

Country/entity	Croatia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement (Dubrovnik ceasefire)
Date	7 Dec 1991
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate 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	For the Supreme Command of Armed Forces of SFR of Yugoslavia: Vice-Admiral Miodrag Jokic For the Government of Republic of Croatia: Davorin Rudolf, Minister; Ivan Cifric, Minister; Petar Kriste, Minister
Third parties	The stipulation of this Agreement is attended by the members of E.C.M.M., as confirmed by the signature of Mr. P.B. Hvalkof.
Description	This agreement provides for a mutual ceasefire in the areas of Metkovic and Dubrovnik, joint committees to undertake implementation of the agreement, mobility of passenger and cargo ships, guarantees of security and access for reconstruction workers, monitoring by the E.C.M.M. and a commitment to discuss prisoner exchange at the next meeting.

Agreement document [HR_911207_Agreement \(Dubrovnik Ceasefire\).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 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.
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	<p>Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics</p> <p>Page 2, Art. 5.</p> <p>Both sides agree to make efforts in reopening road communications. For that purpose two members (respectively) of the mixed commission will be appointed, who will discuss and agree upon the ways and time of the implementation of this Article.</p>
Mobility/access	<p>Page 1-2, Art. 3.</p> <p>Starting as of December 7, 1991 at 1800, JNA agrees that ships sail in and out of the Gruz Harbour for traffic of passengers and cargo with previous announcement and control of cargo in Gruz Harbour. The way and place of cargo control, according to Comma 1 of this Article will be immediately agreed between the representative of Harbour Authorities in Dubrovnik and the representatives of JNA.</p> <p>Page 2, Art. 4.</p> <p>Parties agree that, according to the available shipping capacities, a daily boat shuttle be set up between Dubrovnik and Cavtat and v.v., Gruz – mokosica – Zaton and v.v. At the same time a ship line is set up between Dubrovnik and the islands of Korcula, Lopud, Sipan and Mljet.</p> <p>Page 2, Art. 5.</p> <p>Both sides agree to make efforts in reopening road communications. For that purpose two members (respectively) of the mixed commission will be appointed, who will discuss and agree upon the ways and time of the implementation of this Article.</p> <p>Page 2, Art. 6.</p> <p>Both sides guarantee unimpeded work, transportation to the location and vouch for personal security to the teams for repair works on the 35KW and 110 KW power line between Ston and Komolac, equally so for the transmission plant in Komolac.</p> <p>Page 2, Art. 7.</p> <p>JNA guarantees unimpeded work, arrival to location and personal security to the teams to repair water installations in the area of Komolac.</p> <p>Page 2, Art. 9.</p> <p>The implementation of this Agreement will be monitored by the E.C.M.M. To the E.C.M.M. both sides guarantee insights in all situations, including their personal security and movement in the whole area.</p>
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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 2, Art. 6.
Both sides guarantee unimpeded work, transportation to the location and vouch for personal security to the teams for repair works on the 35KW and 110 KW power line between Ston and Komolac, equally so for the transmission plant in Komolac.

Page 2, Art. 7.
JNA guarantees unimpeded work, arrival to location and personal security to the teams to repair water installations in the area of Komolac.

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**

Page 2, Art. 6.
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Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, Art. 1.
Both parties agree to strictly and completely observe the cease of armed battles on the whole area of communes of Metkovic and Dubrovnik, that no armed attacks will be undertaken, neither will there be any advancements against the opposite side nor any actions taken on land, sea or from sea and air, either. For that sake respective commands will immediately issue respective precise orders by 1800 hrs from December 7, 1991, latest...

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	<p>Page 1, Art. 2.</p> <p>For the assurance of the safe and lasting cease of armed clashes in the area of the city of Dubrovnik and for the relief of tensions on both sides it will be the intention to gradually reduce manpower and equipment. In that resolution parties will mutually agree and inform on the ways and directions of the diminution [sic] of armed forces in the town of Dubrovnik and its surroundings. At the replacement of forces they may require the presence of the E.C.M.M.</p> <p>Page 1-2, Art. 3.</p> <p>Starting as of December 7, 1991 at 1800, JNA agrees that ships sail in and out of the Gruz Harbour for traffic of passengers and cargo with previous announcement and control of cargo in Gruz Harbour. The way and place of cargo control, according to Comma 1 of this Article will be immediately agreed between the representative of Harbour Authorities in Dubrovnik and the representatives of JNA.</p> <p>Page 2, Art. 7.</p> <p>JNA guarantees unimpeded work, arrival to location and personal security to the teams to repair water installations in the area of Komolac.</p>
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 general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release Page 2, Art. 11.
Both sides agree to discuss the exchange of prisoners at the next meeting.

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 The stipulation of this Agreement is attended by the members of E.C.M.M., as confirmed by the signature of Mr. P.B. Hvalkof.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

**International
mission/force/
similar**

Page 1, Art. 2.

For the assurance of the safe and lasting cease of armed clashes in the area of the city of Dubrovnik and for the relief of tensions on both sides it will be the intention to gradually reduce manpower and equipment. In that resolution parties will mutually agree and inform on the ways and directions of the diminution [sic] of armed forces in the town of Dubrovnik and its surroundings. At the replacement of forces they may require the presence of the E.C.M.M.

Page 2, Art. 9.

The implementation of this Agreement will be monitored by the E.C.M.M. To the E.C.M.M. both sides guarantee insights in all situations, including their personal security and movement in the whole area.

Page 2, Art. 10.

This Agreement will remain in power until other agreements on same issues or arrangements on the implementation of the already achieved agreements are realized, or until the arrival of UN peaceful units.

**Enforcement
mechanism**

Page 1, Art.1.

...Joint committees for individual sectors will be appointed immediately, in order to control the implementation of this Agreement and to undertake urgent, effective measures for prevention of any armed clashes or incidents which involve either units or individuals under the control of the sides in conflict. The Committees are also competent for the [incomprehensible] of facts. A permanent communication between the respective commanders of armed forces will be put up, for the sake of mutual information and emergency interventions and the material-[incomprehensible] of this Agreement. Each side will, within its competence, immediately [incomprehensible] investigation against the trespassers [sic] of this Agreement, for their punishment and will advise the other party [incomprehensible]. In case of disagreements on the implementation of the obligations arising from this article, both sides accept the mediation of the E.C.M.M.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

ICTY Court Records, Milosevic trial exhibit P361.38a
<http://icr.icty.org/>