

<b>Country/entity</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaration
<b>Date</b>	22 Oct 1993
<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**

Implementation/renegotiation

<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Bosnia Local peace processes
<b>Parties</b>	PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA Dr Radovan Karadzic; PRESIDENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF WESTERN BOSNIA OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA Fikret Abdic
<b>Third parties</b>	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
<b>Description</b>	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.

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**Agreement document** [BA\\_931022\\_Declaration \(Autonomous Province of West Bosnia\).pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	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.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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**Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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**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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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**

Page 1, 4.

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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.



<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	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.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

<b>Development or socio-economic reconstruction</b>	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.
<b>National economic plan</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Natural resources</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International funds</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Business</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Taxation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Banks</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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**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.

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**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  
<http://digital.case.edu/>

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