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| Country/entity | Croatia Yugoslavia (former) |
| Region | Europe and Eurasia |
| Agreement name | Prisoner Exchange Agreement |
| Date | 6 Nov 1991 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

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

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| Conflict nature | Government/territory |
| Peace process | Croatia negotiation process |
| Parties | Deputy Minister of Defence of the RH (Republic of Croatia): Ivan Milas Plenipotentiary of the OS (Armed Forces) of the SFRY: Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta |
| Third parties | Ambassador Dirk-Jan Van Houten |
| Description | This agreement provides for a mutual prisoner exchange, facilitated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and in the presence of European Community observers. |

Agreement document [HR_911106_Prisoner Release Agreement.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** No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family Page 1, 8.
The signatories of the agreement formally undertake not to exercise any kind of repression against prisoners who refuse to return, or against their families;

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.

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| Electoral commission | No specific mention. |
| Political parties reform | No specific mention. |
| Civil society | <p>Page 1, 3. Each side will hand over to the other a list of all prisoners, with details of the place where the prisoners are detained, and both sides will provide a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with copies of these lists;</p> <p>Page 1, 4. The signatories of this agreement agree that the exchange of prisoners will take place immediately after the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has registered and visited the prisoners in accordance with the special criteria of the ICRC;</p> <p>Page 1, 5. The signatories of the agreement shall accept the list of prisoners registered by the ICRC as authoritative;</p> <p>Page 1, 6. The signatories of the agreement agree that no prisoner will be returned against his or her will, and that every prisoner will be given the opportunity to declare his or her will to a representative of the ICRC;</p> <p>Page 1, 11. The signatories undertake to place all prisoners under the protection of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) immediately, and to abide by the requirements and standards of the International Red Cross in all respects regarding the treatment and accommodation of prisoners;</p> <p>Page 1, 13. In the event of a dispute regarding the interpretation and application of this agreement the decision of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) shall be final.</p> |
| 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

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| 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

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| NHRI | No specific mention. |
| Regional or international human rights institutions | No specific mention. |

Justice sector reform

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| 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 No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

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| DDR | No specific mention. |
| Intelligence services | No specific mention. |
| Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces | No specific mention. |
| 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

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| Transitional justice general | No specific mention. |
| Amnesty/pardon | No specific mention. |
| Courts | No specific mention. |
| Mechanism | No specific mention. |

Prisoner release

Page 1,

On the exchange of prisoners, or persons deprived of their liberty, in armed conflicts in the Republic of Croatia or in connection with these clashes, in accordance with the following...

Page 1, 1.

Both sides concur that they will exchange all prisoners or persons deprived of their liberty on the principles of all for all;

Page 1, 2.

The term “prisoner” shall be held to include all persons deprived of their liberty who are in prisoner, detention facilities or prison camps, regardless of whether criminal or any other proceedings have been initiated against them, indictments issued or a final judgement or first-instance delivered, regardless of the territory in which they are located or the place they were taken prisoner, deprived of freedom, suffered restrictions on movement, or were held hostage;

Page 1, 3.

Each side will hand over to the other a list of all prisoners, with details of the place where the prisoners are detained, and both sides will provide a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with copies of these lists;

Page 1, 4.

The signatories of this agreement agree that the exchange of prisoners will take place immediately after the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has registered and visited the prisoners in accordance with the special criteria of the ICRC;

Page 1, 5.

The signatories of the agreement shall accept the list of prisoners registered by the ICRC as authoritative;

Page 1, 6.

The signatories of the agreement agree that no prisoner will be returned against his or her will, and that every prisoner will be given the opportunity to declare his or her will to a representative of the ICRC;

Page 1, 7.

The signatories of the agreement undertake not to exercise any kind of pressure on prisoners with regard to persuading them to reject or accept their return;

Page 1, 8.

The signatories of the agreement formally undertake not to exercise any kind of repression against prisoners who refuse to return, or against their families;

Page 1, 9.

The signatories of the agreement agree that the exchange of prisoners will also be conducted in the presence of European Community observers;

Page 1, 10.

The signatories of the agreement agree that they will commence the exchange of prisoner lists immediately, and will appoint persons authorised to conduct the exchange, within a period of two days from the signing of the agreement;

Page 1, 11.

The signatories undertake to place all prisoners under the protection of the International

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| Vetting | No specific mention. |
| Victims | No specific mention. |
| Missing persons | No specific mention. |
| Reparations | No specific mention. |
| Reconciliation | No specific mention. |

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory Ambassador Dirk-Jan Van Houten

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 1, 9.
The signatories of the agreement agree that the exchange of prisoners will also be conducted in the presence of European Community observers;

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source ICTY Court Records, Mrksic trial exhibit 00869
<http://icr.icty.org/>
