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|----------------------------|---|
| Country/entity | Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former) |
| Region | Europe and Eurasia |
| Agreement name | Agreement on the Demilitarization of the 3km Total Exclusion Zone East of the River Drina |
| Date | 21 May 1994 |
| Agreement status | Status unclear |
| 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 | Bosnia peace process |
| Parties | General Delic; General Milanovic |
| Third parties | Witness: General Rose |
| Description | This short agreement provides for an immediate and total ceasefire around the area of Gorazde, and withdrawal of Serbian forces from the total exclusion zone (TEZ). It also provides for freedom of movement for UNPROFOR, as maintainers of security throughout the TEZ. |

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|---------------------------|---|
| Agreement document | BA_940521_Agreement on the Demilitarization of the 3km Total Exclusion Zone East of the River Drina.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 | No specific mention. |
| Mobility/access | Page 1, 4. UNPROFOR will have, in the 3 km TEZ, complete freedom of movement. UNPROFOR will establish OPs and CPs wherever it is deemed necessary, specifically including the Mala Biserna feature (centre Hill CP 378365). UNPROFOR will have sole control of the areas shaded on the attached map. |
| 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.
An immediate and total cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities in and around Gorazde from 22 May 1994 at 1800 hours.

Page 1, 3.
The BiH commander commits himself to not undertake any offensive action. The only armed personnel in the shaded area on the attached map will be those of UNPROFOR.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 1, 2.
The redeployment of all Bosnian Serb military, militia and other armed personnel outside the total exclusion zone, defined as a circle of a 3 km radius from the centre of the western bridge in the city of Gorazde (Grid CP 368 370).

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 Witness: General Rose (UNPROFOR)

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

Page 1, 3.

The BiH commander commits himself to not undertake any offensive action. The only armed personnel in the shaded area on the attached map will be those of UNPROFOR.

Page 1, 4.

UNPROFOR will have, in the 3 km TEZ, complete freedom of movement. UNPROFOR will establish OPs and CPs wherever it is deemed necessary, specifically including the Mala Biserna feature (centre Hill CP 378365). UNPROFOR will have sole control of the areas shaded on the attached map.

Page 1, 5.

UNPROFOR will maintain security and control throughout the 3km TEZ to ensure full compliance by both parties with this agreement.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

ICTY Court Records, Karadzic trial exhibit P01664
<http://icr.icty.org/>
