

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Issue: Establishing stability in Kosovo

Student Officer: Adrianos Souras

Position: Co-Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates of the GA1 Committee,

My name is Adrianos Souras and I am honored and very excited to be the Co-Chair in the Disarmament and International Security Committee in the 3rd session of the American College of Greece Model United Nations. My experience with MUN has been a paradigm shifting one for sure. This is going to be my third time chairing and the 12th MUN conference I attend, as a whole. "MUN is an extremely rewarding and invaluable activity." I believe that these wise words coming from the President of the General Assembly of ACG MUN, Ms. Orsalia Toutouza, perfectly summarize how I feel about MUN myself. The issue of "Establishing Stability in Kosovo" is a truly dire issue and reflects not only the stability in that specific region but also the stability as a whole around the world, hence making this issue a matter of urgency regarding Disarmament and International Security Committee. Apart from this study guide, which will serve as pretext to your investigation, I highly advise you to extend your research and that you research your delegation's policy thoroughly. In the case where any questions may arise, feel free to contact me at any time through my email (adriano.souras@gmail.com). I wish the best of luck to your future endeavors and preparation regarding this issue and I am very happy to meet you all.

Sincerely,

Adrianos Souras

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Kosovo is multifaceted in regards to the different ethnic groups that find their bearings there. Its population is mixed; however, the majority of it is of Albanian descent.¹ In respects to her sovereignty and autonomy, since 1989 the region has indeed had a high degree of freedom within Yugoslavia. The Serbian president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic altered the status of the region, removing its autonomy and bringing it under the direct control of Belgrade, the Serbian capital². In response to this, there was grave backlash, especially by the Kosovo-Albanian peoples. In most instances, said backlash resulted in actual violent retaliation and force.³ During 1998, the intensifying conflict between the Serbian Military and Police Forces and Kosovar Albanian forces resulted in the deaths of over 1,500 Kosovar Albanians and the demobilization of over 400,000 people⁴. It was at this moment that there was an international outreach. President Milosevic's lack of diplomatic efforts disregarded a peaceful angle of resolving the crisis, and hence destabilizing role of militant Kosovar Albanian forces were worrying aspects of the conflict.



Figure 1
Where is Kosovo located?

The Kosovo Liberation Army (UÇK) started an insurgency against Belgrade. The UÇK fought against oppression violently and was recognized as a terrorist group by the United States of America in 1998. On the other hand, at that time, it was recognized as a political actor, and both the United States of America and The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) started diplomatic relationships with UÇK.⁵

Kosovo unilaterally declared independence from Serbia in February 2008, after years of strained relations between its Serb and mainly Albanian inhabitants. It has been recognized by the United States and major European Union countries, but Serbia, backed by its powerful ally Russia, refuses to do so, as do most ethnic Serbs inside Kosovo. After the break-up of the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, Serbia responded to separatist pressure from Kosovo by launching a brutal crackdown on the

¹ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18328859>

² <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18328859>

³ <https://www.rferl.org/a/us-backs-kosovo-regular-army-plan-nato-serbia/29641890.html>

⁴ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kv.html>

⁵ <https://www.rferl.org/a/us-backs-kosovo-regular-army-plan-nato-serbia/29641890.html>

territory's Albanian population, which was only brought to an end by NATO, using a military intervention in 1999. Until 2008 the province was administered by the UN. Reconciliation between the majority Albanians, most of whom support independence and the Serb minority remains elusive.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

The Kosovo Liberation Army (UÇK)

The Kosovo Liberation Army (UÇK) was founded by Kosovar Albanians in 1996, who started an insurgency against Belgrade. The UÇK fought against oppression violently and was regarded as being a terrorist group by the US until 1998. At that time, it was recognized as a political actor and the US and NATO started a diplomatic relationship with the UÇK.⁶

The Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA)

The Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) emerged in 1996, and its sporadic attacks on Serbian police and politicians steadily escalated.⁷

Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe is the world's largest security-oriented intergovernmental organization. Its mandate includes issues such as arms control, promotion of human rights, freedom of the press, and fair elections.⁸

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 29 North American and European countries.⁹

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Capital: Pristina
- Population: 1.8 million-2.4 million
- Official Languages: Albanian, Serbian
- Religions: Islam, Christianity
- Leader: Hashim Thaci

⁶ <https://journals.openedition.org/balkanologie/511?lang=en>

⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Kosovo-conflict>

⁸ <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey-and-the-organization-for-security-and-cooperation-in-europe-osce.en.mfa>

