

# DAYTON AGREEMENT (1995)



CHAIRS: RENATA CASTILHO  
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## LETTER TO THE DELEGATES

Dear delegates,

I am Renata Hamdar de Castilho, a Junior at the International School of Curitiba, and it is both my pleasure and honor to be serving as Head Chair for a Special Committee at SMUN 2023. I recall being the Head Chair of another special committee during last year's edition, and I can easily say that it was one of the most memorable conference experiences I have ever had. SMUN is such a lively and dynamic conference with a visibly tight knit MUN community, and it is so wonderful to be back for another round. Before we even meet, I would like to thank all of you for demonstrating interest in the topic and committee, and for taking the time and effort to engage in world issues through debate; I am so grateful I get to be a part of this experience.

I am Ricardo Suplicy Nickel, currently in my third year of high school at the Swiss School of Curitiba. It is an honor to be chairing this committee alongside Renata. I am eagerly looking forward to witnessing how the delegates will deal with the unique challenges proposed by this special committee. As a participant in some smaller conferences as a chair, I am thrilled to be part of an esteemed event like the SMUN. I am excited to learn with each one of you. Allow me to extend my congratulations to all participants for taking part in such an important event. I am confident that together, we will have a memorable and productive experience. See you soon!

Before we meet, here is some advice as to how you should navigate the committee. Firstly, by no means should you feel obligated to follow the previous agreements and decisions made by the participants of the Dayton Agreement. The proceedings of this committee are completely up to you. We do, however,



expect to see you all representing and advocating for the position of your country whole-heartedly, in the hopes of achieving the result that is best for you. In this manner, directives and crises become of high importance as it is another way to advocate for yourself beyond just the committee. Overall, we expect to see compelling speeches, comprehensive resolutions, and detailed plans to achieve the ideal outcome for each participant of the conference. Lastly, do not hesitate to approach the Chairs for help, advice or guidance; we are here to help you as best as we can.

Sincerely,

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## COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION



This committee takes place in Dayton, Ohio, after the outbreak of war in Yugoslavia as an attempt to make a peace accord between Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. This assembly was called upon by the US Ministry of Defense and consists of representatives of NATO, EU and CEI countries for the sake of considering the involvement of all parties in the conflict, making sure negotiation is done with significant international oversight. This document shall be titled the Dayton Agreement. The goal of this committee is to unite all the relevant and involved parties within the conflict to discuss possible solutions and come to an accord that shall put the war to an end. The committee will be deemed successful if a single document crafted by all parties involved is unanimously signed and approved by the committee.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

### Personal pronouns

The use of personal pronouns is not allowed, since the committee will be addressing each other as the nations being represented. Though the agreement was written by individuals representing nations, for the sake of facilitating communication between the delegates, the Chairs request that all refrain from the use of personal pronouns and adhere to the nations' names.

### Position Papers

Because this is a Special Committee with solely one topic, only one position paper must be submitted. The formatting for the paper is relatively standard.

The first paragraph is a short description of the events. This includes a description of the basic variables involved, who, what, where, when, why, and how. Nothing more is needed. This is the least significant part of the paper and should be the shortest.

The second paragraph gives an overview of your nation's involvement in the conflict, its relationship with the other parties, and views on what is currently happening. This is very important as it contextualizes the following paragraph.

The last and most important paragraph is about what you believe should be set in the agreement and why. This includes territorial demarcations between Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia, how the governmental structure of the nations should be modeled, and the conditions under which such changes will be taking place.



Remember to justify such points with whichever reasons will best benefit your delegation. Please refrain from making your paper larger than one page and check the website for formatting instructions.

## **Flow of Debate - Resolutions and Directives**

The final goal of the committee is to have one large, unanimously agreed-upon resolution that will be named the “Dayton Agreement”. This resolution will be formulated by uniting different resolutions voted upon and passed according to the items put on the agenda by the committee. Delegates are advised to focus and dedicate themselves primarily to this aspect of the committee, with amendments and by challenging or reviewing all that is presented. Since the resolution will need to be unanimously passed, all are expected to negotiate their clauses and compromise accordingly for the success of the committee. This will be achieved through the creation of an agenda with different items to be addressed in the resolution to be individually discussed and debated.

