

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded between Gen. Milivoj Petkovic and Gen. Sefer Halilovic on 12 May 1993, in the presene of Lt. Gen. Philippe Morillon and ECMM.HRC Jean-Pierre Thebault
Date	12 May 1993
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	Gen. Milivoj Petkovic and Gen. Sefer Halilovic
Third parties	Signed in the presence of Lt. Gen. Philippe Morillon and ECMM.HRC Jean-Pierre Thebault
Description	-

Agreement document [BA_930512_Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.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, Article 5, Return of displaced persons Both sides will provide all assistance in restoring displaced persons to their own properties or places of residence. Both sides also guarantee the safety and security of displaced persons.

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 Page 1, Article 1, Freedom of movement
Absolute freedom of movement to be restored and guaranteed, not only for UNPROFOR, ECMM and Humanitarian Aid agencies, but also for all logistic supply and support convoys of both parties on all routes and especially on the routes:
1. Doljani - Mostar - Jablanica - Konijc - Pazaric - Tarcin - Kiseljak - Visoko - Tuzla and
2. Posusje - Prozor - Gornji Vazuf - Travnik - Zenica - Vitez - Busovaca.

Page 2, Article 4, Release of prisoners
Both parties agree to the immediate release of all civilian detainees without any conditions and to be fully completed on 13 May 1993. This will be followed by an exchange of all Prisoners of War. A list of all Prisoners of War will be presented to the International Committee of the Red Cross no later than 1200 hours 13 May 1993.

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, Untitled Preamble Reconfirming also that the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and elating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol 1) are fully applicable in the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina
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, Article 1, Freedom of movement Absolute freedom of movement to be restored and guaranteed, not only for UNPROFOR, ECMM and Humanitarian Aid agencies, but also for all logistic supply and support convoys of both parties on all routes and especially on the routes: 1. Doljani - Mostar - Jablanica - Konijc - Pazaric - Tarcin - Kiseljak - Visoko - Tuzla and 2. Posusje - Prozor - Gornji Vazuf - Travnik - Zenica - Vitez - Busovaca. Freedom of movement will also be guaranteed for civilians to travel throughout the country. Control of routes will be maintained by civilian police only. Check Points and route patrols will be manned by mixed police units with the assistance of UNCIVPOL who, in case of necessity, will resolve disputes between the police of the two sides. Military units will not exercise any control. On a temporary basis, until the implementation of the Vance Owen Plan, these mixed units will be established in MOSTAR, TRAVNIK and ZENICA after agreement between the existing police forces.
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 1, Preamble Reconfirming also that the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and elating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol 1) are fully applicable in the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina have agreed on the following:
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
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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

Page 1, Untitled Preamble

Reconfirming that all persons and property should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act;

Page 2, Article 5, Return of displaced persons

Both sides will provide all assistance in restoring displaced persons to their own properties or places of residence. Both sides also guarantee the safety and security of displaced persons.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

[Summary: The agreement is titled as a cessation of hostilities, and provides for withdrawal of troops and other mechanisms to support a ceasefire.]

Police

Page 1, Article 1, Freedom of movement

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Armed forces

Page 1-2, Article 3, Withdrawal of armed forces

In MOSTAR, all military units will be withdrawn and confined in their barracks; the BiH Army in the Southern Camp and in Korsk Barracks, the HVO units and the HQ of the Operational Zone of South East Herzegovina in the Northern Camp and at the Halidrom. The withdrawal will take place after the deployment of UNPROFOR and by 1200 hours on 13 May 1993. In the area of KOSTAJNICA and KONJIC, HVO units will be deployed in a few villages in the area marked on the attached map. BH Army will withdraw out of this area to their own villages.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

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Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1-2, Article 3, Withdrawal of armed forces In MOSTAR, all military units will be withdrawn and confined in their barracks; the BiH Army in the Southern Camp and in Korsk Barracks, the HVO units and the HQ of the Operational Zone of South East Herzegovina in the Northern Camp and at the Halidrom. The withdrawal will take place after the deployment of UNPROFOR and by 1200 hours on 13 May 1993. In the area of KOSTAJNICA and KONJIC, HVO units will be deployed in a few villages in the area marked on the attached map. BH Army will withdraw out of this area to their own villages.
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 2, Article 4, Release of prisoners Both parties agree to the immediate release of all civilian detainees without any conditions and to be fully completed on 13 May 1993. This will be followed by an exchange of all Prisoners of War. A list of all Prisoners of War will be presented to the International Committee of the Red Cross no later than 1200 hours 13 May 1993.
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

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Page 1, Article 2, Deployment of UNPROFOR
One Company of the Spanish Battalion will be deployed and accommodated in MOSTAR at the airport until more suitable accommodation can be found. The deployment will be on both sides of the NERETVA river. Deployment will begin 1800 hours 12 May 1993. The Company located in JABLANICA will continue to patrol the routes between JABLANICA-TARCIN, JABLANICA-KOSTAJNICA and start patrolling between OSTROZAC-TRUSINA-SEONICA-VRCI. The British Battalion will continue to patrol the route JABLANICA-PROZOR-GORNJI VAKUF.

Page 1-2, Article 3, Withdrawal of armed forces
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Page 2, Article 6
All areas of dispute will be solved by negotiations by both parties in the presence of UNPROFOR and ECMM.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Daniel Bethlehem and Marc Weller (eds.) The 'Yugoslav' Crisis in International Law: General Issues Part 1 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), pp. 624-625