

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Declaration
Date	22 Oct 1993
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	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

Implementation/renegotiation

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Bosnia Local peace processes
Parties	PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA Dr Radovan Karadzic; PRESIDENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF WESTERN BOSNIA OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA Fikret Abdic
Third parties	Witness to the agreement achieved, and assuming the obligation to mediate in the case of difficulties arising in its implementation: PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA Slobodan Milosevic
Description	This short agreement provides for mutual recognition between the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia and Republika Srpska. It also guarantees all fundamental freedoms and human rights, in accordance with the Owen-Stoltenberg Peace Plan.

Agreement document [BA_931022_Declaration \(Autonomous Province of West Bosnia\).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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 2, 8. The right to return to their hearths, should they desire to do so, shall be recognized to all persons displaced from them by the civil war.
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 Page 1, 1.

The Republic of Srpska recognizes the existence, the will of the people, and the legal authority of the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia, one of the three constituent Republics of the Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as defined by the Owen and Stoltenberg Peace Plan.

Page 1, 2.

The Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia recognizes the existence, the will of the people, and the legal authority of the Republic of Srpska, one of the three constituent Republics of the Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as defined by the Owen and Stoltenberg Peace Plan.

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 2, 5.
The borders between the Republic of Srpska and the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia shall be opened at the locations to be determined by the Representatives of the Governments of the Republic of Srpska and the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia, within 48 hours of the pronouncement of this Declaration. The border crossings shall be opened and put in order, on the basis of agreement of both sides, within 7 (seven) days of the pronouncement of this Declaration.

Page 2, 9.
Presidents Radovan Karadzic and Fikret Abdic shall appoint a Border Commission with the mandate to demarcate the borders between the Republic of Srpska and the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia, within 7 (seven) days. Here, the most notable task shall be the demarcation of the borders in the area of the town of Krupa on the right bank of river Una.

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 Page 2, 6.
All fundamental freedoms and human rights, as provided for by the relevant international legal instruments shall be mutually guaranteed, in accordance with the Owen and Stoltenberg Peace Plan.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general
Page 1, 3.

Presidents Radovan Karadzic and Fikret Abdic, in the name of their citizens and Governments, solemnly proclaim the peace, and declare the start of the building of good neighborly [sic] relations and universal cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, traffic and communications, culture, sports, and other fields.

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights
Page 1, 4.

Full freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all citizens of the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia through the entire territory of the Republic of Srpska, and to all citizens of the Republic of Srpska through the entire territory of the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia, with the official travel or personal identity documents issued by the relevant authorities of the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia, or the Republic of Srpska, respectively.

Democracy

No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other
Page 1, 3.

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Mobility/access

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Page 2, 10.

Presidents Radovan Karadzic and Fikret Abdic reaffirm that free passage to all international humanitarian aid convoys shall be facilitated on the entire territories of the Republic of Srpska and the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia, with the aim of providing help to all those who may need it.

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	Page 2, 7. All persons officially proven to have violated the provisions of international legislation of the conduct of war, shall be prosecuted before the regular Courts of Law of the Republic of Srpska and the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia, respectively.
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 2, 10. Presidents Radovan Karadzic and Fikret Abdic reaffirm that free passage to all international humanitarian aid convoys shall be facilitated on the entire territories of the Republic of Srpska and the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia of the Republic of Bosnia, with the aim of providing help to all those who may need it.
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** Page 2, 9.
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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 Transitional justice→Courts→National courts
Page 2, 7.
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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

Case Western Reserve University, Kelvin Smith Library
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