Furthermore, delegates must keep in mind that they will be able to send directives. This should be used as a tool to further push their political goals through the destabilization of certain countries and the strengthening of others. However, be cognizant of the fact that all delegates will have the capacity to do the same, and the plausibility or complexity of directives will be considered when being executed by those running the crisis within the committee. Therefore, delegates must have both formal (resolutions) and informal (directives) mechanisms in place to achieve their goals within the committee. Directives in this committee will be limited by one action per session, so think wisely when





deciding which directive you would like your character to perform. The more descriptive and precise, the better. Also have in mind directives are not always successful and might backfire. Their outcomes will be prepared by the CDC, and delivered by the chairs, or the CDC itself in the form of a crisis. Directives will be submitted through a Google Form, which will be sent to delegates at the beginning of the committee. The space written “password” will be used by the CDC as proof that it is you sending the directive. You can steal other people’s passwords, so be wary of that. Further instructions on directives will be presented during the first session.



## THE DAYTON AGREEMENT: THE SEPARATION OF YUGOSLAVIA



Map of Yugoslavia as of 1979

### Historical background

In the early 1990's war broke out in Yugoslavia. At that point in time, the Yugoslavian Federation (consisting of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, and Montenegro) had already been abolished. Once Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia, there arose a conflict with the (ethnic) Serbs who wanted to preserve the Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia. These groups were given financial and military support by the head of the Republic of Serbia, Slobodan Milošević, which gave them the capacity to commit mass ethnic cleansing through murder, rape, and imprisonment in concentration camps. They began taking and controlling land from both territories to keep under their control.

Simultaneously, another territorial dispute arose between the Croats and the Bosniaks (Bosnian Muslims).



War in Croatia lasted until 1992, when an unconditional ceasefire was established with Serbia. Nonetheless, this peace was uneasy and lacked stability. In 1994, Croatia and Bosnia signed the Washington Agreement, which formed a formal, though shaky, alliance between the two. Despite international efforts to establish a fire-free zone and a no-fly zone in the region to reach a total cease-fire, war raged between the Bosnian-Croatians and Serbians.

In 1995, the Serbs lost their upper-hand, as the Croatian and Bosnian forces began re-conquering portions of land that had been annexed. This was done through Operation Storm, the largest military operation done in Europe since World War II. Bill Clinton had even authorized retired US Military personnel to train the Croatian Army. This led to the first defeat of the Serbians over the last four years, creating a new power dynamic that created more hope for peace

## **Current situation**

### Military and Economic Situation

Ethno-Religious tensions in the Balkans are something that became pretty characteristic of the region for thousands of years. Be it from Roman Occupation to Ottoman occupation in the region, the many groups of people that live there have had one thing in common :the constant fighting.

After World War I the Kingdom of Yugoslavia became the first political entity in the Balkans that was able to unify the “southern-slavs”, but in World War



When the German Reich dissolved it and created the Independent State of Croatia. This state participated in the ethnic cleansing of Jews and Serbs in the Balkans along with the creation of the Jasenovac concentration camp which was the third largest concentration camp of World War 2. While this did create resentment between the different ethnicities in the Balkans the Communists were able to liberate them and thus the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was created under Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

Under Tito, Yugoslavia operated under the economic system of Market Socialism which they called: "Socialism with a Human face". During his tenure the country oversaw a golden age in which various social benefits were granted, its economy was the fastest growing socialist economy and it became a mediator between the United States and the Soviet Union with the non-aligned movement. And Yugoslav National Army was consistently ranked as the fourth-best army in Europe (Soviet, French, and British). But after Tito died, so did his ideals of Brotherhood and Unity as most politicians began pandering to ethno-nationalist and ethno-religious sentiments in the country.

Along with that, the United States under the Reagan administration began funding many color revolutions and opposition parties across communist Europe which only worsened the tensions. All this, while the Yugoslav economy was collapsing under the burden of massive debt, paved the way for the dissolution of the country. Slovenia, Croatia, and Macedonia all declared independence from Yugoslavia in 1991 and Bosnia and Herzegovina followed in 1992. The Bosnian situation has led to a brutal civil war that has destroyed the lives of many and has caused a refugee crisis in Europe.



The document that is to be created and agreed on by the parties is supposed to tackle issues such as the reconstruction of the political entities, helping displaced refugees, military occupation of the region, and the creation of a constitution for any new political entities created from the agreements. The punishing of war criminals and accountability for actions taken during the war should also be taken into account.