⁹ <https://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html>

The central Balkans was a part of the Roman and Byzantine Empires. Ethnic Serbs relocated to the regions of present-day Kosovo, in the 7th Century. Amid the medieval period, Kosovo turned into the focal point of the Serbian Empire and saw the development of numerous vital Serbian religious destinations, including numerous compositionally noteworthy Serbian Orthodox monasteries. The annihilation of Serbian powers at the Battle of Kosovo in 1389 prompted five centuries of Ottoman control, amid which vast quantities of Turks and Albanians moved to Kosovo. Hence, explaining, as I aforementioned, its multifaceted accolade. Before the finish of the nineteenth century, Albanians supplanted the Serbs as the overwhelming ethnic gathering in Kosovo. In other words, as the 19th century came to twilight, Albanians became the predominant ethnicity in Kosovo. Serbia reacquired authority over Kosovo from the Ottoman Empire during the First Balkan War of 1912. After World War II, Kosovo turned into a self-ruling area of Serbia in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S.F.R.Y.) with status practically proportionate to that of a republic under the 1974 S.F.R.Y. constitution. Despite administrative concessions, Albanian patriotism expanded in the 1980s, which prompted a lot of rebellion for Kosovo's autonomy. At the same time, Serb patriot pioneers, for example, Slobodan Milosevic, abused Kosovo Serb cases of abuse to take votes from supporters, many of whom saw Kosovo as their social heartland. Under Milosevic's initiative, Serbia established another constitution in 1989 that disavowed Kosovo's status as a self-ruling area of Serbia. Kosovo's Albanian pioneers reacted in 1991 by sorting out a choice that pronounced Kosovo free.¹⁰

In 1989 Ibrahim Rugova, leader of the ethnic Albanians within the Serbian province of state, initiated a policy of nonviolent protest against the cancellation of the province's constitutional autonomy by Slobodan Milošević, then president of the Serbian republic. Milošević and members of the Serbian minority of state had long objected to the very fact that Muslim Albanians were in demographic management of a locality command sacred to the Serbs (Kosovo was the seat of the Serbian Eastern Orthodox additionally because the web site of the Turkish defeat of the Serbs in 1389 and also the Serbian triumph over the Turks in 1912). Due to tension between the 2 ethnic teams, and the international community's refusal to handle the problem, the United Nations' agency argued that their demands couldn't be secured through peaceful means. The state's Liberation Army (KLA) emerged in 1996, and its scattered attacks on Serbian police and politicians escalated over the following 2 years.

In the UN, it is well established that governments do not have a freedom to abuse their own voters, and a great deal of of international human rights standards have been established to forestall or rectify such a pattern. The international community has treated it as applicable to the state of affairs, within the sort of a right

¹⁰ <https://balkaninsight.com/2013/11/04/a-cultural-history-of-serbia/>

to hyperbolic autonomy among the Yugoslav state. However, a central government, like the government in Beograd, is depriving a bunch of its right of self-determination that alone does not allow intervention by external militia.¹¹

