

Country/entity	Kosovo Serbia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Military Technical Agreement between the International Security Force and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia
Date	9 Jun 1999
Agreement status	Unilateral document
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

Balkan Conflicts (1991 - 1995) (1998 - 2001)

Former Yugoslavia

The disintegration of former Yugoslavia post cold war saw conflicts which became mediated and produced peace agreements in Slovenia (where the brief independence conflict was mediated by the EC Troika in 1991), Croatia (between Croatian and Serb populations 1991-1995), in Bosnia (between Croatian, Serb and Bosniak populations 1992-1995), in Macedonia (where mediation played a key pre-emptive role in preventing large scale conflict in 2001), in Kosovo (between Kosovar Albanians and Serbian population and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), but also between FRY and NATO, 1998-1999), and a conflict in the Presevo Valley (between Albanians in South Serbia and FRY, 2000-2001). The continued fall-out of the disintegration of former Yugoslavia also saw mediated agreement and ultimate dissolution of the Union between Serbia and Montenegro.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

In 1991, after nationalist parties won the first multi-party elections in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a violent process of disintegration commenced. With its mixed population, Bosnia-Herzegovina became the centre of the following civil war that began in 1992 between the newly formed army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (mostly Muslim Bosniacs), and the parastatal forces of self-declared Bosnian Croat (Herzeg-Bosnia) and Bosnian Serb (Republika Srpska) entities within Bosnia-Herzegovina, supported by Croatia and Serbia, with various, often short-lived, coalitions. The General Framework Agreement (Dayton Peace Agreement), signed in 1995, split the country into two ethno-federal entities, the Bosniak-Croat Federation and the Republika Srpska, and included continued peacekeeping and institutional administration by international actors.

Kosovo

The conflict between Serbs and Kosovar Albanians has a long history and always involved territorial disputes as well as ethno-political, cultural and linguistic factors. The most recent phase of the conflict began in November 1997 when the Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA or UCK) began their campaign for the independence of Kosovo from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY – then Serbia and Montenegro). The subsequent war lasted until the NATO intervention, which undertook bombing campaigns of Belgrade and other places in Serbia during spring 1999. The main agreements solving the conflict were internationally driven and, finally, a UNSC resolution imposed a post-conflict arrangement in the wake of what was essentially a NATO military victory. In February 2008, Kosovo's parliament declared independence, but independence is still internationally disputed.

Close

Balkan Conflicts (1991 - 1995) (1998 - 2001)

Stage

Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Kosovo process
Parties	For the international security force (KFOR): Lieutenant General Mike Jackson, Commander, KFOR For the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia: Colonel General Svetozar Marjanovic General Staff of VJ; Lieutenant General Obrad Stevanovic, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia
Third parties	-
Description	This military agreement provides for cessation of hostilities, phased withdrawal of all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo, and establishes a joint implementation commission. Appendix B provides for the authority of international security force (KFOR) operations.

Agreement document	KV_990603_Military Technical Agreement between (KFOR) and FRY and RoS.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 2, Article 1, General obligations, 4. (b) The purposes of these obligations are as follows: To provide for the support and authorization of the international security force (KFOR) and in particular to authorize the international security force (KFOR) to take such actions as are required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with this agreement and protection of the international security force (KFOR), and to contribute to a secure environment for the international civil implementation presence and other international organizations, agencies and non-governmental organizations (details in appendix B).
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other
Page 2, Article 1, General obligations, 4. (b)
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Page 7, Appendix B, International security force (KFOR) operations, 2.
The international security force (KFOR) commander shall have the authority, without interference or permission, to do all that he judges necessary and proper, including the use of military force, to protect the international security force (KFOR) and the international civil implementation presence, and to carry out the responsibilities inherent in this military-technical agreement and the peace settlement which it supports.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, Article 1, General obligations, 3. (d)

The air safety zone (ASZ) is defined as a 25-kilometre zone that extends beyond the Kosovo province border into the rest of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory. It includes the airspace above the 25-kilometre zone;

Page 1, Article 1, General obligations, 3. (e)

The ground safety zone (GSZ) is defined as a 5-kilometre zone that extends beyond the Kosovo province border into the rest of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory. It includes the terrain within that 5-kilometre zone;

Page 2, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2.

...Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces will mark and clear minefields, booby traps and obstacles. As they withdraw, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces will clear all lines of communication by removing all mines, demolitions, booby traps, obstacles and charges. They will also mark all sides of all minefields...

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 2, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 1.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces shall immediately, upon entry into force of this agreement, refrain from committing any hostile or provocative acts of any type against any person in Kosovo and will order armed forces to cease all such activities. They shall not encourage, organize or support hostile or provocative demonstrations.

Page 2, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2.

Phased withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces (ground). The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia agrees to a phased withdrawal of all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo to locations in Serbia outside Kosovo. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces will mark and clear minefields, booby traps and obstacles. As they withdraw, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces will clear all lines of communication by removing all mines, demolitions, booby traps, obstacles and charges. They will also mark all sides of all minefields. The entry and deployment of the international security force (KFOR) into Kosovo will be synchronized. The phased withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo will be in accordance with the sequence outlined below:...

Police

Page 1, Article 1, General obligations, 3. (c)

"Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces" includes all of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia personnel and organizations with a military capability. This includes...border police...military police...federal and Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs local, special, riot and anti-terrorist police...

Page 2, Article 1, General obligations, 4.

The purposes of these obligations are as follows: (a) To establish a durable cessation of hostilities, under no circumstances shall any forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia enter into, re-enter, or remain within the territory of Kosovo or the ground safety zone and the air safety zone described in article I, paragraph 3, without the prior express consent of the international security force (KFOR) commander. Local police will be allowed to remain in the GSZ...

