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

Country/entity Bosnia and Herzegovina

Yugoslavia (former)

Region Europe and Eurasia

Agreement name Sporazum o prekidu vatre u Bosni i Hercegovini

Date 18 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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process Bosnia peace process

Parties For the Presidency: Fikret Abdic, Stjepan Klujic

For JNA: Major General Branko Cadjo For the Serbian side: Biljana Plavsic

Third parties -

Description This short agreement provides for an immediate ceasefire, unblocking of all routes in

Bosnia-Herzegovina, police and military checkpoints, and free passage for UNPROFOR

and international humanitarian aid agency staff.

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document (original

language)

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 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/

unification

No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border

provision

No specific mention.

Governance

Political No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention. **Electoral**

No specific mention.

commission

Political parties

reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 1, 2. e)

Enabling free movement, in the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, international

humanitarian organizations, their staff and humanitarian aid.

Traditional/

religious leaders

No specific mention.

Public

No specific mention.

administration

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 No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

rights

No specific mention.

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

Page 1, 2. a)

Checkpoints on roads will be provided by police from each side: Military checkpoints will be set up in certain areas of military significance.

Page 1, 2. b)

Police at the checkpoints will inspect passengers, identity cards and baggage to prevent the passage of persons who do not live in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and weapons.

Page 1, 2. c)

It enables the free flow of humanitarian aid such as food and medicines through all checkpoints.

Page 1, 2. d)

Free movement for all UNPROFOR personnel - and in the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Page 1, 2. e)

Enabling free movement, in the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, international humanitarian organizations, their staff and humanitarian aid.

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

 $\label{lem:criminal} \textbf{Criminal justice and} \ \ \text{No specific mention}.$

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic

socio-economic

reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

reconstruction

Page 1, 2. c)

It enables the free flow of humanitarian aid such as food and medicines through all

checkpoints.

Page 1, 2. e)

Enabling free movement, in the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, international

humanitarian organizations, their staff and humanitarian aid.

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/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

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, 1.

The truce, which is effective immediately in the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and lasts at least three weeks starting from today 18 May 1992.

Police

Page 1, 2. a)

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be set up in certain areas of military significance.

Page 1, 2. b)

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weapons.

Armed forces

Page 1, 2. a)

Checkpoints on roads will be provided by police from each side: Military checkpoints will

be set up in certain areas of military significance.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

No specific mention.

Withdrawal of

No specific mention.

foreign forces

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

No specific mention.

agreement

International

Page 1, 2. d)

mission/force/

Free movement for all UNPROFOR personnel - and in the whole territory of Bosnia and $\,$

similar

Herzegovina.

Enforcement

mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Slobodan Praljak www.slobodanpraljak.com