

Country/entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Berlin Declaration (Berlin Conference)
Date	1 Apr 2004
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

Afghan Wars (1979 -)

The agreements are drawn from two distinct conflict periods. Post Soviet-intervention period. First, after an uprising against the communist government, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979 and set up a puppet government. Fierce resistance came in on the form of domestic and foreign Mujahidin fighters who, by 1988, forced the Soviet Union to withdraw. The Communist government that remained was defeated in 1992 against a background of violence, which spiralled into a tumultuous multi-party civil war with a strong tribal basis. In 1993 a peace accord was signed, but by 1994 the conflict realigned itself as the Islamic-based Taliban emerged from the refugee camps, eventually occupying the capital city of Kabul in September 1996 spurring groups that had militantly opposed the communist government to unite in opposition to the Taliban.

Post US-intervention period. After the terror attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States invaded Afghanistan and removed the Taliban from power. In December 2001, the UNSC mandated the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to assist Afghanistan's interim authorities. In 2003 ISAF command was placed under NATO's responsibility. Within three years, however, the Taliban managed to re-group and re-structure and launched intense resistance to the internationally-recognized Afghanistan government and NATO support troops. Despite this resurgence of the Taliban, NATO leaders lacked the necessary support for the mission abroad, and NATO troops were withdrawn by the end of 2014.

Close
Afghan Wars (1979 -
)

Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties

Document not signed, but background documents and reporting note participants as:

Hamid Karzai - President, Afghanistan

Abd Allah Abd Allah - Foreign Minister, Afghanistan

Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri - Foreign Minister, Pakistan

Li Zhaoxing - Foreign Minister, China

Colin Powell - Secretary of State, United States

Alexander Downer - Foreign Minister, Australia

Jack Straw - Foreign Minister, United Kingdom

Brian Cowen - Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ireland

Hwang Doo-Yun - South Korea

Sergey Lavrov - Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation

Sadako Ogata - Japan

Jaap de Hoop Scheffer - NATO Secretary General

Jean Arnault - United Nations envoy to Afghanistan

As well as representatives from the following countries:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Canada, Iceland, Norway, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

and others, with a total of 65 signatory countries and organisations

Third parties

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Description

This agreement outlines the conclusions and commitments made by attendees of the 2004 Berlin Conference on Afghanistan. It builds on previous commitments made in the 2001 Bonn Agreement, and extends to new issues including the deployment of international forces in Afghanistan, and adds new financial commitments from donors.

Agreement document

[AF_040401_Berlin Declaration.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation	<p>Participation→Citizenship Page 1, Untitled Preamble</p> <p>...</p> <p>Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved under the Bonn Agreement of December 2001 in fostering peace, stability, national unity, democratization, and economic development in Afghanistan, culminating in the adoption of a new Afghan Constitution in January 2004, which lays the groundwork for an elected Government and Parliament, and an independent Judiciary, which guarantees the constitutional rights of all its citizens – men and women – and adheres to the principle of human rights and the establishment of a self-sustaining, market-orientated economy.</p> <p>Participation→Other Page 3, Article 10</p> <p>That all efforts to build a new Afghanistan shall also reflect the aspirations of the Civil Society that is taking root in the country and promote the participation of women according to their rights under the Constitution</p>
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	<p>International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL Page 1, Untitled Preamble</p> <p>...</p> <p>Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved under the Bonn Agreement of December 2001 in fostering peace, stability, national unity, democratization, and economic development in Afghanistan, culminating in the adoption of a new Afghan Constitution in January 2004, which lays the groundwork for an elected Government and Parliament, and an independent Judiciary, which guarantees the constitutional rights of all its citizens – men and women – and adheres to the principle of human rights and the establishment of a self-sustaining, market-orientated economy.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 10</p> <p>That all efforts to build a new Afghanistan shall also reflect the aspirations of the Civil Society that is taking root in the country and promote the participation of women according to their rights under the Constitution</p>
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.

Institutional reform Institutional reform→Constitution-making/reform

Page 1, Untitled Preamble ... Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved under the Bonn Agreement of December 2001 in fostering peace, stability, national unity, democratization, and economic development in Afghanistan, culminating in the adoption of a new Afghan Constitution in January 2004, which lays the groundwork for an elected Government and Parliament, and an independent Judiciary, which guarantees the constitutional rights of all its citizens – men and women – and adheres to the principle of human rights and the establishment of a self-sustaining, market-orientated economy.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
