

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Confidence, Security-building and Verification (The London Conference)
Date	27 Aug 1992
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
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

Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Bosnia peace process
Parties	This conference was convened by Great Britain, which held the presidency of the EC at the time. The Participants were: The SFRY republics, the EC countries, the USA, China, Russia, Japan, Canada, The Republic of Czechoslovakia (as a state which held the presidency of CSCE – Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe) and the neighboring countries: Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement contains military measures designed to build confidence and preclude a cessation of hostilities. These include mechanisms for monitoring, improved communication between parties, and verification of weaponry.

Agreement document [BA_920827_Confidence, Security-building and Verification.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, III Working Group Programme, 7
In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:
...
- measures of demilitarisation, for example declaring that areas around specific locations, such as refugee camps or major cities, should be free from certain categories of equipment;

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 No specific mention.

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 Page 1, I Purpose, 2
Such military measures need to be seen in the context of measures of a political and humanitarian nature, including, for example, convoys under UNHCR auspices, and exchanges of prisoners of war under ICRC auspices.

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 No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

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, I Purpose, 2
Such military measures need to be seen in the context of measures of a political and humanitarian nature, including, for example, convoys under UNHCR auspices, and exchanges of prisoners of war under ICRC auspices.

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7
In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:
...
- more systematic liaison provisions, for example establishment of local standing liaison commissions, cessation of hostilities and safe delivery of humanitarian assistance. Achievement of these aims can be facilitated considerably through agreement of measures aimed at clarifying the military situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and increasing the possibilities for liaison and verification.

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

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1, I Purpose, 1

There is an urgent need to identify and promote steps in the military sphere in all or part of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) which could underpin a cessation of hostilities and a durable political settlement...

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 6

...Such measures may include, inter alia:

- information exchange on numbers and location of certain categories of equipment (to be defined) held by the parties;

- advance notification of movements of personnel, or movements/transfers of equipment:

information on personnel levels of formations and units above a given strength;

...

- short-notice on-site inspection (within 24 hours) in the event of suspect activities.

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

- restrictions on the movement of paramilitary or military forces;

- no acquisition of certain types of equipment;

- measures of demilitarisation, for example declaring that areas around specific locations, such as refugee camps or major cities, should be free from certain categories of equipment;

- other verification measures, for example assessment visits by parties to evaluate compliance with agreed provisions, or overflights by outside states;

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

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- more systematic liaison provisions, for example establishment of local standing liaison commissions, cessation of hostilities and safe delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Achievement of these aims can be facilitated considerably through agreement of measures aimed at clarifying the military situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and increasing the possibilities for liaison and verification. As a first step, the conference has decided to adopt the following measures with regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina:

- improved communications between the parties, including direct and immediate liaison between commanders on forward deployment lines, for example by local radio and telephone hot lines;

- improvements in contacts between the parties, for example by liaison visits, and by establishing joint teams to resolve local incidents;

...

- immediate acceptance of the principle that all mortars and heavy weapons will be subject to international supervision and, as a first step, should be notified to the UN by type and location within 96 hours, as a prelude to their disengagement from the conflict;

- no military use of aircraft or helicopters;

Page 2-3, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

...

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- information exchange on command structure, involving outside observers such as EC Monitors or UN Military Observers;

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 1, I Purpose, 1

There is an urgent need to identify and promote steps in the military sphere in all or part of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) which could underpin a cessation of hostilities and a durable political settlement. To this end, the conference has taken some immediate decisions and set up a Working Group to develop confidence-building measures, covering military movements and arms transfers and limitations, as well as measures for their monitoring and verification. This work will be under the direction of the co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee (see Work Programme). The results of this work will be compatible with action authorised by the Security Council in respect of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the former SFRY.

Page 1, I Purpose, 2

Such military measures need to be seen in the context of measures of a political and humanitarian nature, including, for example, convoys under UNHCR auspices, and exchanges of prisoners of war under ICRC auspices.

Page 1, II Immediate Decisions of the Conference, 3

The most immediate task is to alleviate the suffering in Bosnia-Herzegovina through a permanent identifying HQ locations and names of commanders, covering all armed units, including paramilitary units.

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 6

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- ...
- short-notice on-site inspection (within 24 hours) in the event of suspect activities.

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

- restrictions on the movement of paramilitary or military forces;
- no acquisition of certain types of equipment;
- measures of demilitarisation, for example declaring that areas around specific locations, such as refugee camps or major cities, should be free from certain categories of equipment;
- other verification measures, for example assessment visits by parties to evaluate compliance with agreed provisions, or overflights by outside states;

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

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DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 1, II Immediate Decisions of the Conference, 5

Priority should be given to assuring that there is immediate follow-up to the agreement on international supervision of all mortars and heavy weapons in Bosnia-Herzegovina, proceeding by agreed steps, which could include tagging, monitoring, deactivation, corralling under local supervision and eventually centralisation of such weapons. It will be for the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee to decide whether this work would more appropriately be done by the Working Group on confidence, security-building and verification or the one on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

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Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

As a first step, the conference has decided to adopt the following measures with regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina:

...