### Srebrenica Massacre

The Srebrenica Massacre was one of the terrible events that took place during the Bosnian War killing more than 7.000 boys and girls as well as leaving around 20.000 people homeless, being considered the biggest mass murder in European history since World War two. Srebrenica was a town in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina which had a population composed mainly of Bosniaks (Bosnian Muslims). The town was surrounded by Serbs forces and protected only by a small number of Dutch UN peacekeepers also known as Dutchbat.

In July 1995 the Serbian forces led by General Ratko Mladić started an offensive action against the town, which due to the poor armament and low number of soldiers didn't last for long being invaded by the troops on July 11th, 1995. Once the town was completely dominated by the Serbs, the troops started to separate the population and isolate the Bosniaks in order for the mass murder to take place. The systematic killing made thousands of victims who were buried in mass graves.

The international community's response to these actions was outrageous. Taking into account that both United Nations and European Union recognize the



massacre as an act of genocide. Many of the individuals involved, such as the general, Ratko Mladić, were persecuted and condemned for war crimes. But at the same time, the UN peacekeeping force was heavily oppressed by the community due to the mismanagement of the situation and the failure to protect the area.

### Siege of Sarajevo

Sarajevo is the biggest city of Bosnia and Herzegovina and from April 5, 1992, to February 29, 1996 was the home of one of the most devastating events of the Bosnian war. After the war breaks out the Bosnian Serbs Troops surrounded the city of Sarajevo in order to block it from the outside world. This was all part of a bigger strategy on turning the city dependent on the Serbian troops. During the siege, the population from Sarajevo suffered a lot, especially from the lack of essential supplies such as food, water, electricity and medical aid. At the same time, constant sniper attacks were a reality in the city which had a lot of its infrastructure damaged due to these attacks.

During the four years of siege, Sarajevo faced over 500.000 bombs having an average of over 330 bombs dropped every day over the city. The number of deaths reaches 11.500 being 1600 of them children. There was a notorious alley which was known for its danger due to constant sniper attacks, but certainly one of the most horrific events of the siege was the “Markale” massacre which was a mass bombing on a public market place that caused the death of 68 people.

The massacre got a lot of international attention which led the UN to turn Sarajevo into a “safe area” by deploying peacekeepers to protect the city. Is worth mentioning that often the peacekeepers were not capable of enforcing their



mandate therefore many civilians kept suffering. The worst part is that the siege is still in operation and waiting for a solution to be presented.

### Involvement of External Forces

#### **United Nations**

During the years of war, the United Nations really helped the Bosnian population by providing humanitarian aid. The UNHRC (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and some other organizations provided food, medicine and other basic necessities. At the same time the UN also established "Safe Areas" with the intention of protecting the civilians from outside attacks, some of the most famous "safe areas" were Sarajevo, Srebrenica and Tuzla. These areas were protected by the UN peacekeepers which unfortunately we're not always able to handle the situation ensuring security for the population. Therefore suffering a lot of criticism from the international community.

Since the beginning of the war, the UN tried to negotiate with Slobodan Milosevic in order for their troops to back up, and to some extent these negotiations were successful due to the fact that Slobodan really backed his troops but allowed 100.000 Serbian soldiers to fight for their nation therefore reducing drastically the effects of the negotiation. As the war moves further the Serbian forces manage to steal UN heavy weapons as well as to keep peacekeepers hostage.

#### **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**

After some worsening scenarios on the Bosnian War the United Nations summoned the help of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in order to ensure a



no-flight area avoiding any type of airstrike and flight combat. This safe space area was insured in 1993 and drastically increased the attack power of the Serbian forces.

After the Srebrenica massacre in 1995, NATO finally joined the war with deliberate force with the intention to start airstriking serbian military facilities in order to once again reduce the military power of the serbian forces. These airstrikes were considered a response for all the massacres committed by these forces. Is worth mentioning that the attacks from NATO played an important role on the run for a peace treaty taking into account that the constant bombing of Serbian territory contributed to the Serbian cooperation on a possible peace treaty to end the war.

