

## Annex B. Chronology 2001

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For the convenience of the reader, key words are indicated in the right-hand column, opposite each entry. They refer to the subject areas covered in the entry. Definitions of the acronyms can be found on page xix. The dates are according to local time.

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| 16 Jan. | The President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Laurent-Desiré Kabila, is assassinated. His son, Joseph Kabila, is appointed president of the DRC on 26 Jan.  | DRC   |
| 17 Jan. | Under an agreement reached with the USA, the South Korean Government adopts new guidelines that will enable it to develop ballistic missiles capable of delivering a 500-kg payload to a range of up to 300 km. This allows South Korea to join the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).  | South Korea;<br>Missiles;<br>MTCR                             |
| 17 Jan. | India successfully carries out the second flight test of the Agni-II medium-range ballistic missile.   | India; Missiles   |
| 19 Jan. | Lithuania and Russia exchange notes confirming an agreement on the application of CSBMs, providing for one additional evaluation visit to military formations or units in Lithuania and the Russian Kaliningrad oblast and annual exchanges of additional information about military forces on Lithuanian territory and in the Kaliningrad oblast. | Kaliningrad;<br>Russia;<br>Lithuania;<br>CSBMs                |
| 20 Jan. | George W. Bush is inaugurated as the 43rd President of the United States.  | USA   |
| 22 Jan. | The Council of the European Union decides to establish the Political and Security Committee (PSC), the EU Military Committee (EUMC) and the EU Military Staff (EUMS) as permanent political and military structures. The EUMC becomes permanent on 9 Apr. and the EUMS on 11 June.   | EU; ESDP  |
| 25 Jan. | The Council of Europe restores Russia's voting rights, initially suspended in Apr. 2000 because of criticism of Russia's human rights record in the Chechen Republic.  | Russia/<br>Chechnya;<br>Human rights;<br>Council of<br>Europe |
| 25 Jan. | At a meeting in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, delegations from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger and Togo pledge not to host rebel forces on their territories.   | West Africa   |
| 6 Feb.  | Likud Party candidate Sharon is elected Israeli Prime Minister.  | Israel  |
| 8 Feb.  | Colombian President Pastrana and Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) leader Marulanda Vélez agree to resume peace negotiations and to extend for a further eight months the FARC-controlled demilitarized zone. In further talks on 14 and 23 Feb. the two sides agree on confidence-building measures.  | Colombia  |

- 16 Feb.* Indonesian government negotiators and separatist rebel leaders from the Aceh province agree to extend their ceasefire indefinitely and to begin peace negotiations. Violence nonetheless breaks out in Mar. Indonesia
- 16 Feb.* The US and British air forces attack Iraqi military command, control and communication sites outside Baghdad to destroy Iraqi air defence infrastructure. They carry out several attacks on Iraqi defence sites during 2001. Iraq/USA; UK
- 18 Feb.* Ethnic violence erupts between indigenous Dayaks and immigrant groups on the island of Borneo, Indonesia, resulting in hundreds of deaths and thousands of refugees. Indonesia; Ethnic conflicts
- 20 Feb.* Russian Defence Minister Sergeyev presents to NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson the outline of a proposal for a European theatre missile defence system, to be developed in cooperation between Russia, NATO and the USA. NATO; Russia; Missile defence
- 22 Feb.* The UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1341, demanding that the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) begin disengaging on 15 Mar. and that the signatories to the 1999 Lusaka Agreement adopt plans for the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops by 15 May. Forces of the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) will verify the troop withdrawal. DRC; UN
- 26 Feb.* Armed fighting between ethnic Albanian rebels and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) security forces breaks out close to the border between the Yugoslav province of Kosovo and FYROM. The ethnic Albanians demand greater political and cultural rights in FYROM. After further attacks by ethnic Albanian rebels, FYROM closes its border and on 4 Mar. holds consultations with UN and NATO officials. FYROM
- 7 Mar.* The UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1343, reimposing an arms embargo on Liberia in order to stop its weapon supplies to Sierra Leonean rebels. The resolution also imposes an embargo on the export of Liberian diamonds. The embargoes will take effect on 7 May and will last one year. Liberia; Sierra Leone; UN; Arms embargo
- 12 Mar.* At a meeting between Russian President Putin and Iranian President Khatami in Moscow, Russia agrees to resume the export of conventional arms and nuclear technology to Iran. Russia; Iran; Arms trade; Nuclear technology
- 13 Mar.* North Korea cancels cabinet-level talks with South Korea on reconciliation between the two countries. North Korea/South Korea
- 14 Mar.* The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) troops enter, with UN approval, the Ground Safety Zone established between the Yugoslav province of Kosovo and the Republic of Serbia, for the first time since June 1999, as a consequence of actions by armed ethnic Albanian rebels. The zone remains under the authority of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) Commander. Yugoslavia; Kosovo; UN

