



EULEX KOSOVO

Partnership for Justice

EULEX

European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo

Author: Zdeněk Rod

Background 1987–2008

- **1987:** Slobodan Milošević openly speaks against Kosovo Albanians and accelerate the Serbian nationalism
- **1990:** Kosovo Albanian's leaders unsuccessfully tried to declare their independence
- **1992–1997:** Ethnic tensions unrest escalate among Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians
- **1998:** Kosovo Albanians found the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA)
 - Furthermore, KLA has its first crackdowns with Serb security apparatus
 - Additionally, the Serbs army and various paramilitary units launched a massive offensive towards KLA
 - The conflict was being accompanied by mass atrocities and huge amount of IDPs
 - At the end of 1998 Milošević receives an ultimatum from the international community to halt the military actions
- **1999:** Internationally-brokered peace talks fail, and NATO launches air strikes against Yugoslavia lasting 78 days before Belgrade yields
 - 1999 Serbs unit were withdrawn
 - The UN deploys its mission KFOR
- **2004–2006:** Interethnic clashes especially in the northern part of Kosovo, around the Mitrovica town
- **2008:** Kosovo declares the independence
 - The same year the EU starts its mission **EULEX**

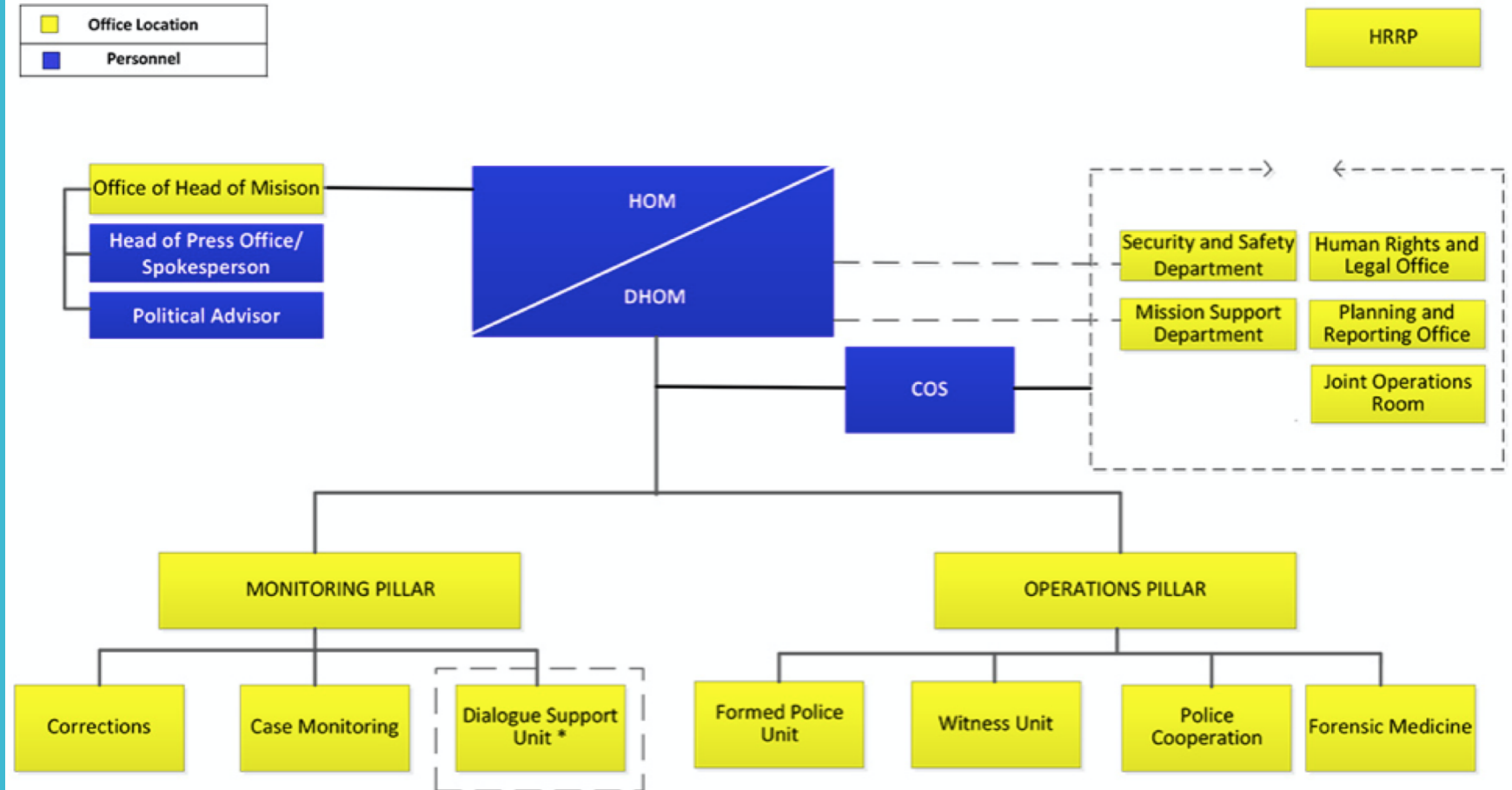


Main Facts About EULEX



- Civilian mission under the CSDP of the EU
- The main aim is to establish sustainable and independent rule of law institutions
 - Inter-ethnic reconciliation
 - The support of institutions that take in the account effectiveness, sustainability, multi-ethnicity
 - Implementation of the EU practices
 - monitoring activities and has limited executive functions
- EULEX works within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 1244
- Current Mandate till 14th June 2020
