

ICFY

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA REFERENCE

[1 JAN - 31 DEC] 1992

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BOSNIA HERCEGOVINA

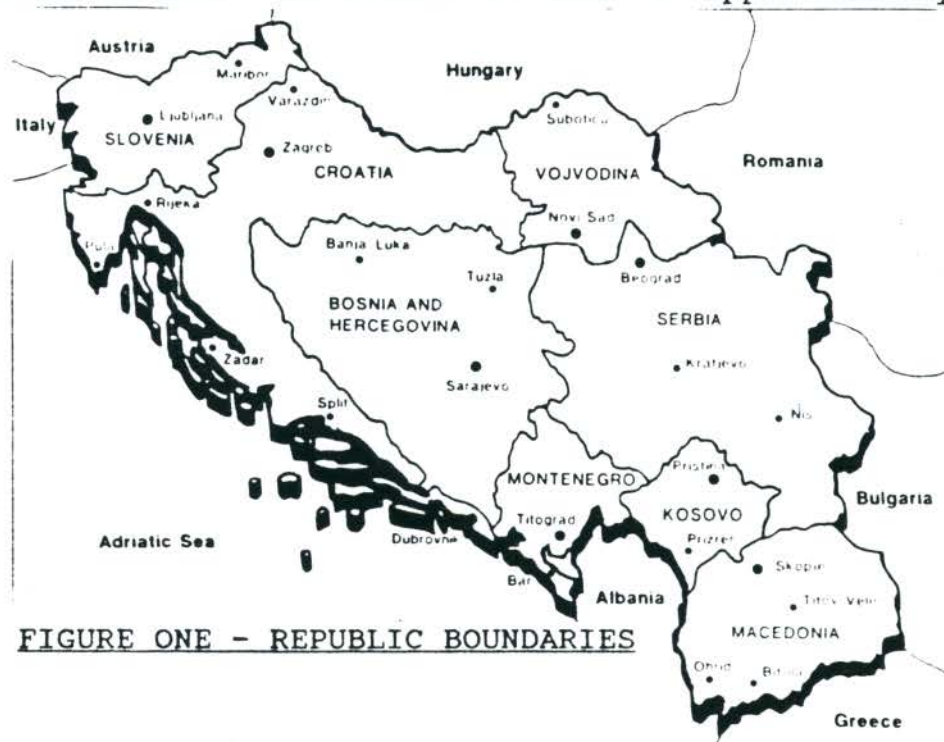
PART ONE

AIM

1. The aim of this package is to provide a background briefing on the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina. It will cover a general briefing on the area, a geographical outline of the whole area, a description of man-made features, communication facilities and the weather within the Republic. It will conclude with a brief description of each of the Patrol Areas (Flag A) including a summary of major events that have taken place in the last month.

GENERAL

2. The Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina is a former Republic of the old Yugoslavia. It is surrounded by Croatia on the West and North, Serbia on the East and Montengro on the South. It is almost entirely landlocked, with only a small strip of land that has access to the ADRIATIC SEA. It covers an area of approximately 80,000 sq Kms.



HISTORY

2. The region of Bosnia and Hercegovina played an primordial role in the history of Yugoslavia. The area along the North and North-West of this republic can be seen as the cradle of the present

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conflict. That region was Croatia when the Turks invaded pushing North the Serbian influence. Today the ethnic composition of Bosnia and Hercegovina sees the Serbs forming a pocket in the Banja Luka area while the remainder of the invading force formed an important Muslim community in the centre of the Republic. Croat influence is limited throughout the Republic, with the main concentrations being found in Central and Western B-H.

3. During World War II, furious battles were fought between the Liberation Army of Tito supported by the Soviets and the Serbs, and the German, Italians and the Fascist Ustashes regime in Croatia. Numerous massacres were committed by extremists like the "Ustashes" and the "Chetniks". In order to avoid confrontation between the Serbs and the Croats, the Federal system instituted in 1946 created the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina.

4. Since the sixties, the Muslims were recognized as a nation within the Yugoslav mosaic, and represent over 40% of the Bosnian population.

5. Remaining relatively poor in spite of efforts to improve its industrial base. In November 1990, during the first free elections since WW II, each of the three major national groups: Croats, Serbs and Muslims, voted in mass along national lines. The Democratic Actions Party, a Muslim nationalist formation, took power after defeating the Communist Party in these elections.

6. Bosnia Hercegovina made its first step toward independence with the adoption of the "Memorandum of Sovereignty" on October 15, 1991. The vote was boycotted by the Serbs who declared the memorandum illegal. On December 20, 1991, the Bosnian Presidency and government asked the European Community to be formally recognized. The following day, the Serbian Assembly of People decided to proclaim Bosnia Hercegovina a "Serbian Republic" on January 14, 1992. In March, it was decided that the Republic would become independent, by a relatively small percentage of the vote. Generally the Serbs within the region did not want to become independent, while the Croats and the Muslims indicated their strong willingness for freedom from Yugoslavia. As a result, the Serbs established themselves in areas they considered Serbian (mainly along the south side of the SAVA river) in an attempt to link these areas with Serbia. The Croats established themselves in the Western part of the Republic (Hercei-Bosnia) and the Muslims were left in many small pocket within the Republic. The incidents of violence among Serbs, Croats and Muslims leaving the Republic remains very high and it has brought a new focus for the attention of the United Nations while peace is being restored in Croatia.

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## PART TWO

### GEOGRAPHY

8. The terrain of Bosnia Hercegovina is mainly rugged, the key feature being the DINARIC ALPS, which run from the Northwest Corner of the Republic to the Macedonian Plain in the Southeast. These alps are characterized by underground drainage and a network of caves and cavities caused by the dissolution of sedimentary limestone bedrock. In the very north of the Republic, there is a narrow stretch of the PANNOIC PLAIN which is generally flat with some small rolling hills.

9. The DINARIC ALPS, which form the vast majority of the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina, are a series of transverse mountain ranges that parrallel the Adriatic coastline. They are characterized by numerous disappearing streams, vegetation filled depressions or sinkholes that can sink as much as 10 m into the ground, and an extensive network of caves and caverns. This rough and generally barren area of hills and ridges, ranging from 300 to 2500m in height, covers over 90% of the Republic. Note that venomous snakes are found throughout the region. It is a volcanically unstable region, in which the mountains that face the Adriatic Sea are steeper than those facing the PANNONIAN PLAIN.

### DRAINAGE

10. The former Yugoslavia has an abundance of lakes and rivers. Bosnia Hercegovina has many rivers of which the majority flow above ground for some distance and then suddenly disappear underground.

11. The watershed within Bosnia Hercegovina is a complex combination of fast moving surface streams, twisting and turning their way down the mountain slopes and underground channels that have cut their way through the limestone bedrock. Several of the main tributaries of the Danube have their sources in this area. During the wet season, a fair amount of surface water will collect;

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however, it will eventually seep into the underground network.

12. The PANNONIAN PLAIN contains the DANUBE River as well as the SAVA River of which the major tributaries all originate from the DINARIC ALPS in Bosnia Hercegovnia. These are as follows:

- a. KUPA;
- b. UNA;
- c. VRBAS;
- d. BOSNA; and
- e. DRINA.

In addition the NERVETA River flows within the Southwest corner of the Republic and empties into the Adriatic Sea.

VEGETATION

13. The mountainous areas support extensive forests. Pine, fir and junipers can be found on the highest areas. Large areas of the DINARIC ALPS are barren and on the gentler slopes, large pastures support livestock. The plains and wide rivers support a considerable amount of agriculture, with the main crops being maize, wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers, fruits and vegetables.

SURFACE MATERIALS

14. In general, the surface is made up of bedrock and thin soils in the highlands and deeper fertile soils on the flatlands. Throughout the land, the ground is littered with boulders and rocks. Specifically the DINARIC ALPS are made up of exposed limestone bedrock and thin layers of red clay soil. The soil is poor and consists of heavy clay called Polja. At the same time the northern part of the Republic shares part of the most fertile soil in all of the former Yugoslavia.

MANMADE FEATURES

POPULATION CENTERS

15. Bosnia Hercegovina has a population of approximately 4,354,911 inhabitants. This number will vary as it is impossible to track accurately the number of refugees who have left the Republic or

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**FIGURE TWO - ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION**

the number of people killed during the war. The breakdown of population is 43.7% Muslims, 31.3% Serb, 17.3% Croats, 5.5% Yugoslavs and 2.2 % others(detailed breakdown is at Flag B).

The following is a list of major cities within the Republic:

- a. Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina with a population of approximately 449,000.
- b. Banja Luka is the capital of the so-called Serb Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina has a population of 195,139.
- c. Doboï with a population of approximately 102,546.
- d. Mostar with a population of approximately 126,067.
- e. Prijedor with a population of approximately 112,470.

**TRANSPORTATION-GROUND**

16. Considering the very rugged terrain, which makes natural barriers for communication routes, there is a fair road network throughout B-H. The Republic has several major roads that run North to South, and one which crosses through the center of the area running West to East. The road network through the DINNARIC

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ALPS is sparse and irregular. Little information is available on the condition of the roads, although vehicle convoys continue to be able to reach Sarajevo.

17. Throughout the DINNARIC ALPS there is a sparse rail network that has a north to south orientation. This system runs from the PANNONIAN PLAIN in the north to the Adriatic Coast in the south.

### TRANSPORTATION-AIR

18. There are several airports located throughout the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina. The most major of these are located at:

- a. Sarajevo (large civilian airport that has been reopened for humanitarian relief flights);
- b. Banja Luka (large military airbase that is the home for of the Serbian Airforce as there have been reports of both MIG 21 and helicopters flying from this location);
- c. Mostar; and
- d. Tuzla (the condition of this airfield is unknown, but it has been suggested as a possible landing site for humanitarian flights into this area).
- e. Bihac which has reportedly been destroyed but evidence would suggest that repairs could be done quickly to re-open the landing strip.

### TRANSPORTATION-INLAND WATERWAYS

19. Very few facilities are available using this form of transportation, although the SAVA River which runs across the top of the Republic is one of the major routes for inland waterway traffic.

### WEATHER

20. The climate in Bosnia Hercegovina is of the Alpine variety throughout most of the region. The summers are relatively dry, but during the remainder of the year it experiences steady precipitation. The temperatures stay mostly cool in the summer and cold during the long winter, when the winds from the North and Northeast bring cold weather and snow with temperatures of -20C.

## PART THREE - POLITICAL

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21. The Government of the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina was formed last year. The Government is "multi-racial" reflecting voting throughout the state - a form of proportional representation.

22. Within the Republic, there are three major political groups that follow strict ethnic lines:

- a. Moslems - the main party is the Democratic Action Party, the SDA, led by the State President ALIJA IZETBEOVIC. Its aim is to secure the interests of the Muslims within an independent Bosnia Hercegovina. To a limited extent it has similar views to the Croats and for the moment the Moslems and Croats are allies (although recent reports would indicate that there is a rift between these two sides).
- b. Croats - the main party is the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) which is directly linked to the HDZ of Croatia. Although its leader, Milenko Brkic is regarded as a moderate, his Vice-President, Mate Boban is an extremist. Mr Boban is the self-declared President of the Croatian Community of Bosnia Hercegovina and has stated that he wants to expand the borders of Croatia to include Croat areas of Bosnia Hercegovina. He controls the HVO - The Croatian Defence Council. The HOS is the principal Croatian armed group in Bosnia Hercegovina and is the armed wing of the Croatian Party of Rights (HSP). Its leader, PARAGA, has openly stated that he wants the UN to leave Croatia. There are indications of the development of a rift between the members of HVO and HOS as the result of the killing of the HOS leader, MGen Kraljevic, by members of HVO. It has been suggested that this was done because HOS troops had entered Trebinje when they were not supposed to be there. As a result, reports have been received that indicate some HVO members are switching to HOS because they no longer want to work for Mr. Boban.
- c. Serbs - the main Serb party is the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) headed by Dr. R. Karadzic. It opposed independence for Bosnia Hercegovina and is following a policy of establishing Serbian Autonomous Regions within the Republic. In Mar, the Parliament proposed the formation of Serbian Security centers in the main Serbian areas.