- 16 Mar. The Senegalese Government and Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces (MDFC) rebel leaders sign a peace accord at Ziguinchor, Senegal. A follow-up agreement on military issues is signed on 23 Mar. Senegal
- 21 Mar. The UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1345, strongly condemning ethnic Albanian extremist violence in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). FYROM; UN
- 21 Mar. The UN confirms the withdrawal of most of the forces of the warring parties from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). On 29 March UN military observers move into the areas cleared of foreign and rebel forces in the eastern DRC (see 22 Feb.). DRC; UN
- 27 Mar. The USA vetoes a UN Security Council resolution urging the creation of an observer force to protect civilians in the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza territories. UN; USA; Palestinians
- 30 Mar. The Chairman of the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Ad Hoc Group, Tôth, issues a compromise 'composite text' to serve as the basis for a final agreement on a protocol to strengthen the BTWC. BTWC
- 1 Apr. In Belgrade, former President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) Milosevic is arrested by Yugoslav authorities. He is accused of theft of state funds and abuse of power. He is later handed over to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in The Hague (see 28 June). Yugoslavia
- 12 Apr. The presidents of 10 West African countries hold an emergency summit meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, on a series of rebel offensives and national rivalries that have drawn in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone and caused a refugee crisis. The leaders urge the UN Security Council to approve the deployment of peacekeeping forces to the war zone. West Africa
- 17 Apr. The interior ministers of Iran and Saudi Arabia sign, in Teheran, a security agreement, constituting a framework for cooperation on regional stability and other issues of common interest. Iran; Saudi Arabia
- 18 Apr. The Russian State Duma ratifies the 1992 Open Skies Treaty. On 27 May President Putin signs the ratification bill into law. On 17 May the Parliament of Belarus ratifies the treaty, thereby allowing the treaty to enter into force. Russia; Belarus; Open Skies Treaty
- 20 Apr. MONUC peacekeeping forces arrive in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to protect UN bases, equipment and 500 unarmed observers monitoring the ceasefire (see 22 Feb. and 21 Mar.). DRC; UN; Peacekeeping
- 27 Apr. In Moscow, Russian Defence Minister Ivanov and North Korean People's Armed Forces Minister Kim Il-chol sign an agreement on military cooperation. Russia; North Korea

- 28 Apr. At a Shanghai Forum meeting in Moscow, the foreign ministers of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan call on the world community to lift sanctions against Iraq as soon as possible in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions. Shanghai Forum; Iraq; Sanctions
- 1 May US President Bush calls for the building of an expansive missile defence system and pledges unilateral reductions in the US nuclear arsenal. He urges Russia to cooperate on replacing the 1972 ABM Treaty with a new strategic framework. USA; Missile defence
- 5 May A fact-finding committee, led by former US Senator Mitchell, issues a call for an Israeli freeze on the building of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and for strict Palestinian measures against terrorism as a requirement for the resumption of peace talks. Israel/Palestinians
- 15 May Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels and the pro-government militia Civil Defence Force agree to a ceasefire during peace talks with the Sierra Leone Government aimed at ending the civil war in Sierra Leone. A disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme is implemented. Sierra Leone
- 15 May Defence ministers of the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG) member states sign, in Brussels, a Memorandum of Understanding on European Undertakings for Research Organization Programmes and Activities (EUROPA), a framework agreement for bilateral and multilateral arms research and technology cooperation in Europe. WEAG; Arms cooperation
- 21 May At a ceremony in Moscow, the inspections under the 1987 Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (INF Treaty) are completed. The treaty has resulted in the elimination of 2692 medium- and shorter-range missiles equipped with 4000 nuclear warheads. INF Treaty
- 21 May NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) Casule sign an agreement providing the legal basis for the presence of Kosovo Force (KFOR) troops on the territory of FYROM (see 31 Mar.). FYROM; KFOR
- 24 May Security forces from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and the Republic of Serbia return to the remaining sector of the Ground Safety Zone between Kosovo and Serbia. Ethnic Albanian guerrillas in the area disarm and disband. Yugoslavia; Kosovo
- 25 May The presidents of the member states of the CIS Collective Security Council (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan) agree, at their meeting in Yerevan, Armenia, to form a joint rapid reaction force of 3000 troops in order to enhance regional security in Central Asia. Central Asia; CIS

