# Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://pax.peaceagreements.org/

**Country/entity** Bosnia and Herzegovina

Yugoslavia (former)

**Region** Europe and Eurasia

**Agreement name** Agreement on the Elimination of Sniping Activities in the Sarajevo Region

**Date** 14 Aug 1994

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

**Interim** Yes

arrangement

## 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 Army of BiH Br. Gen [signature unclear]; General Milosevic Dragomir

**Third parties** In the presence of UNPROFOR witness: Micheal Rose; V.[signature unclear]

**Description** This agreement commits both sides to issue orders which explicitly forbid

sniping activities against military personnel, civilians and UN personnel in Sarajevo

region.

Agreement

BA\_940814\_Agreement on Elimintion of Sniping Activities in Sarajevo Region.pdf (opens

**document** 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** No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral** 

No specific mention.

commission

**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** No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

**Treaty** 

Page 1, Untitled preamble

incorporation

Acknowledging the Geneva Convenition (1949) obligations relating to the protection of civilians in time of war; Acknowledging, also, the obligations stated in the Convention

on Privileges and Immunity of the United Nations (1946);...

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

No specific mention.

communication

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection** Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians

measures Page 1, Preamble

Acknowledging the Geneva Convention (1949) obligations relating to the protection of

civilians in time of war;

**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** No specific mention.

emergency law

**State of emergency** No specific mention.

provisions

**Judiciary and** 

No specific mention.

courts

**Prisons and** 

No specific mention.

detention

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or** 

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

**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/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

**Cultural heritage** 

No specific mention.

**Environment** 

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

#### **Security sector**

Security
Guarantees

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, 1.

The undersigned representatives of the sides in conflict: Undertake that they shall within 24 hours issue, publicly, orders which explicitly forbid sniping activities against military personnel, civilians and UN personnel in Sarajevo region;

Page 1, 2.

The undersigned representatives of the sides in conflict: Shall insist that UNPROFOR takes appropriate measures relating to the detection of sniping activities on both sides of the confrontation line, to engage itself in a cooperative and coordinated manner with the sides in conflict on the joint identification and prevention of sniping activities, so that the cases that are identified are publicly condemned and are subject to criminal prosecution by the sides respectively.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

general

**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** In the presence of UNPROFOR witness: Micheal Rose; V.[signature unclear]

Other international No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for

agreement

No specific mention.

International

mission/force/

similar

Page 1, 2.

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prosecution by the sides respectively.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** ICTY Court Records, Dragomir trial exhibit P00206

http://icr.icty.org/