

Country/entity	Croatia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Complementary agreement to the agreement of 15-16 July 1993
Date	23 Jul 1993
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

Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Croatia negotiation process
Parties	For the Government of Croatia: Slavko Degoricija; General Stipetic
Third parties	Witnessed, on behalf of UNPROFOR, by General Eide; General Cot
Description	This short agreement provides for the UNPROFOR deployment and takeover of areas, as agreed in the agreement of 15-16 July 1993. It also provides for the deployment of Serb policemen in the villages covered by the agreement.

Agreement document	HR_930723_Complementary Agreement to the Agreement of 15-16 July 1993.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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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	No specific mention.
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 Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	<p>Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision</p> <p>Page 1,</p> <p>The areas mentioned in the agreement of 15-16 July 1993 will be under the control of UNPROFOR. UNPROFOR units will start to deploy in the Zemunik-Maslenica area not later than 0900 hours on 26 July 1993. UNPROFOR forces will assume control of the whole area by no later than 31 July 1993. The other areas will be taken over by UNPROFOR after the signing of a formal cease-fire agreement...</p>
Police	<p>Page 1,</p> <p>The areas mentioned in the agreement of 15-16 July 1993 will be under the control of UNPROFOR. UNPROFOR units will start to deploy in the Zemunik-Maslenica area not later than 0900 hours on 26 July 1993. UNPROFOR forces will assume control of the whole area by no later than 31 July 1993. The other areas will be taken over by UNPROFOR after the signing of a formal cease-fire agreement. In the villages mentioned in the agreement of 15-16 July 1993, UNCIVPOL will be present together with five Serb policemen in each village, armed with side-arms only. Those policemen will be allowed to cross the present confrontation line and enter the villages on 1 August 1993.</p>
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1,</p> <p>The areas mentioned in the agreement of 15-16 July 1993 will be under the control of UNPROFOR. UNPROFOR units will start to deploy in the Zemunik-Maslenica area not later than 0900 hours on 26 July 1993. UNPROFOR forces will assume control of the whole area by no later than 31 July 1993. The other areas will be taken over by UNPROFOR after the signing of a formal cease-fire agreement. In the villages mentioned in the agreement of 15-16 July 1993, UNCIVPOL will be present together with five Serb policemen in each village, armed with side-arms only. Those policemen will be allowed to cross the present confrontation line and enter the villages on 1 August 1993.</p>
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, on behalf of UNPROFOR, by General Eide; General Cot

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

Page 1,
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Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Letter dated 93/08/03 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26233) Appendix IV, p.19
<http://repository.un.org/>
