

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Agreement on the Demilitarization of Srebrenica and Zepa concluded between Lt Gen Ratko Mladic and Gen Sefer Halilovic on 8 May 1993 in the presence of Lt Gen Philippe Morillon
Date	8 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	Lt Gen Ratko Mladic; Gen Sefer Halilovic
Third parties	Witnessed by: Lt Gen Philippe Morillon Representative of UNPROFOR
Description	This agreement provides for the demilitarization of Srebrenica and Zepa as safe areas under the control of UNPROFOR. It also provides for the evacuation of the seriously ill and wounded and freedom of movement for humanitarian supplies.

Agreement document [BA_930508_DemilitarizationSrebrenicaZepo.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, Untitled Preamble Confirming also that the GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949 AND THE PROTOCOL ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949, AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS (PROTOCOL I) are fully applicable in the conflict in Bosnia and Hercegovina.
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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 2, SECTION 1, DEMILITARIZATION, ARTICLE 5
...In order to be able to resupply and rotate the unit, UNPROFOR shall have freedom of movement to and from the demilitarized zone...

Page 3, SECTION 3, PROTECTION OF OBJECTS INDISPENSABLE TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE POPULATION IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, ARTICLE 6
Complete freedom of movement is granted to all humanitarian supplies of food medicine and shelter as required by the population.

Page 3, SECTION 4, MEDICAL EVACUATION, ARTICLE 8
Both sides will guarantee the evacuation of the seriously wounded and sick to the hospitals and places according to their wish. The evacuation will be carried out by UNPROFOR by air (helicopters) or by road if this is necessary.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 3, SECTION 3, PROTECTION OF OBJECTS INDISPENSABLE TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE POPULATION IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, ARTICLE 6
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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 Page 2-3, SECTION 3, PROTECTION OF OBJECTS INDISPENSABLE TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE POPULATION IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, ARTICLE 6
Without prejudice to the provisions made in PROTOCOL 1, article 54, all objects indispensable to the survival of the population in the demilitarized zones in particular the water supplies shall be kept intact. These objects shall be open to inspections by UNPROFOR.

Security sector

Security Guarantees Page 3, SECTION 6, MINEFIELDS, Article 9
Both sides are obliged to give UNPROFOR the details of the minefields.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 2, SECTION 1, DEMILITARIZATION, ARTICLE 3
Every military or paramilitary unit will have either to withdraw from the demilitarized zone or submit/hand over their weapons. Ammunition, mines, explosives and combat supplies in the demilitarized zones will be handed over/submitted to UNPROFOR...

Police Page 3, SECTION 4, POLICE, ARTICLE 7
At the beginning of the demilitarization process UNCIVPOL will oversee the maintenance of law and order in the demilitarized zone.

Armed forces No specific mention.

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 1, Untitled Preamble

Reconfirming the demilitarization of the city of Srebrenica

Page 1, SECTION 1, THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, ARTICLE 1

To demilitarize the areas of Srebrenica and Zepa. The demilitarized areas will include the area within the current lines of conflict. The precise boundaries will be marked by the UNPROFOR commander on the ground after consultations. At a later stage Contracting Parties can agree, verbally or in writing, to enlarge the demilitarized zone.

Page 1, SECTION 1, THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, ARTICLE 2

On the ground the demilitarized zone shall be marked by UNPROFOR by means of boards on which is stated in English, Serbian and Bosnian written in Cyrillic and Latin as follows: DEMILITARIZED ZONE ANY MILITARY OPERATION IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN (ARTICLE 60, PROTOCOL I ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS) DEMILITARIZOVANA ZONA SVAKA VOJNA OPERACIJA JE STROGO ZABRANJENA (CLAN 60, PROTOKOL I DODATNI ZENEVSKE KONVENCIJE)

Page 2, SECTION 1, DEMILITARIZATION, ARTICLE 3

Every military or paramilitary unit will have either to withdraw from the demilitarized zone or submit/hand over their weapons. Ammunition, mines, explosives and combat supplies in the demilitarized zones will be handed over/submitted to UNPROFOR. After submission/hand over of all weapons, ammunition, mines and combat supplies in the DMZ, the contracting parties will declare that the demilitarization is complete.

Submitting/hand over will be completed:

- a. In Srebrenica by Mon 10 May 1993 by 1700 hours.
- b. In Zepa by Wed 12 May 1993 by 1700 hours.

Submitting/hand over of weapons will be observed by a team of 3 officers from both sides together with UNPROFOR officers who will arrange the places where the handover will be done.

Page 2, SECTION 1, DEMILITARIZATION, ARTICLE 4

UNPROFOR shall take the handed over/submitted weapons into custody. UNPROFOR shall take the handed over/submitted ammunition into custody separately.

Page 2, SECTION 1, DEMILITARIZATION, ARTICLE 5

UNPROFOR shall control the demilitarized zone. To be able to implement this, an UNPROFOR unit and UNMOs with sufficient strength to control the area shall be present in the demilitarized zone. Until the Contracting Parties agree otherwise the UNPROFOR strength shall be of at least a company group with command and supplying elements in each demilitarized zone. In order to be able to resupply and rotate the unit, UNPROFOR shall have freedom of movement to and from the demilitarized zone. Non combatants who are in or who are willing to enter the demilitarized zone, except "members of UNPROFOR, are not permitted to have in their possession any weapon, ammunition or explosives. Weapons, ammunition and explosives in their possession shall be seized by UNPROFOR. Combatants will not be allowed to enter or to be in the demilitarized zone.

Page 3, SECTION 8, WITHDRAWAL OF WEAPONS AND TROOPS, ARTICLE 11

When both sides in the presence of UNPROFOR agree that the operation has been completed all heavy weapons and units that constitute a menace to the demilitarized zones which will have been established in Zepa and Srebrenica will be withdrawn. Heavy weapons and tanks will be concentrated in limited areas that will be monitored by UNPROFOR and in principle out of range of the demilitarized zone. Infantry will be withdrawn to a range from which their weapons cannot constitute a menace to the security of the demilitarized zone, in principle 1.5kms

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2, SECTION 1, DEMILITARIZATION, ARTICLE 3 Every military or paramilitary unit will have either to withdraw from the demilitarized zone or submit/hand over their weapons. Ammunition, mines, explosives and combat supplies in the demilitarized zones will be handed over/submitted to UNPROFOR...
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	Page 3, SECTION 4, MEDICAL EVACUATION, ARTICLE 8 Both sides will guarantee the evacuation of the seriously wounded and sick to the hospitals and places according to their wish. The evacuation will be carried out by UNPROFOR by air (helicopters) or by road if this is necessary. Page 3, SECTION 7, PRISONERS OF WAR AND KILLED PERSONS, ARTICLE 10 Both sides will submit the lists of the prisoners of war as well as the places where the killed soldiers are buried to UNPROFOR.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory Witnessed and signed by Lt. Gen Philippe Morillon, Representative of UNPROFOR

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

**International
mission/force/
similar**

Page 1, SECTION 1, THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, ARTICLE 1

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Page 2-3, SECTION 3, PROTECTION OF OBJECTS INDISPENSABLE TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE POPULATION IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, ARTICLE 6

Without prejudice to the provisions made in PROTOCOL 1, article 54, all objects indispensable to the survival of the population in the demilitarized zones in particular the water supplies shall be kept intact. These objects shall be open to inspections by UNPROFOR.

Page 3, SECTION 4, POLICE, ARTICLE 7

At the beginning of the demilitarization process UNCIVPOL will oversee the maintenance of law and order in the demilitarized zone.

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Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

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