

Tamanrasset Accord

Agreement on ceasing of hostilities

The Government of the Republic of Mali on the one hand and “Le Mouvement Populaire de l’Azaouad” (The Azaouad Popular Movement) and “Le Front Islamique Arabe” (the Arabic Islamic Front) on the other hand

Eager to re-establish and to maintain peace and security in all its national territory and particularly in the 6th and 7th regions have agreed on the following points:

Clause 1: An end will be put to military operations and to all armed action in the entire territory of Mali and principally in the 6th and 7th regions on the 6th of January 1991 at... o'clock.

Clause 2: The two parties commit themselves to the banning of all recourse to acts of both collective and individual violence.

All clandestine action or action contrary to public order must come to an end as well as all infiltration of armed elements coming from outside.

Clause 3: The fighting forces of The Azaouad Popular Movement and the Islamic Arabic Front existing on the day of the ceasing of hostilities will be stabilized within the zones corresponding to their current places of billeting.

All individual and collective movement of members of these forces outside these places of billeting must take place without arms.

Clause 4: The Malian Armed Forces will conduct no activity susceptible of giving rise to encounters with the combatants. They will proceed to a progressive reduction of their devices in the 6th and the 7th regions.

Clause 5: Within the framework of this agreement, the Malian Armed Forces will disengage from the running of the civil administration and will proceed to the suppression of certain military posts.

As to the cities (county towns of the regions and other administrative divisions) the barracks will progressively be transferred to other more appropriate centres.

Clause 6: The Malian Armed Forces will avoid zones of pasture land and densely populated zones in the current 6th and the 7th regions.

Clause 7: The Malian Armed Forces will be confined to their role of defence of the integrity of the territory at the frontiers.

Clause 8: The combatants may integrate the Malian Armed Forces under conditions defined by the two parties.

Clause 9: A Commission of ceasing of hostilities is created in charge of the application of the dispositions of the present agreement. This Commission is presided by the Algerian Popular and Democratic Republic as mediator.

Clause 10: Apart from the mediator, the Commission for the ceasing of hostilities is

composed of an equal number of representatives from the two parties.

Clause 11: The head office of the Commission of ceasing of hostilities will be located in Gao.

Clause 12: All prisoners, hostages or civil internees imprisoned by any of the parties will be set free within 30 days from the signing of the present agreement.

Clause 13: The present agreement will come into force at the date of its signing.

Written in Tamanrasset, 6 January, 1991, in two originals in French and Arabic, the two texts having equal legal value.

For the Malian Government

Colonel Ousmane Coulibaly
Member of the National Council, Head of State
Major-General of the Armies

For the Azaouad Popular Movement and the Arabic Islamic Front

Iyad Ag Ghali
General Secretary of the Movement

In the presence of the Minister of the Interior of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic