State Responsibility

The Kingdom of the United Southern Peoples (KUSP) is composed of two ethnic groups, the Pannonians and the Daytoners which are living mainly in their respective regions, Pannonia and Daytona. Political struggles after the death of the king of the KUSP in August 2001 lead to the break up of the KUSP into two separate states: Daytona and Pannonia. On 1 September 2001, both states are admitted to membership of the United Nations. Their common border follows the former administrative boundaries. In the border region, the majority of the population belongs to the Pannonian ethnic group. The Pannonians living in Daytona are discontent with the drawing of the boundary: they strive for independence.

On 1 October 2001, they proclaim the Free State of the Pannonians (FSP) which covers the southern part of the territory of Daytona. The Pannonian members of the KSUP army who were serving in Daytona before the break-up and were not yet demobilised join the newly founded army of the FSP. The payments and pensions of many of its officers are administrated by Pannonia. In addition, Pannonia supplies the FSP with funds, arms and other equipment. Without this financial and military support, the options available to the authorities of the FSP would be greatly constrained. The FSP commits gross human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, against the Daytoners living in the territory under its control.

Understandably, relations between Daytona and Pannonia are tense. Every day, protestors gather in front of the Embassy of Pannonia in Daytona. When asked about the protests on TV, the President of Daytona replies that it is well established that Pannonia set up the puppet regime of the FSP and that he supports and encourages all citizens of Daytona to express their solidarity and condemn with all necessary means Pannonia’s intervention. The day after his speech, protestors storm and set fire on the Embassy of Pannonia in Daytona. No diplomatic personnel are injured. There were no police forces deployed to protect the Embassies.

Pannonia condemns the attacks on its embassy as a violation of the Daytonas international obligation to respect and guarantee the safety of the Embassy and its personnel and asks for apologies and compensation. The president of the Daytona replies that the attacks on the Embassies were purely private acts which did not engage the responsibility of Daytona. He adds that some of the protesters responsible for the attacks had been arrested and would be tried. He also adds that if any country is entitled to apologies and compensation, it is Daytona: the FSP is set up by Pannonia and acts on its behalf when violating the human rights of the people living in its territory. Pannonia denies any responsibility for the acts of the FSP. The president of the FSP rejects these allegations as well and calls on Daytona to stop spreading lies. First, the FSP emerged out of an insurgency movement and considers itself a State. It is regrettable that no other State recognises its successful revolutionary struggle. Second, the FSP respects the rights of the Daytoners living in its territory, but takes all necessary means to suppress those who resort to acts of terrorism to undermine the new state of FSP.