

Country/entity	Croatia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement in Implementation of Security Council Resolution 802 (1993)
Date	6 Apr 1993
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	Z. LEROTIC; S. JARCEVIC
Third parties	D. OWEN
Description	This agreement contains mechanisms to implement UNSC Resolution 802 (1993), UNSC Resolution 762 (1992) and the Vance Plan. This includes a ceasefire between the Croatian government armed forces and the local Serb authorities, opening and reconstruction by UNPROFOR of airport, bridge and dam facilities, and commencement of talks.

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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	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	Page 1, 4. Maslenica Bridge, Zemunik Airport and Peruca Dam, including their associated facilities, as well as the roads from Zadar to the Bridge, that from Zadar to the Airport, that from the Bridge via Rovanjaska to Seline, and that from Sinj to the Dam, are to be available for civilian use by all persons. In the areas referred to in paragraph 2 above, such use, as well as all necessary reconstruction, shall be under the exclusive control of UNPROFOR.
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 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 No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, 1.
In implementation of paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 802, the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia shall cease hostile activities within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas at 00:01 hours on the fourth day after the entry into force of this agreement. The Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Serb local authorities shall henceforth comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed.

Page 1, 2.
The armed forces of the Republic of Croatia shall commence, within five days of the cessation of hostilities pursuant to paragraph 1, to return to the lines of confrontation existing before the outbreak of hostilities on 22 January 1993 and shall complete this return within a further five days, in accordance with a schedule established by UNPROFOR. No armed forces of the Serb local authorities shall move into any area from which the Croatian Government armed forces thus withdraw.

Page 1, 3.
In parallel to the withdrawal of Croatian Government armed forces pursuant to paragraph 2 and in accordance with a schedule established by UNPROFOR that may not extend beyond 10 days after the cessation of hostilities pursuant to paragraph 1, all heavy weapons shall be placed under the supervision of UNPROFOR in accordance with the Vance Plan.

Page 1, 6.
In order to enable UNPROFOR to carry out the functions foreseen for it under this agreement, UNPROFOR is to re-establish and strengthen its military and police presence in each area from which Croatian Government armed forces are to withdraw pursuant to paragraph 2 above, before such area is vacated. The parties shall request the United Nations to strengthen UNPROFOR to carry out these functions under the Vance Plan.

Police Page 1, 6.
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Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 1, 3. In parallel to the withdrawal of Croatian Government armed forces pursuant to paragraph 2 and in accordance with a schedule established by UNPROFOR that may not extend beyond 10 days after the cessation of hostilities pursuant to paragraph 1, all heavy weapons shall be placed under the supervision of UNPROFOR in accordance with the Vance Plan.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, 1. In implementation of paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 802, the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia shall cease hostile activities within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas at 00:01 hours on the fourth day after the entry into force of this agreement. The Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Serb local authorities shall henceforth comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed. Page 1, 2. The armed forces of the Republic of Croatia shall commence, within five days of the cessation of hostilities pursuant to paragraph 1, to return to the lines of confrontation existing before the outbreak of hostilities on 22 January 1993 and shall complete this return within a further five days, in accordance with a schedule established by UNPROFOR. No armed forces of the Serb local authorities shall move into any area from which the Croatian Government armed forces thus withdraw.
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	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	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

**International
mission/force/
similar**

Page 1, 2.

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Page 1, 4.

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Page 1, 5.

The parties agree to begin, under the auspices as appropriate of UNPROFOR or the ICFY Steering Committee Co-Chairmen, to implement immediately the remaining provisions of the Vance Plan and of all relevant Security Council resolutions, including 762 (1992). To this end the parties shall commence talks, under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen, no later than 15 days after the entry into force of this agreement.

Page 1, 6.

In order to enable UNPROFOR to carry out the functions foreseen for it under this agreement, UNPROFOR is to re-establish and strengthen its military and police presence in each area from which Croatian Government armed forces are to withdraw pursuant to paragraph 2 above, before such area is vacated. The parties shall request the United Nations to strengthen UNPROFOR to carry out these functions under the Vance Plan.

**Enforcement
mechanism**

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 802, 807 and 815 (1993) (S/25555), Annex, pp.3-4
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