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. 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.

Mobility/access	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. 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, 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. 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.

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. 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.
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.
