

Country/entity	Croatia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement on the General Protocol between the Representatives of the JNA and the Dubrovnik Municipality
Date	19 Nov 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

Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Croatia negotiation process
Parties	Representatives of the JNA and the Dubrovnik Municipality
Third parties	Representatives of the European Community
Description	This short agreement provides for retreat of forces from the front lines in the Dubrovnik area, to be supervised by European Community monitors.

Agreement document [HR_911119_Agreement on the General Protocol.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Isolated example
Rationale	These parties only negotiated in this one instance, with the arrival of French minister Kouchner.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The secondary sources suggest that the negotiations were prompted by the arrival of French and Italian government ministers to Dubrovnik, particularly mentioning the French government minister Bernard Kouchner as mediating the negotiations between local government in Dubrovnik and the Yugoslav army (JNA). These news sources also explicitly note that the Croatian government was displeased with the ad hoc arrangement to retreat and demilitarize the city, resulting in additional troops being posted to the area.
Name of Locale	Dubrovnik
Nature of Locale	City
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	42.650000, 18.090000
Participant type	Central state actor Local state actor International or transnational actor
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Page 1: Representatives of the European Community

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List No specific mention.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