- immediate acceptance of the principle that all mortars and heavy weapons will be subject to international supervision and, as a first step, should be notified to the UN by type and location within 96 hours, as a prelude to their disengagement from the conflict;

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 1, II Immediate Decisions of the Conference, 3

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...Such measures may include, inter alia:

- information exchange on numbers and location of certain categories of equipment (to be defined) held by the parties;

- advance notification of movements of personnel, or movements/transfers of equipment:

information on personnel levels of formations and units above a given strength;

...

- short-notice on-site inspection (within 24 hours) in the event of suspect activities.

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

- restrictions on the movement of paramilitary or military forces;

- no acquisition of certain types of equipment;

- measures of demilitarisation, for example declaring that areas around specific locations, such as refugee camps or major cities, should be free from certain categories of equipment;

- other verification measures, for example assessment visits by parties to evaluate compliance with agreed provisions, or overflights by outside states;

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

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- more systematic liaison provisions, for example establishment of local standing liaison commissions, cessation of hostilities and safe delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Achievement of these aims can be facilitated considerably through agreement of measures aimed at clarifying the military situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and increasing the possibilities for liaison and verification. As a first step, the conference has decided to adopt the following measures with regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina:

- improved communications between the parties, including direct and immediate liaison between commanders on forward deployment lines, for example by local radio and telephone hot lines;

- improvements in contacts between the parties, for example by liaison visits, and by establishing joint teams to resolve local incidents;

...

- immediate acceptance of the principle that all mortars and heavy weapons will be subject to international supervision and, as a first step, should be notified to the UN by type and location within 96 hours, as a prelude to their disengagement from the conflict;

- no military use of aircraft or helicopters;

Page 2-3, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

...

- information exchange on command structure, involving outside observers such as EC Monitors or UN Military Observers;

- other arms limitation measures

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 Page 1, I Purpose, 2
Such military measures need to be seen in the context of measures of a political and humanitarian nature, including, for example, convoys under UNHCR auspices, and exchanges of prisoners of war under ICRC auspices.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was the co-chairman of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia

Other international signatory This conference was convened by Great Britain, which held the presidency of the EC at the time. The Participants were: The SFRY republics, the EC countries, the USA, China, Russia, Japan, Canada, The Republic of Czechoslovakia (as a state which held the presidency of CSCE – Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe) and the neighboring countries: Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

**International
mission/force/
similar**

Page 1, I Purpose, 1

There is an urgent need to identify and promote steps in the military sphere in all or part of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) which could underpin a cessation of hostilities and a durable political settlement. To this end, the conference has taken some immediate decisions and set up a Working Group to develop confidence-building measures, covering military movements and arms transfers and limitations, as well as measures for their monitoring and verification. This work will be under the direction of the co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee (see Work Programme). The results of this work will be compatible with action authorised by the Security Council in respect of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the former SFRY.

Page 1, II Immediate Decisions of the Conference, 4

It will be for the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee to recommend how these measures should be implemented, taking account of international peace-keeping and other related activities in progress in the region. Breaches of agreed measures will be reported (with, where possible, an indication of who is responsible) by the co-Chairmen to the conference, and, where appropriate, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Security Council.

Page 1, II Immediate Decisions of the Conference, 5

Priority should be given to assuring that there is immediate follow-up to the agreement on international supervision of all mortars and heavy weapons in Bosnia-Herzegovina, proceeding by agreed steps, which could include tagging, monitoring, deactivation, corraling under local supervision and eventually centralisation of such weapons. It will be for the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee to decide whether this work would more appropriately be done by the Working Group on confidence, security-building and verification or the one on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 6

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- information exchange on numbers and location of certain categories of equipment (to be defined) held by the parties;
- advance notification of movements of personnel, or movements/transfers of equipment:
information on personnel levels of formations and units above a given strength;
- extension of observer missions both on inter-republican borders and within certain republics;
- short-notice on-site inspection (within 24 hours) in the event of suspect activities.

Page 2, III Working Group Programme, 7

In addition, though perhaps on a different timescale, other measures should be considered in the former SFRY, including:

...

- other verification measures, for example assessment visits by parties to evaluate compliance with agreed provisions, or overflights by outside states;

...

As a first step, the conference has decided to adopt the following measures with regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina:

...

- immediate acceptance of reconnaissance teams to prepare for the deployment of observers around designated locations;
- posting of observers on the Bosnian/Serbian, Bosnia/Montenegrin and Bosnian/Croatian borders;

- immediate acceptance of the principle that all mortars and heavy weapons will be subject to international supervision and, as a first step, should be notified to the UN by

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source 'International Conference the Former Yugoslavia: Documents Adopted at the London Conference, International Legal Materials, Vol. 31, No. 6 (NOVEMBER 1992), pp. 1546-1548
