.8392 6 November 2018	Letter dated 30 October 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/974)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2018/989)	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Head of the Delegation of the European Union	All Council members, all invitees	Resolution 2443 (2018) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

B. Security Council resolutions [1160 \(1998\)](#), [1199 \(1998\)](#), [1203 \(1998\)](#), [1239 \(1999\)](#) and [1244 \(1999\)](#)

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings in connection with the item entitled “Security Council resolutions [1160 \(1998\)](#), [1199 \(1998\)](#), [1203 \(1998\)](#), [1239 \(1999\)](#) and [1244 \(1999\)](#)”. All meetings took the form of briefings and no decisions were adopted by the Council under this item during 2018.³⁰⁸ More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is given in the table below.

As in the past, the Council considered the item through briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) further to the reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#). In 2018, briefings were focused on the increase in tensions between Pristina and Belgrade, the lack of substantive progress and setbacks in the normalization of relations between the two through the European Union-

facilitated dialogue and the establishment of the association/community of Serb-majority municipalities.

Speakers at those meetings also focused on the launch of the new enlargement strategy of the European Union for the Western Balkans. The attempt to abrogate the law on the Specialist Chambers by a number of members of the ruling coalition in the Kosovo Assembly was referenced in the discussions of the Council as a cause of concern, as well as the murder on 16 January 2018 of a prominent Kosovo Serb politician and the arrest in March of the Director of the Kosovo office of the Government of Serbia and lead negotiator for Belgrade in the European Union-facilitated dialogue after entering northern Kosovo against the advice of the Kosovo authorities. Council members also focused on the work of UNMIK,³⁰⁹ which had realigned its focus and priorities towards promoting longer-term reconciliation, as well as the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Kosovo Force. In addition, during the meetings of the Council, certain Council members argued that it was no longer necessary for the Council to receive

³⁰⁸ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

³⁰⁹ For more information on the mandate of UNMIK, see part X, sect. I.

quarterly reports of the Secretary-General or be briefed every three months on the situation in Kosovo,³¹⁰ while others considered the idea of changing the format and periodicity of Secretariat briefings on Kosovo to be inappropriate at that juncture.³¹¹

On 17 December, the Council held an urgent meeting at the request of the Permanent Representative of Serbia to discuss the 14 December decision by the Kosovo Assembly to transform the Kosovo Security Force into armed forces.³¹² In his letter to the President

of the Council,³¹³ the Permanent Representative of Serbia emphasized that resolution 1244 (1999) provided for the deployment of an international security presence and that “no establishment of any other armed force” was provided for in the resolution. At the meeting, Council members discussed whether the transition of the Kosovo Security Force into armed forces was the sovereign right of Kosovo or a violation of resolution 1244 (1999). Council members also assessed the impact of this decision on regional stability. At the same meeting, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the heightened tensions between Belgrade and Pristina due to the announcement by the government of Kosovo of an increase in the tariff on goods imported from Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina from 10 to 100 per cent.

³¹⁰ See, for example, [S/PV.8176](#), p. 14 (Poland), p. 17 (Sweden), p. 17 (United Kingdom) and p. 19 (Netherlands); and [S/PV.8399](#), p. 13 (United Kingdom), p. 19 (Netherlands), p. 19 (Poland) and p. 21 (Sweden).

³¹¹ [S/PV.8176](#), p. 16 (Russian Federation); and [S/PV.8399](#), p. 4 (Serbia) and pp. 15–16 (Russian Federation).

³¹² [S/PV.8427](#).

³¹³ [S/2018/1111](#).

Meetings: Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

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S/PV.8176 7 February 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2018/76)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, ^a Vlora Çitaku	All Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8254 14 May 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2018/407)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Vlora Çitaku	All Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8399 14 November 2018	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2018/981)		Serbia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Vlora Çitaku	All Council members, all invitees ^b	
S/PV.8427 17 December 2018	Letter dated 14 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/1111)		Serbia	Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hashim Thaçi	All Council members, all invitees ^c	

^a The Special Representative of the Secretary-General participated in the meeting via videoconference from Pristina.

^b Serbia was represented by its First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^c Serbia was represented by its President.