## PART FOUR - EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

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23. During the recent months, the European Community has been trying to broker an agreement between the various factions. Its current aim is to retain Bosnia Hercegovina as a single, unified state, with a government and system of internal boundaries reflecting ethnic mix. As recently as 17 July, the ECMM was able to obtain an agreement from the three factions to have a ceasefire for 14 days; unfortunately this ceasefire, and 38 others, did not hold and hostilities have remained steady throughout the region.

24. It is suspected that Serbia and the AJ have a strong interest in the situation within the Republic. It would seem that they are clearly interested in protecting the interests of Serbs within the Republic. There are many Bosnian Officers in the JNA and it is assumed that this must colour their attitude.

25. Croatia has also shown that they are clearly interested in the activities within Bosnia Hercegovina. While President Tudjman has publically stated that he is not interested in expanding the borders of Croatia, support is being provided to assist the Croats within the Republic. In fact President Tudjman and President Izetbegovic have signed an agreement of friendship and cooperation. There have also been unconfirmed rumours that this agreement will include military assistance. (FLAG C)

26. With the recent passing of Resolution 770, 13 August 1992, the United Nations Security Council has indicated that it would, if necessary provide the necessary measures to ensure that humanitarian relief and assistance reaches the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina. (FLAG D)

27. As a result of the recent London Conference, Mr. Karadzic indicated that he would be willing to concentrate his heavy weapons around four major cities. These being Gorazde, Sarajevo, Jajce and Bihac. As a continuation of the London Conference, the meetings in Geneva, chaired by Lord Owen and Mr Vance, gave the Serbs an ultimatum to concentrate their weapons. To date little progress has been made on this promise, although the UN has taken over some additional gun collection sites in Sarajevo and an initial recce has been completed in Jajce and Bihac.

PART FIVE - MILITARY FORCES

28. There are three main forces fighting in the area of Bosnia Hercegovina

- a. Serb Army;

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- b. Croatian defence Council (HVO); and
- c. Bosnian Territorial Defence.

SERB ARMY

29. The Serb Army is deployed in areas that relate to the Serb population in Bosnia itself. The main areas of Serb population are in the self declared Serb autonomous republics of:

- a. SEMBERIJA;
- b. ROMANSKO BERCANSKA;
- c. HERZEGOVINA; and
- d. KRAJINA.

30. The Serb TDF is commanded by General Milan Mladic who was the commander of the JNA Knin Corps. They have established a Corps sized group in each of these area as listed above. While exact figures are not available, it is estimated that there are 70,000 soldiers in the Serb Army, of which approximately 20,000 transferred directly from the JNA (AJ). The corps that have been identified so far are:

- a. The Banja Luka Corps (1 Krajina Korps);
- b. The Bihac Corps (2 Krajina Korps);
- c. The Hercegovina Corps; and
- d. The Semberija/Tuzla Corps (North East part of B-H).

31. These corps appear to be well equipped, with an estimated total of 300 tanks, 600 artillery pieces. In addition they also have air resources consisting of MIG 21 and Orao fighter aircraft, and several types of helicopters. Their most modern weapon systems would be the M84 tank, FROG-7 missiles, other short range ballistic missiles and the MIG 21.

32. Additional forces in the area are "ARKANS TIGERS". These are a special forces type unit whose commander is ZELKO RAZNJATOVIC (ARKAN). "ARKAN" was reported killed in Sarajevo and his funeral was witnessed by several people; however, he surfaced in Sector East in July 92 and has also been seen in Knin. While there were some indications that his forces have had some clashes with the Serbs, it would now seem that they have gained some legitimacy. It

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is believed that his forces may number up to 8000 soldiers equipped with a limited number of tanks and artillery pieces.

33. Command of the Serb Army is exercised from Banja Luka.

34. The Serb TDF is fighting in the following areas:

- a. against the Moslem forces in the Bihac pocket;
- b. against the HVO and Bosnian TDF in an effort to keep the Derventa - Bijelina corridor open;
- c. against the Bosnian TDF in the Foca, Gorazde, Visegrad and Sarajevo areas; and
- d. against the HVO in the Western and Central Hercegovina area from Trebinje to Jajce.

CROATIAN DEFENCE COUNCIL

35. The Croatian Defence Council (HVO) operates in three main areas, Northern Bosnia and Central and Western Hercegovina. Their aim is assessed to be the cutting of the main supply routes that link the two Krajinas to Serbia. This also has provided the opportunity to export the conflict from Croatia to Bosnia.

36. The HVO is commanded by Mate Boban and is estimated to have a strength of between 45 and 50,000 soldiers. They are well equipped with armour and artillery, but not to the same scales as the Serb TDF. There is evidence to suggest that many of the units fighting for the HVO are ex Croatian Army Units, commanded by ex Croatian Army Officers

37. The HVO forces in Northern Bosnia have been pushed back Derventa, Dobo, Tuzla and Brcko to two areas, the Derventa pocket and the Orasje pocket. Here they are continually under strong attack from elements of 1 KK and other unidentified Serb forces.

38. In Central and Western Hercegovina, the HVO controls a large area from Jajce to Mostar and the outskirts of Trebinje. This area is largely populated by ethnic Croatians.

39. The HVO still operate with the Bosnian TDF, but this more a marriage of convenience and there are reports of tension between the two forces. There have been reports of clashes between the two. Recently the HVO gave an ultimatum to the Bosnian TDF to evacuate 6 buildings in Sarajevo or they would take action to take them by force.

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40. The only Croat paramilitary force, the HOS operates with the HVO in the areas of Mostar and Trebinje. They have an assessed strength of 2000 soldiers, armed with light infantry weapons. There have been reports of conflicts between HVO and HOS troops. One such reports indicated that the HVO killed the leader of the HOS when he entered Trebinje.

BOSNIAN ARMY OF BH

41. The Bosnian Army of BH (OS BH) is estimated to be about 50,000 strong. It is based on the Territorial Defence Forces of the old Yugoslavia and the principle for operations appears to be Partisan in nature. It is mainly made up of Muslims, but there are some Croats and Serbs in its ranks.

42. There have been a steady flow of rumours indicating that Serbia and Croatia are actively involved in the conflict within the borders of Bosnia Hercegovina. As late as 21 Aug 92, the President of Bosnia Hercegovina continued to deny reports that he is receiving military assistance from Croatia. Despite all of this, the Minister of Defence for BH has publically stated "If the community does not help us, we shall agree and publically announce our military alliance with Croatia. Perhaps our military alliance is inevitable, which does not disturb anything, except that it improves the defence".

43. The Bosnian Army of BH is equipped with armour and artillery but not in the numbers available to the other two forces. There are some indications that they may have recently received new shipments of weapons.

44. The Bosnian Army of BH is currently fighting in the following areas:

- a. The Bihac Pocket. Four Brigades (Velika Kladusa, Cazin, Bosanski Krupa and Buzim Brigades) hold this pocket against continued Serb attacks. They are reported to be quite weak, which may explain the attempted reinforcement, from Croatia, through the PINK Zones in early Sep 92. There have been indications that they are raising a new formation in this area that will be capable of launching an assault out of the pocket.
- b. Central Bosnia. Bosnian TDF are strong in the areas of Brcko, Tuzla, Travnik, Zenica, Visoko and Jajce (although this in conflict with what the HVO as they have stated that they are the major force in the area of Jajce). Again they are under constant attack from Serb forces in

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these areas.

- c. Gorazde. Despite being under seige for several months the Bosnian TDF has held this area. The latest development has been that they have launched a mild offensive against the Serbs while they were withdrawing their forces as directed by Dr Karadzic. The Bosnian TDF is now reported to control the Left Bank of the Drina and they are also pushing forces towards Sarajevo in an attempt to relieve the seige of that city.

CONCLUSION

45. The aim of this paper has been to provide a very brief introduction into the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina. The remainder of the paper will deal directly with each of the patrol areas, including a brief outline of the area and a record of activities that have taken place within that area since 15 Jul 92.

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Patrol Areas



# CROATIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Republic of Croatia  
Republic of Bosnia and  
Herzegovina  
1991



