

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

<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Croatia negotiation process
<b>Parties</b>	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)
<b>Third parties</b>	With the presence of the representatives of the Mission of the European Community Hugh Cunningham and Petr Kypr
<b>Description</b>	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.

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**Agreement document** [HR\\_911014\\_Agreement between the JNA and representatives of Ilok.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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#### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Isolated example
<b>Rationale</b>	The local government actors were only taking part in signing this agreement, and no others. There was no suggestion of involvement of the Croatian government, and the fighting itself ceased in the area of Ilok after most of the citizens and Croatian forces left in the convoy agreed to in the document.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	This agreement was not part of any other negotiation process in Croatia, as it was signed by local government officials and the area in question was under JNA control after the agreement was implemented. There was no evidence of link to negotiations that the Croatian government was part of and the European Community monitors were not engaged in other such negotiations, stating later that their role was to observe the process rather than mediate.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Ilok
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	City
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	45.220000, 19.370000

**Participant type** Central state actor  
Local state actor  
International or transnational actor

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** Presence of the representatives of the Mission of the European Community Hugh Cunningham and Petr Kypr [name illegible on document, but found in ICTY testimony, see references]

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** International or transnational actor

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**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.

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