<i>26 May</i>	One month after the 36th country deposits its instrument of ratification of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the act enters into force. The African Union (AU) will replace the OAU and will become operational in 2002. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) holds its last summit meeting on 9–11 July in Lusaka, Zambia.	Africa; African Union; OAU
<i>30 May</i>	During a meeting in Budapest between NATO's North Atlantic Council and the European Union's General Affairs Council, foreign ministers of NATO and the EU meet officially for the first time.	EU; NATO
<i>31 May</i>	Iran successfully tests a new class of Iranian-made surface-to-surface guided medium-range missiles, Fateh-110, the latest step in its missile programme.	Iran; Missiles
<i>31 May</i>	The UN General Assembly adopts, without a vote, the Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the 2000 UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.	UN; Small arms; Arms control
<i>31 May</i>	The NATO Parliamentary Assembly, meeting in Vilnius, Lithuania, approves a declaration on NATO enlargement, calling on the North Atlantic Council to invite new members by 2002.	NATO; Enlargement
<i>5 June</i>	US Secretary of State Powell and Uzbek Foreign Minister Kamilov sign, in Washington, DC, an agreement providing the 'legal framework' for cooperation between the two countries in threat reduction and defence.	USA; Uzbekistan
<i>6 June</i>	The Russian Duma passes a bill allowing the import of spent nuclear fuel from other nations. The bill is signed by President Putin on 11 July.	Russia; Nuclear fuel
<i>6 June</i>	US President Bush announces the resumption of negotiations with North Korea on the implementation of the 1994 Agreed Framework, relating to missile programme verification and missile export. The first preliminary discussions are held on 13 June, in New York.	USA; North Korea
<i>7 June</i>	At the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva, China presents a draft treaty to ban weapons in outer space.	China; Space; CD
<i>12 June</i>	Russia and India successfully test the jointly developed PJ-10, a supersonic, 280 km-range, air-, land- and sea-launched cruise missile.	Russia; India; Missiles
<i>13 June</i>	At a meeting in Brussels with NATO heads of state and government, US President Bush presents a new US concept of deterrence, based on ballistic missile defences. European NATO leaders insist that a new security strategy must respect existing arms control pacts.	USA; Europe; NATO; Security policy

