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|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Country/entity | Croatia Yugoslavia (former) |
| Region | Europe and Eurasia |
| Agreement name | Ceasefire Agreement of 29 March 1994 |
| Date | 29 Mar 1994 |
| 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 | H. SARINIC; D. RAKIC |
| Third parties | Witnessed by: K. EIDE; G. AHRENS; B. DE LAPRESLE |
| Description | This agreement provides for an immediate ceasefire, to be monitored and enforced by UNPROFOR with Joint Commissions to be established at all levels. The annexes set out contact line crossing points, rules of disengagement, agreement on establishment of joint commissions, and agreed maps (not included in this document). |

Agreement document [HR_940329_CeasefireAgreement29March1994.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 2, 5.
The cease-fire will be monitored by UNPROFOR and ECMM. UNPROFOR military observers shall be accorded full freedom of movement on both sides of the Lines of Separation in order to confirm that all weapons systems specified in this Agreement are deployed beyond the minimum distances from the Lines of Separation. The freedom of movement in areas described above includes the right to visit military and paramilitary units and facilities with four hours' advance notice. ECMM operating in accordance with its Memorandum of Understanding shall be accorded full freedom of movement on all the territories related to this Memorandum. UNPROFOR, operating according to its mandate, shall be accorded full freedom of movement on all the relevant territories and the same right to visit military and paramilitary units and facilities as described above. The freedom of movement includes the unrestricted use of helicopters in the above-mentioned areas.

Page 7, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 7.

Paragraph 5 of the Cease-fire Agreement states that "the freedom of movement in areas described above includes the right to visit military and paramilitary units and facilities with four hours' advance notice"...

Page 7, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 11.

The parties agree to ensure the access of bona fide visitors to the Jasenovac cemetery.

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

[Summary] The agreement in its entirety provides for a ceasefire and the separation of forces.

Page 1,

The parties signing this document agree that all armed hostilities between the parties should end immediately and that a cease-fire on all contact lines existing between the parties on 29 March 1994, hereafter referred to as the Contact Line, should be fully respected from 900 hours, 4 April 1994. In order to achieve and assure a lasting cessation of hostilities, the parties have agreed to accept and comply with the letter and the spirit of the following paragraphs:

Page 1, 1.

All armed hostilities shall end immediately and a cease-fire on the Contact Line will start at 900 hours on 4 April 1994.

Page 1, 2.

From the date of the signature of this Agreement, the tactical situation of the forces deployed on the Contact Line and within 10 kilometres of that line in either direction shall be frozen, and no movement of units shall take place within the area so defined except in execution of this Agreement or as authorized in advance by UNPROFOR. Transit through the area by units with more than three vehicles shall be notified to UNPROFOR during the first 14 days after the signature of this Agreement.

Page 1, 3.

Not later than 900 hours, 5 April 1994, all indirect fire weapons shall be deployed out of range of the Lines of Separation (as defined in paragraph 4 below): mortars and AA-guns not less than 10 kilometres, artillery and tanks not less than 20 kilometres. As an exception some indirect fire weapons from both parties may be stored inside the 20-kilometre line. This storage of weapons shall be as stated in annex B, "Rules of disengagement", paragraph 4.

Page 2, 5.

The cease-fire will be monitored by UNPROFOR and ECMM. UNPROFOR military observers shall be accorded full freedom of movement on both sides of the Lines of Separation in order to confirm that all weapons systems specified in this Agreement are deployed beyond the minimum distances from the Lines of Separation. The freedom of movement in areas described above includes the right to visit military and paramilitary units and facilities with four hours' advance notice. ECMM operating in accordance with its Memorandum of Understanding shall be accorded full freedom of movement on all the territories related to this Memorandum. UNPROFOR, operating according to its mandate, shall be accorded full freedom of movement on all the relevant territories and the same right to visit military and paramilitary units and facilities as described above. The freedom of movement includes the unrestricted use of helicopters in the above-mentioned areas.

Page 2, 6.

Joint commissions shall be established at all levels. Their first task will be to determine on the ground the Lines of Separation in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 4. This is to be achieved by 13 April 1994. Their main mission is to investigate immediately any violation of the cease-fire. The aim of the investigation is to determine responsibility for the violation. The commission investigating the violation will be informed by the party determined to be responsible for the violation about all disciplinary or other action taken in respect of the incident. These commissions shall be established before the cease-fire starts. Each commission shall be chaired by a

Police

Page 6, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 1.

...The parties shall provide UNPROFOR with the names of the policemen referred to in paragraph 10 below. The above information shall be given to the UNPROFOR sector commanders not later than 72 hours after the signing of the Cease-fire Agreement.

Page 7, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 9.

Police armed with sidearms only shall be allowed to enter and work in the area between the Lines of Separation under UNPROFOR supervision, in a number agreed by the joint commission at central level and in accordance with rules laid down by the same joint commission.

Page 7, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 10.

Pending implementation of paragraph 9 above, each side may retain up to 200 individual policemen in such areas between the Lines of Separation as agreed between the side and UNPROFOR. Such policemen shall display sequentially numbered photo identification which shall be issued by UNPROFOR no later than 7 April and shall be armed with sidearms only. No more than 75 policemen shall be deployed in any one sector.

