July 2007

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Country Profile

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The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro has faced many political and social difficulties since the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia in 1992. The war was made up of anti-personnel mines and UXO. In 1990, the then-United states of Serbia and Montenegro acceded to the Fourth Geneva Convention. By 1995, Montenegro declared independence from the MAC but the center refuses to allow the International Mine Action Center (INAC) to conduct any work in the country. The government of Montenegro is recognized by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the former Yugoslavia. The Office of the Kosovo Protection Corps, under the authority of the Special Representative of the United Nations, handles all mine action activities. The RCUD has found that contamination consisted of about 46 landmines of unknown size containing anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines. As of April 2006, RCUD found that contamination consisted of about 46 landmines of unknown size containing anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines.


demining projects at the border with Albania are underway since October 2006. He is currently "classified and easily defused" because the UNLA laid mines specifically in areas with large densities of people. The RCUD has also found that contamination consisted of about 46 landmines of unknown size containing anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines.


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