- 14 June* The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) formally asks NATO to send troops to help it disarm ethnic Albanian rebels. FYROM; NATO
- 14–15 June* Uzbekistan is admitted as a new member of the Shanghai Forum, which at the same meeting, in Shanghai, formally becomes the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), open to all countries. The SCO will continue to strengthen military cooperation to guarantee that member countries can coordinate their fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism. Central Asia; Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- 16 June* At the meeting of EU heads of state and government in Gothenburg, Sweden, the EU leaders agree to complete negotiations with the first applicant nations by the end of 2002. The European Council adopts the Declaration on Prevention of Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles. EU; Enlargement; Missiles; Non-proliferation
- 28 June* Former President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) Milosevic is extradited for trial at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in The Hague. In May 1999 he was charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws of war in Kosovo. On 9 Oct. he is indicted for war crimes committed in Croatia during 1991 and 1992. On 23 Nov. he is charged with responsibility for Serb atrocities in the 1992–95 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yugoslavia; War crimes; ICTY
- 29 June* The Russian Army completes the withdrawal from Vaziani, a Russian military base in Georgia, which is transferred to Georgian military authorities. The Russian Army does not withdraw from the military base at Gudauta, Georgia. Russia; Georgia; Military bases
- 29 June* The Russian Defence Ministry states that the reduction of 365 000 servicemen is to be completed by 2003–2004 in order to reach the optimal size of the army and navy of 1 million servicemen. Russia; Force reductions
- 1 July* First Minister Trimble of Northern Ireland resigns from his post because of lack of action in the Irish Republican Army (IRA) disarmament process. Northern Ireland
- 5 July* Ethnic Albanian rebels and the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) sign separate ceasefire agreements with NATO. FYROM
- 5 July* Russian Prime Minister Kasyanov approves Resolution 510, amending Russia's 1996 Comprehensive Chemical Weapon Destruction Programme. According to the new plan, Russia will complete the destruction of its chemical weapon stockpile by 2012. Russia; CW
- 5 July* The heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, decide to renew the 1998 Moratorium on Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa for a second three-year period. ECOWAS; Small arms
- 14 July* The USA successfully tests a prototype missile interceptor, hitting a mock warhead launched 7700 km away. USA; Missile defence

<i>16 July</i>	Russian President Putin and Chinese President Jiang Zemin sign, in Moscow, a 25-year Treaty on Good-neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation, including a pledge not to use nuclear or other forces against each other.	Russia/China
<i>18 July</i>	The negotiations under Article V of Annex 1-B of the 1995 General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement) on the regional stabilization of South-Eastern Europe ends with the Concluding Document, a joint politically binding document comprising a list of voluntary CSBMs for its participating states, to take effect on 1 Jan. 2002.	South-East Europe; CSBMs; Dayton Agreement
<i>21 July</i>	The states participating in the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects adopt the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.	UN; Small arms
<i>22 July</i>	At the Group of Eight (G8) summit meeting in Genoa, US President Bush and Russian President Putin agree to hold simultaneous talks on nuclear arsenal reductions and the US plans to deploy a missile defence system.	USA/Russia; Nuclear weapons; Missile defence; G8
<i>23 July</i>	Burundian President Buyoya signs, in Arusha, Tanzania, a power-sharing agreement with 19 Hutu and Tutsi political parties that is designed to end the civil war in Burundi between the two ethnic groups. A three-year transitional government, including members from the Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups, enters office on 1 Nov.	Burundi
<i>23 July</i>	The Council of the European Union adopts a Common Position on the fight against ballistic missile proliferation, strongly supporting the 1999 Draft International Code of Conduct (ICOC), elaborated by the members of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).	EU; MTCR
<i>25 July</i>	At the 24th session of the Ad Hoc Group of the States Parties to the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), held in Geneva, the parties fail to agree on a protocol or a final declaration (see <i>30 Mar.</i> and <i>7 Dec.</i> ).	BTWC
<i>2 Aug.</i>	In the first conviction by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) on a charge of genocide (in the wars that broke up Yugoslavia), former Bosnian Serb general Krstic is found guilty of genocide committed in Srebrenica in July 1995.	ICTY
<i>4 Aug.</i>	At a meeting with Russian President Putin in Moscow, North Korean leader Kim Jong-il declares that North Korea is suspending its ballistic missile launches until 2003.	North Korea; Missiles
<i>7 Aug.</i>	Philippine President Arroyo and Murad Eibrahim, chief of staff of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), sign a ceasefire agreement in Kuala Lumpur.	Philippines