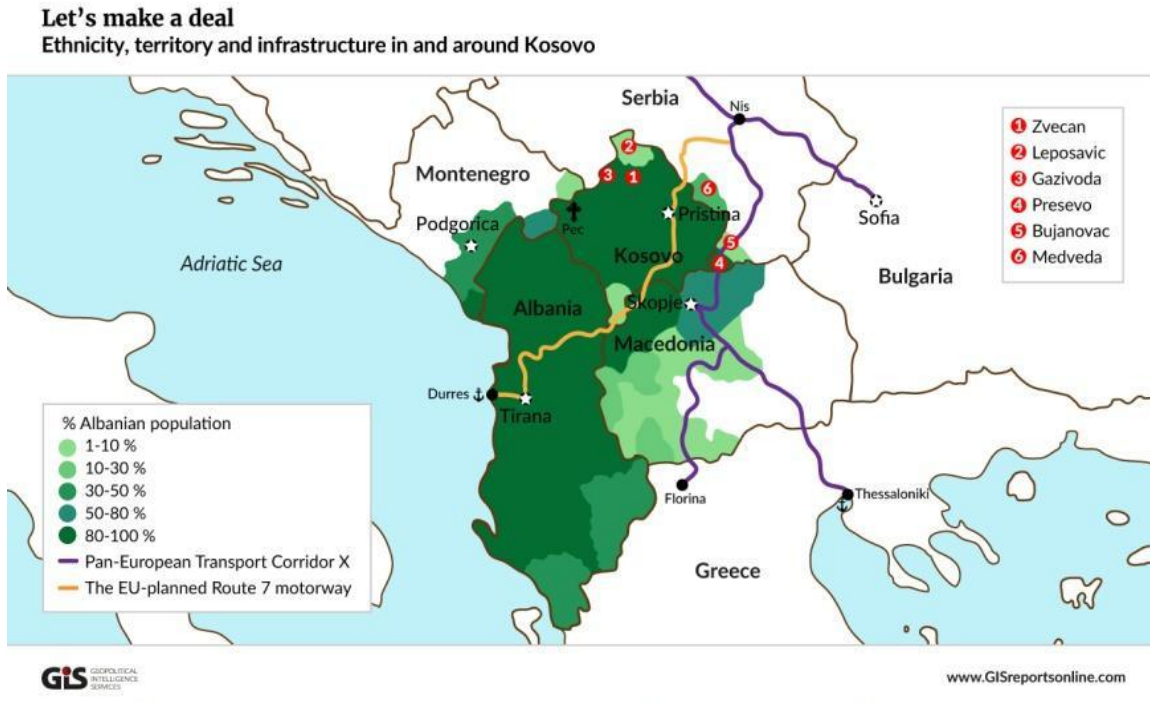


Figure 2
Albanian Population in Kosovo

The Charter provides a mechanism for legitimating global organization armed intervention. Regional arrangements, like global organization, are unit expressly allowable beneath Chapter VIII of the Charter. However, Chapter VIII, Article 53, prohibits social control action (as distinguished from action in self-defense) by regional agencies while not the authorization of the Security Council (SC). In 1962, the International Court of Justice aforementioned that social control action is powerful action within the context of Chapter VII, that deals with threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. If the global organization action is intended to obligate the Yugoslav government to just accept the allied peace arrange for state, it would need SC authorization beneath Article 53. On the opposite hand, if the global organization action is intended to confirm humanitarian relief for the individuals of state or just to assist them to repel armed aggression, one may argue that SC authorization might not be necessary.¹² In 1998, SC resolution 1199 expressed deep concern for the deterioration of the humanitarian state of affairs in state, as well as reports of violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, and stressed the requirement to confirm that the rights of all inhabitants of state were revered. By invoking Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, the Council implicitly found that

¹¹ <http://www.chinaembassy.lt/eng/zt/zfbps/t125236.htm>

¹² <https://msu.edu/course/pls/364/stein/364-Kosovo-IntLaw.htm>

there was a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression of a global character. It demanded, among others, that the European nation withdraws its security units used for civilian repression, alter effective international observation to be wiped out state, facilitate the safe come back of refugees and displaced persons, and build speedy progress toward a political state of affairs in state. The Council is conjointly known for producing adequate resources for humanitarian help within the region.¹³

Resolution 1199, therefore, expressly acknowledged that there's a state of affairs in state of the character coated by Chapter VII and recognized the role Yugoslav forces have to compete in making the humanitarian crisis within the province, however, it did not expressly authorize forceful intervention. The former UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, has aforementioned that in his read solely the Security Council has the authority to make your mind up that the interior state of affairs in any state is thus grave on justifying forceful intervention. The clear implication is that if any state or alliance, like global organization, may intervene on its own, the UN system of peace might be vulnerable or destroyed.¹⁴

There are two doable arguments for intervention. The primary is predicated on a restricted right of humanitarian intervention to assist teams to command captive or subjected to grave physical danger. The justification for humanitarian intervention is strongest once the intervening states area unit acting to safeguard their own nationals, as within the case of Israel's 1976 raid to unleash its nationals being command captive at the landing field in Entebbe, Uganda. The extended argument would be that in exceptional cases wherever peaceful means that of assuaging a humanitarian crisis inflicted by a state on its own nationals have unsuccessful, and wherever the Security Council has recognized a threat to international peace, forceful intervention would be lawful, because it is proportional to matters.

The second argument is predicated on the proper of collective self-protection. That right is recognized by Article 51 of the Charter, if the Security Council has not acted. The proper of self-protection, though, has historically been thought to be legitimate. The argument for stretching leads to the community's recognition of the Kosovars as "Associate in Nursing" entity, entitled to a considerable live of autonomy, and therefore, entitled not solely to defend itself, however, conjointly to request others to assist, because the assistance is proportional to the situation.¹⁵

¹³ <https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/resources/documents/article/other/57jqqa.htm>