### **United States of America**

Since the beginning of the conflict, the United States of America has taken the lead on the diplomatic relationship of the countries involved. Its first participants in the war was right after an internal conflict between the Bosniaks and the Croats, which were until then fighting together against the Serbs. Being considerate of a war inside the war the United States managed to reach a placement agreement between the two of the countries which once again align forces against the common enemy.

After the United Nations showed some struggles in managing the situation, the United States took its place and along with NATO tried to ensure safety for the oppressed population. The United granted a military supply for both Bosniaks and NATO. After the direct involvement of the United States in the war a separation of Bosnia into two entities was suggested. With the agreement of both





parts, the separation was complete but the fighting continued. As both NATO and the United States kept their offensive actions against the Serbs which along with a Croat offensive really gave them a momentum of war. With a drastic shift in power, the Serbs didn't really have any option other than go back to the negotiation.

### **European Union**

Like the United States, the European Union played an important role in the diplomatic relationship between the countries involved, always working with other international entities, such as the United Nations and the United States ,towards a peaceful and impartial solution to the warring countries. During the discussions the EU proposed lots of incentives and sanctions in order to encourage the peace agreement. The sanction aimed mainly on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in order to pressure the Serbians to reach a solution, it initially started as an arms embargo in 1991. But as soon as the War progressed the UN issued a series of economic sanctions that should be applied to the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which the European Union complied with.

During the war, the European Union along with the United Nations helped the population of the involved countries by supplying basic needs such as food, water and not only medical supplies but also medical assistance setting up field hospitals, clinics and mobile medical units which really helped the injured population of the affected areas. Another important aspect provided by the EU was the sheltering for the displaced population by placing refugee camps in neighboring countries as well as providing psychological aid for the traumatized people.



## Humanitarian Crisis

It is not a secret that during the Bosnian War a lot of humanitarian challenges needed to be faced by the population. Firstly, as mentioned before there were a lot of sieges happening around the country, where basic needs such as food, water, electricity and medical aid were not provided to the population. As well as constant attacks on these cities, the most famous sieges in the Bosnian war were the Siege of Sarajevo, Siege of Srebrenica, Siege of Mostar, Siege of Bihać and Siege of Tuzla. Along with the shortage of basic needs these populations suffered constant attacks which harmed not only military targets but also the population itself, including children.

In scenarios such as the one faced by the Srebrenica city, where the Serbs aggressively dominate the city, thousands of people were left homeless generating a large number of refugees. Furthermore, these people suffered lots of human rights violations, including massacres, rapes and torture. It is worth mentioning that these actions were not committed only by the Serbs but also by the Bosniaks and Croats. Such actions really got international attention due to their impacts on the population which was really traumatized by the situation.

## War Crimes

The Bosnian war lasted for almost 4 years and during this period lots of absurd crimes were committed not only among the militaries but also harmless civilians. Genocides and mass murder were something recurrent during the war, reaching the highest death toll since World War Two. The sieges really contributed to these attacks and massacres, allowing the oppressors to violate the human rights and sending prisoners to prison camps such as Omarska, Trnopolje, and



Keraterm where military and civilians were submitted to torture, executions and inhuman conditions.

Due to the ethno-religious aspect of the war, lots of religious sites such as mosques, churches, and synagogues were completely destroyed by opposition groups. But also libraries and museums containing rare and important documents and manuscripts were targeted by these groups in order to avoid the spread of culture. It is worth mentioning that these crimes were considered war crimes and were not only committed by one of the sides but both.

### What led to the discussion of an agreement

With the escalation of violence marked by the intense fighting, massacres and atrocities against humanity, which was causing the suffering from thousand of people, caught the attention from the international community, increasing the mediation effort from other organizations and countries which created a lot of pressure in initiating and sustaining the peace talk among the involved countries. Another important factor was the understanding that both countries were not able to reach a decisive military victory, and with the constant bombing from NATO on the Serbian territory and the fear of an escalation in the war causing more deaths and mass destruction. All the involved parties agreed on the fact that they needed to go to the negotiation table in order to reach an agreement that was peaceful and beneficial to all.

### **Timeline of events**

April, 6th, 1992 - Political instability, ethnic issues, and economic factors led to the start of a war between Croatia, Bosnia, and Yugoslavia.



April, 1992 - As War started, the Bosniaks and the Croatians joined forces against the Serbians.