- 8 Aug. Russian President Putin signs a decree confirming the list of toxic agents, equipment and technology that must be put through customs control, in order to ensure that Russia fulfils its international obligations under the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). He also signs a decree confirming the list of equipment, materials and technologies that may be used in the construction of missiles and must be under export control for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of Russia's international obligations in the non-proliferation of missiles. Russia; BTWC; Missiles; Non-proliferation
- 10 Aug. Following a Palestinian suicide bomber attack killing 15 people, Israeli forces occupy Palestinian institutions, most significantly the Orient House, the national headquarters for the Palestinians in Jerusalem. Palestinians/Israel
- 13 Aug. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) Prime Minister Georgievski and Albanian Democratic Party leader Xhaferi sign a ceasefire accord, brokered by the USA and the EU. On 14 Aug. the ethnic Albanian National Liberation Army (NLA) agrees to hand over its weapons to NATO forces in exchange for the constitutional and legislative reforms that will expand cultural and political rights for the ethnic Albanian minority in the FYROM. FYROM
- 15 Aug. NATO authorizes the deployment of troops in 'Task Force Harvest' to disarm the ethnic Albanian rebels in Macedonia. A British NATO team arrives in Skopje on 17 Aug., and on 22 Aug. the full contingent of 3500 troops begins to arrive. Macedonia; NATO
- 20 Aug. Political leaders of different factions of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), including President Kabila, open the Inter-Congolese National Dialogue in Gaborone, Botswana. The talks are aimed at agreeing on the establishment of a transitional government and free elections. DRC
- 21 Aug. The China Arms Control and Disarmament Association (CACDA), the first Chinese national non-governmental organization in the field of arms control, disarmament and international security, is founded. China; NGO
- 7–11 Sep. Religious and ethnic violence between Christians and Muslims spreads in central Nigeria, claiming hundreds of lives. The fighting continues through October. Nigeria
- 10 Sep. The UN Security Council unanimously votes to lift the arms embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). Yugoslavia; UN
- 11 Sep. Two hijacked passenger planes deliberately hit and destroy the World Trade Center towers in New York. Another hijacked passenger plane hits the Pentagon, in Arlington, Virginia, near Washington, DC. A fourth passenger plane, heading for Washington, DC, crashes near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The attacks kill nearly 3000 people. US President Bush denounces the attacks as an 'act of war'. USA

- 12 Sep. The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1368, determined to combat by all means threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The North Atlantic Council agrees that if it is determined that the 11 Sep. attack was directed from abroad (thus defined as an 'act of war') it shall be regarded as an act covered by Article 5 of the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty (Washington Treaty), which states that an armed attack against one or more of its members shall be considered an attack against them all. US federal authorities claim that the hijackers who carried out the 11 Sep. attacks are followers of the Islamic militant leader Usama bin Laden and his al-Qaeda terrorist network, operating out of Afghanistan. Taliban officials in Afghanistan deny the accusations. US military forces in the USA and around the world are put on the highest state of alert. USA; Terrorism; UN; NATO
- 14 Sep. Pakistan agrees to open its air space, to give logistical support and to share its intelligence with US forces for an attack on Afghanistan, where the Taliban regime is harbouring bin Laden. Domestic unrest erupts in Pakistan. Russia rejects participation in a retaliatory strike and the use by the United States of countries in Central Asia as the staging ground for attacks on Afghanistan. On 22 Sep. US President Bush decides to lift the sanctions, barring economic military and economic assistance, on India and Pakistan. (The authorization bill is signed on 27 Oct.) USA/ Afghanistan; Russia; Pakistan
- 15 Sep. US and British special operations forces enter Afghanistan from Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan for surveillance and the search for bin Laden. On 28 Sep. US and British military officials confirm that special military forces are conducting reconnaissance missions inside Afghanistan. USA/UK/ Afghanistan
- 19 Sep. US President Bush orders the deployment of additional US air and naval forces to the Persian Gulf area, within striking distance of Afghanistan. USA/ Afghanistan
- 20 Sep. Iran declares that it will not offer its air territory for attacks on Afghanistan. US President Bush demands that the Taliban regime in Afghanistan promptly deliver bin Laden and members of his al-Qaeda network to US authorities and immediately and permanently close down terrorist training camps. On 25 Sep. Kyrgyzstan opens up its air space for the US Air Force. Russia/Central Asia/Iran/ Afghanistan/ USA
- 21 Sep. Pakistan withdraws its diplomats from Afghanistan. The United Arab Emirates, and on 25 Sep. Saudi Arabia, sever diplomatic ties with Afghanistan because of the Taliban regime's harbouring of terrorists. Pakistan; United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia/ Afghanistan
- 21 Sep. At a European Council meeting in Brussels, the chairman, Belgian Prime Minister Verhofstadt, declares that the EU member states are prepared to join military actions against states harbouring or supporting terrorists. EU
- 22 Sep. British Northern Ireland Secretary Reid orders the suspension of Northern Ireland's home-rule government (see 1 July). Northern Ireland

