

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Results of the Meeting Between Lt Gen Rose and Military Representatives
Date	8 Feb 1994
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	Copy of agreement not signed, but texts stated to be agreed by Lt Gen Rose (UNPROFOR), Gen Divjak (BiH Army) and Gen Milovanovic (BSA)
Third parties	-
Description	Results of shuttle meetings of UNPROFOR with representatives of the BiH Army and the BSA to prepare for finalising a ceasefire for the city of Sarajevo.

Agreement document [BA_940208_Results of meeting.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 Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other
Page 1,
1. Gen Divjak stated that he had the full authority of the BiH Army and Govt and agreed the principles of a ceasefire and the following peace process:...
f. Sarajevo to become a UN administered city for a minimum period of two years.

Page 2,
4. Gen Milovanovic confirmed that the above steps would be taken with a view to ultimate placing of Sarajevo under UN administration.

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 No specific mention.

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

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 2,

2. An immediate ceasefire will be agreed tomorrow (09 Feb 1994) at a time to be decided.

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1,

1. Gen Divjak stated that he had the full authority of the BiH Army and Govt and agreed the principles of a ceasefire and the following peace process:

- a. No attacks would take place in or out of the city of Sarajevo by forces of the BiH.
- b. The subsequent inter positioning of UNPROFOR forces on the line of confrontation.
- d. The taking over of key positions and specified areas within the city by UNPROFOR and the subsequent return to barracks by the BiH.
- e. On site monitoring of all BiH weapon systems by UNPROFOR.
- f. Sarajevo to become a UN administered city for a minimum period of two years.

Page 1,

2. The BiH delegation agreed to meet with representatives of the BSA to discuss the details of the agreed principles at 1200 hrs on Wed 8 Nov 1994.

Page 2,

1. Gen Milovanovic stated that he had the full authority from Dr. Karadzic and Gen Mladic in agreeing the principles for the ceasefire, withdrawal of heavy weapons and subsequent demilitarization of Sarajevo. He also agreed the following step by step approach and the principles enshrined therein.

Page 2,

3. A Joint Commission chaired by Comd BHQ will be established at 12.00 local 09 Feb at Sarajevo Airport to work out the elements of the ceasefire and withdrawal of heavy weapons, and subsequent demilitarization. The Commission will determine the mechanics of the step by step process under the following terms:

- a. Withdrawal of infantry 1 KM from the confrontation line.
- b. Withdrawal of tanks to positions 5 KM from the confrontation line.
- c. Withdrawal of artillery and heavy mortar weapon systems to positions out of range of Sarajevo and the placing of such weapons under United Nations control.
- d. Key positions will be occupied and sensitive areas patrolled by UNPROFOR.

Page 2,

4. Gen Milovanovic confirmed that the above steps would be taken with a view to ultimate placing of Sarajevo under UN administration.

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 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 No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 1,
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- b. The subsequent inter positioning of UNPROFOR forces on the line of confrontation.
- d. The taking over of key positions and specified areas within the city by UNPROFOR and the subsequent return to barracks by the BiH.
- e. On site monitoring of all BiH weapon systems by UNPROFOR.

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- c. Withdrawal of artillery and heavy mortar weapon systems to positions out of range of Sarajevo and the placing of such weapons under United Nations control.
- d. Key positions will be occupied and sensitive areas patrolled by UNPROFOR.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source ICTY Exhibit 1D06-0035
<http://icr.icty.org/>