April, 1992 - At the first moment the United Nations tried to negotiate with the Yugoslavian president who agreed on removing its troops. But around 100.000 Serbian troops remain on the offensive.

July, 1992 - The UN remains neutral by deploying food, medicine, and supplies for the Bosniaks and Croats as well as cutting off all the weapons supplies.

October, 18, 1992 - Some ethno-religious problems led to an internal war between the Croats and the Bosniaks. The Croat-Bosniak War was basically triggered by a series of losses that were blamed on one another.

April, 5th 1993 - After conditions worsened in Bosnia, the UN asked for NATO's power to impose a flight restriction area in order to reduce the airstrikes coming from both sides. The Siege of Sarajevo is an example of humanitarian crises which caused these worsening conditions.

February, 23rd, 1994 - A cease fire on the croat-bosnian war is done in order to discuss peace negotiation.

March, 1st, 1994 - The US helped the Croats and the Bosniaks to reach a peace agreement for the internal war, which was in fact successful.

December, 19th, 1995 - The former president of the US travels to Bosnia to negotiate a 4 months ceasefire in order for a peace agreement to be reached.

May, 26th, 1995 - Due to stalling of negotiations and more attacks, the ceasefire collapses.



August, 4th, 1995 - NATO launches more airstrikes against Serbia, due to land-to-air missiles threats.

November, 1st, 1995 - peace talks resume in Dayton, Ohio, United states

December, 14th, 1995 - the peace treaty: "The Dayton Accords" is signed in Paris, France by all members involved in the negotiation.

### **Positions of major nations/blocs/representatives/parties**

United States of America - William Clinton

For Bill Clinton, his aspirations would include the nations of Former Yugoslavia paying off all their war and national debts to the United States. The military occupation of Serbia and Bosnia is also something he would very much be in support of since it would greatly benefit the American sphere of influence in Europe post-communism. Another topic that would be tackled by him would be not only to stop any attempts at continuing communism in the region but to also create neo-liberal economies that are very American business-friendly. Clinton would also very much like to artificially create the concept of an independent Kosovo and or Vojvodina in order to further increase American power in the Balkans.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - Alija Izetbegović

For Alija Izetbegovic, the main aspiration in this would be to attain this most political power possible when discussing the matter of territorial reorganization. He most definitely is someone that would pander to whatever positions fit him best as that is what he wants, the investment in Bosnia and complete control of



the country. Not having to pay for Bosnian war debt is also something that Izetbegovic would want as that would not allow his nation to properly develop. Also as he was a Muslim extremist he would definitely ally himself with the Republic of Albania and support either the creation of Kosovo as an independent country or its integration into a majoritarian Muslim country.

### Republic of Croatia - Franjo Tudman

Franjo Tudman, the leader of the Republic of Croatia plays an important role in the Dayton agreement due to his involvement in the Bosnian war. During these discussions, Tudman would most likely seek a beneficial resolution that will deal with the territorial issues involving Bosnian Croats. Since Croatia was seen as a vulnerable country in its struggle for independence it would mostly benefit from getting exempt from debt payment and reconstruction efforts. Franjo would also be opposed to any benefits granted to Serbia be they financial, military and or territorial.

### Former Republic of Yugoslavia - Slobodan Milošević

As the former president of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milosevic aimed to protect Serbian interests and population, as well as maintain political and military influence in the region. Milosevic also wanted to improve Serbia's image in order to gain international recognition and avoid further sanctions. Yugoslavia, facing pressure from both inside the population but also the international community, wanted to look for a resolution to safeguard the political rights and also avoid further military actions allowing a path to peace to be established. Milosevic also aspired to annex the Serbian regions of Bosnia as a way to accomplish his dreams of a Greater-Serbia.



### French Republic - Jacques Chirac

The French were represented by their president Jacques Chirac who was a strong advocate for peace. Probably being the most peace oriented delegate Chirac's objectives would lie in not allowing for an agreement that would only stir instability to be signed. The situation of refugees should be a major concern for Chirac but not one where France has to endure the burden of taking in all the refugees. He was also someone focused on expanding democracy in his country and in this case the political entities that would emerge from the agreement.

### The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's - John Major

Just like Bill Clinton, John Major is someone that is more focused on what his country has to gain from participating in this conference rather than actually helping or solving the problem. A neo-liberal economic system instilled into the political entities generated from the agreement is something that is definitely in the interest of the UK and John Major as their small participation in the war mostly derived from war profiteering.

