Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Bosnia-Herzegovina Ceasefire Agreement
Date	12 Apr 1992
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	Bosnia peace process
Parties	The leaders of the three main parties of Bosnia and Herzegovina [Mate Boban, Alija Izetbegovic, Radovan Karadzic]
Third parties	-
Description	This short agreement provides for an immediate and total ceasefire, and includes commitments to disband all irregular armed forces, the right of return for refugees, and to work on defining the areas of future constituent units of the state.

Agreement document	BA_920412_Bosnia-Herzegovina Cease-fire Agreement.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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 1, Solemnly agree...In this context the three main parties reaffirm their opposition to any territorial gain by force and agree on the right of return for the refugees, without adverse consequences in respect of employment or otherwise.
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	Page 1, Solemnly agree...To start in the most urgent way work on defining the areas of future constituent units of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, The three parties agree that all parties should have equal access to television.
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 sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1, Solemnly agree:... To stop all activities that can provoke fear and instability among the population like the action of snipers and the bombardment out of Sarajevo and other towns and villages. All house searches, barricades and general artillery actions of all kinds should stop immediately. Page 1, Solemnly agree... All threatening artillery should be removed under the control of the EC Monitors simultaneously with the suspension of all mobilization. These two actions should start within 24 hours of the ceasefire.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision [Summary: The agreement in its entirety provides for a ceasefire, and accompanying modalities]. Page 1, Solemnly agree: To declare an immediate and total cease-fire on all the territory of Bosnia and Hercegovina, starting on Sunday, 12 April, at midnight. Page 1, Solemnly agree:... To stop all activities that can provoke fear and instability among the population like the action of snipers and the bombardment out of Sarajevo and other towns and villages. All house searches, barricades and general artillery actions of all kinds should stop immediately.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 1, Solemnly agree...To disband all irregular armed forces, in accordance with an agreed timetable. This will be conducted under the supervision and control of the EC Monitors.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, Solemnly agree:... To stop all activities that can provoke fear and instability among the population like the action of snipers and the bombardment out of Sarajevo and other towns and villages. All house searches, barricades and general artillery actions of all kinds should stop immediately. Page 1, Solemnly agree... All threatening artillery should be removed under the control of the EC Monitors simultaneously with the suspension of all mobilization. These two actions should start within 24 hours of the ceasefire. Page 1, Solemnly agree...To disband all irregular armed forces, in accordance with an agreed timetable. This will be conducted under the supervision and control of the EC Monitors.
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, Solemnly agree... All threatening artillery should be removed under the control of the EC Monitors simultaneously with the suspension of all mobilization. These two actions should start within 24 hours of the ceasefire. Page 1, Solemnly agree...To disband all irregular armed forces, in accordance with an agreed timetable. This will be conducted under the supervision and control of the EC Monitors.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
