

Country/entity	Serbia Yugoslavia (former) Presevo Valley
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Teksti integral i Marrëveshjes së nënshkruar në Konçul
Date	12 Mar 2001
Agreement status	Unilateral document
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

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

Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Presevo Valley process
Parties	Shefket Musli, Staff-Commander General of UÇPMB (Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac)
Third parties	Witnessed, P.C. Feith, Personal Representative of General Secretary of NATO
Description	This agreement provides for a ceasefire between the UCPMB and the security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Presevo Valley. NATO representative P.C. Feith signed the agreement as a broker of the talks in absence of direct communication between the UCPMB and the FRY government.

Agreement document	RS_010312_The integral text of the Agreement signed in Konçul_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	RS_010312_Teksti integral i Marrëveshjes së nënshkruar në Konçul.pdf (opens in new tab)

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	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination Page 2, 8. RESTRICTIONS ...b) After the re-entry by the police, they will be required to act impartially and to implement the laws of FRY/Serbia, without discrimination on an ethnic, religious or racial basis.
Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination Page 2, 8. RESTRICTIONS ...b) After the re-entry by the police, they will be required to act impartially and to implement the laws of FRY/Serbia, without discrimination on an ethnic, religious or racial basis.
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 No specific mention.

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	Page 1, 3. The signatories recognise and observe the protocol extensions of Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, related to the protection of victims of non-international conflicts.
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	Page 1, 7. MODALITIES ...b) The parties agree to undertake all the necessary means in order to ensure security and freedom of movement of any personnel in the region of international community membership.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 1, 3. The signatories recognise and observe the protocol extensions of Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, related to the protection of victims of non-international conflicts.
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, 7. MODALITIES
...b) The parties agree to undertake all the necessary means in order to ensure security and freedom of movement of any personnel in the region of international community membership.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, 1.
1. The signatories agree unconditionally to respect and observe the ceasefire and they will refrain from all military actions, violence and the use of force against each other and the other's forces.

Page 1, 6.
The conditions of the Agreement shall enter into force after the exchange of the signed copies, in the presence of the Special Envoy of the General Secretary and they will be effective starting from 00.01h, 13th March 2001.

Page 1, 7. MODALITIES
a) The parties agree to keep and to respect the ceasefire, which includes all kinds of weapons and the placing of mines or other improvised explosive means...c) The parties agree to hold the current positions of their armed forces, with the exception of the heavy weapons around Bujanovac, which should be returned to barracks, and not to utilize the ceasefire to change their positions.

Page 2, 8. RESTRICTIONS
...c) None of the conditions of this agreement can be interpreted as something that cancels the right of self-defence. Self-defence means the use of necessary and proportionate force, to defend yourself or others, from an attack or from any possible attack. Each use of force should be reduced to the scale, intensity and necessary duration for self-defence and not more. Revenge is not self-defence and would violate the ceasefire of the Ground Safety Zone. This restriction is added to the following: d) With regard to the paragraph 8 under (a), I declare here that I and my commanders do not accept responsibility for the spontaneous actions of local Albanian elements in Sector C (East), in the Ground Safety Zone

Police

Page 1, 4.

The agreement applies to all armed and paramilitary forces, including the police within or close to the borders of the Security Zone, which are defined in the Military Technical Agreement and Resolution 1244 of the United Nations Security Council.

Page 1, 5.

The armed forces means all parties, groups and individuals that accept and acknowledge the authority and command of the undersigned including the regular forces, police forces, groups of armed civilians, paramilitaries, national guards, militia, border police, military reservists, military police, intelligence services, Federal Ministry and Serbian Ministry of Interior, local special rebellion and counterterrorism police as well as all irregular forces.

Page 2, 8. RESTRICTIONS

...b) After the re-entry by the police, they will be required to act impartially and to implement the laws of FRY/Serbia, without discrimination on an ethnic, religious or racial basis.

Armed forces

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Page 2, 8. RESTRICTIONS

a) The parties accept that KOMFOR at this stage shall keep the authority under the terms of the Military Technical Agreement in the Ground Safety Zone and Air Safety Zone. They accept KOMFOR as the only authority, which decides whether and under what conditions, the FRY forces are allowed to control and to return gradually to the Ground Safety Zone. If it decides to allow such re-entry, the zones in which the FRY forces can enter will be defined geographically and such definition will replace previous references, given in this agreement to "current locations". In all other aspects, the given conditions will continue to apply.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services	<p>Page 1, 5.</p> <p>The armed forces means all parties, groups and individuals that accept and acknowledge the authority and command of the undersigned including the regular forces, police forces, groups of armed civilians, paramilitaries, national guards, militia, border police, military reservists, military police, intelligence services, Federal Ministry and Serbian Ministry of Interior, local special rebellion and counterterrorism police as well as all irregular forces.</p>
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, 2.</p> <p>The signatories agree to maintain authority and control over all their armed elements and paramilitary forces, wherever they are placed, and to accept full responsibility for their actions.</p> <p>Page 1, 4.</p> <p>The agreement applies to all armed and paramilitary forces, including the police within or close to the borders of the Security Zone, which are defined in the Military Technical Agreement and Resolution 1244 of the United Nations Security Council.</p> <p>Page 1, 5.</p> <p>The armed forces means all parties, groups and individuals that accept and acknowledge the authority and command of the undersigned including the regular forces, police forces, groups of armed civilians, paramilitaries, national guards, militia, border police, military reservists, military police, intelligence services, Federal Ministry and Serbian Interior Affairs Ministry, local special rebellion and counterterrorism police as well as all irregular forces.</p> <p>Page 1, 7. MODALITIES</p> <p>...c) The parties agree to hold the current positions of their armed forces, with the exception of the heavy weapons around Bujanovac, which should be returned to barracks, and not to utilize the ceasefire to change their positions.</p> <p>Page 2, 8. RESTRICTIONS</p> <p>...c) None of the conditions of this agreement can be interpreted as something that cancels the right of self-defence. Self-defence means the use of necessary and proportionate force, to defend yourself or others, from an attack or from any possible attack. Each use of force should be reduced to the scale, intensity and necessary duration for self-defence and not more. Revenge is not self-defence and would violate the ceasefire of the Ground Safety Zone. This restriction is added to the following: d) With regard to the paragraph 8 under (a), I declare here that I and my commanders do not accept responsibility for the spontaneous actions of local Albanian elements in Sector C (East), in the Ground Safety Zone.</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.

Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	Page 1, 5. The armed forces means all parties, groups and individuals that accept and acknowledge the authority and command of the undersigned including the regular forces, police forces, groups of armed civilians, paramilitaries, national guards, militia, border police, military reservists, military police, intelligence services, Federal Ministry and Serbian Ministry of Interior, local special rebellion and counterterrorism police as well as all irregular forces.

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 Witnessed, P.C. Feith, Personal Representative of General Secretary of NATO

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

Page 2, 8. RESTRICTIONS

a) The parties accept that KOMFOR at this stage shall keep the authority under the terms of the Military Technical Agreement in the Ground Safety Zone and Air Safety Zone. They accept KOMFOR as the only authority, which decides whether and under what conditions, the FRY forces are allowed to control and to return gradually to the Ground Safety Zone. If it decides to allow such re-entry, the zones in which the FRY forces can enter will be defined geographically and such definition will replace previous references, given in this agreement to “current locations”. In all other aspects, the given conditions will continue to apply.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Originally obtained in hard copy, text on file with author.
