

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Medjugorje Agreement
Date	18 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

Implementation/renegotiation

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Bosnia peace process
Parties	Copy unsigned, parties listed as President Tudjman; Mr Izetbegovic; Mr Boban
Third parties	Copy unsigned, listed in attendance at meeting: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark; Minister of Defence of Spain, Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia
Description	This agreement provides for implementation modalities of the Vance-Owen plan, and previous ceasefire and military agreements between the HVO and BH Army. These modalities include organising proportional temporary provincial government in Mostar, Travnik and Zenica, a ceasefire from 19 May, appointing a temporary commissioner for human rights, and organising a joint command structure.

Agreement document [BA_930518_Medjugorje 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)	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions</p> <p>Page 1, I, Temporary provincial government</p> <p>The temporary provincial government of the provinces of Mostar, Travnik and Zenica shall be organised immediately in accordance with the following pattern (see the paragraph of the Agreement on the provisional administration).</p> <p>MOSTAR: Governor a Croat, vice-governor a Muslim; make-up of the governing body: five Croats, three Muslims and two open /posts/; TRAVNIK: Governor a Croat, vice-governor a Muslim; make-up of the governing body: five Croats, four Muslims and one open post; ZENICA: Governor a Muslim, vice-governor a Croat; the make-up of the governing body: six Muslims, two Croats and two open posts...</p> <p>Page 2, V, Central government</p> <p>It has been agreed that, in accordance with the existing organisation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the following changes should be made:...It has also been agreed that the members of the Coordinating body, although they have no constitutional power to establish a provisional presidency shall, despite that, not hold positions in the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Consequently, the appointed members shall leave their posts. It has been agreed that Mr. PRLIC shall be the Prime Minister. After meetings and consultations, Mr. PRLIC shall propose a well-balanced government, including members from the other parties, to the Coordinating body, for their approval. If no consensus is reached, the co-chairmen of the MKBJ /International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia/ shall be invited to resolve the differences.</p>
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

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
Sub-state level

Page 1, I, Temporary provincial government

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MOSTAR: Governor a Croat, vice-governor a Muslim; make-up of the governing body: five Croats, three Muslims and two open /posts/; TRAVNIK: Governor a Croat, vice-governor a Muslim; make-up of the governing body: five Croats, four Muslims and one open post; ZENICA: Governor a Muslim, vice-governor a Croat; the make-up of the governing body: six Muslims, two Croats and two open posts...

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government
Page 1, I, Temporary provincial government

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Page 1, I, Temporary provincial government

...The provincial police shall be under the control of the provincial government, and its composition shall be in accordance with the structure of the population based on the 1991 census (see paragraph g of the Agreement on the provisional administration).

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures
Page 2, VI, Military agreement

...Furthermore, once the situation in the country is settled down, they shall organise the structure of the joint command pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of 25 April. They have also agreed to work under the administration of the Military Council, consisting of the president Mr. Mate BOBAN, Mr. Alija IZETBEOVIC, Mr. Mile AKMADZIC and Mr. Ejup GANIC.

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 No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI Rights institutions→NHRI→New or fundamentally revised NHRI
Page 1, II, Temporary commissioner for human rights
It has been agreed that the temporary commissioner for human rights shall be appointed following the discussion and that a Mission for the supervision of human rights shall be established in the provinces of Mostar, Travnik and Zenica (see paragraph h of the Agreement on the provisional administration).

Page 1, III, Public legal officer
It has been agreed that the co-chairmen shall appoint a legal public officer immediately. It has also been agreed that both sides shall nominate a /candidate for the/ public legal officer to the co-chairmen.

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
Page 2, VI, Military agreement
Generals PETKOVIC and HALILOVIC have agreed that they have still not been able to implement the agreement they signed on 25 April in Zagreb and on 12 May in Medjugorje. They agreed to do it now, straight away and fully. They agreed that the first step in that process will be the cessation of hostilities in the area under their control, that will take effect at 1200 hours of 19 May, followed by the separation of forces and a withdrawal of their forces into the barracks, as well as by an implementation of the other measures stipulated by the agreement of 12 May...

Police Page 1, I, Temporary provincial government
...The provincial police shall be under the control of the provincial government, and its composition shall be in accordance with the structure of the population based on the 1991 census (see paragraph g of the Agreement on the provisional administration).

Armed forces Page 2, V, Central government
...The Military Council of Four is established (see the separate military agreement), consisting of the following: Mr. Mate BOBAN; Mr. Alija IZETBEGOVIC; Mr. Mile AKMADZIC; Mr. Ejup GANIC.

Page 2, VI, Military agreement
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DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 2, VI, Military agreement
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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 Page 2, VII, Release of detainees
It has been agreed that all the persons under arrest that are still in detention shall be freed immediately and that the recommendations of the Joint Commission which has been established by this conclusion, shall be implemented in good faith. The head of the Joint Commission is Jan EGELAND, the state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Mr. STOLTENBERG's deputy.

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	Listed in attendance at meeting: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark; Minister of Defence of Spain, Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	ICTY Court Records, Prlic et. al trial exhibit 1D02404.E http://icr.icty.org/
