

## 13 FEATURES OF GOOD PEACE AGREEMENTS\*

1	They are crafted by the parties (Hampson, 1996, p. 217-8)
2	They contain power-sharing provisions for winners and losers in the aftermath of elections (Hampson, 1996)
3	They have provisions for third-party mediation and renegotiation during the implementation phase (Hampson, 1996)
4	They are balanced (Hoffman, 2009)
5	They channel the struggle for power into nonviolent mechanisms and processes (Hoffman, 2009)
6	They call for the withdrawal of troops (Fortna, 2004)
7	They call for the establishment of demilitarized zones (Fortna, 2004)
8	They contain an explicit or well-understood third-party guarantee of peace (Fortna, 2004; Toft, 2010)
9	They call for peacekeeping missions to be established (Fortna, 2004)
10	They call for ongoing dispute resolution in the form of joint commissions between the parties (Fortna, 2004)
11	They are specific (Fortna, 2004)
12	They are formal (Fortna, 2004)
13	They settle the political issues (Fortna, 2004)



\* Adapted from *Examining Structural Components of Peace Agreements and Their Durability* by Evan Hoffman and Jacob Bercovitch in *Conflict Resolution Quarterly*, Volume 28, Number 4, Summer 2011.