¹⁴ <https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12185.doc.htm>

¹⁵ http://legal.un.org/repertory/art51/english/rep_supp4_vol1_art51.pdf

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

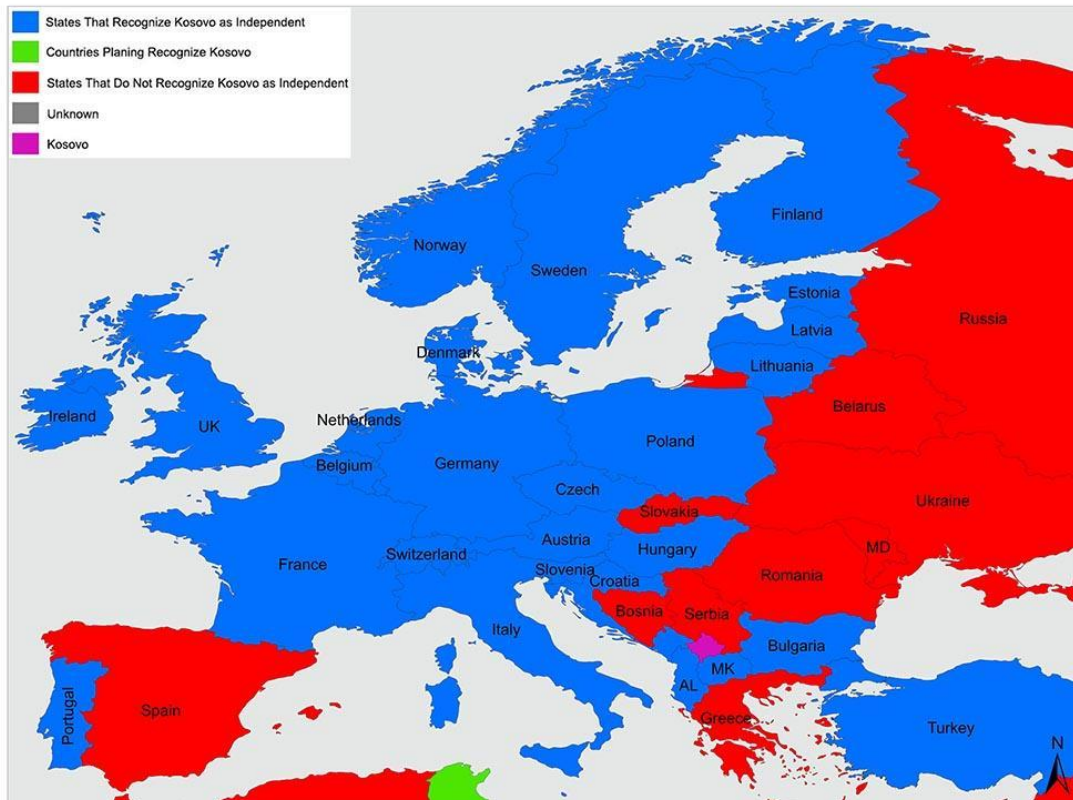


Figure
Which countries recognize Kosovo as independent?

NATO

NATO regards peace talks as failed and does not believe in them anymore, supporting that peace can be achieved only by negotiations. NATO members gave power to the Secretary General of NATO to decide upon a military intervention. Its objectives, in relation to the conflict in Kosovo, are the following: an immediate ending of violence and repression; the stationing in Kosovo of an international military presence; the unconditional and safe return of all refugees and displaced persons and unhindered access to them by humanitarian aid organizations; the establishment of a political framework agreement for Kosovo on the basis of the Rambouillet Accords, in conformity with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.¹⁶

Slobodan Milošević, the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, had called the bombings, an 'unlawful act of terrorism' and the 'key to colonize Yugoslavia'. The Yugoslav population also strongly opposed the bombing and showed defiance with cultural-related themes. Milošević also stated that 'the only correct decision that could have been made was the one to reject foreign troops on our territory. The

¹⁶ <https://www.un.org/press/en/1999/19990326.sc6659.html>

Yugoslavs, who opposed Milošević, also opposed the bombing, saying that it supports Milošević rather than attacking him.

Greece

Greece is one of the five EU members that have adopted a policy against Kosovo's independence and has stated that even if Serbia recognized Kosovo, they would never accept its independence. Greece's long history of amicable relations with Serbia has meant that Serb influence has occasionally impacted on Greek-Kosovar diplomacy. For instance, in 2015, Kosovo wanted to become a member of UNESCO. At first, Greece would not stand against Kosovo's entrance in the organization. However, there was a sudden change of heart, which is said to have been caused by Serbia's pressure on Greece's Prime Minister, who at the end voted against Kosovo's application.

