

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this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.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
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Third parties	-
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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.
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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 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.

Political institutions (new or reformed)	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions</p> <p>Page 2, 1</p> <p>All the parties and groups concerned have agreed as follows:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Page 3, 2</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Page 5, Division of Powers, Preamble, I</p> <p>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.</p>
Elections	<p>Page 3, 3</p> <p>The following electoral process is agreed for implementation in a period of not more than 18 months with effect from 29 December 1992:</p> <p>(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</p>
Electoral commission	<p>Page 3, 3</p> <p>The following electoral process is agreed for implementation in a period of not more than 18 months with effect from 29 December 1992:</p> <p>(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</p>
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making</p> <p>Page 3, 2</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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</p>

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.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
<http://peacemaker.un.org/node/643>