### Federal republic of Germany - Helmut Kohl

Helmut Kohl had a pretty hardline stance against communism so it would logically be in his interest to prevent it from continuing. It would also be advantageous to somehow tie the economies of the Balkans into that of Germany and try to expand the EU's power over the region. The creation of humanitarian efforts in order to help the many people affected by the war is something that would be in the interest of Kohl in order to prevent the displaced refugees from going to Germany. Germany along with the United States was one of the first



nations to recognize the breakaway states from Yugoslavia and it was quick to embargo what was left of the nation.

### Russian Federation - Viktor Chernomyrdin

Viktor Chernomyrdin the Prime Minister of Russia is the delegate for his country and it was one of the first big international negotiations Russia attended after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Its policies during the war were the most friendly towards Serbia and Republika Srpska as both Serbians and Russians share a long history together. But Chernomyrdin could not do much as Russian foreign policy was also one of appeasement towards the West so help to Serbia consisted mostly of political aid through its Veto power and avoidance of any embargo towards Belgrade. The Bosnian war served as the perfect stage for Russia to reintroduce itself as a great power in international affairs.

### República Srpska - Radovan Karažić

Radovan Karadžić was not present in the real Dayton Accords as he was running from his 1995 indictment but his role in the war is what prompted him to be placed here. He was the man leading the Serbian part of Bosnia known as Republika Srpska which declared independence from the rest of Bosnia thus starting the war. He was a great ally of Slobodan Milosevic and is responsible for the largest genocide in Europe since the Nazis in World War II. He held policies of ethnic cleansing towards Croats and Bosniaks which were fomented by his Serbian nationalism.





### Republic of Albania - Sali Berisha

Another delegate that was not actually present in the real Dayton Accords but was chosen in order to expand international dialogue is the leader of Albania Sali Berisha. Albania was a country indirectly affected by the war as not only was it bordering the nations at war, most of the Bosniaks and Muslims in the region were ethnic Albanians. Also militia fighters from Albania entered the war in order to protect these people. Albania also had great interest in other majoritarian Muslim regions in the Former Yugoslavia such as Kosovo as the project of a Greater Albania was never put to rest since Yugoslav-Albanian relations collapsed.

### European Union - Felipe González

Felipe Gonzalez, who represented the European Union aspired to ease tensions in the region. As the European Union had largely failed to integrate the nations that came from Yugoslavia. Other aspirations for him and the EU would include economic prosperity in the region and political stability. The EU also took care of some of the displaced refugees and provided humanitarian aid while acting in accordance with the United Nations and peacekeeping forces.

### North Atlantic Treaty Organisation - Javier Solano

While no actual delegate for NATO was present in the real Dayton Agreement, Javier Solana was the secretary general of NATO at the time and he would represent the aspirations of the organization. Occupying Serbia and Bosnia would be his top priority in order to secure a greater sphere of influence in the region and it would be essential for Solana to draft a Bosnian constitution that is pretty



friendly to NATO and its allies. No political gains by Slobodan Milosevic, Viktor Chernomyrdin, and Radovan Karadzic should also be a priority for Javier Solana.

### **Guiding questions**

How should the region be reconstructed?

What are the possible disagreements between the parties involved in negotiating an agreement?

How should the international community assist the region while maintaining its sovereignty?

How should states be established in the region? Should outside bodies interfere?

### **Further research**

[Dayton Agreement PDF](#) - Here is the actual Dayton Agreement that was written in 1995. Use this to help you brainstorm possible conditions for your solution.

[Britannica Article on Dayton Accords](#) - Here is an encyclopedia article on the Dayton Agreement to provide you with a more general and objective view of the events.

[US Government Article](#) - Here is an article on the Dayton Accords published on the US Government website. Use this to investigate your position if you represent a nation aligned with the United States.



[“Fixing Dayton” Article](#) - Here is an opinion article on the Dayton Agreement critiquing its approach and providing suggestions to its structure. Use this to show you alternatives to the original Accord.

[Council of Europe Opinion Article](#) - Here is another opinion article that could be used to identify the shortcomings of the original Dayton Agreement. Please use this to find alternatives to the pre-existing agreement.



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