

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Protocol of Understanding Between the Civilian/Military Representatives of the Republic of Srpska and UNPROFOR
Date	19 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	Yasushi Akashi (UNPROFOR) and Dr Radovan Karadzic, President of the Republic of Srpska
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement drawing on earlier process regarding the security situation in Sarajevo throughout February 1994, setting out confidence building measures.

Agreement document [BA_940219_Protocol of Understanding.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	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

Page 1,

1. in the event that UNPROFOR withdraws, for any reason, from mutually agreed sites for the regrouping of heavy weapons without the agreement of the BSA, or that it withdraws from its interposition areas between the Serb and Muslim lines, the BSA reserves the right to redeploy its weapons and increase troop levels on the frontlines, while in event of a Muslim attack on the Serbs which UNPROFOR is not able either prevent or stop immediately, the BSA reserves the right to implement adequate measures of self-defence;

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2. UNPROFOR units on Igman and Bjelasnica must return to the areas agreed with the BSA in August 1993, and that a joint BSA/UNPROFOR inspection of the two areas will periodically be taking place;

Page 1,

3. it is understood that UNPROFOR undertakes to interpose troops along the current battlelines in Sarajevo district which includes its outer ring;

Page 1,

5. discussions between the BSA and UNPROFOR will take place as soon as possible on the subject of Sarajevo airport, considering in the first instance two matters: (a) the use of the airport site for communications purpose of the Serb side, and (b) the question of the tunnel underneath the airport used by the Muslims side to move troops;

Page 1,

7. if the BSA decides to decrease the number of heavy weapons in the TEZ for reasons of maintenance and repair, UNPROFOR shall at all times assist the BSA in the activities, it being understood that UNPROFOR will be informed in advance of such cases;

Page 2,

9. BSA and UNPROFOR expresses readiness to engage in an ongoing process of building measures of mutual confidence.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1,

4. neither the Serb nor the Muslim side is permitted to engage in military activities or any description, and this includes consolidation of trenches or their forward movement and similar activities;

Page 1,

6. neither the Muslim nor the Serb side will allowed to extract military advantages during the current pacification process in Sarajevo district;

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 Page 2,
8. any future incidents of the kind that took place in Sarajevo on 6 February 1994, will be investigated by committees that will include Serb experts and empowered to conduct wide-ranging methods of inquiry;

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,
2. UNPROFOR units on Igman and Bjelasnica must return to the areas agreed with the BSA in August 1993, and that a joint BSA/UNPROFOR inspection of the two areas will periodically be taking place;

Page 1,
3. it is understood that UNPROFOR undertakes to interpose troops along the current battlelines in Sarajevo district which includes its outer ring;

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source ICTY IT-95-5/18:Karadzic and Mladic Exhibit D00717
Outgoing Code Cable, Mr. AKASHI to Mr. ANNAN, No. Z-1256, 16 August 1994, Subject:
Weapon Collection Points (WCP) - Sarajevo, with Signed Points of Agreement and
Protocol of Understanding Between the Civilian/Military Representatives of RS and
UNPROFOR
<http://icr.icty.org>
