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| Country/entity | Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former) |
| Region | Europe and Eurasia |
| Agreement name | Joint statement issued by the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the President of the Republic of Croatia on 27 March 1993 at Zagreb |
| Date | 27 Mar 1993 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate 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

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| Conflict nature | Government/territory |
| Peace process | Bosnia peace process |
| Parties | President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman; President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | This joint statement declares the support of both Presidents for the Vance-Owen Plan, and pledges further cooperation between the two countries and support for implementation of the plan. It also calls for the arms embargo on Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to be lifted. |

Agreement document [BA_930327_Joint Statement.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** Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
Page 1, 4.
Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegovic express their preparedness for close cooperation between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and emphasize the need for comprehensive cooperation between the Croatian and Muslim people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the implementation of the Vance-Owen Plan, and particularly in the event of the continuation of aggression.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons** No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

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 Page 1, 4.
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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.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

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| Business | No specific mention. |
| Taxation | No specific mention. |
| Banks | No specific mention. |

Land, property and environment

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| 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

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| Security Guarantees | Page 1, 5. If the Serbian side fails to meet the demands of the international community for the implementation of the Vance-Owen Plan and if its aggression continues, the Presidents request that the arms embargo on Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina be lifted. |
| 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.

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| Referendum for agreement | No specific mention. |
| International mission/force/similar | Page 1, 3. Both Presidents remind the international community of continuing aggression by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) against Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, which should be taken into account when planning the engagement of peace forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate in Croatia. |
| Enforcement mechanism | No specific mention. |
| Related cases | No specific mention. |
| Source | Letter dated 93/03/29 from the Permanent Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/25487) http://repository.un.org/ |