- 25 Sep. The ethnic Albanian National Liberation Army (NLA) in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) meets the NATO demand that it hand over 3300 weapons within a month. On 27 Sep. NATO's Permanent Council activates the 'Amber Fox' operation with a 700-troop follow-up Task Force, aimed at ensuring the safety of international civilian monitors from the EU and the OSCE during the internal peace-consolidation phase in FYROM. The operation is extended until Mar. 2002. FYROM
- 26 Sep. Pakistan seals off its border with Afghanistan. Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khamenei declares that Iran will maintain neutrality in the event of a military campaign against Afghanistan. It will only take part in a campaign led by the UN. Pakistan; Iran; Afghanistan
- 26 Sep. Meeting in Brussels, defence ministers of NATO and Russia agree on closer intelligence cooperation on terrorism and to hold enhanced senior-level consultations. Russia; NATO; Terrorism
- 26 Sep. Meeting at Gaza International Airport, Palestinian Chairman Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Peres agree on a series of confidence-building measures and to form a joint committee to deal with disputes that arise over enforcing measures recommended in the Mitchell Report (see 5 May). Israel/Palestinians
- 27 Sep. Ali Ahmeti, political leader of the ethnic Albanian National Liberation Army (NLA) in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), declares that his forces have formally disbanded and pledges to cooperate in the peace effort. FYROM
- 28 Sep. The UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1373, obliging member states to stop all financial and other support to suspected terrorists. The UN will also expand information sharing among member states to combat terrorism, and there will be a Security Council mechanism to monitor implementation on a continuous basis. UN Security Council; Terrorism; Afghanistan
- 28 Sep. At the 16th Plenary Meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), held in Ottawa, the participating states agree on the 1999 Draft International Code of Conduct (ICOC) against ballistic missile proliferation. MTCR
- 2 Oct. The USA presents evidence regarding the responsibility of the 11 Sep. attacks to the NATO Permanent Council, which activates Article 5 of the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty (see 12 Sep.). Two days later the evidence is presented to Pakistan. USA; NATO; Afghanistan
- 2 Oct. US Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics Aldridge announces that the USA will not meet the 2007 deadline for the destruction of its chemical weapon stockpiles. USA; Chemical weapons
- 3 Oct. The EU–Russia Summit in Brussels adopts a decision to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on political and security issues, with regular meetings and consultations between the EU Political and Security Committee and Russian representatives. EU; Russia

- 4 Oct. The opposition forces in Afghanistan (the anti-Taliban United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan, UIFSA, or Northern Alliance) receive offers of military aid from Russia and Iran and hold a meeting with US representatives. The USA contributes \$320 million in additional humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan. On 5 Oct. Uzbekistan offers the use of airbases for US military operations in Afghanistan. Afghanistan
- 6 Oct. The first victim of pulmonary anthrax from contaminated letters dies in Florida, USA. Spores of the anthrax bacteria are distributed by mail to several other media producers. On 15 Oct. parts of the US Senate Office Building in Washington, DC, are shut down because of an anthrax-contaminated letter addressed to a senator. The House of Representatives is adjourned on 17–23 Oct. USA; Terrorism; BW
- 7 Oct. US and British air forces attack military targets of the Taliban regime and al-Qaeda network training camps in Afghanistan. Afghanistan/ USA/UK
- 10 Oct. At a meeting called by Iran in Doha, Qatar, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) rejects the targeting of any Islamic or Arab state under the pretext of fighting terrorism. OIC; Afghanistan
- 12 Oct. In a joint statement, the USA and Uzbekistan announce their decision to establish a long-term mutual commitment to advance security and regional stability, including consultations about appropriate steps to address the situation in the event of a direct threat to the security or territorial integrity of Uzbekistan. USA; Uzbekistan
- 14 Oct. Afghan Taliban officials declare their willingness to negotiate a hand-over of bin Laden to a third country if the USA stops the air attacks. The offer is rejected by US President Bush. Afghanistan/ USA
- 16 Oct. The Belarussian–Ukrainian Intergovernmental Agreement on Additional CSBMs is signed in Kiev, Ukraine. Belarus/ Ukraine; CSBMs
- 17 Oct. Israeli Tourism Minister Zeevi, leader of the National Union Party, is assassinated. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claims responsibility. After the Palestinian Authority refuses to hand over the assassins, the Israeli Army enters several West Bank towns and fighting erupts. On 22 Oct. US President Bush calls for the withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank. Israel/ Palestinians; USA
- 20 Oct. US ground forces begin to conduct military operations in southern Afghanistan. On 31 Oct. US Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld acknowledges that ground forces are also cooperating with Afghan opposition forces. USA; Afghanistan
- 22 Oct. The US–Uzbekistan Cooperative Agreement on Elimination of Biological Weapons is signed in Tashkent. It contains a project on the decontamination of a biological weapons development and test site on Vozrozhdeniye Island in the Aral Sea. Up to \$6 million will be spent under the terms of the agreement. BW; Uzbekistan; USA
- 23 Oct. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) declares that it has started to dismantle its arsenal. The dismantlement is confirmed by the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning. Northern Ireland; IRA

