

<b>Country/entity</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	Protocol
<b>Date</b>	8 Aug 1992
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/local 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

<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Bosnia Local peace processes
<b>Parties</b>	HVO representatives: 1. Josip BORO 2. Marko FRANKOVIC 3. Vinko ANTUNOVIC 4. Josip KRISTIC Representatives of the Muslim people: Ejob Mujic [did not sign], Senaid DURAKOVIC
<b>Third parties</b>	For the BH Presidency: Franjo BORAS
<b>Description</b>	This short agreement provides for further talks between the HVO and units of the Kiseljak Territorial Defence. It provides for a mutual suspension of hostilities, and the parties agree to remove barricades across the municipality.

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**Agreement document** [BA\\_920808\\_Protocol.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Isolated example
<b>Rationale</b>	This agreement appears to be the result of an ad-hoc meeting between municipal representatives to address the immediate issue of barricades and conflict between units of the Territorial Defence and the HVO in the Kiseljak area on the 7 and 8 of August 1992, but not linked to any wider talks. Extensive searches have not produced any publicly-available evidence to suggest that there was a prior or clear practice of signing agreements in the area.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement states that 'During further talks, both sides will in a civilised and peaceful manner and in the spirit of the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation signed by the republics of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in Zagreb on 21 July 1992, reach an agreement on the following matters within three days at most:....'. The agreement was also signed in the presence of a member of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Presidency, Franjo Boras.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Kiseljak
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	43.943040, 18.077390

**Participant type** Central state actor  
Local armed group  
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** No mention of mediator or similar

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**Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** No specific mention.

**Grievance List** No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** No specific mention.

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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