 BOUNDARIES OF BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY DISTRICTS

the ethnic structure in %

the ethnic structure in %

| DISTRICT             | population | Croats | Muslims | Serbs | Others | DISTRICT              | population | Croats | Muslims | Serbs | Others |
|----------------------|------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-----------------------|------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1 Sarajevo           | 525980     | 6.6    | 49.3    | 29.9  | 14.2   | 51. Pucarevo          | 30624      | 39.6   | 38.0    | 13.3  | 9.1    |
| 2 Banja Luka         | 195139     | 14.9   | 14.6    | 54.8  | 15.7   | 52. Laktasi           | 29910      | 8.6    | 17.8    | 1.7   | 8.0    |
| 3 Zenica             | 145577     | 15.6   | 55.2    | 15.5  | 13.7   | 53. Tomislavgrad      | 29261      | 86.6   | 10.8    | 1.9   | 0.7    |
| 4 Tuzla              | 131861     | 15.6   | 47.6    | 15.5  | 21.3   | 54. Orašje            | 28201      | 75.3   | 6.7     | 15.0  | 3.0    |
| 5 Mostar             | 126067     | 33.8   | 34.8    | 19.0  | 12.4   | 55. Čapljina          | 27852      | 53.9   | 27.7    | 13.5  | 4.9    |
| 6 Prieedor           | 112470     | 5.6    | 44.0    | 42.5  | 7.9    | 56. Vitez             | 27728      | 45.7   | 41.4    | 5.4   | 7.5    |
| 7 Dobro              | 102546     | 13.0   | 40.2    | 39.0  | 7.8    | 57. Mrkonjić Grad     | 27379      | 7.8    | 12.0    | 77.3  | 2.9    |
| 8 Biheina            | 96796      | 0.5    | 31.3    | 59.4  | 8.8    | 58. Ljubuški          | 27182      | 92.6   | 5.8     | 0.2   | 1.4    |
| 9 Brčko              | 87332      | 25.4   | 44.4    | 20.8  | 9.4    | 59. Banovići          | 26507      | 2.1    | 72.4    | 16.8  | 8.7    |
| 10 Vornik            | 81111      | 0.1    | 59.4    | 38.0  | 2.5    | 60. Lištica           | 26437      | 99.2   | 0.0     | 0.6   | 0.2    |
| 11 Bihać             | 70896      | 7.7    | 66.6    | 17.8  | 7.9    | 61. Ugljevik          | 25641      | 0.3    | 40.6    | 56.2  | 2.9    |
| 12 Travnik           | 70402      | 36.9   | 45.3    | 11.0  | 6.8    | 62. Gornji Vakuf      | 25130      | 42.6   | 56.1    | 0.4   | 0.9    |
| 13 Čazin             | 63406      | 0.2    | 97.6    | 1.2   | 1.0    | 63. Donji Vakuf       | 24232      | 2.8    | 55.3    | 38.7  | 3.2    |
| 14 Sanski Most       | 60119      | 7.1    | 47.0    | 42.2  | 3.7    | 64. Kiselejak         | 24081      | 51.7   | 40.9    | 3.1   | 4.3    |
| 15 Bosanska Gradiška | 60062      | 5.7    | 26.5    | 59.9  | 7.9    | 65. Žepče             | 22840      | 39.8   | 47.2    | 10.0  | 3.0    |
| 16 Teslić            | 59632      | 16.0   | 21.5    | 55.1  | 7.4    | 66. Vareš             | 22114      | 40.6   | 30.4    | 16.4  | 12.6   |
| 17 Gračanica         | 59050      | 0.2    | 72.2    | 23.0  | 4.6    | 67. Rogatica          | 21812      | 0.1    | 60.4    | 38.4  | 1.1    |
| 18 Bosanska Krupa    | 58212      | 0.2    | 74.5    | 23.6  | 1.7    | 68. Srbac             | 21660      | 0.7    | 4.3     | 89.1  | 5.9    |
| 19 Zavidovići        | 57153      | 13.2   | 60.1    | 20.4  | 6.3    | 69. Višegrad          | 21202      | 0.2    | 62.8    | 32.8  | 4.2    |
| 20 Lukavac           | 56830      | 3.8    | 66.7    | 21.6  | 7.9    | 70. Prozor            | 19801      | 62.3   | 36.6    | 0.2   | 0.9    |
| 21 Gradacac          | 56378      | 15.1   | 60.2    | 19.8  | 4.9    | 71. Skender Vakuf     | 19416      | 24.8   | 5.6     | 68.4  | 1.2    |
| 22 Derventa          | 56328      | 39.0   | 12.6    | 40.8  | 7.6    | 72. Busovača          | 18883      | 48.1   | 44.9    | 3.4   | 3.6    |
| 23 Kakanj            | 55857      | 29.8   | 54.5    | 8.8   | 6.9    | 73. Stolac            | 18845      | 32.4   | 44.5    | 20.8  | 2.3    |
| 24 Živinice          | 54653      | 7.3    | 80.6    | 6.4   | 5.7    | 74. Čerina            | 18666      | 0.4    | 7.7     | 88.9  | 3.0    |
| 25 Velika Kladuša    | 52921      | 1.3    | 91.8    | 4.3   | 2.6    | 75. Breza             | 17266      | 5.0    | 75.6    | 12.3  | 7.1    |
| 26 Tešanj            | 48390      | 18.5   | 72.2    | 6.4   | 2.9    | 76. Titov Drvar       | 17079      | 0.2    | 0.2     | 97.3  | 2.3    |
| 27 Pribavac          | 46894      | 3.7    | 15.3    | 71.6  | 9.4    | 77. Olovo             | 16901      | 3.9    | 75.0    | 18.9  | 2.2    |
| 28 Bugojno           | 46843      | 34.1   | 42.1    | 18.9  | 4.9    | 78. Posušje           | 16659      | 99.5   | 0.0     | 0.1   | 0.4    |
| 29 Visoko            | 46130      | 4.3    | 74.5    | 16.0  | 5.2    | 79. Fočica            | 16227      | 40.9   | 49.4    | 0.9   | 8.8    |
| 30 Jajce             | 44903      | 35.1   | 38.8    | 19.3  | 6.8    | 80. Kladanj           | 16028      | 0.2    | 73.3    | 23.9  | 2.6    |
| 31 Konjic            | 43636      | 26.0   | 54.5    | 15.2  | 4.3    | 81. Grude             | 15976      | 99.8   | 0.0     | 0.1   | 0.1    |
| 32 Maglaj            | 43294      | 19.3   | 45.4    | 30.7  | 4.6    | 82. Šipovo            | 15553      | 0.2    | 19.3    | 79    | 21.3   |
| 33 Kalesia           | 41795      | 0.1    | 79.5    | 18.3  | 2.1    | 83. Bosanski Petrovac | 15552      | 0.3    | 21.1    | 75.2  | 3.4    |
| 34 Bosanski Novi     | 41541      | 1.0    | 33.9    | 60.4  | 4.7    | 84. Sokolac           | 14833      | 0.1    | 30.2    | 68.6  | 1.1    |
| 35 Srebrenik         | 40769      | 6.8    | 75.0    | 13.1  | 5.1    | 85. Čitluk            | 14709      | 98.9   | 0.7     | 0.1   | 0.3    |
| 36 Očica             | 40513      | 0.3    | 51.6    | 45.3  | 2.8    | 86. Nevesinje         | 14421      | 1.3    | 23.0    | 74.5  | 1.2    |
| 37 Livno             | 39526      | 72.0   | 15.0    | 9.6   | 3.4    | 87. Bihać             | 13269      | 0.3    | 14.7    | 80.3  | 4.7    |
| 38 Goražde           | 37505      | 0.2    | 70.2    | 26.2  | 3.4    | 88. Jablanica         | 12664      | 17.8   | 72.1    | 4.0   | 6.1    |
| 39 Ključ             | 37233      | 0.9    | 47.6    | 49.5  | 2.0    | 89. Glamoč            | 12421      | 1.5    | 18.1    | 79.3  | 1.1    |
| 40 Srebrenica        | 37211      | 0.1    | 72.9    | 25.2  | 1.8    | 90. Rudno             | 11572      | 0.0    | 27.2    | 70.8  | 2.0    |
| 41 Kotor Varoš       | 36670      | 29.0   | 30.4    | 38.1  | 2.5    | 91. Gacko             | 10844      | 0.3    | 35.3    | 62.4  | 2.0    |
| 42 Moštica           | 35413      | 27.3   | 29.5    | 35.5  | 7.7    | 92. Šekovići          | 9639       | 0.1    | 3.4     | 94.3  | 2.2    |
| 43 Bosanski Brod     | 33962      | 41.0   | 12.2    | 33.8  | 13.0   | 93. Čajniče           | 8919       | 0.1    | 44.9    | 52.9  | 2.1    |
| 44 Vlasenica         | 33817      | 0.1    | 55.3    | 42.5  | 2.1    | 94. Bosansko Grahovo  | 8303       | 2.6    | 0.1     | 95.5  | 1.8    |
| 45 Bratunac          | 33575      | 0.1    | 64.2    | 34.2  | 1.5    | 95. Kneževac          | 6699       | 70.7   | 22.8    | 0.5   | 6.0    |
| 46 Bosanski Šamac    | 32835      | 44.7   | 6.8     | 41.5  | 7.0    | 96. Han Pijesak       | 6346       | 0.1    | 40.1    | 58.3  | 1.5    |
| 47 Lopare            | 32400      | 3.9    | 37.7    | 55.5  | 2.9    | 97. Kalinovik         | 4657       | 0.4    | 37.1    | 60.6  | 1.9    |
| 48 Bosanska Dubica   | 31577      | 1.5    | 20.5    | 69.1  | 8.9    | 98. Neum              | 4268       | 87.6   | 4.6     | 4.9   | 2.9    |
| 49 Trebinje          | 30879      | 4.0    | 17.9    | 69.3  | 8.8    | 99. Ljubinje          | 4162       | 1.1    | 7.9     | 89.9  | 1.1    |
| 50 Odžak             | 30651      | 54.2   | 20.3    | 19.8  | 5.7    | 100. Kupres - no data |            |        |         |       |        |



AGREEMENT ON FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA AND REPUBLIC OF CROATIA:

The President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia - Hercegovina and President of the Republic of Croatia, in consideration of the common interests of their countries in the protection of their independence and territorial integrity; seriously concerned about the continuing aggression of the rests of the Yugoslav People's Army of the former SFRY and Serbian and Montenegrin regular and irregular forces in the areas, accepting the Resolutions of the UN Security Council No. 752 (1992) of July 15, 1992, No 757 (1992) of May 30, 1992, No 758 (1992) of June 8, 1992, No 760 (1992) of June 18, 1992, No 761 (1992) of June 29, 1992, No 762 (1992) of June 30, 1992 and No 764 (1992) of July 13, 1992.

Accepting opinions presented so far by the Arbitration Commission of the Conference on Yugoslavia, and in particular the opinions concerning the termination of the existence of the former Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the need to terminate the membership of the latter in international organizations, and principles to be followed in the solution of succession issues; Aware of the need for agreement resolving the issues of vital importance for their mutual cooperation and joint opposition to aggression;

Have agreed as follows:

1. The President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and the President of the Republic of Croatia have agreed that the future system of Bosnia and Hercegovina will proceed from the principle of parity of the three constituent nations: Muslims, Croats and Serbs. The constitutional-political system of the country will be based on constituent units in the establishment of which due account national, historical, cultural, economic, transportation and other elements.

2. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia will cooperate and come to agreement, proceeding from the respect of their particular interests and aware of the linked interests of the two countries, in matters of economic and financial cooperation, water resource use and protection of the environment, cooperation in the restoration of life in their areas, solution of property questions affecting physical and legal persons of one state in the other state, coordination of social activities in the two states, particularly in the sphere of labour and welfare policies, health, education, science, culture, physical culture, scientific and technical cooperation, cultural and educational cooperation, information, and in matters pertaining to religion.

3. The state delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina express their gratitude to the Republic of Croatia for having received and provided for refugees from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina beyond its capacity of the Republic of Croatia.

Faced with the pressing problem of massive persecution, particularly of the Muslim and Croatian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia will cooperate in providing for refugees in the Republic of Croatia and other countries, collection of humanitarian



and financial aid, construction of refugee centers in safe zones of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the return of refugees from the Republic of Croatia to the Republic of Croatia to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A separate protocol will be signed for the purpose.

4. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia will also cooperate, proceeding from their common and particular interests, in the sphere of internal affairs and justice.

5. President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and President of the Republic of Croatia have agreed that they will, in order to sustain cooperation, regularly meet at least twice a year, and their governments and individual ministries will meet periodically in order to examine the results and possible outstanding matters, and endeavour to resolve all such issues as soon as possible within the scope of their decision making authority and/or to refer their proposals for the resolution of such issues to other competent government bodies.

6. The armed component of the Croatian Defence Council (Hrvatsko Vijeće Obrane) is an integral part of the united armed forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. the Croatian Defence Council will have its representatives in the joint command of the armed forces of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Provisional civil authorities established in war-time conditions within the scope of the Croatian Defence Council will be made to conform, as soon as possible, with the constitutional-juridical system of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and talks pertaining to this matter will be initiated immediately in the spirit of the principles stated in Point 1 of this agreement.

7. The Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia will reciprocally allow their citizens to acquire dual citizenship.

8. In consideration of the continuing aggression of the Serbian and Montenigrin military forces against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also largely against the Republic of Croatia from the contiguous areas of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the President of the Republic of Croatia call upon the international community, and in particular the United Nations, the European Community and the United States of America, to take real and efficient steps to vigorously stop the aggression against their states, to prevent further loss of human life, persecution and expulsion of their citizens and the destruction of property.

With this objective in mind both States will sustain their past successful cooperation and continuous coordination of the defensive activities in the contiguous zones of the two states.

Aware of the fact that both states are threatened, unless aggression against them is urgently stopped, by further destruction and annihilation of their state entity and integrity, the two states will, should their efforts of the international community remain ineffective, take all necessary steps in order to establish cooperation in the military sphere and coordinate military operations in order to definitively repel the danger threatening them.

9. The President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the President of the Republic of Croatia have



agreed to have a protocol on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two States at embassy level signed immediately.

10. The Governments of the two States will organize, within the shortest possible time, and as required, meetings and meetings of ministries of the two states, in order to conclude agreements deriving from this agreement in the sphere of their competence.

ZAGREB July 21, 1992

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CROATIA

PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA  
AND HERZEGOVINA

Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of  
America: Resolution 770

The Security Council

Reaffirming: its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992 and 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992.

Noting the letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations (S/24401).

Underlining once again the imperative need for an urgent negotiated political solution to the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to enable that country to live in peace and security within its borders.

Reaffirming the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Recognizing that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a threat to international peace and security and that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important element in the Council's effort to restore international peace and security in the area.

Commending the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for its continuing action in support of the relief operation in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Deeply disturbed by the situation that now prevails in Sarajevo, which has severely complicated UNPROFOR's efforts to fulfill its mandate to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to resolutions 743 (1992), 749 (1992), 761 (1992) and 764 (1992) and the reports of the Secretary-General cited therein.

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the consequent suffering of the people of that country.

