

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Trilateral New York Declaration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Turkey
Date	23 Oct 1995
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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

Renewal

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Bosnia peace process
Parties	Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia; Süleyman Demirel, President of the Republic of Turkey
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement between the presidents of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Turkey reaffirms their commitment to the Contact Group peace proposal, and calls for Turkey to be included into the expanded International Contact Group.

Agreement document	BA_951023_Trilateral New York Declaration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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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	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 1 ...They reiterated their support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for a pluralistic and democratic society of the three peoples and the "others" of Bosnia and Herzegovina...
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 1 ...The Presidents underlined the vital importance of economic assistance for the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and humanitarian aid for the rehabilitation of all refugees and displaced persons returning to their homes following the peace settlement. To this end, the Presidents decided to establish a joint economic committee to coordinate their activities and cooperation in this field...
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Social class	No specific mention.
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Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
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Men and boys	No specific mention.
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LGBTI	No specific mention.
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Family	No specific mention.
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State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 1 ...They reiterated their support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for a pluralistic and democratic society of the three peoples and the "others" of Bosnia and Herzegovina...
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State configuration	No specific mention.
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Self determination	No specific mention.
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Referendum	No specific mention.
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State symbols	No specific mention.
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Independence/secession	Page 1 ...The Presidents further expressed their conviction that mutual recognition of all States in the region within the internationally recognized borders would pave the way for the normalization of the situation in the region...
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Accession/unification	No specific mention.
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Border delimitation Page 1

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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 Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 1
...The Presidents welcomed the offer of legal assistance by Turkey to the democratization process in general and preparation of constitutional arrangements in particular of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina...

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 1
...The Presidents emphasized their commitment to the Contact Group peace proposal and the Agreed Basic Principles of New York and Geneva and reiterated their firm belief that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina should provide the basis for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina...

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	Page 1 ...They reiterated their support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for a pluralistic and democratic society of the three peoples and the "others" of Bosnia and Herzegovina... Page 1 ...The Presidents welcomed the offer of legal assistance by Turkey to the democratization process in general and preparation of constitutional arrangements in particular of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina...
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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 1
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Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 1
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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 No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Letter dated 95/10/30 from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/906)
<http://repository.un.org/>