- Head of EULEX mission: Mr. Lars-Gunnar Wigemark
- Staff: 503
- Headquarters: Pristina, Kosovo
- EULEX is not only supported by all the EU member states but also by 5 contributing States – Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States

EULEX Organisational Chart



* Conditions based transition

The Mandate



- EULEX implements its mandate through Monitoring and Operations Pillars
- **1) The Monitoring Pillars**
 - These pillars covered the justice system. However, in 2018 the vast majority of EULEX activities were handed over to Kosovo authorities.
 - What remained?
 - Kosovo Correctional Service
 - EULEX provides technical support to the implementation of relevant agreements of the EU-facilitated Dialogue on normalisation of relations between Belgrade and Pristina.
- **2) The Operations Pillars**
 - Continued support to Kosovo Police's crowd and riot control capability
 - management the witness protection programme
 - operational support with relevant Kosovo legislation.

EULEX Accountability

- **Operational (accountability)**
 - 'Programmatic Approach' => The aim is to statistically measure the achievements of EULEX, by measuring the progress of the local Rule of Law institutions
- **Internal (accountability)**
 - Internal Investigations Unit (IIU) => IIU deals with violations of the staff rules and regulations, including the Code of Conduct
- **External (accountability)**
 - EULEX information service about EULEX for Kosovo people
 - Regular contacts between EU member states and Kosovo authorities
 - EU promotes the development of human rights in the world

FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2020

Kosovo

PARTLY FREE

56
/100

Political Rights

25 /40

Civil Liberties

31 /60

LAST YEAR'S SCORE & STATUS

54 /100 ● Partly Free

Global freedom statuses are calculated on a weighted scale. [See the methodology.](#)



FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2020

Czech Republic

FREE

91
/100

Political Rights

36 /40

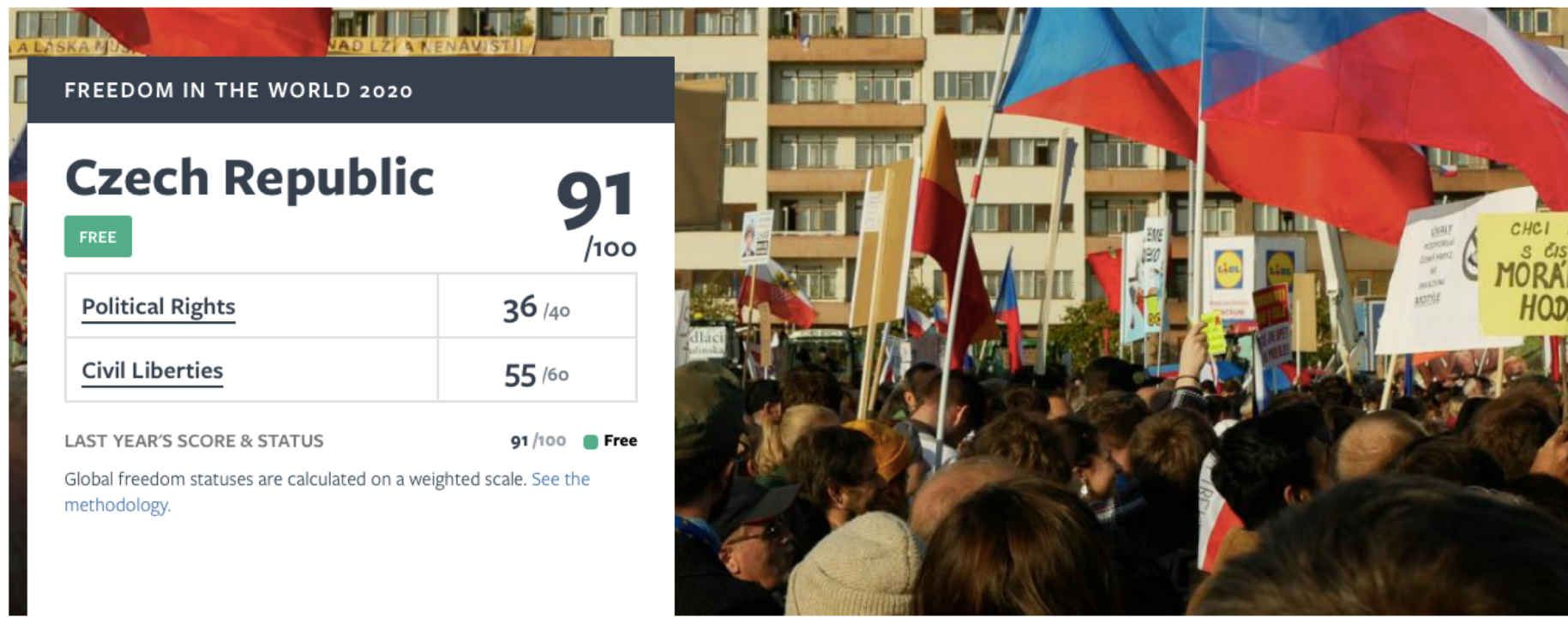
Civil Liberties

55 /60

LAST YEAR'S SCORE & STATUS

91 /100 ● Free

Global freedom statuses are calculated on a weighted scale. [See the methodology.](#)



Current Issues in Kosovo?

- The Serbs parallel structures in the northern part of Kosovo
- Unfinished reconciliation among Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians
- Rule of Law
- Corruption
- Unsuccessful peace talks with Belgrade
- Complicated role in the international system
 - Kosovo has received 115 diplomatic recognitions as an independent state



Sources

- BBC (2019). *Kosovo profile – Timeline*. 23. 7. 2019 (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18331273>, 14. 3. 2020).
- EULEX (undated a). *What is EULEX?* (<https://www.eulex-kosovo.eu/?page=2,16>, 14. 3. 2020).
- EULEX (undated b). *EULEX Organisational Chart* (<https://www.eulex-kosovo.eu/?page=2,61>, 14. 3. 2020).
- EULEX (undated c). *EULEX Accountability* (<https://www.eulex-kosovo.eu/?page=2,23>, 14. 3. 2020).
- Freedomhouse (2020 a). *Kosovo* (<https://freedomhouse.org/country/kosovo/freedom-world/2020>, 14. 3. 2020).
- Freedomhouse (2020 b). *Czech Republic* (<https://freedomhouse.org/country/czech-republic/freedom-world/2020>, 14. 3. 2020).
- Official Journal of the European Union (2008). *COUNCIL JOINT ACTION 2008/124/CFSP of 4 February 2008 on the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO*. L 42/92 (Brussels: EU).