- 24 Oct. Belarus, China and Russia submit to the First Committee of the UN General Assembly a resolution on the preservation of and compliance with the 1972 ABM Treaty. It is adopted on 29 Nov. as UN General Assembly Resolution 56/24. ABM Treaty
- 27 Oct. Nur Misuari, Governor of the Philippine Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and head of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), reaches an agreement with the Muslim separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) rebel group to promote the establishment of an independent Islamic state in the southern Philippines. Philippines
- 3 Nov. Tajikistan offers military cooperation with the USA and its airfields as bases for carrying out US air strikes against Taliban and al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan. Tajikistan; USA; Afghanistan
- 5 Nov. The governments of the depositary nations, Canada and Hungary, announce that Russia and Belarus have deposited their instruments of ratification of the 1992 Open Skies Treaty on 2 Nov. The treaty will enter into force on 1 Jan. 2002 (see 18 Apr.). Open Skies Treaty
- 13 Nov. Meeting with Russian President Putin in Washington, DC, US President Bush announces that the USA will reduce its operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads to a level between 1700 and 2200 by the year 2012. In a joint statement on cooperation against bioterrorism, both countries confirm their strong support for the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). USA; Russia; Nuclear weapons; BTWC
- 12–13 Nov. Backed by a coordinated US bombing campaign and military advisers, the Northern Alliance forces enter Kabul, the Afghan capital. Taliban troops retreat to the south. Afghanistan
- 14 Nov. Weapons and equipment are withdrawn from the Operative Group of Russian Armed Forces (the former 14th Army) base in Tiraspol, capital of the Trans-Dniester region of Moldova. Russia thereby fulfils its obligations under the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit Declaration and is in compliance with the 1990 CFE Treaty. Russia; Moldova; Trans-Dniester
- 14 Nov. The UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1378, affirming that the UN should play a central role in supporting the efforts of the Afghan people to urgently establish a new, broad-based, multi-ethnic transitional administration, leading to the formation of a new government. UN; Afghanistan
- 16 Nov. The Parliament of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) adopts amendments to its constitution granting the ethnic Albanian minority more rights (see 13 Aug.). FYROM President Trajkovski declares an amnesty for former ethnic Albanian guerrilla fighters, with the exception of those indictable by the UN war crimes tribunal. FYROM
- 21 Nov. US President Bush calls for Iraq to let UN weapon inspectors return to the country. Iraq rejects the call on 27 Nov. USA/Iraq

