Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Afghan Peace Accord (Islamabad Accord)
Date	7 Mar 1993
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Afghan Wars (1979 -)

The agreements are drawn from two distinct conflict periods. Post Soviet-intervention period. First, after an uprising against the communist government, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979 and set up a puppet government. Fierce resistance came in on the form of domestic and foreign Mujahidin fighters who, by 1988, forced the Soviet Union to withdraw. The Communist government that remained was defeated in 1992 against a background of violence, which spiralled into a tumultuous multi-party civil war with a strong tribal basis. In 1993 a peace accord was signed, but by 1994 the conflict realigned itself as the Islamic-based Taliban emerged from the refugee camps, eventually occupying the capital city of Kabul in September 1996 spurring groups that had militantly opposed the communist government to unite in opposition to the Taliban.

Post US-intervention period. After the terror attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States invaded Afghanistan and removed the Taliban from power. In December 2001, the UNSC mandated the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to assist Afghanistan's interim authorities. In 2003 ISAF command was placed under NATO's responsibility. Within three years, however, the Taliban managed to re-group and re-structure and launched intense resistance to the internationally-recognized Afghanistan government and NATO support troops. Despite this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.
Close
Afghan Wars (1979 -
)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Afghanistan: 1990s Taliban process

Parties	Prof. Burhan-ud-Din Rabbani, President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Jamiat-e-Islami; Moulvi Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi, Harkat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami; Pir Syed Ahmed Gaillani, Mahaz-e-Milli; Sheikh Asif Mohseni, Harkat-e-Islami; Engr Gulbadin Hikmatyar, Hizb-e-Islami; Prof. Sibghatullah Mujjadidi, Jabha-e-Nijat-e-Milli; Engineer Ahmed Shah, Ahmadzai Ittehad-e-Islami; Ayatullah Fazil,Hizb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement is comprised of two annexes; the first concerns the formation of a government, national army, a ceasefire, constitution, holding of elections and other issues; the second provides for the division of powers between different Mujahideen parties.

Agreement document	AF_930307_AfghanPeaceAccord.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 2, Untitled Preamble ... Recognizing the urgency...of facilitating the return of all Afghan refugees Page 3, 6 ... Effective steps shall be taken to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their respective homes and locations;
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)	Page 5, Division of Powers, Preamble The President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan is the Head of the State and symbol of unity and solidarity of the country and shall guide the affairs of the State in accordance with Islamic laws and the principles laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah. Page 5, Division of Powers, Preamble, VI The President shall have the following powers and duties: ... (f) Consolidating national unity and upholding the independence, neutrality and the Islamic character of Afghanistan and the interests of all its citizens. Page 6, Division of Powers, Preamble, VII The Prime Minister and his Cabinet shall have the following duties and powers: ... (f) Drafting and supervising implementation of the socio-economic and educational plans of the country with a view to establishing a self-reliant Islamic Welfare State.
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)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions Page 2, 1 All the parties and groups concerned have agreed as follows: To the formation of a Government for a period of 18 months in which President Burhanuddin Rabbani would remain President and Eng. Gulbadin Hikrnatyar or his nominee would assume the office of Prime Minister. The powers of the President and Prime Minister and his cabinet which have been formulated through mutual consultations will form part of this Accord and is annexed Page 3, 2 The Cabinet shall be formed by the Prime Minister in consultations with the President, and leaders of Mujahideen Parties within two weeks of the signing of this Accord; Page 5, Division of Powers, Preamble, I The Prime Minister shall form the Cabinet in consultation with the President and present the same to the President, who shall formally announce the Cabinet and take its oath. The Cabinet shall operate as a team under the leadership of the Prime Minister and shall work on the principle of collective responsibility.
Elections	Page 3, 3 The following electoral process is agreed for implementation in a period of not more than 18 months with effect from 29 December 1992: (a) The immediate formation of an independent Election Commission by all parties with full powers; (b) The Election Commission shall be mandated to hold elections for a Grand Constituent Assembly within eight months from the date of signature of this Accord
Electoral commission	Page 3, 3 The following electoral process is agreed for implementation in a period of not more than 18 months with effect from 29 December 1992: (a) The immediate formation of an independent Election Commission by all parties with full powers; (b) The Election Commission shall be mandated to hold elections for a Grand Constituent Assembly within eight months from the date of signature of this Accord
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 3, 2 ... (c) The duly elected Grant Constituent Assembly shall formulate a Constitution under which general elections for the President and the Parliament shall be held within the prescribed period of 18 months mentioned above

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
State level
Page 2-3, All the parties and groups concerned have agreed as follows:
1. To the formation of a Government for a period of 18 months in which President Burhanuddin Rabbani would remain President and Eng. Gulbadin Hikmatyar or his nominee would assume the office of Prime Minister. The powers of the President and Prime Minister and his cabinet which have been formulated through mutual consultations will form part of this Accord and is annexed;

2. The Cabinet shall be formed by the Prime Minister in consultations with the President, and leaders of Mujahideen Parties within two weeks of the signing of this Accord;

Page 5, Annex II, Division of Powers

I. The Prime Minister shall form the Cabinet in consultation with the President and present the same to the President, who shall formally announce the Cabinet and take its oath. The Cabinet shall operate as a team under the leadership of the Prime Minister and shall work on the principle of collective responsibility.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Form of 'veto' or communal majority
State level
Page 5, Annex II, Division of Powers,
I.. . . . The Cabinet shall operate as a team under the leadership of the Prime Minister and shall work on the principle of collective responsibility.

II. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet shall regularly act in close consultation with the President on all important issues.

III. The President and the Prime Minister shall act in consultation with each other and shall try to resolve differences, if any, through mutual discussion. In case any issue remains unresolved, it should be decided by a reference to a joint meeting of the President and the Cabinet.

IV. All major policy decisions shall be made in the Cabinet, to be presided over by the Prime Minister. Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State would be individually and collectively responsible for the decisions of the Government.

V. The formal appointment of the Chiefs of the Armed Forces shall be made in accordance with the existing practice and after mutual consultation.

Territorial power sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Other Page 3, 7. An All Party Committee shall be constituted to supervise control over the monetary system and currency regulations to keep it in conformity with existing Afghan banking laws and regulations;
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces 4. A Defence Council comprising two members from each party will be set up to, inter alia, (a) Enable the formation of a national Army; Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality Page 3, 4. A Defence Council comprising two members from each party will be set up to, inter alia, Page 4, 9 A Joint Commission comprising representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of all Afghan parties shall be formed to monitor the cease-fire and cessation of hostilities. (a) Enable the formation of a national Army; (b) Take possession of heavy weapons from all parties and sources which may be removed from Kabul and other cities and kept out of range to ensure the security of the Capital; (C) Ensure that all roads in Afghanistan are kept open for normal use; (d) Ensure that State funds shall not be used to finance private armies or armed retainers; (e) Ensure that operational control of the armed forces shall be with the Defence Council;

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 3, 4 A Defence Council comprising two members from each party will be set up to, inter alia, ... (c) Ensure that all roads in Afghanistan are kept open for normal use
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	Page 5, Division of Powers, Powers of the President, VI The President shall have the following powers and duties: ... (b) Appointment and retirement of judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justices, in consultation with the Prime Minister and in accordance with the provisions of the laws. Page 7, Division of Powers, Power of the Prime Minister, VII The Prime Minister and his Cabinet shall have the following duties and powers: ... (h)... to ensure administration of justice through an independent and impartial judiciary.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 5, Division of Powers, Powers of the President, VI The President shall have the following powers and duties: ... (g) Commuting and pardoning of sentences according to the Shariah and the provisions of law.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 2, Untitled Preamble ... Recognizing the urgency of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan Page 6, Division of Powers, Power of the Prime Minister, VII The Prime Minister and his Cabinet shall have the following duties and powers: ... (e) Preparing and controlling the State budget and adopting measures to mobilize resources to reconstruct the economy... (f) Drafting and supervising implementation of the socio-economic and educational plans of the country with a view to establishing a self-reliant Islamic Welfare State.
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	Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank Page 3, 7 An All Party Committee shall be constituted to supervise control over the monetary system and currency regulations to keep it in conformity with existing Afghan banking laws and regulations; Page 6, Division of Powers, Powers of the President, VI The President shall have the following powers and duties: ... (l) Granting formal permission to print money. Page 6, Division of Powers, Powers of the Prime Minister, VII The Prime Minister and his Cabinet shall have the following duties and powers: ... (e) Preparing and controlling the State budget and adopting measures to mobilize resources to reconstruct the economy and establish a viable and stable monetary, financial and fiscal system.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Page 3, 6 All public and private buildings, residential areas and properties occupied by different armed groups during the hostilities shall be returned to their original owners.
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 3, 4
A Defence Council comprising two members from each party will be set up to, inter alia,
...
(b) Take possession of heavy weapons from all parties and sources which may be removed from Kabul and other cities and kept out of range to ensure the security of the Capital; (c) Ensure that all roads in Afghanistan are kept open for normal use;

Page 7, Division of Powers, Powers of the Prime Minister, VII
The Prime Minister and his Cabinet shall have the following duties and powers:
...
(h) Adopting measures to ensure public order, peace, security and Islamic morality...

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 2, Untitled Preamble
...
Having agreed to bringing armed hostilities to an end...

Page 3, 8
A cease-fire shall come into force with immediate effect. After the formation of the Cabinet, there shall be permanent cessation of hostilities;

Page 4, 9
A Joint Commission comprising representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of all Afghan parties shall be formed to monitor the cease-fire and cessation of hostilities.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 3, 4
A Defence Council comprising two members from each party will be set up to, inter alia,
(a) Enable the formation of a national Army;
...
(e) Ensure that operational control of the armed forces shall be with the Defence Council;

Page 5, Division of Power, Preamble, V
The formal appointment of the Chiefs of the Armed Forces shall be made in accordance with the existing practice and after mutual consultation.

Page 5, Division of Powers, Powers of the President, VI
The President shall have the following powers and duties:
...
(c) Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of the country in the light of the objectives and structure of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 3, 4 A Defence Council comprising two members from each party will be set up to, inter alia, ... (d) Ensure that State funds shall not be used to finance private armies or armed retainers;
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 3, 5 There shall be immediate and unconditional release of all Afghan detainees held by the Government and different parties during the armed hostilities;
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	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