Armed forces

Page 1, 4.

Not later than 900 hours on 8 April 1994, all units on the Contact Line shall be separated. The separation will be based on a mutual withdrawal not less than 1,000 metres from the Contact Line to their respective line of separation, hereafter called the "Lines of Separation". Those lines will be as drawn on maps, accepted by the parties and attached, as annex D. Units should be withdrawn as far away as needed to ensure they can not target each other with direct fire weapons. The line to which they redeploy should be easy to define on the ground (preferably a geographic feature, such as a road, river, ridge line, etc.). The area between the lines of separation will be under exclusive control of UNPROFOR and except as provided in this Agreement and annex B there shall be no military, paramilitary, militia or police personnel from any of the parties therein. The parties shall be obliged, however, to assist UNPROFOR with prevention of crime and the maintenance of law and order between the Lines of Separation as stated in annex B, paragraphs 9 and 10.

Page 2, 5.

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Page 6, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 4.

As the only exception from paragraph 3 above, the Croatian Army will be allowed to store indirect fire weapons at Starigrad, Zadar and Sibenik, where they will remain under UNPROFOR supervision. The Serb forces will be allowed to store indirect fire weapons at Beli Manastir, Dalj, Vukovar, Benkovac and Gracac.

Page 7, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 7.

Paragraph 5 of the Cease-fire Agreement states that "the freedom of movement in areas described above includes the right to visit military and paramilitary units and facilities with four hours' advance notice". The areas referred to above extend to a distance from the Lines of Separation that is the same as the maximum range of the longest-range indirect fire weapon redeployed according to the lists mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 1, 4.

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Page 6, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 2.

UNPROFOR will establish temporary control points on the 10- and 20-kilometre lines in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Cease-fire Agreement. All redeploying units and their weapons must pass through and report at such control points. At these points a Croat or a Serb liaison officer shall be present on their respective side.

Page 6, Annex B to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, RULES OF DISENGAGEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT OF 29 MARCH 1994, 4.

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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 Witnessed by: UN SG representative K. Eide

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.

...The area between the lines of separation will be under exclusive control of UNPROFOR and except as provided in this Agreement and annex B there shall be no military, paramilitary, militia or police personnel from any of the parties therein. The parties shall be obliged, however, to assist UNPROFOR with prevention of crime and the maintenance of law and order between the Lines of Separation as stated in annex B, paragraphs 9 and 10.

Page 2, 5.

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Page 2, 6.

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Page 2, 8.

The participants agree to open a number of crossing points along the Contact Line. These new crossings together with existing crossings are listed in annex A. At all these crossings UNPROFOR will man a checkpoint. Any checkpoints or other positions of the two sides must be established as far away as needed from the United Nations checkpoint to ensure that small arms and heavy machine-gun fire cannot target the UNPROFOR checkpoint. At the UNPROFOR checkpoints facilities will be established to hold meetings of the joint commissions. All crossings shall be opened by no later than three hours after the cease-fire starts.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 2, 6.

Joint commissions shall be established at all levels. Their first task will be to determine on the ground the Lines of Separation in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 4. This is to be achieved by 13 April 1994. Their main mission is to investigate immediately any violation of the cease-fire. The aim of the investigation is to determine responsibility for the violation. The commission investigating the violation will be informed by the party determined to be responsible for the violation about all disciplinary or other action taken in respect of the incident. These commissions shall be established before the cease-fire starts. Each commission shall be chaired by a representative of UNPROFOR who will issue convening orders to parties on its own initiative, or at the request of the parties. Meetings are to commence, with all parties present, as soon as possible after the receipt of the convening orders by the headquarters of the members. Details about membership, meeting places and documentation as agreed upon are to be found in annex B.

Page 2, 7.

Should any breach of the cease-fire or other provisions of this Agreement occur, neither party shall retaliate, but shall rely entirely on the procedures foreseen in paragraph 6 above.

Page 8, Annex C to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMISSIONS, 1.

The parties signing this document and UNPROFOR agree to establish joint commissions to support the maintenance of the cease-fire agreed between the parties on 29 March 1994.

Page 8, Annex C to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMISSIONS, 2.

The tasks and guidelines for these commissions are laid down in the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994 and its annexes. These guidelines do not prevent the joint commissions already in operation from continuing with their present tasks or from dealing with other matters agreed upon by the participants.

Page 8, Annex C to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMISSIONS, 3.

On the local level joint commissions shall be established before 900 hours on 4 April 1994 at the crossing points UNPROFOR decides, chosen among those listed in annex A to the Cease-fire Agreement.

Page 8, Annex C to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMISSIONS, 4.

In those local joint commissions the parties may be represented by three members and may each bring their own interpreter. UNPROFOR will be represented by three members and will chair the meetings. UNPROFOR may bring one interpreter. ECMM may be represented with two members.

Page 8, Annex C to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMISSIONS, 5.

At the sector level UNPROFOR may be represented by three members, including the Chairman, who will be the Sector Commander or the Acting Sector Commander, and may bring one interpreter. The parties may each be represented with three members and may bring one interpreter. ECMM may be represented with two members.

