Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://www.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity Bosnia and Herzegovina

Yugoslavia (former)

Region Europe and Eurasia

Agreement name The Public Announcement (Graz Agreement)

Date 6 May 1992

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

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 Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process Bosnia Local peace processes

Parties REPRESENTATIVE OF SERBIAN COMMUNITY Radovan Karadzic; REPRESENTATIVE OF

CROATIAN COMMUNITY Mate Boban

Third parties -

Description This short agreement provides for the territorial division of Bosnia between the Serbian

and Croatian communities, but does not include the Bosnian Muslim community. The parties also announce an immediate, permanent ceasefire to be supervised by the EC.

Agreement BA_920506_The Public Announcement (Graz Agreement).pdf (opens in new tab) |

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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/

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical

national group Page 1, Untitled preamble

We are determined that all of the disputed points, including the confinement of two constitutive units - croatian and serbian - in Bosnia should be solved by peace-abiding means and agreements, and the representatives of croatian and serbian national community have established, that in accordance with the "confinement work map", the

presence of disagreement, in the following cases

Page 1, 6.

In accordance with above mentioned agreements, the reasons for armed conflicts

between Serbs and Croatians, at the Bosnian territory, are ended...

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

 $\textbf{Refugees/displaced} \ \ \text{No specific mention}.$

persons

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

No specific mention.

gender

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state

No specific mention.

(general)

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/

No specific mention.

unification

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border

provision

NO

No specific mention.

Governance

Political No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral

commission

No specific mention.

Political parties

reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

No specific mention.

Traditional/

No specific mention.

religious leaders

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No specific mention.

administration

Public

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other

Page 1, 1.

In Mostar, the serbian side consider that the border is the Neretva River, and the croatian side consider that the whole city of Mostar, the city area is included in the croatian unit.

Page 1, 2.

In the south of Mostar, the croatian side consider like a part of croatian unit, the area determined 1939, i.e. borders of Hrvatska Hanovina. The serbian side consider the Neretva River as a border line between the serbian and croatian unit.

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Both sides are agreed to take care of space and communication compactness, in the area of Kupres, as well as in the Bosanska posavina (Derventa, Bosanski Brod, Odzak, B. Samac, Orasje, Modrica).

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Both sides are determined to persevere in the principles adopted at the Conference of EC, regarding BiH, and according to that principles, they are agreed to respect the agreed standards for defining the rational territories, in all disputed points, with the arbitration of EC.

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power sharing

No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

Socio-economic

No specific mention.

rights

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

No specific mention.

Protection

No specific mention.

measures

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 No specific mention. **emergency law**

State of emergency No specific mention.

provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and

No specific mention.

detention

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

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, 6.

In accordance with above mentioned agreements, the reasons for armed conflicts between Serbs and Croatians, at the Bosnian territory, are ended. It is announced that all inclusive and permanent cease-fire will be supervised by EC, which is effective from

today, May 6th 1992, at 24.00hrs.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

general

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 No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for

agreement

No specific mention.

International

mission/force/

similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement

mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source ICTY Court Records, Karadzic trial, exhibit D04060.E

http://icr.icty.org/