

Country/entity	Bosnia and Herzegovina Yugoslavia (former)
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Specific Decisions by the London Conference, International Conference on Former Yugoslavia (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

Pre-negotiation/process

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 short agreement provides outlines specific decisions made by the London Conference, regarding: Cessation of Violence; Humanitarian Issues; Effective delivery of humanitarian aid; Dismantling detention camps; Safe Areas; International Action; Sanctions; and Violations of Humanitarian Law.

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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, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Refugees
iii) Progressive return of refugees to their homes and response to the needs identified by the UN.

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 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Refugees
iii) Progressive return of refugees to their homes and response to the needs identified by the UN.

Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Dismantling detention camps

...

vii) Pending release and return home of those detained, urgent action by humanitarian organisations to examine temporary options.

**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 2, International Action, 6
In order to promote these objectives all governments and international organisations will:
- ensure the compliance by all persons with their obligations under international humanitarian law
- take all possible legal action to bring to account those responsible for committing or ordering grave breaches of the Geneva conventions
- draw up a register of verified breaches of international humanitarian law

**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	Page 2, International Action, 6 In order to promote these objectives all governments and international organisations will: - provide the means for: passage and protection on of humanitarian convoys at the request of the United Nations;
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 Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Dismantling detention camps
iv) Unconditional and unilateral release under international supervision of all civilians detained, and the closure without delay of the detention camps.
v) Parties to take responsibility for security and protection of those detained until freed under international supervision.
vi) International community to be given immediate access in order to monitor the situation of those in detention.
vii) Pending release and return home of those detained, urgent action by humanitarian organisations to examine temporary options.

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, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Effective delivery of humanitarian aid
The Co-Chairmen have agreed a programme of action with the parties to the conflict. This includes:
i) Full collaboration in delivery of humanitarian relief by road throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina, with the following specific steps:
- progressive development of relief missions and road convoys from Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro into all areas of Bosnia where relief is required
- priority to repairing the road and railway between Ploce, Mostar and Sarajevo
- parties to designate local representatives with whom practical arrangements for relief missions and road convoys can be made

Page 2, International Action, 6
In order to promote these objectives all governments and international organisations will:
- not consider help for the reconstruction of the Serbian economy before Serbia has complied with the demands of this Conference

Page 2, International Action, 6
In order to promote these objectives all governments and international organisations will:
- provide the means for: passage and protection on of humanitarian convoys at the request of the United Nations;

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2, International Action, 6
In order to promote these objectives all governments and international organisations will:
- not consider help for the reconstruction of the Serbian economy before Serbia has complied with the demands of this Conference

Business Page 3, Sanctions, 7
- contribute experts to advise on the application of sanctions in all neighbouring countries to take part in the monitoring missions which will be established in the neighbouring countries to ensure full implementation of sanctions - ask the Security Council to:
...
- eliminate diversion of goods in transit.

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, Sanctions, 7
The relevant governments have agreed that they will:
...
- enforce sanctions on the Danube, consistent with their view that riparian states have the authority and obligation to do so;

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 2
This requires urgent action including:
- early lifting of the sieges of towns and cities

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 2
The overall aim is an effective and durable cessation of hostilities in the whole of the former SFRY and in particular in Bosnia-Herzegovina in order to facilitate the negotiation of a lasting political settlement.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 2

This requires urgent action including:

...

- bringing all forces, including irregulars, under central control
- withholding of direct or indirect military assistance to self-proclaimed governments and the internal components of neighbouring states

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 3

Participants agreed confidence-building measures including:

- a ban on military flights
- early setting up of hot lines between local commanders and HQs
- improved contact through liaison visits
- the identification of HQs and commanders of all armed units, including para-militaries.

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 4

Further confidence-building measures, covering military movements, arms limitation and verification will be urgently examined.

Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Effective delivery of humanitarian aid

The Co-Chairmen have agreed a programme of action with the parties to the conflict.

This includes:

...

- ii) Parties to exercise authority over undisciplined elements in their areas.

Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Dismantling detention camps

...

- v) Parties to take responsibility for security and protection of those detained until freed under international supervision.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 2

This requires urgent action including:

...

- the progressive reduction of weapons in the region under international supervision.

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 3

Participants agreed confidence-building measures including:

- the notification of all mortars and heavy weapons to the UN within 96 hours as a prelude to their disengagement from the conflict, which will be the first item in negotiations

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 2

This requires urgent action including:

...

- bringing all forces, including irregulars, under central control
- withholding of direct or indirect military assistance to self-proclaimed governments and the internal components of neighbouring states

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 3

Participants agreed confidence-building measures including:

- a ban on military flights
- early setting up of hot lines between local commanders and HQs
- improved contact through liaison visits
- the identification of HQs and commanders of all armed units, including para-militaries.

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 4

Further confidence-building measures, covering military movements, arms limitation and verification will be urgently examined.

Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Effective delivery of humanitarian aid

The Co-Chairmen have agreed a programme of action with the parties to the conflict.

This includes:

...

- ii) Parties to exercise authority over undisciplined elements in their areas.

Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Dismantling detention camps

- v) Parties to take responsibility for security and protection of those detained until freed under international supervision.

**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 UN Secretary-General was 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, Cessation of Violence, 2

This requires urgent action including:

...

- international supervision of heavy weapons

Page 1, Cessation of Violence, 3

Participants agreed confidence-building measures including:

- the notification of all mortars and heavy weapons to the UN within 96 hours as a prelude to their disengagement from the conflict, which will be the first item in negotiations

...

- the posting of observers on the Bosnian/Serbian and Bosnian/Montenegrin borders
- the deployment of observers in Bosnia to monitor heavy weapons.

Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Effective delivery of humanitarian aid

The Co-Chairmen have agreed a programme of action with the parties to the conflict.

This includes:

- Full collaboration in delivery of humanitarian relief by road throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina, with the following specific steps:

...

- acceptance of and arrangements for international monitors.

Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Dismantling detention camps

- International community to be given immediate access in order to monitor the situation of those in detention.

Page 2, Humanitarian Issues, 5, Safe Areas

- Further examination of options including neutral zones for safe areas.

Page 2, International Action, 6

In order to promote these objectives all governments and international organisations will:

- set up the monitoring missions called for by the CSCE in the territories of the former SFRY and in neighbouring countries

Page 2, International Action, 6

In order to promote these objectives all governments and international organisations will:

- provide the means for: passage and protection on of humanitarian convoys at the request of the United Nations; control and monitoring of heavy weapons in Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the United Nations.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 2, Sanctions, 7

The relevant governments have agreed that they will:

- implement an agreed action plan to ensure the rigorous application of sanctions
- enforce sanctions on the Danube, consistent with their view that riparian states have the authority and obligation to do so
- provide practical advice, man-power and equipment to help neighbouring countries to enforce sanctions rigorously

Page 3, Sanctions, 7

- contribute experts to advise on the application of sanctions in all neighbouring countries to take part in the monitoring missions which will be established in the neighbouring countries to ensure full implementation of sanctions ask the Security Council to:

- take necessary measures to tighten up the application of sanctions in the Adriatic:
- prevent illegal transfers of financial assets to Serbia and Montenegro: and
- eliminate diversion of goods in transit.

Conference parties have asked the European Community and the CSCE to coordinate all necessary practical assistance to all neighbouring countries.

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. 1539-41
