COUNTRY: Italy

COMMITTEE: H-NATO:Historical North Atlantic Treaty Organization

TOPIC: North Macedonia Ethnic Rivalry

We, as Italy, have never been the party to fight in such ethnic competition. We've helped, but we've never been involved in such ethnic competition.

The ethnic conflict in Macedonia in 2001 attracted the attention of the whole world and was interpreted in different ways.First, we want to mention the internal reasons behind the emergence of the Macedonian ethnic rivalry.

The causes of the 2001 crisis between Macedonians and Albanians began, in short, from the Macedonian-Albanian rift during the former Yugoslavia. Macedonian-Albanian ethnic tensions (state government-Albanian minority conflict) have been one of Macedonia's main internal problems. One of the most important reasons for the emergence of the Macedonian-Albanian ethnic conflict in the Republic of Macedonia in early 2001 was the results of the Kosovo war. So what are the causes of the Macedonian-Albanian ethnic conflict in the Republic of Macedonia in early 2001?

Macedonia, which has not yet been on a stable circle in the economic and structural context, constitutes the main basis ethnic problems from the past to the present due to its cosmopolitan construction. Due to the fact that it has a different cultural structure in a narrower area than other Balkan countries with which it shares the same geography, sovereignty rivalries often bring domestic politics to the world agenda.

In 1980, his anti-Islam campaign began in Yugoslavia (after Tito's death), as in all Balkan countries. In particular, churches for Muslims seen as traitors in Macedonia have become dangerous accusations. Heavy pressures on the religious guardians of Muslims have begun. In the 1980s, the goal of the "Brotherhood and Unity" that Tito legislate for was completely eliminated by the initiatives of the Macedonian Nationalists. In both Serbs and Macedonians As a result of the launch of the anti-Albanian attacks: Albanians living in Kosovo and Macedonia have also had their nationalist feelings rise and react. In July 1981, the Macedonian Parliament's Internal National Relations Commission requested a review of textbooks and course topics and increased time spent in Macedonian learning to stop rising nationalism among Albanians. The settlements of several Kosovo Albanians, who fled Serb atrocities along with the 1998-1999 Kosovo war, have reopened the Albanian issue of the country, which has been swept away for a short while.

After that, some operations were carried out, one of which was the Operation Essential Harvest (Task Force Harvest). Operation ‘’Essential Harvest’’ was officially launched on August 22 and effectively started on August 27. This 30-day mission involved the sending approximately 3500 NATO troops with logistical support, to disarm ethnic Albanian groups and disarm their weapons. In June 2001, the Secretary-General NATO got a letter from the President FYROM mentioning help to guarantee proceeded with solidness, and the operation was approved on June 29 and implemented on the sole condition that the political dialogue between the various parties in the Former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia had a “successful outcome” and a ceasefire was respected. On August 27, the Task Force, under the assignment Operation Essential Harvest, conveyed an aggregate of 4500 NATO troops from 14 countries, Italy was in these 14 countries. If the Macedonian attacks had not been stopped by NATO's position, in my estimation Albanian militants would not accept disarmament in exchange for ethnic rights, and clashes with high concentrations have been under way since November 2001.

In conclusion, Macedonian-Albanian ethnic tensions have been one of Macedonia's main internal problems. The causes of the 2001 crisis between Macedonians and Albanians began, in short, from the Macedonian-albanian rift during the former Yugoslavia. The settlements of several Kosovo Albanians, who fled Serb atrocities along with the 1998-1999 Kosovo war, have reopened the Albanian issue. The post-Ohrid process is a period where significant steps are taken on minority rights, especially with local governments, where problems are addressed by ethnic representation and significant developments in language freedoms are in particular.

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