

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 14 December 2021 from the Secretary-General
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Pursuant to Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#), I have the honour to transmit the attached letter, dated 26 November 2021, from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Jens Stoltenberg, transmitting the report on the international security presence in Kosovo, covering the period from 1 July to 30 September 2021 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) António **Guterres**



Annex

[Original: English]

In accordance with paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#), please find attached the quarterly report on Kosovo Force operations covering the period from 1 July to 30 September 2021 (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making the present report available to the members of the Council.

(Signed) Jens **Stoltenberg**

Enclosure

Report to the United Nations on Kosovo Force operations

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#) and covers Kosovo Force (KFOR) activities during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2021.
2. As at 30 September 2021, the total number of KFOR troops in theatre remained approximately 3,600, from 20 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and eight non-NATO troop-contributing nations.
3. There were some security incidents during the reporting period; however, no KFOR intervention as a third security responder was required.

Security situation update and operations

4. During the reporting period, there was no significant change to the overall security situation in Kosovo, which remains generally calm but fragile, owing to unresolved political and interethnic issues. There were no impediments to the safe and secure environment and freedom of movement.
5. On 20 September 2021, the institutions in Kosovo implemented reciprocity measures not allowing the entrance of vehicles with Serbian licence plates. The decision caused protests by local Kosovo Serbs, who organized blockages of two out of six Administrative Boundary Line crossing points from 20 September to the end of the reporting period. The institutions in Kosovo dispatched the Special Operations Unit of the Kosovo police to enforce the decision. KFOR monitored the situation closely and its potential impact on the safe and secure environment and freedom of movement. De-escalation arrangements were agreed by Belgrade and Pristina on 30 September under the auspices of the European Union-facilitated dialogue, with a temporary role for KFOR to support the implementation of these arrangements.
6. During the reporting period, KFOR continued to conduct routine framework operations across the KFOR area of operations, while maintaining a proactive and flexible force posture. Since the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, KFOR has maintained its ability to conduct its day-to-day operations. At the same time, KFOR has provided assistance to local communities and municipalities. KFOR has been fully implementing the preventive measures recommended by the World Health Organization for the protection of military personnel.
7. KFOR continued to maintain close cooperation with other security providers in the Balkans joint operation area.
8. KFOR has supported the institutions in Kosovo in fighting wildfires in Kosovo with personnel on the ground and with helicopters equipped with water-filled buckets.
9. There were no significant security incidents during the reporting period beside those mentioned in paragraph 5, and KFOR remained mission effective. Although activities were impacted laterally by the COVID-19 pandemic, KFOR successfully contributed to maintaining a safe and secure environment and freedom of movement across the area of operations and was prepared to act as a third security responder, if required.

Summary

10. During the reporting period, KFOR continued to fulfil its mandate under Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#) to maintain both a safe and secure environment and freedom of movement as part of a comprehensive international effort. The close coordination and cooperation at the tactical level between KFOR, the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the Kosovo police was effective.