Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Principles for Freedom of Movement (COHA implementation)
Date	31 Jan 1995
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	BHC representative, J. W. Brinkman, Brigadier-General; HQ SA representative, Z. Tolimir, Major-General
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement implements paragraph 5 of the Agreement on Complete Cessation of Hostilities signed on 31 December 1994, for freedom of movement of UNPROFOR convoys and other UNPROFOR mobility across Serb-held territory.

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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/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
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	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	Page 1, 1. Aim These principles define the appropriate procedures regarding freedom of movement, as stated in paragraph 5 of the Agreement on Complete Cessation of Hostilities signed on 31 December 1994. These principles specifically refer to UNPROFOR movements on Serb held territory. Page 1, 4. Routes UNPROFOR convoys will follow the shortest route for which they get clearance to their destination. Details will be given in the notification. Page 2, 5. Aircraft UNPROFOR helicopters will enjoy freedom of movement after notification on the announced and approved route of flying. There will be a check on the ground on an agreed location.
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	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments [Summary] The freedom of movement arrangements in this agreement are agreed on in order to implement a cessation of hostilities agreement. Page 1, Aim These principles define the appropriate procedures regarding freedom of movement, as stated in paragraph 5 of the Agreement on Complete Cessation of Hostilities signed on 31 December 1994. These principles specifically refer to UNPROFOR movements on Serb held territory.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, 2. Notification a. UNPROFOR will notify the Serbian Army authorities 48 hours in advance of convoy movements and 24 hours for single vehicles. b. Movement of single vehicles regarding UNMO's, HQ commanders and staff officers and Liaison Officers will be dealt with in a separate agreement. c. Approval for convoy movement will be given by the Serbian Army HQ. In case of disapproval of a convoy, the Serbian authority is obliged to give a proper explanation stating the reason(s) of refusal of the particular convoy. Page 1, 3. Control Convoys may be checked only once by a S.A. checkpoint. This regards both ingoing and outgoing convoy movement. The check of the convoy will last as short as possible. If goods not stated on the notification are found, a more detailed check will he made. Goods not mentioned on the notification will be allowed to return on their convoy to their starting points. Goods which are not notified and for which transport is forbidden will be taken into secure storage. A joint S.A - UNPROFOR commission will discuss the final decision regarding these goods. A list of forbidden goods will he handed over to UNPROFOR by the Serbian Army HQ.

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, 1. Aim These principles define the appropriate procedures regarding freedom of movement, as stated in paragraph 5 of the Agreement on Complete Cessation of Hostilities signed on 31 December 1994. These principles specifically refer to UNPROFOR movements on Serb held territory. Page 1, 2. Notification a. UNPROFOR will notify the Serbian Army authorities 48 hours in advance of convoy movements and 24 hours for single vehicles. b. Movement of single vehicles regarding UNMO's, HQ commanders and staff officers and Liaison Officers will be dealt with in a separate agreement... Page 1, 3. Control Convoys may be checked only once by a S.A. checkpoint. This regards both ingoing and outgoing convoy movement. The check of the convoy will last as short as possible. If goods not stated on the notification are found, a more detailed check will he made. Goods not mentioned on the notification will be allowed to return on their convoy to their starting points. Goods which are not notified and for which transport is forbidden will be taken into secure storage. A joint S.A - UNPROFOR commission will discuss the final decision regarding these goods. A list of forbidden goods will he handed over to UNPROFOR by the Serbian Army HQ. Page 1, 4. Routes UNPROFOR convoys will follow the shortest route for which they get clearance to their destination. Details will be given in the notification. Page 2, 5. Aircraft UNPROFOR helicopters will enjoy freedom of movement after notification on the announced and approved route of flying. There will be a check on the ground on an agreed location.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.