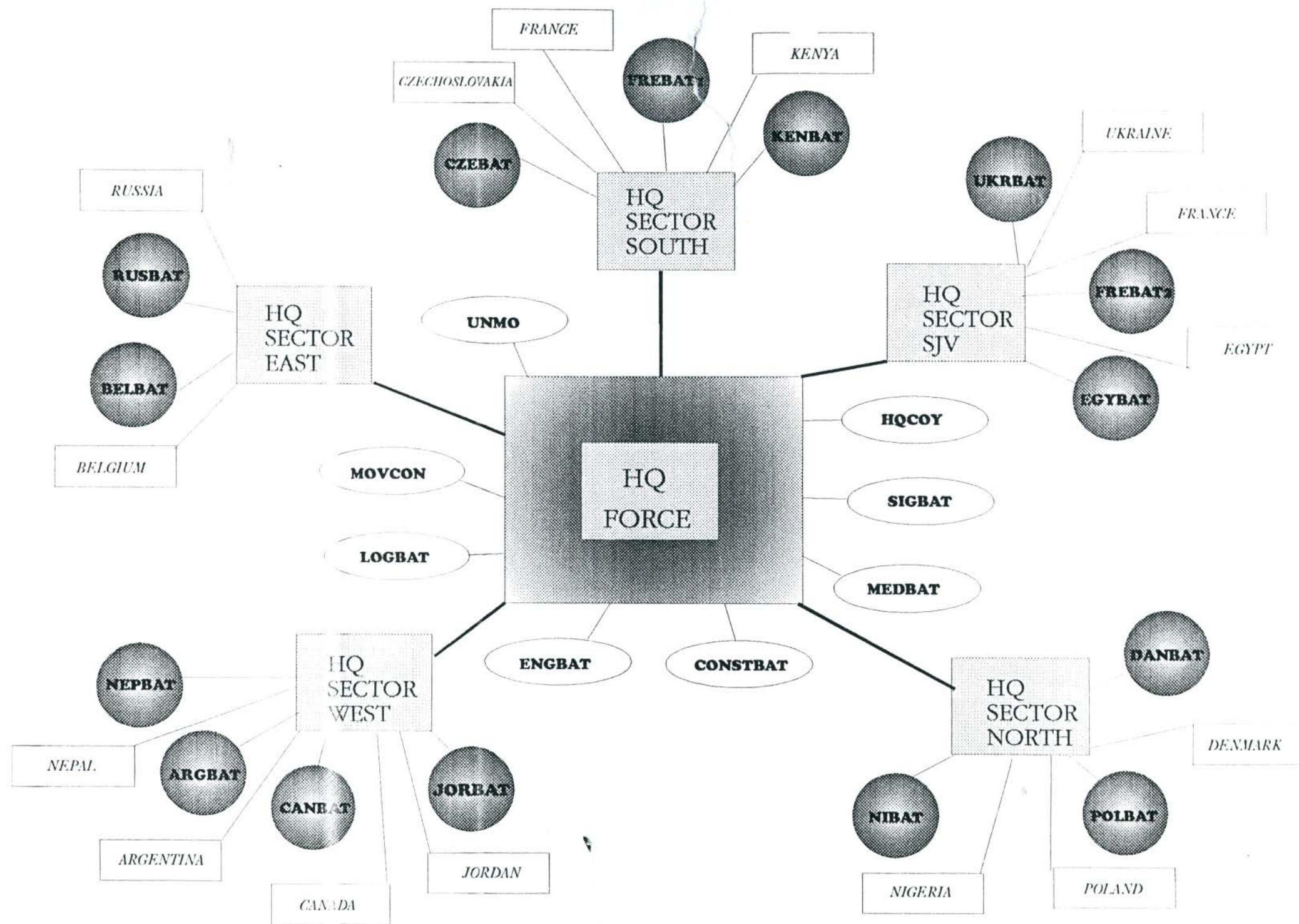
Deeply concerned by reports of abuses against civilians imprisoned in camps, prisons and detention centres.



Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conformity with resolution 764 (1992).

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately./
2. Calls upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3. Demands that unimpeded and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centres be granted immediately to the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant humanitarian organizations and that all detainees therein receive humane treatment, including adequate food, shelter and medical care.
4. Calls upon States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they are taking in coordination with the United Nations to carry out this resolution, and invites the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measures that may be necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies.
5. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of this resolution.
6. Demands that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the council on a periodic basis on the implementation of this resolution.
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.





# Bosnia-Hercegovina Study

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## BOSNIA HERCEGOVINA

### PART ONE

#### AIM

1. The aim of this package is to provide a background briefing on the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina. It will cover a general briefing on the area, a geographical outline of the whole area, a description of man-made features, communication facilities and the weather within the Republic. It will conclude with a brief description of each of the Patrol Areas (Flag A) including a summary of major events that have taken place in the last month.

#### GENERAL

2. The Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina is a former Republic of the old Yugoslavia. It is surrounded by Croatia on the West and North, Serbia on the East and Montengro on the South. It is almost entirely landlocked, with only a small strip of land that has access to the ADRIATIC SEA. It covers an area of approximately 80,000 sq Kms.



FIGURE ONE - REPUBLIC BOUNDARIES

#### HISTORY

2. The region of Bosnia and Hercegovina played an primordial role in the history of Yugoslavia. The area along the North and North-West of this republic can be seen as the cradle of the present

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conflict. That region was Croatia when the Turks invaded pushing North the Serbian influence. Today the ethnic composition of Bosnia and Hercegovina sees the Serbs forming a pocket in the Banja Luka area while the remainder of the invading force formed an important Muslim community in the centre of the Republic. Croat influence is limited throughout the Republic, with the main concentrations being found in Central and Western B-H.

3. During World War II, furious battles were fought between the Liberation Army of Tito supported by the Soviets and the Serbs, and the German, Italians and the Fascist Ustashes regime in Croatia. Numerous massacres were committed by extremists like the "Ustashes" and the "Chetniks". In order to avoid confrontation between the Serbs and the Croats, the Federal system instituted in 1946 created the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina.

4. Since the sixties, the Muslims were recognized as a nation within the Yugoslav mosaic, and represent over 40% of the Bosnian population.

5. Remaining relatively poor in spite of efforts to improve its industrial base. In November 1990, during the first free elections since WW II, each of the three major national groups: Croats, Serbs and Muslims, voted in mass along national lines. The Democratic Actions Party, a Muslim nationalist formation, took power after defeating the Communist Party in these elections.

6. Bosnia Hercegovina made its first step toward independence with the adoption of the "Memorandum of Sovereignty" on October 15, 1991. The vote was boycotted by the Serbs who declared the memorandum illegal. On December 20, 1991, the Bosnian Presidency and government asked the European Community to be formally recognized. The following day, the Serbian Assembly of People decided to proclaim Bosnia Hercegovina a "Serbian Republic" on January 14, 1992. In March, it was decided that the Republic would become independent, by a relatively small percentage of the vote. Generally the Serbs within the region did not want to become independent, while the Croats and the Muslims indicated their strong willingness for freedom from Yugoslavia. As a result, the Serbs established themselves in areas they considered Serbian (mainly along the south side of the SAVA river) in an attempt to link these areas with Serbia. The Croats established themselves in the Western part of the Republic (Hercei-Bosnia) and the Muslims were left in many small pocket within the Republic. The incidents of violence among Serbs, Croats and Muslims leaving the Republic remains very high and it has brought a new focus for the attention of the United Nations while peace is being restored in Croatia.

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### GENERAL

7. The Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina is a former Republic of the old Yugoslavia. It is surrounded by Croatia on the West and North, Serbia on the East and Montengro on the South. It is almost entirely lanlocked, with only a small strip of land that has access to the Adriatic Sea. It covers an area of approximately 80,000 sq Kms.

### PART TWO

### GEOGRAPHY

8. The terrain of Bosnia Hercegovina is mainly rugged, the key feature being the DINARIC ALPS, which run from the Northwest Corner of the Republic to the Macedonian Plain in the Southeast. These alps are characterized by underground drainage and a network of caves and cavities caused by the dissolution of sedimentary limestone bedrock. In the very north of the Republic, there is a narrow stretch of the PANNOIC PLAIN which is generally flat with some small rolling hills.

9. The DINARIC ALPS, which form the vast majority of the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina, are a series of transverse mountain ranges that parrallel the Adriatic coastline. They are characterized by numerous disappearing streams, vegetation filled depressions or sinkholes that can sink as much as 10 m into the ground, and an extensive network of caves and caverns. This rough and generally barren area of hills and ridges, ranging from 300 to 2500m in height, covers over 90% of the Republic. Note that venomous snakes are found throughout the region. It is a volcanically unstable region, in which the mountains that face the Adriatic Sea are steeper than those facing the PANNONIAN PLAIN.

### DRAINAGE

10. The former Yugoslavia has an abundance of lakes and rivers. Bosnia Hercegovina has many rivers of which the majority flow above ground for some distance and then suddenly disappear underground.

11. The watershed within Bosnia Hercegovina is a complex combination of fast moving surface streams, twisting and turning their way down the mountain slopes and underground channels that have cut their way through the limestone bedrock. Several of the main tributaries of the Danube have their sources in this area. During the wet season, a fair amount of surface water will collect;

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however, it will eventually seep into the underground network.

12. The PANNONIAN PLAIN contains the DANUBE River as well as the SAVA River of which the major tributaries all originate from the DINARIC ALPS in Bosnia Hercegovnia. These are as follows:

- a. KUPA;
- b. UNA;
- c. VRBAS;
- d. BOSNA; and
- e. DRINA.

In addition the NERVETA River flows within the Southwest corner of the Republic and empties into the Adriatic Sea.

### VEGETATION

13. The mountainous areas support extensive forests. Pine, fir and junipers can be found on the highest areas. Large areas of the DINARIC ALPS are barren and on the gentler slopes, large pastures support livestock. The plains and wide rivers support a considerable amount of agriculture, with the main crops being maize, wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers, fruits and vegetables.

### SURFACE MATERIALS

14. In general, the surface is made up of bedrock and thin soils in the highlands and deeper fertile soils on the flatlands. Throughout the land, the ground is littered with boulders and rocks. Specifically the DINARIC ALPS are made up of exposed limestone bedrock and thin layers of red clay soil. The soil is poor and consists of heavy clay called Polja. At the same time the northern part of the Republic shares part of the most fertile soil in all of the former Yugoslavia.

### MANMADE FEATURES

### POPULATION CENTERS

15. Bosnia Hercegovina has a population of approximately 4,354,911 inhabitants. This number will vary as it is impossible to track accurately the number of refugees who have left the Republic or

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FIGURE TWO - ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

the number of people killed during the war. The breakdown of population is 43.7% Muslims, 31.3% Serb, 17.3% Croats, 5.5% Yugoslavs and 2.2 % others(detailed breakdown is at Flag B).

The following is a list of major cities within the Republic:

- a. Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia-Hercegovina with a population of approximately 449,000.
- b. Banja Luka is the capital of the so-called Serb Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina has a population of 195,139.
- c. Doboï with a population of approximately 102,546.
- d. Mostar with a population of approximately 126,067.
- e. Prijedor with a population of approximately 112,470.

TRANSPORTATION-GROUND

16. Considering the very rugged terrain, which makes natural barriers for communication routes, there is a fair road network throughout B-H. The Republic has several major roads that run North to South, and one which crosses through the center of the area running West to East. The road network through the DINNARIC

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ALPS is sparse and irregular. Little information is available on the condition of the roads, although vehicle convoys continue to be able to reach Sarajevo.

17. Throughout the DINNARIC ALPS there is a sparse rail network that has a north to south orientation. This system runs from the PANNONIAN PLAIN in the north to the Adriatic Coast in the south.

TRANSPORTATION-AIR

18. There are several airports located throughout the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina. The most major of these are located at:

- a. Sarajevo (large civilian airport that has been reopened for humanitarian relief flights);
- b. Banja Luka (large military airbase that is the home for of the Serbian Airforce as there have been reports of both MIG 21 and helicopters flying from this location);
- c. Mostar; and
- d. Tuzla (the condition of this airfield is unknown, but it has been suggested as a possible landing site for humanitarian flights into this area).
- e. Bihac which has reportedly been destroyed but evidence would suggest that repairs could be done quickly to re-open the landing strip.

TRANSPORTATION-INLAND WATERWAYS

19. Very few facilities are available using this form of transportation, although the SAVA River which runs across the top of the Republic is one of the major routes for inland waterway traffic.

WEATHER

20. The climate in Bosnia Hercegovina is of the Alpine variety throughout most of the region. The summers are relatively dry, but during the remainder of the year it experiences steady percipitation. The temperatures stay mostly cool in the summer and cold during the long winter, when the winds from the North and Northeast bring cold weather and snow with temperatures of -20C.

PART THREE - POLITICAL

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21. The Government of the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina was formed last year. The Government is "multi-racial" reflecting voting throughout the state - a form of proportional representation.

