Quelle

The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Das Dayton-Abkommen von 1995, Paris, 14. Dezember 1995)[1]

Annex 7: Agreement on Refugees and Displaced Persons

Article I: Rights of Refugees and Displaced Persons

1. All refugees and displaced persons have the right freely to return to their homes of origin. They shall have the right to have restored to them property of which they were deprived in the course of hostilities since 1991 and to be compensated for any property that cannot be restored to them. The early return of refugees and displaced persons is an important objective of the settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Parties confirm that they will accept the return of such persons who have left their territory, including those who have been accorded temporary protection by third countries.
2. The Parties shall ensure that refugees and displaced persons are permitted to return in safety, without risk of harassment, intimidation, persecution, or discrimination, particularly on account of their ethnic origin, religious belief, or political opinion.
3. The Parties shall take all necessary steps to prevent activities within their territories which would hinder or impede the safe and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons. […]

Eine Druckversion dieser Quelle findet sich in Hohls, Rüdiger; Schröder, Iris; Siegrist, Hannes (Hg.), Europa und die Europäer. Quellen und Essays zur modernen europäischen Geschichte, Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag 2005, S. 414.

Auf diese Quelle bezieht sich ein einführender und erläuternder Essay von Sundhaussen, Holm, Von „Lausanne“ nach „Dayton“. Ein Paradigmenwechsel bei der Lösung ethnonationaler Konflikte im zuvor genannten Sammelband, S. 409-412.

1 Dayton Peace Agreement. General framework agreement, Annex 7. Agreement on refugees and displaced persons, available in the Internet at the Office of the High Representative (OHR), in: <http://www.ohr.int/dpa/default.asp?content_id=375> (09.11.2004).