

Country/entity	Croatia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement between the JNA and the Representatives of Ilok
Date	14 Oct 1991
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local 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	Croatia negotiation process
Parties	Military Commands of the unit JNA (illegible) which is represented by Major General Dragoljub Aranđelović; the authorised representatives of the towns of Ilok, Šarengrad, (illegible) that are represented by Ivan Mrkšić, the mayor of Ilok; Mate Brletic, the commander of the police department in Ilok, Stipan Kraljević; the president of the commission for negotiations and others (illegible)
Third parties	With the presence of the representatives of the Mission of the European Community Hugh Cunningham and Petr Kypr
Description	This provides for a ceasefire whilst citizens of Ilok and Sarengrad leave the area, subject to handing over their weapons to the JNA. The JNA commits to ensuring the safety of the refugee convoy, and of citizens who choose to stay.
Agreement document	HR_911014_Agreement between the JNA and representatives of Ilok.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 Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Page 1, Article 1
On the basis of the requests of the citizens of Ilok, (illegible) and Šarengrad, and after the completion of the referendum, it is made possible for all the citizens of this inhabited places and also for the refugees that found themselves in these places, to move out with the members of their family if they want to.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

**Women, girls and
gender** No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family Page 1, Article 1
On the basis of the requests of the citizens of Ilok, (illegible) and Šarengrad, and after the completion of the referendum, it is made possible for all the citizens of this inhabited places and also for the refugees that found themselves in these places, to move out with the members of their family if they want to.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum Page 1, Article 1
On the basis of the requests of the citizens of Ilok, (illegible) and Šarengrad, and after the completion of the referendum, it is made possible for all the citizens of this inhabited places and also for the refugees that found themselves in these places, to move out with the members of their family if they want to.

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.
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Constitution	No specific mention.
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Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
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Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
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Military power sharing	No specific mention.
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Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
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Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
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Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
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Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights

Page 1, Article 1

On the basis of the requests of the citizens of Ilok, (illegible) and Šarengrad, and after the completion of the referendum, it is made possible for all the citizens of this inhabited places and also for the refugees that found themselves in these places, to move out with the members of their family if they want to.

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizenship other

Page 1, Article 2

It is the obligation of all citizens to, before they move out and immediately before forming a convoy, hand over their weapons and (illegible), in front of the bridge “25 Maj” in the house-workshop of Ivan Zec. The objects will be handed over to the unit of JNA, stationed on the bridge “25 Maj” in the presence of the officials from the Ministry of the Interior in Ilok and the members of the Mission of the European Community.

Page 1, Article 5

At the moment of moving out of citizens from the above mentioned places, and before the forming of a convoy, the members of JNA with the presence of the officials from the Ministry of the Interior and the members of the Mission of EC will make an inspection (raid) of all the objects, if that would be needed.

Page 2, Article 6

The members of JNA bind themselves to secure the personal and property safety of the citizens that are staying in the inhabited places, together with the other property of the citizens that lived in these places.

Page 2, Article 10

Citizens, who are rightfully suspected to have done some criminal deed, cannot leave the above mentioned places, or embark in a vehicle. All representatives, that is, members of the National Guard must leave the above mentioned places and go with the convoy if they have not done any criminal deed, and they will be guaranteed safety, the same as the other citizens.

Democracy

No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access	[Summary: The agreement in its entirety provides for the safe passage of citizens of Ilok to be escorted from the area without interference from the Yugoslav National Army.]
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Page 1, Article 1

On the basis of the requests of the citizens of Ilok, (illegible) and Šarengrad, and after the completion of the referendum, it is made possible for all the citizens of this inhabited places and also for the refugees that found themselves in these places, to move out with the members of their family if they want to.

Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
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Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.
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Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
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State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
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Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
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Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
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Traditional Laws	No specific mention.
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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 No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, Article 4
During the preparations for moving out, and at the period of moving out, both sides, the signatories of the agreement, are bound to secure the absolute peace, that is, to place the ban on all actions and opening fire.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 1, Article 2

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Page 1, Article 3

The Ministry of the Interior and the units of the Territorial defence are obliged to immediately begin removing all mine-explosive and other obstacles that were set in the above mentioned inhabited places and to finish these actions until 17th October 1991 at 07.00hrs.

Page 1, Article 5

At the moment of moving out of citizens from the above mentioned places, and before the forming of a convoy, the members of JNA with the presence of the officials from the Ministry of the Interior and the members of the Mission of EC will make an inspection (raid) of all the objects, if that would be needed.

Page 2, Article 6

The members of JNA bind themselves to secure the personal and property safety of the citizens that are staying in the inhabited places, together with the other property of the citizens that lived in these places.

Page 2, Article 7

The members of JNA and those from the Ministry of the Interior from Ilok will secure the safety of the convoy on its way. The officials from the Ministry of the Interior from Ilok (about 60 of them) who possess official weapons are to keep it with themselves.

Page 2, Article 9

Before the departure of the convoy, the officials of the Military police together with the officials of the Ministry of the Interior will make a detailed inspection of the vehicles and the persons embarking in those vehicles, in order to prevent the loading and transporting weapons, munitions and other explosive devices.

Page 2, Article 10

All representatives, that is, members of the National Guard must leave the above mentioned places and go with the convoy if they have not done any criminal deed, and they will be guaranteed safety, the same as the other citizens.

DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions</p> <p>Page 1, Article 2</p> <p>It is the obligation of all citizens to, before they move out and immediately before forming a convoy, hand over their weapons and (illegible), in front of the bridge “25 Maj” in the house-workshop of Ivan Zec. The objects will be handed over to the unit of JNA, stationed on the bridge “25 Maj” in the presence of the officials from the Ministry of the Interior in Ilok and the members of the Mission of the European Community.</p> <p>Page 1, Article 3</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior and the units of the Territorial defence are obliged to immediately begin removing all mine-explosive and other obstacles that were set in the above mentioned inhabited places and to finish these actions until 17th October 1991 at 07.00hrs.</p>
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	Cosignatory of the European
Other international signatory	With the presence of the representatives of the Mission of the European Community Hugh Cunningham and Petr Kypr
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	<p>Page 1, Article 2 It is the obligation of all citizens to, before they move out and immediately before forming a convoy, hand over their weapons and (illegible), in front of the bridge “25 Maj” in the house-workshop of Ivan Zec. The objects will be handed over to the unit of JNA, stationed on the bridge “25 Maj” in the presence of the officials from the Ministry of the Interior in Ilok and the members of the Mission of the European Community.</p> <p>Page 1, Article 5 At the moment of moving out of citizens from the above mentioned places, and before the forming of a convoy, the members of JNA with the presence of the officials from the Ministry of the Interior and the members of the Mission of EC will make an inspection (raid) of all the objects, if that would be needed.</p>
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	International Court of Justice, Memorial of the Republic of Croatia, Annexes, General Annexes, Volume 4, 1 March 2001, Annex 103, pp. 215-216