Another possible reason for which Greece might not have accepted Kosovo's independence is due to the situation in Cyprus. More specifically, the potential of a similar situation coming up in the future between Cyprus and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus might act as the reason behind this stance.¹⁷

The United States of America

The United States officially recognized Kosovo as a country, on February 18, 2008. The next day, USA former President George Bush, stated that the recognition of Kosovo as a country would "bring peace to a region scarred by war". Furthermore, regarding Kosovo-USA relations, according to the 2012 U.S. Global Leadership Report, Kosovo has the highest approval rate of US leadership out of all European countries (87%). The United States is actually supporting the establishment of Kosovo's regular army. "What I will say about that is this is a process that will take many years. That Kosovo has every reason, every right to have a self-defense capability," said American Ambassador to Kosovo. He also added that Serbia and Kosovo should open diplomatic relations, by saying that "it is important for people in both countries to understand the perspective of the other side."¹⁸

¹⁷ <https://kosovotwopointzero.com/en/recognition-denied-greece/>

¹⁸ <https://www.revolvy.com/page/Kosovo%E2%80%93United-States-relations>

Albania

Albania is strongly in favor of this plebiscite, as much of the Albanian population actually live in Kosovo and want self-proclamation. Albania, throughout the whole conflict, has been in favor of Kosovo's independence.¹⁹

France

France became the first European Union nation to recognise Kosovo's independence. Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner announced the recognition, after European Union foreign ministers adopted a joint statement on the breakaway Serbian province's future. Kouchner said President Nicolas Sarkozy had written to the President of Kosovo to convey France's official recognition. "It's the end of the Balkan troubles. I hope it's over."

Indonesia

Indonesia said it does not recognize Kosovo's declaration of independence, a move that reflects Jakarta's concern that the pronouncement could energize its own separatist movements. Indonesia, a sprawling country of some 18,000 islands, saw East Timor break away in 1999 and is battling widespread secessionist sentiment in the Papua region and a smaller nonviolent movement in the Maluku islands.²⁰

Spain

Spain, which takes a hard line against its own separatist movements, refused to recognise Kosovo's "unilateral" declaration of independence. Miguel Angel Moratinos, the Spanish foreign minister, said Kosovo's declaration "did not respect international law". To be legal, secession required either an agreement between the parties or a United Nations resolution. Nationalists in Spain's three Basque-speaking provinces want to hold an independence referendum in October. The Spanish government says the consultation is unconstitutional and will not be allowed to take place. Catalan nationalists also want independence although they acknowledge they still do not have sufficient popular support for secession.²¹

¹⁹ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/22/serbia-kosovo-land-swap-between-lead-conflict>

²⁰ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/22/serbia-kosovo-land-swap-between-lead-conflict>

²¹ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/22/serbia-kosovo-land-swap-between-lead-conflict>

China

The People's Republic of China's reaction to the 2008 Kosovo declaration of independence was one of strong opposition. In February 2008, the Chinese Foreign Ministry made a statement stressing that People's Republic of China "expresses grave concern" over Kosovo's declaration of independence. The Minister also added that "The resolution of the Kosovo issue bares on peace and stability of the Balkan region, the fundamental norms governing international relations as well as the authority and role of the UNSC." China believes that negotiations between both Serbia and Kosovo is the best way to resolve this issue. The unilateral move, taken by Kosovo, according to China, will lead to a series of consequences.²²

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

- **1912** - Balkan Wars: Serbia regains control of Kosovo from the Turks, recognized by 1913 Treaty of London.
- **1918** - Kosovo becomes part of the kingdom of Serbia.
- **1941** - World War II: Much of Kosovo becomes part of an Italian-controlled greater Albania.
- **1946** - Kosovo is absorbed into the Yugoslav federation.
- **1960** - Belgrade shows increasing tolerance for Kosovan autonomy.
- **1974** - Yugoslav constitution recognizes the autonomous status of Kosovo, giving the province de facto self-government.
- **1987** - In a key moment in his rise to power, future president Slobodan Milosevic rallies a crowd of Kosovo Serbs, who are protesting against alleged harassment by the majority of the Albanian community.
- **1989**: Milosevic starts to remove Kosovo's rights of autonomy.
- **1990 July** - Ethnic Albanian leaders declare independence from Serbia. Belgrade dissolves the Kosovo government.
- **1991** - Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia break away from Yugoslavia and declare their independence.
- **1991** - Albania recognizes Kosovo.
- **1993-97** - Ethnic tension and armed unrest escalate.
- **1998** - March-September - Open conflict between Serb police and separatist Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA). Serb forces launch a brutal crackdown. Civilians are driven from their homes.
- **1998** - September - NATO gives an ultimatum to President Milosevic to halt the crackdown on Kosovo Albanians.

