

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Joint Statement
Date	8 Jul 1992
Agreement status	Agreement with subsequent status
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

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

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Bosnia peace process
Parties	President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic; President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman
Third parties	Ministers of Foreign Affairs Dr. Haris Silajdzic and Prof. Dr. Zdenko Skrabalo, the Head of the Office of the President of the Republic of Croatia Mr. Hrvoje Sarinic, and the Foreign Policy Adviser of the President
Description	This short agreement provides for cooperation between the Republics of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in opposition to activities the forces of Serbia and Montenegro. Although it was made before the conflict between Croat and Bosniak forces in Bosnia, it has been included because it has a pre-negotiation function with regard to the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, which dealt not just with non-aggression and Serbia, but outlined a constitutional agreement, that became important to post-conflict agreements between Bosnia and Croatia.

Agreement document [BA_920708_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, 2. ...Because of justified concern for the lives and survival of the citizens of Sarajevo, the continuation of brutal aggression in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ethnic cleansing operations in the attacked by the aggressor still go unpunished and are being concealed.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 1, 4.
The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina appreciates the efforts made by the international community and by the Republic of Croatia in providing help, and in particular the reception and accommodation of a great number of refugees, citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Page 2, 5.

Both Presidents reiterate the commitment of their States to the principle whereby, after the cessation of war in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the internal system of this State will be set up democratically on the basis of equality of the three constituent nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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) Page 2, 5.
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State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession Page 1, 1.
In consideration of the fact that both the States have recognized each other, they will establish, as soon as possible, diplomatic relations at embassy level. It has also been decided that the representatives of both Governments should meet as soon as possible to discuss topical questions of interest for both States.

Page 1, 3.
In view of the foregoing, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia have common interests in the defence of their independence and territorial integrity from Serbian and Montenegrin aggression.

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 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 Page 1, 3.
...Both Presidents have agreed that this common interest should be realized by ways and means envisioned in the United Nations Charter and underlying the Acts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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, 2. ...All this is taking place at a time when the attention of the global public is drawn to the events in Sarajevo, where attempts are being made to establish an efficient airlift and an overland corridor to deliver humanitarian aid to the suffering citizens... Page 1, 4. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina appreciates the efforts made by the international community and by the Republic of Croatia in providing help, and in particular the reception and accommodation of a great number of refugees, citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Democracy	Page 2, 5. Both Presidents reiterate the commitment of their States to the principle whereby, after the cessation of war in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the internal system of this State will be set up democratically on the basis of equality of the three constituent nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 1, 2.
...All this is taking place at a time when the attention of the global public is drawn to the events in Sarajevo, where attempts are being made to establish an efficient airlift and an overland corridor to deliver humanitarian aid to the suffering citizens...

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 No specific mention.

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 Page 1, 2.
In the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina Serbian and Montenegrin forces have launched a new offensive in the immediate vicinity of the border with the Republic of Croatia (Bosanska Posavina), and there have also been continuous attacks of these forces on parts of the Republic of Croatia stretching from Slavonski Brod to Zupanja...Because of justified concern for the lives and survival of the citizens of Sarajevo, the continuation of brutal aggression in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ethnic cleansing operations in the attacked by the aggressor still go unpunished and are being concealed.

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.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Letter dated 92/07/09 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24253), Annex, pp.2-3

