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

**Country/entity** Croatia

Yugoslavia (former)

**Region** Europe and Eurasia

**Agreement name** The Position of the Delegations

**Date** 16 Jun 1993

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** Ceasefire/related

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

**Peace process** Croatia negotiation process

**Parties** Maj Gen Stipetic, Head of Croatian Military Delegation

Col Novakovic, Head of Serbian Military Delegation Lt Gen L.E Wahlgren, Force Commander UNPROFOR

Third parties -

**Description** Short agreement in which Croatian and Serbian military delegations state their

agreement to finalise a ceasefire, and recommend commanders on both sides to refrain

from military activities from 18:00 hrs on 17 July 1993.

Agreement document

HR\_930616\_The Positions of the Delegations.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

No specific mention.

Accession/

unification

No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border** 

provision

No specific mention.

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** 

No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

**Socio-economic** 

No specific mention.

rights

# **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

Protection

No specific mention.

measures

**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** No specific mention. **emergency law** 

\_ -

**State of emergency** No specific mention.

provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and

No specific mention.

detention

**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** No specific mention.

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

No specific mention.

rights or access

#### **Security sector**

# Security Guarantees

No specific mention.

#### Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

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- 1. As a sign of goodwill the Croatian and Serbian military delegation agreed to make a final version and to sign the Agreement to the ceasefire.
- 2. In view of that, we agree that both sides study the proposed draft of the Agreement and give their version of it, which they will forward through UNPROFOR to the other side within five days.
- 3. The final text of the Agreement will be agreed upon and accepted at the meeting of authorized delegations that will be arranged by UNPROFOR to the other side within five days.
- 4. If there is no agreement between the parties, UNPROFOR shall prepare the joint version of the agreement.
- 5. We recommend to the Commanders to refrain from further fighting, as well as other military activities starting from 18:00 hrs on 17 June 1993.
- 6. The delegations will receive from UNPROFOR a draft agreement on the ceasefire as discussed not later than 18 June 1993.

Police

No specific mention.

**Armed forces** 

No specific mention.

**DDR** 

No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

general

**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** Lt Gen L.E Wahlgren, Force Commander UNPROFOR

Other international No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for

agreement

No specific mention.

International

mission/force/

similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement

mechanism

No specific mention.

**Related cases** 

No specific mention.

**Source** Miroslav Međimorec, The Medak Pocket, National Security and the Future (Volume 3,

Number 3-4, Autumn-Winter 2002), p.203

http://www.nsf-journal.hr/Online-Issues/Case-Studies/id/1126/the-medak-pocket---akcija-medaki-depbrvolume-3-number-3-4-autumn-winter-2002#.W2sQslVKiUk