²² <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/22/serbia-kosovo-could-land-swap-between-lead-conflict>

Nato intervention

- **1999** March - Internationally-brokered peace talks fail.
- Nato launches air strikes against Yugoslavia lasting 78 days before Belgrade yields.
- Hundreds of thousands of Kosovo Albanian refugees pour into neighboring countries, telling of massacres and forced expulsions which followed the start of the Nato campaign.
- **1999** June - President Milosevic agrees to withdraw troops from Kosovo. Nato calls off air strikes. The UN sets up a Kosovo Peace Implementation Force (Kfor) and Nato forces arrive in the province. The KLA agrees to disarm. Serb civilians flee revenge attacks.
- **2002** February - Ibrahim Rugova is elected as president by the Kosovan parliament after ethnic Albanian parties reach a power-sharing deal. Bajram Rexhepi becomes prime minister.
- **2003** October - First direct talks between Serbian and Kosovo Albanian leaders since 1999.
- **2003** December - UN sets out conditions for final status talks in 2005.
- **2004** October - President Rugova's pro-independence Democratic League tops poll in general election, winning 47 seats in the 120-seat parliament. The poll is boycotted by Serbs.
- **2004** December - Parliament re-elects President Rugova and elects former rebel commander Ramush Haradinaj as prime minister. Mr Haradinaj's party had entered into a coalition with the president's Democratic League.
- **2005** July - Nearly-simultaneous blasts go off near UN, OSCE and Kosovo parliament buildings in Pristina. No-one is hurt.
- **2006** January - President Rugova dies in Pristina after losing his battle with lung cancer. He is succeeded in February by Fatmir Sejdiu.
- **2006** February - UN-sponsored talks on the future status of Kosovo begin.
- **2006** July - First direct talks since 1999 between ethnic Serbian and Kosovan leaders on the future status of Kosovo take place in Vienna.
- **2006** October - Voters in a referendum in Serbia approve a new constitution which declares that Kosovo is an integral part of the country. Kosovo's Albanian majority boycotts the ballot and UN-sponsored talks on the future of the disputed province continue.

Independence

- **2007** February - United Nations envoy Martti Ahtisaari unveils a plan to set Kosovo on a path to independence, which is immediately welcomed by Kosovo Albanians and rejected by Serbia.
- **2007** July - US and European Union redraft UN resolution to drop promise of independence at Russian insistence, replacing it with a pledge to review the situation if there is no breakthrough after four proposed months of talks with Serbia.
- **2007** November - Hashim Thaci emerges as the winner in general elections.
- **2008** February - Kosovo declares independence. Serbia says declaration illegal. Europe's major powers and the United States recognise independence.
- **2008** March - Serb opponents of independence seize a UN courthouse in Mitrovica, and more than 100 people are injured in subsequent clashes with UN and NATO forces. A UN police officer is killed.

New constitution

- **2008** April - Parliament adopts new constitution.
- **2008** June - A new constitution transfers power to majority ethnic Albanian government after nine years of UN rule. Kosovo Serbs set up their own rival assembly in Mitrovica.
- **2008** October - The UN General Assembly votes to refer Kosovo's independence declaration to the International Court of Justice.
- **2008** December - European Union mission (Eulex) takes over police, justice and customs services from the UN. Serbia accepts the EU mission.
- **2009** January - New multi-ethnic Kosovo Security Force launched under NATO supervision, replacing a unit dominated by veterans of independence campaign against Serbia.
- **2009** February - UN war crimes tribunal in the Hague acquits former Serbian President Milan Milutinovic of charges that he ordered a campaign of terror against Kosovo Albanians in the 1990s.
- **2009** August - Ethnic clashes break out in Mitrovica.
- **2009** November - First post-independence local elections.

UN ruling

- **2010** July - The Hague War Crimes Tribunal orders a new trial for former PM Ramush Haradinaj and two other ex-members of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) on charges of war crimes, saying that an earlier trial was marred by witness intimidation.
- The International Court of Justice ruled that Kosovo's declaration of independence from Serbia in 2008 was not illegal under international law, in response to a complaint from Serbia that it had violated its territorial integrity.
- **2010** September - President Fatmir Sejdiu resigns after court rules that he breached the constitution by staying in a party post while in office.
- **2010** December - PM Hashim Thaci's Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK) wins a narrow majority in an early parliamentary election called when Fatmir Sejdiu's Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) pulls out of the governing coalition.
- Council of Europe publishes report alleging that Kosovo Liberation Army rebels then led by Mr Thaci were involved in organ trafficking and other crimes after 1999 conflict with Serbia. Mr Thaci rejects the allegations.
- **2011** February - Kosovo-Swiss tycoon Behgjet Pacolli becomes President, after winning a narrow majority in the third round of voting in parliament. Hashim Thaci is re-appointed as prime minister.

