

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 arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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 document [YU HR SI_910713_Memorandum of Understanding on the Monitor Mission to 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 persons No specific mention.

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 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 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 administration No specific mention.

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 general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

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 international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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** 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 lifting 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 lifting 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 quarters;
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	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 signatory	For the European Community and its Member States: Christiaan M. J. Kroner, Netherlands Ambassador at Large
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

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 lifting 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 2, Article IV (status), 2.

For the purpose of conducting its activities, the Monitor Mission and its personnel will

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