Armed forces

Page 1, Article 1, General obligations, 3. (c)

"Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces" includes all of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia personnel and organizations with a military capability. This includes regular army and naval forces, armed civilian groups, associated paramilitary groups, air forces, national guards, border police, army reserves, military police, intelligence services, federal and Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs local, special, riot and anti-terrorist police, and any other groups or individuals so designated by the international security force (KFOR) commander;

Page 2, Article 1, General obligations, 4. (a)

The purposes of these obligations are as follows: To establish a durable cessation of hostilities, under no circumstances shall any forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia enter into, re-enter, or remain within the territory of Kosovo or the ground safety zone and the air safety zone described in article I, paragraph 3, without the prior express consent of the international security force (KFOR) commander. Local police will be allowed to remain in the GSZ. The above paragraph is without prejudice to the agreed return of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbian personnel, which will be the subject of a subsequent separate agreement as provided for in paragraph 6 of the document mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article;

Page 2, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2.

Phased withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces (ground). The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia agrees to a phased withdrawal of all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo to locations in Serbia outside Kosovo. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces will mark and clear minefields, booby traps and obstacles. As they withdraw, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces will clear all lines of communication by removing all mines, demolitions, booby traps, obstacles and charges. They will also mark all sides of all minefields. The entry and deployment of the international security force (KFOR) into Kosovo will be synchronized. The phased withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo will be in accordance with the sequence outlined below:...

Page 2-3, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2. (a)

By EIF + 1 day, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces located in zone 3 will have vacated, via designated routes, that zone to demonstrate compliance (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement). Once it is verified that Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces have complied with this subparagraph and with paragraph 1 of this article, NATO air strikes will be suspended. The suspension will continue provided that the obligations of this agreement are fully complied with and provided that the Security Council adopts a resolution concerning the deployment of the international security force (KFOR) so rapidly that a security gap can be avoided;

Page 3, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2. (b)

By EIF + 6 days, all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces in Kosovo will have vacated zone 1 (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement). Establish liaison teams with the KFOR commander in Pristina;

Page 3, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2. (c)

By EIF + 9 days, all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces in Kosovo will have vacated zone 2 (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement);

Page 3, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2. (d)

By EIF + 11 days, all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces in Kosovo will have vacated zone 3 (depicted on the map in appendix A to this agreement);

DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	Page 1, Article 1, General obligations, 3. (c) "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces" includes all of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia personnel and organizations with a military capability. This includes...intelligence services...
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, Article 1, General obligations, 3. (c) "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces" includes all of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia personnel and organizations with a military capability. This includes...armed civilian groups, associated paramilitary groups...
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	Page 1, Article 1, General obligations, 3. (c) "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces" includes all of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia personnel and organizations with a military capability. This includes...border police...military police...federal and Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs local, special, riot and anti-terrorist police...

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

**Other international
signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for
agreement** No specific mention.

**International
mission/force/
similar**

Page 1, Article 1, General obligations, 1.

The Parties to this agreement reaffirm the document presented by President Ahtisaari to President Milosevic and approved by the Serb Parliament and the Federal Government on 3 June 1999, to include deployment in Kosovo under United Nations auspices of effective international civil and security presences. The Parties further note that the United Nations Security Council is prepared to adopt a resolution, which has been introduced, regarding these presences.

Page 2, Article 1, General obligations, 4. (b)

The purposes of these obligations are as follows: To provide for the support and authorization of the international security force (KFOR) and in particular to authorize the international security force (KFOR) to take such actions as are required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with this agreement and protection of the international security force (KFOR), and to contribute to a secure environment for the international civil implementation presence and other international organizations, agencies and non-governmental organizations (details in appendix B).

Page 2, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2.

...The entry and deployment of the international security force (KFOR) into Kosovo will be synchronized...

Page 3, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2. (e)

...The international security force (KFOR) commander may approve specific requests for exceptions to the phased withdrawal. The bombing campaign will terminate on complete withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces as provided under article II. The international security force (KFOR) shall retain, as necessary, authority to enforce compliance with this agreement;

Page 3, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2. (f)

The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia will cooperate fully with the international security force (KFOR) in its verification of the withdrawal of forces from Kosovo and beyond the ASZ/GSZ;

Page 3, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 2. (h)

The international security force (KFOR) will provide appropriate control of the borders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo with Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia until the arrival of the civilian mission of the United Nations.

Page 4, Article II, Cessation of hostilities, 3. (c)

The international security force (KFOR) commander will control and coordinate use of airspace over Kosovo and the ASZ commencing at EIF. Violation of any of the provisions above, including the international security force (KFOR) commander's rules and procedures governing the airspace over Kosovo, as well as unauthorized flight or activation of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia integrated air defence within the ASZ, are subject to military action by the international security force (KFOR), including the use of necessary force. The international security force (KFOR) commander may delegate control of normal civilian air activities to appropriate Federal Republic of Yugoslavia institutions to monitor operations, deconflict international security force (KFOR) air traffic movements and ensure smooth and safe operations of the air traffic system. It is envisioned that control of civil air traffic will be returned to civilian authorities as soon as practicable.

Page 4, Article III, Notifications, 1

This agreement and written orders requiring compliance will be immediately communicated to all Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces

**Enforcement
mechanism**

Page 5, Article IV, Establishment of a Joint Implementation Commission
A Joint Implementation Commission shall be established with the deployment of the international security force (KFOR) to Kosovo, as directed by the international security force (KFOR) commander.

Page 7, Appendix B, International security force (KFOR) operations, 4.
The international security force (KFOR) shall have the right: (a) To monitor and ensure compliance with this agreement and to respond promptly to any violations and restore compliance, using military force if required...

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