Talks with Serbia

- **2011** March - Serbia and Kosovo begin direct talks to try to end their dispute - their first talks since Kosovo broke away from Serbia.
- President Pacolli steps down after the high court rules parliament had not been in quorum during his election. Parliament elects senior police officer Atifete Jahjaga to be Kosovo's first female president in April.
- **2011** July-October - Violence as Serbs resist efforts of Kosovo government to impose its authority.
- **2011** December - Kosovo and Serbia reach agreement on regulating border crossings.
- **2012** September - The group of 23 EU countries, the US and Turkey overseeing Kosovo since 2008 end its supervisory role over the government, although Nato-led peacekeepers and EU rule-of-law monitors remain.
- **2012** October - Kosovo Prime Minister Hashim Thaci and his Serbian counterpart Ivica Dacic meet in Brussels for the first direct political contact between the two governments since Kosovo proclaimed independence in 2008.

- **2012** November - Former PM Ramush Haradinaj is acquitted for a second time by the Hague War Crimes Tribunal.

Normalisation

- **2013** January - EU-mediated talks resume between Kosovo and Serbia days after parliament in Belgrade approves support for minority Serb rights within Kosovo.
- **2013** April - Kosovo and Serbia reach a landmark agreement on normalising relations that grants a high degree of autonomy to Serb-majority areas in northern, while both sides agree not to block each other's efforts to seek EU membership.
- **2013** June - The EU gives the green light to the opening of talks with Kosovo on an association agreement.
- **2013** November - The Kosovo government holds the first local elections supported by Serbia since the 2008 declaration of independence, but a re-run is ordered in ethnic Serb areas after masked men damage ballot boxes.
- **2014** February - A war crimes court in Serbia finds nine members of a paramilitary unit guilty of killing more than 100 ethnic Albanian civilians during the conflict in Kosovo fifteen years ago.

Inconclusive election

- **2014** May - Early election called for June after a plan to create a 5,000-strong national army stalls due to a boycott of parliamentary proceedings by Serb-minority MPs.
- **2014** June - Parliamentary elections give an inconclusive result that leads to six months of political deadlock.
- **2015** June - Former PM and wartime commander Ramush Haradinaj is briefly detained in the Slovene capital Ljubljana on the basis of a 2006 Interpol arrest warrant issued at the request of Serbia.
- **2017** January - Row as Serbia launches new train service between Belgrade and northern Kosovo with the slogan "Kosovo is Serbian" painted on it in twenty languages.
- **2017** September - Ramush Haradinaj is given the task of forming a new government, ending months of political deadlock after elections in June.
- **2018** January - Kosovo Serb politician Oliver Ivanovic is shot and killed in Mitrovica. Normalisation talks with Serbia are underway.

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Security Council Resolutions	
10 JUNE 1999S/RES/1244	This resolution authorized NATO to secure and enforce the withdrawal of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces from Kosovo and established UNMIK.
14 MAY 1999S/RES/1239	This resolution called for access for humanitarian relief operations to aid refugees and IDPs.
24 OCTOBER 1998S/RES/1203	This resolution demanded that Yugoslavia cooperate fully with the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo and the NATO Air Verification Mission over Kosovo.
General Assembly Documents	
9 SEPTEMBER 2010 A/64/PV.120	This was the meeting record of the General Assembly's adoption of the resolution acknowledging the ICJ's advisory opinion on Kosovo.
9 SEPTEMBER 2010 A/RES/64/298	This resolution acknowledged the ICJ's advisory opinion on Kosovo.
8 SEPTEMBER 2010 A/64/L.65/Rev.1	This was the General Assembly resolution welcoming EU-mediated talks between Serbia and Kosovo.
General Assembly Documents	
27 JULY 2010 A/64/876	This was the letter from Serbia to the Secretary-General outlining Serbia's position concerning the ICJ advisory opinion.

26 JULY 2010 A/64/881	This was the ICJ Advisory opinion in accordance with international law of the unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo.
8 OCTOBER 2008 A/RES/63/3	This resolution referred to Kosovo's declaration of independence to the ICJ for an advisory opinion.
Agreements and Conventions	
Apostille Convention	On 6 November 2015, Kosovo deposited its instrument of accession to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (the "Apostille Convention").
The Central European Free Trade Agreement	The Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) is a trade agreement between non-EU countries. CEFTA expanded to Kosovo in accordance with UNSCR 1244.
The Brussels Agreement	The Brussels Agreement was made between the governments of Serbia and Kosovo on the normalization of their relations.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

During the break-up of Serbia and Montenegro within the Nineteen Nineties, the Security Council adopted various resolutions that dealt with the violence and group action within the Balkans. Nonetheless, the Security Council did not forestall Brobdingnagian atrocities, like in the Srebrenica massacre in Herzegovina in 1995. The conflict within the region continued to dominate the Council's session. In 1998, the conflict in Kosovo began to cause major concern to the international community.