22. Within the Republic, there are three major political groups that follow strict ethnic lines:

- a. Moslems - the main party is the Democratic Action Party, the SDA, led by the State President ALIJA IZETBEGOVIC. Its aim is to secure the interests of the Muslems within an independent Bosnia Hercegovina. To a limited extent it has similiar views to the Croatians and for the moment the Moslems and Croatians are allies (although recent reports would indicate that there is a rift between these two sides).
- b. Croats - the main party is the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) which is directly linked to the HDZ of Croatia. Although its leader, Milenko Brkic is regarded as a moderate, his Vice-President, Mate Boban is an extremist. Mr Boban is the self-declared President of the Croatian Community of Bosnia Hercegovina and has stated that he wants to expand the borders of Croatia to include Croat areas of Bosnia Hercegovina. He controls the HVO - The Croatian Defence Council. The HOS is the principal Croatian armed group in Bosnia Hercegovina and is the armed wing of the Croatian Party of Rights (HSP). Its leader, PARAGA, has openly stated that he wants the UN to leave Croatia. There are indications of the development of a rift between the members of HVO and HOS as the result of the killing of the HOS leader, MGen Kraljevic, by members of HVO. It has been suggested that this was done because HOS troops had entered Trebinje when they were not supposed to be there. As a result, reports have been received that indicate some HVO members are switching to HOS because they no longer want to work for Mr. Boban.
- c. Serbs - the main Serb party is the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) headed by Dr. R. Karadzic. It opposed independence for Bosnia Hercegovina and is following a policy of establishing Serbian Autonomous Regions within the Republic. In Mar', the Parliament proposed the formation of Serbian Security centers in the main Serbian areas.

PART FOUR - EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

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23. During the recent months, the European Community has been trying to broker an agreement between the various factions. Its current aim is to retain Bosnia Hercegovina as a single, unified state, with a government and system of internal boundaries reflecting ethnic mix. As recently as 17 July, the ECMM was able to obtain an agreement from the three factions to have a ceasefire for 14 days; unfortunately this ceasefire, and 38 others, did not hold and hostilities have remained steady throughout the region.

24. It is suspected that Serbia and the AJ have a strong interest in the situation within the Republic. It would seem that they are clearly interested in protecting the interests of Serbs within the Republic. There are many Bosnian Officers in the JNA and it is assumed that this must colour their attitude.

25. Croatia has also shown that they are clearly interested in the activities within Bosnia Hercegovina. While President Tudjman has publically stated that he is not interested in expanding the borders of Croatia, support is being provided to assist the Croats within the Republic. In fact President Tudjman and President Izetbegovic have signed an agreement of friendship and cooperation. There have also been unconfirmed rumours that this agreement will include military assistance. (FLAG C)

26. With the recent passing of Resolution 770, 13 August 1992, the United Nations Security Council has indicated that it would, if necessary provide the necessary measures to ensure that humanitarian relief and assistance reaches the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina. (FLAG D)

27. As a result of the recent London Conference, Mr. Karadzic indicated that he would be willing to concentrate his heavy weapons around four major cities. These being Gorazde, Sarajevo, Jajce and Bihac. As a continuation of the London Conference, the meetings in Geneva, chaired by Lord Owen and Mr Vance, gave the Serbs an ultimatum to concentrate their weapons. To date little progress has been made on this promise, although the UN has taken over some additional gun collection sites in Sarajevo and an initial recce has been completed in Jajce and Bihac.

PART FIVE - MILITARY FORCES

28. There are three main forces fighting in the area of Bosnia Hercegovina

a. Serb Army;

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- b. Croatian defence Council (HVO); and
- c. Bosnian Territorial Defence.

SERB ARMY

29. The Serb Army is deployed in areas that relate to the Serb population in Bosnia itself. The main areas of Serb population are in the self declared Serb autonomous republics of:

- a. SEMBERIJA;
- b. ROMANSKO BERCANSKA;
- c. HERZEGOVINA; and
- d. KRAJINA.

30. The Serb TDF is commanded by General Milan Mladic who was the commander of the JNA Knin Corps. They have established a Corps sized group in each of these area as listed above. While exact figures are not available, it is estimated that there are 70,000 soldiers in the Serb Army, of which approximately 20,000 transferred directly from the JNA (AJ). The corps that have been identified so far are:

- a. The Banja Luka Corps (1 Krajina Korps);
- b. The Bihac Corps (2 Krajina Korps);
- c. The Hercegovina Corps; and
- d. The Semberija/Tuzla Corps (North East part of B-H).

31. These corps appear to be well equipped, with an estimated total of 300 tanks, 600 artillery pieces. In addition they also have air resources consisting of MIG 21 and Orao fighter aircraft, and several types of helicopters. Their most modern weapon systems would be the M84 tank, FROG-7 missiles, other short range ballistic missiles and the MIG 21.

32. Additional forces in the area are "ARKANS TIGERS". These are a special forces type unit whose commander is ZELKO RAZNJATOVIC (ARKAN). "ARKAN" was reported killed in Sarajevo and his funeral was witnessed by several people; however, he surfaced in Sector East in July 92 and has also been seen in Knin. While there were some indications that his forces have had some clashes with the Serbs, it would now seem that they have gained some legitimacy. It

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is believed that his forces may number up to 8000 soldiers equipped with a limited number of tanks and artillery pieces.

33. Command of the Serb Army is exercised from Banja Luka.

34. The Serb TDF is fighting in the following areas:

- a. against the Moslem forces in the Bihac pocket;
- b. against the HVO and Bosnian TDF in an effort to keep the Derventa - Bijelina corridor open;
- c. against the Bosnian TDF in the Foca, Gorazde, Visegrad and Sarajevo areas; and
- d. against the HVO in the Western and Central Hercegovina area from Trebinje to Jajce.

CROATIAN DEFENCE COUNCIL

35. The Croatian Defence Council (HVO) operates in three main areas, Northern Bosnia and Central and Western Hercegovina. Their aim is assessed to be the cutting of the main supply routes that link the two Krajinas to Serbia. This also has provided the opportunity to export the conflict from Croatia to Bosnia.

36. The HVO is commanded by Mate Boban and is estimated to have a strength of between 45 and 50,000 soldiers. They are well equipped with armour and artillery, but not to the same scales as the Serb TDF. There is evidence to suggest that many of the units fighting for the HVO are ex Croatian Army Units, commanded by ex Croatian Army Officers

37. The HVO forces in Northern Bosnia have been pushed back Derventa, Dobo, Tuzla and Brcko to two areas, the Derventa pocket and the Orasje pocket. Here they are continually under strong attack from elements of 1 KK and other unidentified Serb forces.

38. In Central and Western Hercegovina, the HVO controls a large area from Jajce to Mostar and the outskirts of Trebinje. This area is largely populated by ethnic Croats.

39. The HVO still operate with the Bosnian TDF, but this more a marriage of convenience and there are reports of tension between the two forces. There have been reports of clashes between the two. Recently the HVO gave an ultimatum to the Bosnian TDF to evacuate 6 buildings in Sarajevo or they would take action to take them by force.

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40. The only Croat paramilitary force, the HOS operates with the HVO in the areas of Mostar and Trebinje. They have an assessed strength of 2000 soldiers, armed with light infantry weapons. There have been reports of conflicts between HVO and HOS troops. One such reports indicated that the HVO killed the leader of the HOS when he entered Trebinje.

BOSNIAN ARMY OF BH

41. The Bosnian Army of BH (OS BH) is estimated to be about 50,000 strong. It is based on the Territorial Defence Forces of the old Yugoslavia and the principle for operations appears to be Partisan in nature. It is mainly made up of Muslims, but there are some Croats and Serbs in its ranks.

42. There have been a steady flow of rumours indicating that Serbia and Croatia are actively involved in the conflict within the borders of Bosnia Hercegovina. As late as 21 Aug 92, the President of Bosnia Hercegovina continued to deny reports that he is receiving military assistance from Croatia. Despite all of this, the Minister of Defence for BH has publically stated "If the community does not help us, we shall agree and publically announce our military alliance with Croatia. Perhaps our military alliance is inevitable, which does not disturb anything, except that it improves the defence".

43. The Bosnian Army of BH is equipped with armour and artillery but not in the numbers available to the other two forces. There are some indications that they may have recently received new shipments of weapons.

44. The Bosnian Army of BH is currently fighting in the following areas:

- a. The Bihac Pocket. Four Brigades (Velika Kladusa, Cazin, Bosanski Krupa and Buzim Brigades) hold this pocket against continued Serb attacks. They are reported to be quite weak, which may explain the attempted reinforcement, from Croatia, through the PINK Zones in early Sep 92. There have been indications that they are raising a new formation in this area that will be capable of launching an assault out of the pocket.
- b. Central Bosnia. Bosnian TDF are strong in the areas of Brcko, Tuzla, Travnik, Zenica, Visoko and Jajce (although this in conflict with what the HVO as they have stated that they are the major force in the area of Jajce). Again they are under constant attack from Serb forces in

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these areas.

- c. Gorazde. Despite being under seige for several months the Bosnian TDF has held this area. The latest development has been that they have launched a mild offensive against the Serbs while they were withdrawing their forces as directed by Dr Karadzic. The Bosnian TDF is now reported to control the Left Bank of the Drina and they are also pushing forces towards Sarajevo in an attempt to relieve the seige of that city.

CONCLUSION

45. The aim of this paper has been to provide a very brief introduction into the Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina. The remainder of the paper will deal directly with each of the patrol areas, including a brief outline of the area and a record of activities that have taken place within that area since 15 Jul 92.

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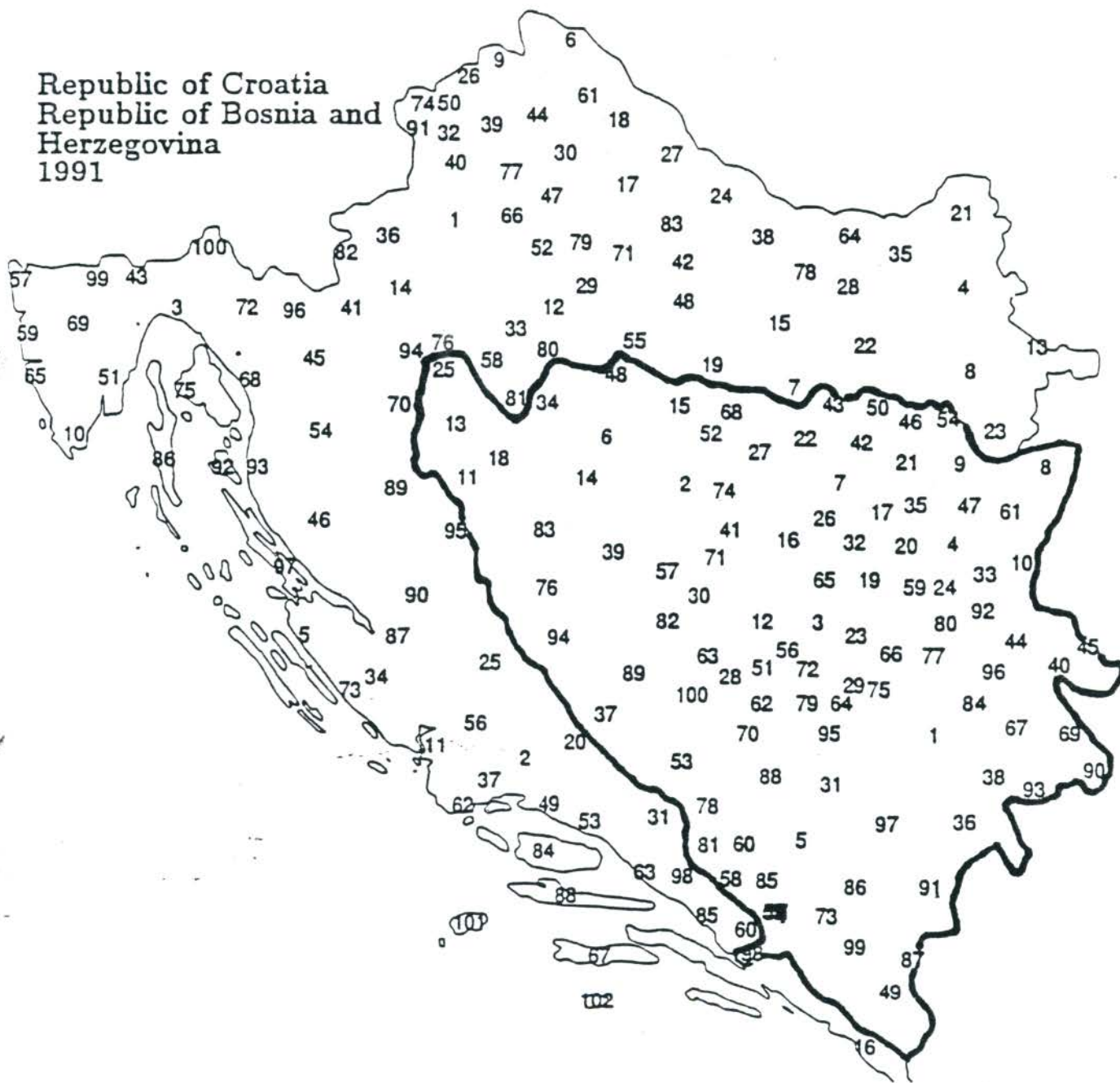


