Country/entity	Kosovo Serbia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Arrangements concerning the finalization of implementation of 2011 freedom of movement- Brussels
Date	14 Sep 2016
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

| **Agreement/conflict level** | Intrastate/intrastate conflict |

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** | Implementation/renegotiation |

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Kosovo-Serbia Normalisation Process
Parties	Agreement unsigned, parties believed to be Edita Tahiri, Minister for Dialogue, Kosovo, and Marko Djuric, Chief Negotiator for the Dialogue, Serbia
Third parties	Agreement unsigned, meeting facilitated by European Union External Action Service
Description	Short agreement to implement 2011 freedom of movement agreement, by agreeing modalities to register license plates, and implement a sticker regime in order for parties to cover relevant parts of respective licence plates (state symbols) with white stickers, in order to facilitate travel across both Kosovo and Serbia

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Agreement document	KV_160914_Arrangements concerning the finalization of implementation of 2011 freedom of movement- Brussels, 14 September 2016.pdf (opens in new tab)	Download PDF

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	Summary: the entire agreement implements a sticker regime in order for parties to cover relevant parts of respective licence plates (state symbols) with white stickers, in order to facilitate travel across both Kosovo and Serbia, especially for Kosovo Serbs.

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	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	Summary: agreement in its entirety provides for implementing an earlier agreement on freedom of movement, by agreeing a solution to parallel licence plate use.

Page 1, 1. The parties agree to cover relevant parts of the respective license plates with two white stickers.

Page 1, 2. This sticker regime will enter into force on November 15th of 2016.

Page 1, 3. The administrative infrastructure for the issuance of all documents needed to register vehicles with license plates issued by Kosovo authorities will be in place on November 15th of 2016.

Page 1, 4. The registration of all vehicles with license plates issued by Kosovo authorities (RS/RKS) will start on January 15th of2017 and will last for 12 months at the end of which the issue will be reviewed by the two parties with the facilitation provided by EU.

Page 1, 5. Kosovo will extend the validity of KS license plates for 5 years at the end of which the issue will be reviewed by the two parties (with the facilitation provided by EU, if required).

Page 1, 6. Exceptions from duties and fees for the registration of vehicles will be granted by Kosovo as in same manners as in previous such occasions. Close and shift cooperation will be established between the two parties to verify legal ownership of vehicles.

Page 1, 7. An information campaign will be carried out by the two parties and EU to explain to the affected residents' modalities for re-registering vehicles. Further discussions on scope and modalities on such an informative campaign will be discussed in the implementation group.

Page, 1. 8. License plates affected by the registration process will not be affected by the sticker regime.

Protection measures	No specific mention.
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
Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation
Page 1, 6. Exceptions from duties and fees for the registration of vehicles will be granted by Kosovo as in same manners as in previous such occasions. Close and shift cooperation will be established between the two parties to verify legal ownership of vehicles.

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
No specific mention.

Ceasefire
No specific mention.

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.
signatory

Referendum for   No specific mention.
agreement

International   No specific mention.
mission/force/
similar

Enforcement   No specific mention.
mechanism