Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://pax.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity Croatia

Slovenia

Yugoslavia (former)

Region Europe and Eurasia

Agreement name Memorandum of Understanding on the Monitor Mission to Yugoslavia

Date 13 Jul 1991

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

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 Dissolution of Yugoslavia

Parties For the European Community and its Member States: Christiaan M. J. Kroner,

Netherlands Ambassador at Large

For the Federal Authorities of Yugoslavia: Živojin Jazić, Ambassador For the Republic of Croatia: Davorin Rudolf, Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Slovenia: Marko Kosin

Third parties -

Description This agreement establishes a multinational Monitor Mission to Yugoslavia, to stabilize

and monitor the cease-fire, oversee returning of YNA units to their barracks, monitor the suspension of the declarations of independence for three months, and monitor the

release and return of prisoners.

Agreement YU HR SI_910713_Memorandum of Understanding on the Monitor Mission to

document Yugoslavia.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 No specific mention.

persons

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

Page 2, Article I (mandate), 1.

A multinational Monitor Mission will be established. The aim of its activities is:

...b. to monitor the suspension of the implementation of the declarations of

independence for the period of three months as agreed between the Host Parties, in the context of the arrangements reached in Brioni, particularly on the border regime and

border security;

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border

No specific mention.

provision

Governance

Political No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission

No specific mention.

Political parties reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 2, Article I (mandate), 1.

A multinational Monitor Mission will be established. The aim of its activities is:...c. if and when required, to monitor the release and return of prisoners, detained in connection with hostilities since June 25, 1991, in co-operation with the International Committee of

the Red Cross.

Traditional/ religious leaders

No specific mention.

Public

No specific mention.

administration

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 No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

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

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics

Page 4, Article IX (communications), 1.

The personnel of the Monitor Mission will have access to appropriate

telecommunications equipment of the Host Parties for the purpose of its activities, including for communicating with Diplomatic and Consular Representations of the

Sending Parties.

Page 4, Article IX (communications), 2.

Personnel of the Monitor Mission will enjoy the right to unrestricted communication by its own radio (including satellite, mobile and hand-held radio), telephone, telegraph, facsimile or any other means. The Host Parties will provide within 24 hours after signature of the Memorandum of Understanding the frequencies on which radios can

operate.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures

No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or

No specific mention.

international human rights institutions

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention. provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

Traditional Laws

No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation

Page 3, Article VIII (travel and transport), 2.

The Monitor Mission may use roads, bridges, canals and other waters, port facilities and airfields without the payment of dues, tolls and charges, including wharfage charges.

Page 4, Article X (privileges and immunities), 5.

The Host Parties recognize the right of the Sending Parties to import, free of duty or other restrictions, any equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods which are for the exclusive and official use of the Monitor Mission, as well as to re-export to otherwise dispose of such equipment, as far as it is still usable, all unconsumed provisions, supplies and other goods so imported.

Banks

No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

Cultural heritage

No specific mention.

Environment

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

rights or access

No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 3, Article VI (arms and dress)
1. Monitors will not carry arms.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, Article I (mandate), 1.

A multinational Monitor Mission will be established. The aim of its activities is:

a. to help stabilize the cease-fire. To that end, to conduct ad hoc evaluations of, and to investigate alleged violations, of the following elements in the cease-fire agreed between Host Parties: - the miting of the blockade of YNA units and facilities; - the unconditional return of YNA units to their barracks; - the clearing of all roads; - the return of all facilities and equipment to the YNA, and - the deactivation of territorial defence units and their

return to quarters;

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 1, Article I (mandate), 1.

A multinational Monitor Mission will be established. The aim of its activities is:

a. to help stabilize the cease-fire. To that end, to conduct ad hoc evaluations of, and to investigate alleged violations, of the following elements in the cease-fire agreed between Host Parties: - the miting of the blockade of YNA units and facilities; - the unconditional return of YNA units to their barracks; - the clearing of all roads; - the return of all facilities

and equipment to the YNA,...

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 1, Article I (mandate), 1.

A multinational Monitor Mission will be established. The aim of its activities is:

a. to help stabilize the cease-fire. To that end, to conduct ad hoc evaluations of, and to investigate alleged violations, of the following elements in the cease-fire agreed between Host Parties:...- the deactivation of territorial defence units and their return to guarters;

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 No specific mention.

general

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release Page 2, Article I (mandate), 1.

A multinational Monitor Mission will be established. The aim of its activities is:...c. if and when required, to monitor the release and return of prisoners, detained in connection with hostilities since June 25, 1991, in co-operation with the International Committee of

the Red Cross.

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 For the European Community and its Member States: Christiaan M. J. Kroner,

signatory Netherlands Ambassador at Large

Referendum for No specific mention.

agreement

International mission/force/ similar

Page 1, Untitled Preamble

Taking into account - the decision of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference of Security and Co-operation in Europe to welcome the readiness of the European Community and its Member States, building on their initiatives, to organize a mission to help stabilize a cease-fire, to monitor the return of all armed forces to their previous positions and to monitor the suspension of the implementation of the declarations of independence, as well as to note the strong interest of the States Participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to make a concrete contribution to resolution of the present Yugoslav crisis, - the invitation by the Yugoslav authorities to the European Community and its Member States to organize such a mission,...

Page 1-2, Article I (mandate), 1.

A multinational Monitor Mission will be established. The aim of its activities is:

a. to help stabilize the cease-fire. To that end, to conduct ad hoc evaluations of, and to investigate alleged violations, of the following elements in the cease-fire agreed between Host Parties: - the miting of the blockade of YNA units and facilities; - the unconditional return of YNA units to their barracks; - the clearing of all roads; - the return of all facilities and equipment to the YNA, and - the deactivation of territorial defence units and their return to quarters;

b. to monitor the suspension of the implementation of the declarations of independence for the period of three months as agreed between the Host Parties, in the context of the arrangements reached in Brioni, particularly on the border regime and border security; c. if and when required, to monitor the release and return of prisoners, detained in connection with hostilities since June 25, 1991, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Page 2, Article I (mandate), 2.

To this end, the Host Parties will provide the Sending Parties with all information and extend full co-operation as necessary for the accomplishment of the Mission's objectives.

Page 2, Article II (duration), 1.

The Monitor Mission will commence its activities described in Article I as soon as possible after signature of this Memorandum of Understanding by all Participating Parties.

Page 2, Article II (duration), 2.

The Monitor Mission will end its activities three months after signature of this Memorandum of Understanding by all Participating Parties. The Participating Parties may decide to prolong the mandate of the Monitor Mission.

Page 2, Article III (mission area), 1.

1. The Monitor Mission will concentrate its activities on Slovenia and, as appropriate, Croatia, unless the Participating Parties agree that the implementation of the Mandate also requires activities beyond these areas.

Page 2, Article III (mission area), 2.

The Monitor Mission will establish a Co-ordination Centre, which for practical purposes will be situated in Zagreb. It will have a Regional Monitor Centre in Ljubljana. The Mission will liaise with the authorities in Belgrade.

Page 2, Article IV (status), 1.

The Host Parties will be responsible for the full protection of the Monitor Mission and its members.

Page 11 of 12

Page 2, Article IV (status), 2.

For the purpose of conducting its activities, the Manitar Missian and its personnel will

Enforcement

No specific mention.

mechanism

Related cases No specific mention.

Source

UN Peacemaker

http://peacemaker.un.org/