Patrol Areas



# CROATIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Republic of Croatia  
Republic of Bosnia and  
Herzegovina  
1991



 BOUNDARIES OF BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY DISTRICTS

the ethnic structure in %

the ethnic structure in %

| DISTRICT              | population | Croats | Muslims | Serbs | Others | DISTRICT              | population | Croats | Muslims | Serbs | Others |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-----------------------|------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1. Sarajevo           | 525980     | 6.6    | 49.3    | 29.9  | 14.2   | 51. Pucarevo          | 30624      | 39.6   | 38.0    | 13.3  | 9.1    |
| 2. Banja Luka         | 195139     | 14.9   | 14.6    | 54.8  | 15.7   | 52. Laktasi           | 29910      | 8.6    | 1.7     | 1.7   | 8.0    |
| 3. Zenica             | 145577     | 15.6   | 55.2    | 15.5  | 13.7   | 53. Tomislavgrad      | 29261      | 86.6   | 10.8    | 1.9   | 0.7    |
| 4. Tuzla              | 131861     | 15.6   | 47.6    | 15.5  | 21.3   | 54. Orašje            | 28201      | 75.3   | 6.7     | 15.0  | 3.0    |
| 5. Mostar             | 126067     | 33.8   | 34.8    | 19.0  | 12.4   | 55. Čapljina          | 27852      | 53.9   | 27.7    | 13.5  | 4.9    |
| 6. Prieoor            | 112470     | 5.6    | 44.0    | 42.5  | 7.9    | 56. Vitez             | 27728      | 45.7   | 41.4    | 5.4   | 7.5    |
| 7. Doboi              | 102546     | 13.0   | 40.2    | 39.0  | 7.8    | 57. Mrkonjić Grad     | 27379      | 7.8    | 12.0    | 77.3  | 2.9    |
| 8. Bielinea           | 96796      | 0.5    | 31.3    | 59.4  | 8.8    | 58. Ljubuški          | 27182      | 92.6   | 5.8     | 0.2   | 1.4    |
| 9. Brčko              | 87332      | 25.4   | 44.4    | 20.8  | 9.4    | 59. Banovići          | 26507      | 2.1    | 72.4    | 16.8  | 8.7    |
| 10. Vornik            | 81111      | 0.1    | 59.4    | 38.0  | 2.5    | 60. Lištica           | 26437      | 99.2   | 0.0     | 0.6   | 0.2    |
| 11. Bihać             | 70896      | 7.7    | 68.6    | 17.8  | 7.9    | 61. Ugljevik          | 25641      | 0.3    | 40.6    | 56.2  | 2.9    |
| 12. Travnik           | 70402      | 36.9   | 45.3    | 11.0  | 6.8    | 62. Gornji Vakuf      | 25130      | 42.6   | 56.1    | 0.4   | 0.9    |
| 13. Cazin             | 63406      | 0.2    | 97.6    | 1.2   | 1.0    | 63. Donji Vakuf       | 24232      | 2.8    | 55.3    | 38.7  | 3.2    |
| 14. Sanski Most       | 60119      | 7.1    | 47.0    | 42.2  | 3.7    | 64. Kisejaks          | 24081      | 51.7   | 40.9    | 3.1   | 4.3    |
| 15. Bosanska Gradiska | 60062      | 5.7    | 26.5    | 59.9  | 7.9    | 65. Žepče             | 22840      | 39.8   | 47.2    | 10.0  | 3.0    |
| 16. Teslić            | 59632      | 16.0   | 21.5    | 55.1  | 7.4    | 66. Vareš             | 22114      | 40.6   | 30.4    | 16.4  | 12.6   |
| 17. Gračanica         | 59050      | 0.2    | 72.2    | 23.0  | 4.6    | 67. Rogatica          | 21812      | 0.1    | 60.4    | 38.4  | 1.1    |
| 18. Bosanska Krupa    | 58212      | 0.2    | 74.5    | 23.6  | 1.7    | 68. Srebac            | 21860      | 0.7    | 4.3     | 89.1  | 5.9    |
| 19. Zavidovići        | 57153      | 13.2   | 80.1    | 20.4  | 6.3    | 69. Višegrad          | 21202      | 0.2    | 62.8    | 32.8  | 4.2    |
| 20. Lukavac           | 56830      | 3.8    | 66.7    | 21.6  | 7.9    | 70. Prozor            | 19801      | 62.3   | 36.6    | 0.2   | 0.9    |
| 21. Gradacac          | 56378      | 15.1   | 60.2    | 19.8  | 4.9    | 71. Skender Vakuf     | 19416      | 24.8   | 5.6     | 68.4  | 1.2    |
| 22. Derventa          | 56328      | 39.0   | 12.6    | 40.8  | 7.6    | 72. Busovača          | 18883      | 48.1   | 44.9    | 3.4   | 3.6    |
| 23. Kakanj            | 55857      | 29.8   | 54.5    | 8.8   | 6.9    | 73. Stolac            | 18845      | 32.4   | 44.5    | 20.8  | 2.3    |
| 24. Živinice          | 54653      | 7.3    | 80.6    | 6.4   | 5.7    | 74. Četinae           | 18666      | 0.4    | 7.7     | 88.9  | 3.0    |
| 25. Velika Kladuša    | 52921      | 1.3    | 91.8    | 4.3   | 2.6    | 75. Breza             | 17266      | 5.0    | 75.6    | 12.3  | 7.1    |
| 26. Tešanj            | 48390      | 18.5   | 72.2    | 6.4   | 2.9    | 76. Titov Drvar       | 17079      | 0.2    | 0.2     | 97.3  | 2.3    |
| 27. Pmjavor           | 46894      | 3.7    | 15.3    | 71.6  | 9.4    | 77. Olovo             | 16901      | 3.9    | 75.0    | 18.9  | 2.2    |
| 28. Bugojno           | 46843      | 34.1   | 42.1    | 18.9  | 4.9    | 78. Posušje           | 16659      | 99.5   | 0.0     | 0.1   | 0.4    |
| 29. Visoko            | 46130      | 4.3    | 74.5    | 16.0  | 5.2    | 79. Foynica           | 16227      | 40.9   | 49.4    | 0.9   | 8.8    |
| 30. Jajce             | 44903      | 35.1   | 38.8    | 19.3  | 6.8    | 80. Kladanj           | 16028      | 0.2    | 73.3    | 23.9  | 2.6    |
| 31. Konjic            | 43636      | 26.0   | 54.5    | 15.2  | 4.3    | 81. Grude             | 15976      | 99.8   | 0.0     | 0.1   | 0.1    |
| 32. Maglaj            | 43294      | 19.3   | 45.4    | 30.7  | 4.6    | 82. Šipovo            | 15553      | 0.2    | 19.3    | 79.1  | 2.1    |
| 33. Kalesija          | 41795      | 0.1    | 79.5    | 18.3  | 2.1    | 83. Bosanski Petrovac | 15552      | 0.3    | 21.1    | 75.2  | 3.4    |
| 34. Bosanski Novi     | 41541      | 1.0    | 33.9    | 60.4  | 4.7    | 84. Sokolac           | 14833      | 0.1    | 30.2    | 68.6  | 1.1    |
| 35. Dobrenik          | 40769      | 6.8    | 75.0    | 13.1  | 5.1    | 85. Čitluk            | 14709      | 98.9   | 0.7     | 0.1   | 0.3    |
| 36. Očaja             | 40513      | 0.3    | 51.6    | 45.3  | 2.8    | 86. Nevesinje         | 14421      | 1.3    | 23.0    | 74.5  | 1.2    |
| 37. Livno             | 39526      | 72.0   | 15.0    | 9.6   | 3.4    | 87. Bihać             | 13289      | 0.3    | 14.7    | 80.3  | 4.7    |
| 38. Goražde           | 37505      | 0.2    | 70.2    | 26.2  | 3.4    | 88. Jablanica         | 12664      | 17.8   | 72.1    | 4.0   | 6.1    |
| 39. Kijuč             | 37233      | 0.9    | 47.6    | 49.5  | 2.0    | 89. Glamoč            | 12421      | 1.5    | 18.1    | 79.3  | 1.1    |
| 40. Srebrenica        | 37211      | 0.1    | 72.9    | 25.2  | 1.8    | 90. Rudno             | 11572      | 0.0    | 27.2    | 70.8  | 2.0    |
| 41. Kotor Varoš       | 36670      | 29.0   | 30.4    | 38.1  | 2.5    | 91. Gacko             | 10844      | 0.3    | 35.3    | 62.4  | 2.0    |
| 42. Modriča           | 35413      | 27.3   | 29.5    | 35.5  | 7.7    | 92. Šekovići          | 9639       | 0.1    | 3.4     | 94.3  | 2.2    |
| 43. Bosanski Brod     | 33962      | 41.0   | 12.2    | 33.8  | 13.0   | 93. Čapriče           | 8919       | 0.1    | 44.9    | 52.9  | 2.1    |
| 44. Vlasenica         | 33817      | 0.1    | 55.3    | 42.5  | 2.1    | 94. Bosansko Grahovo  | 8303       | 2.6    | 0.1     | 95.5  | 1.8    |
| 45. Bratunac          | 33575      | 0.1    | 64.2    | 34.2  | 1.5    | 95. Kreševo           | 6699       | 70.7   | 22.8    | 0.5   | 6.0    |
| 46. Bosanski Šamac    | 32835      | 44.7   | 6.8     | 41.5  | 7.0    | 96. Han Pijesak       | 6346       | 0.1    | 40.1    | 58.3  | 1.5    |
| 47. Lopare            | 32400      | 3.9    | 37.7    | 55.5  | 2.9    | 97. Kalinovik         | 4657       | 0.4    | 37.1    | 60.6  | 1.9    |
| 48. Bosanska Dubica   | 31577      | 1.5    | 20.5    | 69.1  | 8.9    | 98. Neum              | 4268       | 87.6   | 4.6     | 4.9   | 2.9    |
| 49. Trebinje          | 30879      | 4.0    | 17.9    | 69.3  | 8.8    | 99. Ljubinje          | 4162       | 1.1    | 7.9     | 89.9  | 1.1    |
| 50. Odžak             | 30651      | 54.2   | 20.3    | 19.8  | 5.7    | 100. Kupres - no data |            |        |         |       |        |



AGREEMENT ON FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA AND REPUBLIC OF CROATIA:

The President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia - Hercegovina and President of the Republic of Croatia, in consideration of the common interests of their countries in the protection of their independence and territorial integrity; seriously concerned about the continuing aggression of the rests of the Yugoslav People's Army of the former SFRY and Serbian and Montenegrin regular and irregular forces in the areas, accepting the Resolutions of the UN Security Council No. 752 (1992) of July 15, 1992, No 757 (1992) of May 30, 1992, No 758 (1992) of June 8, 1992, No 760 (1992) of June 18, 1992, No 761 (1992) of June 29, 1992, No 762 (1992) of June 30, 1992 and No 764 (1992) of July 13, 1992.

Accepting opinions presented so far by the Arbitration Commission of the Conference on Yugoslavia, and in particular the opinions concerning the termination of the existence of the former Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the need to terminate the membership of the latter in international organizations, and principles to be followed in the solution of succession issues; Aware of the need for agreement resolving the issues of vital importance for their mutual cooperation and joint opposition to aggression;

Have agreed as follows:

1. The President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and the President of the Republic of Croatia have agreed that the future system of Bosnia and Hercegovina will proceed from the principle of parity of the three constituent nations: Muslims, Croats and Serbs. The constitutional-political system of the country will be based on constituent units in the establishment of which due account national, historical, cultural, economic, transportation and other elements.

2. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia will cooperate and come to agreement, proceeding from the respect of their particular interests and aware of the linked interests of the two countries, in matters of economic and financial cooperation, water resource use and protection of the environment, cooperation in the restoration of life in their areas, solution of property questions affecting physical and legal persons of one state in the other state, coordination of social activities in the two states, particularly in the sphere of labour and welfare policies, health, education, science, culture, physical culture, scientific and technical cooperation, cultural and educational cooperation, information, and in matters pertaining to religion.

3. The state delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina express their gratitude to the Republic of Croatia for having received and provided for refugees from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina beyond its capacity of the Republic of Croatia.

Faced with the pressing problem of massive persecution, particularly of the Muslim and Croatian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia will cooperate in providing for refugees in the Republic of Croatia and other countries, collection of humanitarian



and financial aid, construction of refugee centers in safe zones of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the return of refugees from the Republic of Croatia to the Republic of Croatia to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A separate protocol will be signed for the purpose.

4. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia will also cooperate, proceeding from their common and particular interests, in the sphere of internal affairs and justice.

5. President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and President of the Republic of Croatia have agreed that they will, in order to sustain cooperation, regularly meet at least twice a year, and their governments and individual ministries will meet periodically in order to examine the results and possible outstanding matters, and endeavour to resolve all such issues as soon as possible within the scope of their decision making authority and/or to refer their proposals for the resolution of such issues to other competent government bodies.

6. The armed component of the Croatian Defence Council (Hrvatsko Vijeće Obrane) is an integral part of the united armed forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. the Croatian Defence Council will have its representatives in the joint command of the armed forces of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Provisional civil authorities established in war-time conditions within the scope of the Croatian Defence Council will be made to conform, as soon as possible, with the constitutional-juridical system of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and talks pertaining to this matter will be initiated immediately in the spirit of the principles stated in Point 1 of this agreement.

7. The Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia will reciprocally allow their citizens to acquire dual citizenship.

8. In consideration of the continuing aggression of the Serbian and Montenigrin military forces against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also largely against the Republic of Croatia from the contiguous areas of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the President of the Republic of Croatia call upon the international community, and in particular the United Nations, the European Community and the United States of America, to take real and efficient steps to vigorously stop the aggression against their states, to prevent further loss of human life, persecution and expulsion of their citizens and the destruction of property.

With this objective in mind both States will sustain their past successful cooperation and continuous coordination of the defensive activities in the contiguous zones of the two states.

Aware of the fact that both states are threatened, unless aggression against them is urgently stopped, by further destruction and annihilation of their state entity and integrity, the two states will, should their efforts of the international community remain ineffective, take all necessary steps in order to establish cooperation in the military sphere and coordinate military operations in order to definitively repel the danger threatening them.

9. The President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the President of the Republic of Croatia have



agreed to have a protocol on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two States at embassy level signed immediately.

10. The Governments of the two States will organize, within the shortest possible time, and as required, meetings and meetings of ministries of the two states, in order to conclude agreements deriving from this agreement in the sphere of their competence.

ZAGREB July 21, 1992

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CROATIA

PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA  
AND HERZEGOVINA

Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: Resolution 770

The Security Council

Reaffirming: its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992 and 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992.

Noting the letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations (S/24401).

Underlining once again the imperative need for an urgent negotiated political solution to the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to enable that country to live in peace and security within its borders.

Reaffirming the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Recognizing that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a threat to international peace and security and that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important element in the Council's effort to restore international peace and security in the area.

Commending the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for its continuing action in support of the relief operation in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Deeply disturbed by the situation that now prevails in Sarajevo, which has severely complicated UNPROFOR's efforts to fulfill its mandate to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to resolutions 743 (1992), 749 (1992), 761 (1992) and 764 (1992) and the reports of the Secretary-General cited therein.

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the consequent suffering of the people of that country.

Deeply concerned by reports of abuses against civilians imprisoned in camps, prisons and detention centres.



Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conformity with resolution 764 (1992).

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately./
2. Calls upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3. Demands that unimpeded and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centres be granted immediately to the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant humanitarian organizations and that all detainees therein receive humane treatment, including adequate food, shelter and medical care.
4. Calls upon States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they are taking in coordination with the United Nations to carry out this resolution, and invites the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measures that may be necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies.
5. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of this resolution.
6. Demands that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the council on a periodic basis on the implementation of this resolution.
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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BRIEF

PATROL AREA #1

GENERAL

1. The patrol area covers an area of approximately 100 Km x 110 Km of the North West part of Bosnia Hercegovina. The terrain is generally mountainous with deep canyons and wooded hills. To the north of Bihac the terrain slopes all the way to the KUPIA and SAVA Rivers. The area is dissected by the UNA River which flows into the SAVA. There are few major routes through the area and the secondary routes are passable, but do reduce mobility (this will pose a safety problem during the winter). Agriculture is the major economic activity of the area. The main population centers are:

- a. Bihac -- 70,896;
- b. Cazen -- 63,406;
- c. Bosanski Krupa -- 58,212;
- d. Velika Kladusa -- 52,921; and
- e. Bosanski Novi -- 41,541.

ETHNIC MIX

2. There are representatives from all three major ethnic groups within the region. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the population of the region was approximately 12% Serb, 2% Croat; 3% others and 83% Muslims. This is reported to be the largest concentration of Muslims in Western Europe.

POLITICS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

3. The main political groups are:

- a. Moslim - Democratic Action Party (SDA); and
- b. Serb - Serbian Democratic Party (SDS).

4. The top political leader for the area is Dr. Irfan LJUBLJANKI, who is the President of the District Assembly, a member of the B-H Parliament and President of the SDA in Bihac. Each OPSTINA within the patrol area has its own mayor, all of whom

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belong to the SDA.

5. On the Serb side, Dr. Stevo BESLAC is the President of the Serb OPSTINA of Bihac.

MILITARY SITUATION

6. The Bosnian Armed Forces are currently undergoing a change in their organization. Originally there were only TDF Forces, but there has now been a new formation created called an "Operational Group" (OG). The intention of this group appears to be to form the basis for a Corps which will be capable of manoeuvre and offensive operations. This OG will report directly to the military HQ in Sarajevo, while the TDF will continue to report to the local mayors and the Direct Assembly. It is thought that operational control of the TDF will be passed to the OG when necessary.

7. The actual strengths of the forces in the area are unknown; but it is estimated that the Bosnian forces number between 10 and 20 thousand. It is extremely difficult to estimate the strength of the Serb forces because their military leaders have refused to meet with the UNMO representatives in Bihac; however it is believed that their forces are in excess of 2000 (efforts are underway to further develop this estimation and to establish a clearer picture of the Serb positions and dispositions). It must also be stressed that they have the capability, if necessary, of calling on additional Serb forces to join them from the Krajina.

8. It is known that the Serb forces have a large quantity of indirect fire resources (arty and mors) and that there are some tanks within the area. In addition, it is believed that they have a large supply of ammunition as they have control over the ammunition plant in GRABAC. It is also suspected that the airport around Bihac is being used to support some Serb activities within the Krajina. Unfortunately all efforts to investigate this situation have failed.

KEY PERSONNEL

9. The following is a list of key personnel located within the region:

a. Members of the Political Infrastructure

1. President of District Assembly - Dr. Irfan Ljubijankic

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- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. President of SDA               | - Dr. Irfan Ljubijankic |
| 3. President of HDZ               | - Tomislav Dretar       |
| 4. Member of Parliament BH        | - Ejub Topi             |
| 5. Mayor of BIHAC                 | - Nenad Ibrahimasic     |
| 6. Mayor of Cazin                 | - Natka Mohamedgic      |
| 7. Mayor of Bosanska Krupa        | - Mehmed Mahic          |
| 8. Mayor of V. Kladusa            | - Ejub Alagric          |
| 9. Chief of Reg and Bihac Police  | - Irfan Saracevic       |
| 10. Dep Chief of Reg/Buhac Police | - Marijan Simic         |
| 11. Chief of Public Security Dept | - Enver Ramic           |
| 12. Liaison Offr Local Peace Move | - Ferid Mulic           |
| 13. LO Intl Press Center          | - Ferid Mulic           |

b. Leaders of the Bosnian Military Organization

1. REGIONAL OPERATION GROUP

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Commander        | - Capt Ramiz Drekovic |
| (b) Deputy Commander | - Maj Ramiz Durakovic |

2. TERRITORIAL DEFENSE FORCE

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Regional Commander         | -Maj Osmanagic Hajrudin |
| (b) Reg Comds LO to Bihac Zone | -Capt Babic             |
| (c) Comd of Bihac Forces       | -TBC                    |
| (d) Bihac forces LO to Bihac   | -TBC                    |
| (e) Comd of Cazin forces       | -Maj Mehmed Nuhanovic   |
| (f) Cazin forces LO to Bihac   | -Capt Muhamed Beganovic |
| (g) Comd of V. Kladusa forces  | -Capt Latic Izet        |
| (h) Comd of B. Krupa forces    | -Maj Izmet Mujanovic    |

3. MEMBERS OF POLITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) President of SDS           | -Dr. Stevo Beslac |
| (b) Pres of Serb Opstina Bihac | -Dr. Stevo Beslac |
| (c) Vice President of SDS      | -Mr. Pilipovic    |
| (d) Local Authority Ripac      | -Mr. Milan ?????? |

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

10. The problems of the Bihac region started June 12, 1992 when the first shelling of the town took place. Who is actually responsible for the start of hostilities in the area has not been confirmed, nor is it ever likely to be. Today the front lines remain basically as they were at that the start of the conflict.

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11. Today, the situation is extremely serious for the inhabitants of Bihac and the surrounding areas. In effect, the local population is surrounded by the Serb TDF on the Eastern and Southern flanks of the area and by the Serb Republic of the Krajina on the Northern and Western flanks. There are regular exchanges of indirect and small arms fire from both sides. The casualty count is continuously rising within the town of Bihac, with many of them being children or other civilians. The hospitals in the area seem to be over crowded and medical supplies are limited.

12. There is no power within much of the area, as the lines have been cut in the Serb held portion of the area and all efforts to have power restored have failed. Food is limited and in many cases they must rely on what is provided by UNHCR convoys that do make it through.

CONCLUSION

13. For the first time since the outbreak of hostilities, political talks were held on 20 August 1992 between Bosnian and Serb representatives of the Bihac area. This meeting was chaired by the CAC for Sector South and it was designed to establish a framework for further meetings between the sides. It was agreed that there was a need for a corridor that would provide a safe means to provide aid to the area. In addition, both sides agreed in principle that a 48 hour ceasefire should be maintained before the next meeting. As a final point of discussion both sides agreed that communications, electricity and water should be restored to the area and that this item should be on the next agenda.

14. While this meeting can be seen as a positive step in the creation of a stable situation within the area situation, the local UNMOs doubt that either side will be able to maintain a ceasefire at the present time. As such it is expected that the situation will continue to deteriorate.

15. As a final point, the recent introduction of the proposal to form an Operational group of the Bosnian Hercegovina Armed Forces within this area may suggest that the Muslims are not going to be pushed back any further and that they are now ready to fight for what they consider to be theirs.

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BRIEF

PATROL AREA #2

GENERAL

1. The patrol area covers an area of approximately 150 Km x 70 Km of the North and North East part of Bosnia Hercegovina. The terrain is generally hilly to mountainous. The area is cut by several rivers that all drain into the SAVA River (the northern boundary of the patrol area) and movement may be restricted in these river valleys. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the region. The main centres are:

- a. Banja Luka -- 195,000;
- b. Prijedor -- 112,000;
- c. Doboj -- 102,000;
- d. Brcko -- 87,000;
- e. Bosanska Gradiska -- 60,000; and
- f. Derventa -- 56,328.

ETNIC MIX

2. Before the conflict, there were representatives of Moslems, Croats and Serbs within the region. Although there was no distinct dominant group in any area, villages were regarded as belonging to one group or the other. As a general impression, the Muslims were stronger in the centre of the area, there were more Serbs along the eastern part of the area and Croats were in the majority along the SAVA River. It must be noted that accurate figures are not available that would take into account the recent population movement.

