

Country/entity Bosnia and Herzegovina
Yugoslavia (former)

Region Europe and Eurasia

Agreement name Points of Agreement

Date 18 Feb 1994

Agreement status Unilateral document

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

Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Bosnia peace process
Parties	R Karadzic [Republika Srpska]; Y Akashi [UNPROFOR]
Third parties	-
Description	This short agreement provides for unrestricted movement of the UNPROFOR verification patrols throughout the 20km exclusion zone around Sarajevo, establishes hot lines between UNPROFOR and Bosnian Serb Army corps HQ, and establishes a permanent UNPROFOR presence at weapons regrouping sites.

Agreement document [BA_940218_Points of Agreement.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 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 1, 1.
Unrestricted movement of UNPROFOR verification patrols, where possible with a BSA liaison officer, throughout the 20km exclusion zone. UNPROFOR verification patrols may proceed without delay only by giving advance notice to BSA. All check points are to be informed of freedom of movement for UNPROFOR to avoid any delay or restriction.

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 No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 1, 1.
Unrestricted movement of UNPROFOR verification patrols, where possible with a BSA liaison officer, throughout the 20km exclusion zone. UNPROFOR verification patrols may proceed without delay only by giving advance notice to BSA. All check points are to be informed of freedom of movement for UNPROFOR to avoid any delay or restriction.

Page 1, 2.
Direct and permanent communications (hot lines) will be established between UNPROFOR and BSA corps HQ through a permanent liaison team with appropriate communication assets.

Page 1, 3.
The establishment of a permanent armed UNPROFOR presence for control purposes (approx. 20 to 30 soldiers per location) at seven mutually agreed heavy weapons regrouping sites, and at Lukavica Romania Corps HQ. This is to be accomplished if possible by 2400hrs 19 Feb 94 and no later than 2400hrs 20 Feb 94.

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 Y Akashi [UNPROFOR]

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

Page 1, 1.

Unrestricted movement of UNPROFOR verification patrols, where possible with a BSA liaison officer, throughout the 20km exclusion zone. UNPROFOR verification patrols may proceed without delay only by giving advance notice to BSA. All check points are to be informed of freedom of movement for UNPROFOR to avoid any delay or restriction.

Page 1, 2.

Direct and permanent communications (hot lines) will be established between UNPROFOR and BSA corps HQ through a permanent liaison team with appropriate communication assets.

Page 1, 3.

The establishment of a permanent armed UNPROFOR presence for control purposes (approx. 20 to 30 soldiers per location) at seven mutually agreed heavy weapons regrouping sites, and at Lukavica Romania Corps HQ. This is to be accomplished if possible by 2400hrs 19 Feb 94 and no later than 2400hrs 20 Feb 94.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

ICTY Court Records, Karadzic trial exhibit P01820
<http://icr.icty.org/>
