Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement on Establishing a Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities
Date	5 Oct 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 Local peace processes
Parties	THE REPUBLIKA SRPSKA, REPRESENTED BY: - The Prime Minister, Prof. Branko Djerić, - Deputy Prime Minister Milan Trbojević, - Commander of the Republika Srspka Army, Lieutenant Colonel General Ratko Mladić, - Minister of Defence of the Republika Srpska, Bogdan Subotić - Koljević [name added by hand] THE HRVATSKA ZAJEDNICA HERCEG - BOSNA, REPRESENTED BY: [unsigned] THIS AGREEMENT IS RATIFIED BY: 1. Dr Radovan Karadžić, President of the Republika Srpska 2. Mate Boban, President of the Council of the Hrvatska Zajednica Herceg - Bosna
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement between the Republika Srpska and Hrvatska Zajednica Herceg - Bosna for an unconditional and complete ceasefire along the current front lines of conflict. Parties agree not to cooperate with a third (Muslim) party against each other, free movement of civilians and humanitarian aid, prisoner exchange, and establishing cross-government bodies to rebuild infrastructure and boundary demarcation.

Agreement document	BA_921005_Sporazum o prekidu vatre i uspostavi primirja zaklucen izmedju ovlascenih predstavnika_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	BA_921005_Sporazum o prekidu vatre i uspostavi primirja zaklucen izmedju ovlascenih predstavnika_CR.pdf (opens in new tab)

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	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other Page 2, III, 2. The Parties will establish a joint commission which will work on boundary demarcation; they will also enable the populations in disputed territories to freely express their will on where they want to live, as well as on how they want local and governmental bodies to be formed in these territories.
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 2, II, 1. The Parties agree to: Form cross - government bodies - commissions, which will carry out tasks such as establishing vital energy supplies, water, telecommunications, traffic routes, and other supplies/infrastructure such as are beneficial for the population and economy on both sides. Re - establishing water, power and gas supplies should be made a priority in order to meet the needs of the populations and economy. Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other Page 1, I, Item 9. The parties will establish telephone lines between their respective brigade commanders and higher command staff.
Mobility/access	Page 1, I, Item 7. The parties will enable the free supply of humanitarian aid to the affected areas and populations in need. Page 1, I, Item 8. The parties will allow free movement of civilians in accordance with their wishes and needs.
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	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance Page 1, I, Item 7. The parties will enable the free supply of humanitarian aid to the affected areas and populations in need. Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction Page 2, II, 1. The Parties agree to: Form cross-government bodies - commissions, which will carry out tasks such as establishing vital energy supplies, water, telecommunications, traffic routes, and other supplies/infrastructure such as are beneficial for the population and economy on both sides. Re-establishing water, power and gas supplies should be made a priority in order to meet the needs of the populations and economy.
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 Page 2, II, 1.
The Parties agree to: Form cross-government bodies - commissions, which will carry out tasks such as establishing vital energy supplies, water, telecommunications, traffic routes, and other supplies/infrastructure such as are beneficial for the population and economy on both sides. Re-establishing water, power and gas supplies should be made a priority in order to meet the needs of the populations and economy.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, I, Item 1.
An unconditional and complete ceasefire and cessation of hostilities will come into force on 7 October 1992, at midnight.

Page 1, I, Item 2.
The specific terms of the unconditional and complete ceasefire are as follows:
- current front lines may not be moved,
- no arms and equipment may be used,
- forces and equipment may not be re-grouped; forces may not be deployed onto the front line except when this involves replacing or providing rest for the forces, which is to be planned in advance and both parties will be required to give 24 hours' notice before such activities occur,
- parties may not supply forces, arms, ammunition and military equipment to a third (Muslim) party within their own territory.

Page 1, I, Item 3.
All parties to the Agreement are required to give 24 hours' notice if they want to replace their forces from the front line or withdraw their forces from the front to the rear.

Page 1, I, Item 4.
All parties will unconditionally withdraw, and may not deploy or use military or paramilitary forces outside their own territories.

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, I, Item 2. The specific terms of the unconditional and complete ceasefire are as follows: ... - parties may not supply forces, arms, ammunition and military equipment to a third (Muslim) party within their own territory. Page 1, I, Item 5. The parties may not cooperate with or engage in any manner with a third (Muslim) party against a party which is a signatory to the Agreement.
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	Page 1, I, Item 6. The parties agree to an unconditional exchange of all prisoners of war and civilians. The final deadline for the exchange is 15 October 1992.

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 2, I, Item 10. International monitoring forces (members of UNPROFOR) will be deployed inside the ceasefire zone to supervise and control the peace agreement.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