- 22 Nov. At a NATO–Russia summit meeting in Moscow, NATO Secretary General Robertson proposes to give Russia a decision-making role within the Alliance on some security issues. These include anti-terrorism measures, crisis management, non-proliferation and arms control, and civil emergencies (see 7 Dec.). Russia; NATO
- 29 Nov. Meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, government and industry negotiators from countries within the so-called Kimberley Process agree on a framework for a system to certify legitimately traded diamonds and stop the market for diamonds mined by rebels and others in war zones. Arms trade; Diamonds
- 2 Dec. Because of the terrorist attacks carried out in Israel by the Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya (Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas), the Palestinian Authority declares a state of emergency. On 4 Dec. Israeli forces attack security offices of the Palestinian Authority and Chairman Arafat. Other areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are also attacked and blocked off. Palestinians/Israel
- 5 Dec. The USA and Russia announce the completion of reductions in their strategic nuclear arsenals to 6000 accountable warheads each, as required under the 1991 START I Treaty. All nuclear warheads and strategic offensive weapons have been removed from Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Nuclear disarmament; START
- 5 Dec. Meeting in Petersberg near Bonn, Germany, representatives of various political and ethnic factions in Afghanistan sign the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions. An Interim Authority headed by a Chairman, Pashtun tribal leader Karzai, becomes the internationally recognized government of Afghanistan for six months as of 22 Dec. An independent commission will convene an Emergency Loya Jirga, a constituent assembly of provincial leaders, within six months. According to the agreement, the UN Security Council is to authorize the deployment of a multinational peacekeeping force. On 6 Dec. the UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1383, endorsing the agreement and declaring its willingness to take further action. Afghanistan; UN
- 6 Dec. Taliban forces abandon Kandahar, their last stronghold, completing the Taliban's fall from power in Afghanistan. On 16 Dec. US Secretary of State Powell states that the al-Qaeda network is effectively destroyed. However, the US military search for al-Qaeda forces continues. Afghanistan
- 7 Dec. At a meeting in the framework of the NATO–Russia Permanent Joint Council (PJC) in Brussels, NATO and Russian foreign ministers decide to engage in the formation of a new cooperation mechanism within a council of 20 (instead of 19 plus Russia), which should elaborate and implement joint decisions and actions, replacing the PJC. The procedures of this new council will be worked out during the spring of 2002. NATO; Russia; PJC

- 7 Dec. At the Fifth Review Conference of the States Parties to the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), the US delegation proposes the termination of the mandate for the Ad Hoc Group negotiating a protocol to the convention (see 30 Mar.). The conference is suspended until 11 Nov. 2002. BTWC
- 9 Dec. Kazakhstan agrees to provide the USA access to its airbases during the military operations in Afghanistan. On 11 Dec. a Tajik airbase begins to be used for military and humanitarian operations. Afghanistan; Kazakhstan; Tajikistan; USA
- 11–21 Dec. At the Second Review Conference, held in Geneva, the parties to the 1981 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW Convention, or 'Inhumane Weapons' Convention) adopt an amendment to Article 1 of the convention, making the prohibitions and restrictions of the convention apply to internal (e.g., insurrections, rebel movements and terrorism) as well as international conflicts. CCW Convention;
- 12 Dec. China becomes a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Taiwan becomes a member of the WTO on 1 Jan. 2002. China; Taiwan; WTO
- 13 Dec. US President Bush announces the US withdrawal from the 1972 ABM Treaty on six months' notice, in order to carry out a testing programme to develop a missile defence. USA; ABM Treaty; Missile defence
- 13 Dec. After further terrorist attacks by the Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya ( Hamas) organization, Israeli forces attack targets in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli Government breaks all diplomatic and security contacts with the Palestinian Authority and Chairman Arafat. On 21 Dec. Hamas suspends its attacks on Israelis. Israel/Palestinians
- 13 Dec. The Indian Parliament House in New Delhi is attacked by five gunmen; 12 people die in the attack. Indian authorities blame Pakistan-based Muslim militant groups for the attack. The two countries move large numbers of troops to the Line of Control in Kashmir. India/Pakistan
- 14–15 Dec. Meeting in Laeken, Belgium, the European Council adopts the Declaration on the Operational Capability of the Common European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), declaring that the EU is now able to conduct some crisis management operations, even though it lacks assured EU access to NATO's operational planning capabilities. EU; Crisis management; ESDP
- 20 Dec. The UN Security Council unanimously adopts Resolution 1386, authorizing the establishment for six months of an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan to assist the Afghan Interim Authority in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding area. UN; Peacekeeping; Afghanistan