Country/entity	Croatia Slovenia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Joint Declaration of the EC Troika and the Parties directly concerned with the Yugoslav Crisis (Brioni Agreement)
Date	7 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	Croatia negotiation process
Parties	The European Community Ministerial Troika; representatives of all parties directly concerned by the Yugoslav crisis
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement calls for urgent negotiations to address the Yugoslav crisis, protection of minority populations, provides modalities for border control and implementation of a cease-fire, prisoner release, and guidelines for a prospective CSCE observer mission.

Agreement document	YU HR SI_910707_Joint Declaration (Brioni agreement).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	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 1, Parties agreed that in order to ensure a peaceful settlement, the following principles will have to be fully followed:...They all agreed that the protection of minority populations is critical to a succesful outcome of the negotiations. They also reconfirmed that they will fully respect in this matter their committments under International Law.
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	Page 2, Annex I, Further Modalities in Preparation of Negotiations, VI - Prisoners, All prisoners detained in connection with hostilities since June 25th 1991 shall be released at the earliest but no later than July 8th at 24:00 hours. The International Red Cross should be associated with the implementation of this decision.
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	Page 1, Parties agreed that in order to ensure a peaceful settlement, the following principles will have to be fully followed:... - negotiations should begin urgently, no later than August 1st 1991, on all aspects of the future of Yugoslavia without preconditions and on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter for a new Europe (in particular respect for Human Rights, including the rights of peoples self-determination in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of International Law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States),...They all agreed that the protection of minority populations is critical to a succesful outcome of the negotiations. They also reconfirmed that they will fully respect in this matter their committments under International Law.
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	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	Page 1, Parties agreed that in order to ensure a peaceful settlement, the following principles will have to be fully followed:...All Yugoslav parties committed themselves to support the envisaged monitoring mission by, inter alia, providing full protection and guaranteed freedom of movement. Page 2, Annex I, Further Modalities in Preparation of Negotiations, I - Border regime, Control of border crossings will be in the hands of Slovenian police. They will act in conformity with federal regulations
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 1, They all agreed that the protection of minority populations is critical to a successful outcome of the negotiations. They also reconfirmed that they will fully respect in this matter their committments under International Law.
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	Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax Page 2, Annex I, Further Modalities in Preparation of Negotiations, II - Customs, The agreement signed by the representatives of the federal government and the government of the Republic of Slovenia on June 20th 1991 is reconfirmed and shall be implemented. Custom duties shall remain a federal revenue and be collected by Slovenian custom officials. They shall be payed into a joint account to be controlled by the federal and republican ministers of finance plus one of two external controllers.
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	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 2, Annex I, Further Modalities in Preparation of Negotiations, V - Further modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire, - lifting of the blockade of YNA units and facilities - unconditional return of YNA units to their barracks - all roads to be cleared - return of all facilities and equipment to YNA - deactivation of territorial defence units and return to quarters. All these measures shall be effective as soon as possible, but no later than July 8th at 24:00 hours.
Police	No specific mention.

Armed forces	Page 1, Parties agreed that in order to ensure a peaceful settlement, the following principles will have to be fully followed:... - the Collegiate Presidency must exercise its full capacity and play its political and constitutional role, namely with regard to the Federal Armed Forces,... Page 2, Annex I, Further Modalities in Preparation of Negotiations, IV - Border security, The situation prevailing before June 25th 1991 shall be reestablished. Within the suspension period (of three months) negotiations shall be completed in order to ensure an orderly transfer of the competencies of the YNA in this field. A border regime based on European standards remains a firm objective. Page 2, Annex I, Further Modalities in Preparation of Negotiations, V - Further modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire, - lifting of the blockade of YNA units and facilities - unconditional return of YNA units to their barracks - all roads to be cleared - return of all facilities and equipment to YNA... All these measures shall be effective as soon as possible, but no later than July 8th at 24:00 hours.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2, Annex I, Further Modalities in Preparation of Negotiations, V - Further modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire, ... - deactivation of territorial defence units and return to quarters. All these measures shall be effective as soon as possible, but no later than July 8th at 24:00 hours.
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, Annex I, Further Modalities in Preparation of Negotiations, VI - Prisoners, All prisoners detained in connection with hostilities since June 25the 1991 shall be released at the earliest but no later than July 8th at 24:00 hours. The International Red Cross should be associated with the implementation of this decision.
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	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 1,
Parties agreed that in order to ensure a peaceful settlement, the following principles will have to be fully followed:...In the wake of the decision taken in Prague in the framework of the CSCE, they agreed that a monitoring mission should become operational as soon as possible in order to help stabilise the cease-fire and to monitor the implementation of the remaining elements of the agreement reached between Yugoslav parties with the contribution of the European Community. Guidelines for the preparatory mission are set out in Annex II.They welcome the expected arrival of July 9th of this preparatory mission of High Officials. All Yugoslav parties committed themselves to support the envisaged monitoring mission by, inter alia, providing full protection and guaranteed freedom of movement.

Page 2, Guidelines for an Observer Mission to Yugoslavia, Introduction
The situation in Yugoslavia is of concern to all CSCE Participating States, The Committee of Senior Officials meeting in Prague discussed the dispatch of a multinational Observer Mission into Yugoslavia. Obviously, such an Observer Mission can only operate with full consent of all Parties concerned. To ensure that the Observer Mission can fulfill its tasks, it is necessary to define its mandate and to determine its rights and duties. The financing of the operation and a number of practical aspects have to be decided upon. For this purpose, the following elements are suggested:...

Page 3, Guidelines for an Observer Mission to Yugoslavia, Mandate
An Observer Mission will be established with the objective to monitor the situation in Yugoslavia, in particular by monitoring activities in Slovenia, and possibly also Croatia. The aim of these activities is to monitor the implementation of the remaining elements of the agreement reached between Yugoslav parties with the contribution of the European Community.

Page 3, Guidelines for an Observer Mission to Yugoslavia, Duration of the mandate,
The Observer Mission should be able to take up its activities as soon as possible. The Observer Mission could continue its operation as long as this is deemed necessary by all Parties concerned.

Page 3, Guidelines for an Observer Mission to Yugoslavia, Area of deployment,
Under the current circumstances, the Observer Mission would geographically limit its activities to Slovenia, and possibly Croatia. If need arises, the area of deployment could be reviewed in agreement with all Parties concerned.

Page 3, Guidelines for an Observer Mission to Yugoslavia, Composition and operation,
The Observer Mission could be of mixed composition, i.e. both military and civilian personnel. The Mission could consist of 30 to 50 people. Since it is important to act as expeditiously as possible, selection of personnel should not be allowed to delay the beginning of the Observer Mission's activities. A practical solution could be to recruit observers from the civilian and military members of the Vienna CSBM delegations where expertise of the CSCE process is available. They could be supplemented with other civilian and/or military officials. The Mission would establish a Co-ordination Centre within Yugoslavia. From this Centre smaller units of - e.g. two men - would be deployed in different sectors. One liaison-officer of each of the opposing parties would be assigned to escort such observer units at all times.

Page 3, Guidelines for an Observer Mission to Yugoslavia, Command structure and supervision
The observer units would work under the responsibility of the Head of the Observer Mission. The Head of the Observer Mission would submit a daily report, through the Prague CSCE Secretariat, to the Committee of Senior Officials. The Committee could be

Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.