On 31 March 1998, acting underneath Chapter VII of the international organization Charta, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1160 (<http://www.un.org/peace/kosovo/98sc1160.htm>), that condemned the persistent violence by Serbian police forces moreover as by the province Liberation Army (UÇK), and urged them to maintain a ceasefire and to come to negotiations so as to hunt a peaceful political answer to the conflict. Moreover, the Council ordered obligatory UN peacekeeping forces, an embargo and extra-economic sanctions on the Federal

Republic of the European country. The resolutions were approved, with China abstaining, since it regarded the conflict as an internal matter of a sovereign state.²³

Following a massacre of 35 ethnic Albanian villagers in Kosovo, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1203 on 24 Oct 1998 (<http://www.un.org/peace/kosovo/98sc1203.htm>) under Chapter VII world organization Charta. The Security Council demanded Associate in Nursing finish to any or all hostilities in province, as well as terrorist acts and compliance with previous resolutions by all sides. It absolutely was united, in addition that the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) would establish a Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) to watch compliance on the ground and that North Atlantic Treaty Organization would establish associate degree aerial surveillance mission.

Many non-NATO nations that participate in Partnership for Peace (PfP) contributed to the surveillance mission organized by North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Resolution 1203 was adopted by thirteen votes, with 2 abstentions from China and Russia. China was against a resolution that might pressure the inner affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Russia complained that the resolution had not totally taken into account positive achievements by the Serbian government.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Sanctions on Serbia may be a viable option as well as sending not only momentary help to Kosovo but also to send UN Peacekeepers as it is done in South Sudan. I recommend delegates should look into previous instances with similar parameters to the situation in Kosovo, such as South Sudan. I recommend you refer to the Resolutions below in specific.

One possible solution could be allowing self-determination to the country through the use of referendums or plebiscites. However, what kind of precedent could this set for other countries?

Another possible solution may be finding a middle ground between Kosovo and Serbia similar to that of Hong Kong and China or even Taiwan.

Finally, a third possible solution path that may be entertained may be to just override and undermine the current government in Kosovo and allow Serbia to rule in Marshall law until the situation further settles down.

Here are some possible points your resolution may touch upon:

- Should Kosovo be recognized as an independent state? Why? How?

²³ <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12735.doc.htm>

This is one of the most vital points of the issue. I heavily advise that your resolution touches upon this point.

- Should it be admitted to the UN as an independent member or as an autonomous province and part of Serbia? Why? How?

Given that this is a UN conference, it should include some UN clauses as well. And should touch upon the logistics of joining the UN.

- Who should be the administrator of Kosovo? How should it be administered?

Given that this is the path you want to go down, deciding who has control over Kosovo is a very important point that your resolution should touch upon.

- How much freedom will be given to the people of Kosovo? How?

We have to remember that there are many people at stake in this situation, who are also in the middle of violence. How will they be handled?

Resolution Number	Description
13 JULY 2018 S/RES/2428	This resolution imposed an arms embargo and additional targeted sanctions and renewed the sanctions regime and mandate of the Panel of Experts.
31 MAY 2018 S/RES/2418	This resolution renewed the sanctions regime and mandate of the Panel of Experts until 15 July 2018.
15 MARCH 2018 S/RES/2406	This was a resolution extending UNMISS's mandate for one year.
Security Council Presidential Statements	
14 DECEMBER 2017 S/PRST/2017/25	This was a presidential statement on the situation in South Sudan, focusing on IGAD's efforts to revitalise the peace process.
23 MARCH 2017 S/PRST/2017/4	This statement emphasised the need for a political solution to the conflict in South Sudan.
General Assembly Documents	

<p>14 JULY 2011 A/RES/65/308</p>	<p>This resolution admitted South Sudan as a member of the UN.</p>
<p>Human Rights Council Documents</p>	
<p>23 MARCH 2018 A/HRC/RES/37/31</p>	<p>This was a resolution adopted during the 37th session of the Human Rights Council extending the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan for an additional year and requests an oral update from the Commission at its 39th session in September and a written report at its 40th session in March 2019.</p>
<p>14 DECEMBER 2016 A/HRC/S-26/L.1</p>	<p>This was a Human Rights Council resolution that condemned the ongoing violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in South Sudan.</p>

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