

Country/entity	Croatia Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Implementing Accord
Date	2 Jan 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	Croatia negotiation process
Parties	A. RASETA, Colonel-General, JNA; G. SUSAK, Defence Minister, Republic of Croatia
Third parties	Witnessed by Cyrus R VANCE, Personal Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations
Description	This short ceasefire agreement provides for implementation of the agreement signed on 23 November 1991. It provides for cessation of hostile military activity, liaison and monitoring arrangements, and confidence-building measures.

Agreement document [HR_920102_Implementing Accord \(Sarajevo Accord\).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	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	Page 1, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILE MILITARY ACTIVITY Each party agrees to the complete cessation of all hostile military activity on land, at sea and in the air, including:...(b) At sea: (v) Full respect for the principle of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law;...
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, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILE MILITARY ACTIVITY Each party agrees to the complete cessation of all hostile military activity on land, at sea and in the air, including:...(b) At sea: (v) Full respect for the principle of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law;...
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→Ceasefire provision

[Summary] It is not stated whether the ceasefire is temporary or permanent.

Page 1, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILE MILITARY ACTIVITY

Each party agrees to the complete cessation of all hostile military activity on land, at sea and in the air, including: (a) On land: (i) No firing by either party across its own forward deployment lines; (ii) No movement forward by any unit or individuals of either party; (iii) No reinforcement of existing forward defensive localities; (iv) No redeployment of troops to other and more advantageous ground; (b) At sea: (v) Full respect for the principle of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law; (c) In the air: (vi) No use of airspace for any military activity directed at the other party.

Page 1-2, II. LIAISON AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

Each party agrees: (a) To make arrangements to facilitate immediate and direct liaison between sector commanders across the forward deployment lines in order to resolve any incidents on the spot as they occur; (b) To establish joint liaison teams to resolve local incidents; (c) To cooperate fully with third-party monitoring mechanisms to be established to assist in investigating alleged cease-fire violations when necessary.

Page 2, III. CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

Each party undertakes: (a) To instruct the troops under its command not to return fire if fired upon, without first taking recourse to the monitoring arrangements set out above; (b) To notify the other party in advance of any and all troop rotations and major troop movements.

Page 2, IV. ENTRANCE INTO EFFECT

This Implementing Accord will enter into effect on 3 January 1992, at 1800 hours local time. Each party undertaking to issue all necessary orders and instructions to that end.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

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DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

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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 Witnessed by Cyrus R VANCE, Personal Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations

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/>
