

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement by the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina with regard to the Concentration of all Heavy Weapons in and Around Sarajevo
Date	1 Jun 1992
Agreement status	Status unclear
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	On behalf of the President of the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina: Colonel Stjepan Siber, Member of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina [unclear if signed] Signed on the behalf of UNPROFOR by Lt Col R.P Gray [unclear if signed]
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement commits the Bosnian army to a ceasefire in and around Sarajevo, withdrawing all heavy weapons to be concentrated at locations supervised by UNPROFOR.

Agreement document	BA_920601_AgreementRepublicBosniaHerzegovinaHeavyWeaponsSarajevo.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
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Disabled persons	No specific mention.
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Elderly/age	No specific mention.
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Migrant workers	No specific mention.
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Racial/ethnic/national group	No specific mention.
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Religious groups	No specific mention.
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Indigenous people	No specific mention.
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Other groups	No specific mention.
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Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
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Social class	No specific mention.
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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 sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, 2.

All heavy weapons, including anti-aircraft weapon systems, shall be concentrated, irrespective of their location, and they shall be placed under UNPROFOR supervision. The distance is not of specific concern but the principle of concentration and supervision is.

Page 1, 3.

That the location of such heavy weapons, down to and including heavy machine guns, shall be in locations as mutually agreed to by the Bosnian government and UNPROFOR.

Page 1, 4.

That all artillery, mortars, tanks, armoured personnel carriers and ground to ground missile systems shall be concentrated and supervised by UNPROFOR. These positions are to be under continuous UNPROFOR supervision commencing at a time mutually agreed upon by the Bosnian government and UNPROFOR.

Page 1, 7.

That the Presidency undertake to provide to UNPROFOR a map that details the precise number and type of weapons to be concentrated in the designated locations. Such provided information shall be kept in the strictest confidence, shall not be known to the other side and shall be only known by the sector commander, the personal assistant to the sector commander, the senior military observer responsible for the supervision mission (Lt Col Gray), and the patrol coordinator responsible for tasking the patrols of supervision.

Page 2, 11.

This agreement refers to the use of all heavy weapons that may fire on or in Sarajevo.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, 1.

The ceasefire agreed for 0600 hours on 15 June 1992 in and around Sarajevo shall be a durable one subject to verification by UNPROFOR and that the parties will provide liaison officers and escorts to assist in its verification.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 1, 5.

That a commander from the Bosnian army shall be nominated at each of the locations as the liaison person to liaise directly with UNPROFOR personnel charged with the duty of supervising each location. Without prejudice to these liaison persons, UNPROFOR undertake to employ, at no cost to the Bosnian government, an interpreter, should the nominated commander not speak English. This interpreter is to facilitate ready and meaningful liaison between the commander at the location and the UNPROFOR personnel charged with supervising that location. The interpreter will be at the choice of the Bosnian government.

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 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 Signed on the behalf of UNPROFOR by Lt Col R.P Gray [unclear if signed]

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

**International
mission/force/
similar**

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Page 1, 6.

That the Bosnian government agree to up to 35 UNPROFOR personnel, residing at the building located next to the Presidency at a cost to be borne personally and individually by each of the UNPROFOR personnel residing at that location.

Page 1, 7.

That the Presidency undertake to provide to UNPROFOR a map that details the precise number and type of weapons to be concentrated in the designated locations. Such provided information shall be kept in the strictest confidence, shall not be known to the other side and shall be only known by the sector commander, the personal assistant to the sector commander, the senior military observer responsible for the supervision mission (Lt Col Gray), and the patrol coordinator responsible for tasking the patrols of supervision.

Page 1, 8.

That the Presidency agree to provide vehicle escorts to UNPROFOR personnel tasked with the supervision of the designated locations until such time, as mutually agreed between the Presidency and UNPROFOR, that UNPROFOR personnel are confident of finding their own way to the locations in safety.

Page 1, 9.

That the supervision mission of the agreed upon locations shall commence as soon as possible as mutually agreed upon by the Presidency and UNPROFOR.

Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	ICTY Court Records, Karadzic and Mladic exhibit D02406 http://icr.icty.org/