POLITICS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

3. Prior to the war, politics were split along ethnic lines, with the main groups being:

- a. Muslim - Democratic Action Party (SDA);
- b. Croat - Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ); and

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c. Serb - Serbian Democratic Party (SDS).

4. As a result of advances by the Serb forces, they now have almost full control of all political aspects of the area. It would seem that political control is exercised by the Serb authorities from Banja Luka. The following is a list of key civilian persons within the Patrol Area:

- a. Dobojski Community President - Ahmet Alicic;
- b. Derventa Community President - Vinko Begic;
- c. Bosanski Brod Community President - Mirko Jelinic;
- d. Bosanski Samac Community President - Mato Mujic;
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- f. Grananica Community President - Hazim Vikalo;
- g. Tesanj Community President - Nikola Bojic;
- h. Maglaj Community President - Aida Smajic; and
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5. While it is difficult to verify their continued existence, prior to the war each commune had a Crisis Committee. It consisted of local dignitaries and included a representative from the military. It was responsible for all administrative matters in the commune.

MILITARY SITUATION

6. The military situation in B-H is clearly shaped by ethnic loyalties and local perceptions of the threat, and of course, by external influences which include the AJ, Croatia and to some extent Serbia. Throughout the period of conflict there have been continuous reports of heavy fighting between the Muslims and Croats (allies for the moment) and the Serbs. An outline of events within the area is contained in the summary of news.

7. As has been suggested, the Serbian position is that they want to secure a land corridor linking Serbia to the Serbs of the Krajina. The majority of their actions have been undertaken to secure this corridor and to protect its garrisons and supply routes. On the other hand, the Croats have maintained that the boundaries of B-H should not be changed and appear to be willing to provide military assistance to achieve the aim of cutting the corridor and preventing the Serbs from linking with the Krajina.

8. It is clear that there are several military organizations operating within the area. A brief description of these forces is outlined below:

- a. Croatian Army: currently deployed on the north bank, and

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perhaps in some areas South, of the SAVA River. There actual strength is unknown, but recent reports would indicate that they are under the control of OZ BJELVAR and OZ OSIJEK. Their forces are deployed with tanks and artillery, including anti -aircraft assets. There are some indications of a CA presence on the south side of the SAVA, but these come from the media and are difficult to confirm in size of force and extent of occupation.

- b. Croat Irregular Forces: are mainly deployed in Croat areas/villages. They are reported to mainly from HOS, the armed wing of the Croatian Party of Rights (HSP). Their strength and command structure is not known, and it would appear that they are lightly armed with only Small Arms and some light artillery/mortars. It is quite possible that some of them are regular members of the CA.
- c. Serb Army: it is estimated that these forces are part of the ex 5 Corps of the JNA (Gen Momir Talic), now known as 1 Krajina Korps and command is exercised from Banja Luka. Detailed boundaries of units are not known as a result of limited access to the south side of the SAVA River. Direct AJ involvement in B-H is denied, but evidence would suggest that they are providing direct support in the way of equipment and manpower. These forces appear to be well armed and have access to air assets (fighters and helicopters that operate from Banja Luka).
- d. Moslem Groups: the main group is the "Green Berets", while the strength is unknown, they are mainly volunteers who are willing to defend their villages and communities. They are armed mainly with Small Arms, but may have gained access to heavier weapons (captured weapons). They have been very active recently in the Banja Luka area, conducting guerrilla style raids against the airfield and installations of Banja Luka.
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9. The known members of the local governments have already been listed; the following list is for the military forces within the area concerned:

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2. CA/LO Bjelovar(OZ) - Capt Keresa Darko

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6. TDF Commander Srbac - Maj Suvajac Miodrag
7. Sector Comd B. Dubica/Prijedor/Ivanjska-Col Arsic
8. Sector Comd Klasnice/Laktasi/B. Gradiska-Col Ratomir
9. Sector Comd Srbac-Major Suvajac Miodrag

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

10. Today the area continues to be extremely active. There are reports of daily shelling, from both sides, all along the SAVA River. It would appear that the main targets are between Bosanski Samac and Bosanska Gradiska. In addition, there are regular reports of ground-attacks with infantry and armour. Evidence of this can be found in the recent attack (August 7/8 1992) at Bosanska Gradiska, where Croat forces tried unsuccessfully to force a crossing over the SAVA River. There have been some reports that the Serbs have lost many tanks during the attacks, but these are almost impossible to verify as we have no UN people in the area.

11. There have also been reports of increased air activity over the entire area. Indications are that aircraft are originating from the military airfield located near Banja Luka. Reports have indicated that cluster bombs and napalm have been used in some of the air attacks against Croat positions and towns. There was also a report that one aircraft was shot down, crashing somewhere south of Derвента.

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that their forces have pushed south close to Derventa and continue to apply pressure to Serb forces in this area. In addition to this push, the "Green Berets" have been reported to be using guerilla style tactics to conduct frequent attacks against military targets in the Banja Luka area. Latest reports, although unconfirmed, indicate that they have destroyed 14 aircraft, 1 helicopter and various pieces of ancillary equipment at the airfield and surrounding area.

CONCLUSION

13. The potential for further trouble in the area remains very high as both the Moslems and Croatians are trying to prevent the Serbs from establishing and maintaining a land corridor to the Krajina. While UNMOs from Sector west did have some access to the area south of the SAVA River, it was extremely limited and on several occasions they were informed that in some areas the commander of the local TDF could not guarantee their security. This access has recently been withdrawn as the UNMOs have been accused of being spies and providing information regarding possible military intervention by the United Nations into the area.

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### BRIEF

#### PATROL AREA #3

##### GENERAL

1. This area is approximately 120 Km x 100 Km in size. The terrain is generally rugged, but in the North East corner it flattens out as it reaches the PANNOIC Plain. The area is well covered by a useable road system, with two major routes running North to South and several secondary roads running East to West. The eastern boundary of this area is the DRINA River, while in the north it is the SAVA River. The main population centers are:

- a. Tuzla -- 131,861;
- b. Bijeljina -- 96,796; and
- c. Zvornik -- 81,111.

##### ETHNIC MIX

2. While there are representatives from all three major ethnic groups within the area, it is the Muslims and Serbs that are most predominant. The Muslims are especially strong in Tuzla (47.6%) and Zvornik (59.4%), while the Serbs are strong in Bijeljina (59.4%).

##### POLITICS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

3. At the present time it would appear that TUZLA is the center of the civil organization within this region. Although the Serbs have established control over the Northern and Western approaches, it is felt that it still exercises control over many parts of this area. The difficulty seems to be that most of the Muslim controlled areas have become isolated and that could make it difficult to have any form of coordinated governmental action within the region.

##### MILITARY SITUATION

4. From all indications it would seem that the Serbs have established good control within this area. Although there has been very little activity reported, it would appear that they have a strong military presence in the area, and it is anticipated that they will strive to maintain control here as it is the start of the corridor that links Serbia with the Serb Krajinas.

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5. It seems that much of the Serb effort has been directed at taking control of the town of Tuzla, but to date all efforts have failed. The city remains under seige and completely isolated. Officials from the area have issued warnings that if the attacks do not stop there will be considerable danger to public health if the chlorine idustrial complex is damaged.

6. While the Croatians have very little direct influence within this area, it is clear that they will support all activities to deny the Serbs full control within the region. Reports have indicated that Croatian Defence Council (HVO) forces have supported TDF forces in the area of GRADACAC, where they have apparently destroyed 20 tanks.

KEY PERSONNEL

7. Very little information is available regarding political or military leaders within the area. UNMO HQ is currently trying to establish some contacts that will provide with this information.

CURRENT SITUATION

8. The situation within the region could best be described as calm with occasional periods of intense military activity. Information is limited from this area, but it would appear that the main town of TUZLA is still in a state of seige, but they are managing to hold out. Besides this, the main activity seems to be the conduct of "ethnic cleansing" within the region.

9. The UN does have some presence in this area, as they maintain occasional resupply convoys from Belgrade to Sarajevo. While they have encountered some difficulties with routes and local "military" commanders, there have been no serious delays. In addition, the engineers have recently conducted a detailed route recce within this area, and their final report is available.

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BRIEF

PATROL AREA #1

GENERAL

1. The patrol area covers an area of approximately 100 Km x 110 Km of the North West part of Bosnia Hercegovina. The terrain is generally mountainous with deep canyons and wooded hills. To the north of Bihac the terrain slopes all the way to the KUPIA and SAVA Rivers. The area is dissected by the UNA River which flows into the SAVA. There are few major routes through the area and the secondary routes are passable, but do reduce mobility (this will pose a safety problem during the winter). Agriculture is the major economic activity of the area. The main population centers are:

- a. Bihac -- 70,896;
- b. Cazen -- 63,406;
- c. Bosanski Krupa -- 58,212;
- d. Velika Kladusa -- 52,921; and
- e. Bosanski Novi -- 41,541.

ETHNIC MIX

2. There are representatives from all three major ethnic groups within the region. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the population of the region was approximately 12% Serb, 2% Croat; 3% others and 83% Muslims. This is reported to be the largest concentration of Muslims in Western Europe.

POLITICS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

3. The main political groups are:

- a. Moslim - Democratic Action Party (SDA); and
- b. Serb - Serbian Democratic Party (SDS).

4. The top political leader for the area is Dr. Irfan LJUBLJANKI, who is the President of the District Assembly, a member of the B-H Parliament and President of the SDA in Bihac. Each OPSTINA within the patrol area has its own mayor, all of whom

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belong to the SDA.

5. On the Serb side, Dr. Stevo BESLAC is the President of the Serb OPSTINA of Bihac.

MILITARY SITUATION

6. The Bosnian Armed Forces are currently undergoing a change in their organization. Originally there were only TDF Forces, but there has now been a new formation created called an "Operational Group" (OG). The intention of this group appears to be to form the basis for a Corps which will be capable of manoeuvre and offensive operations. This OG will report directly to the military HQ in Sarajevo, while the TDF will continue to report to the local mayors and the Direct Assembly. It is thought that operational control of the TDF will be passed to the OG when necessary.

7. The actual strengths of the forces in the area are unknown; but it is estimated that the Bosnian forces number between 10 and 20 thousand. It is extremely difficult to estimate the strength of the Serb forces because their military leaders have refused to meet with the UNMO representatives in Bihac; however it is believed that their forces are in excess of 2000 (efforts are underway to further develop this estimation and to establish a clearer picture of the Serb positions and dispositions). It must also be stressed that they have the capability, if necessary, of calling on additional Serb forces to join them from the Krajina.

8. It is known that the Serb forces have a large quantity of indirect fire resources (arty and mors) and that there are some tanks within the area. In addition, it is believed that they have a large supply of ammunition as they have control over the ammunition plant in GRABAC. It is also suspected that the airport around Bihac is being used to support some Serb activities within the Krajina. Unfortunately all efforts to investigate this situation have failed.

KEY PERSONNEL

9. The following is a list of key personnel located within the region:

a. Members of the Political Infrastructure

1. President of District Assembly - Dr. Irfan Ljubijankic

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- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. President of SDA               | - Dr. Irfan Ljubijankic |
| 3. President of HDZ               | - Tomislav Dretar       |
| 4. Member of Parliament BH        | - Ejub Topi             |
| 5. Mayor of BIHAC                 | - Nenad Ibrahimasic     |
| 6. Mayor of Cazin                 | - Natka Mohamedgic      |
| 7. Mayor of Bosanska Krupa        | - Mehmed Mahic          |
| 8. Mayor of V. Kladusa            | - Ejub Alagric          |
| 9. Chief of Reg and Bihac Police  | - Irfan Saracevic       |
| 10. Dep Chief of Reg/Buhac Police | - Marijan Simic         |
| 11. Chief of Public Security Dept | - Enver Ramic           |
| 12. Liaison Offr Local Peace Move | - Ferid Mulic           |
| 13. LO Intl Press Center          | - Ferid Mulic           |

b. Leaders of the Bosnian Military Organization

1. REGIONAL OPERATION GROUP

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Commander        | - Capt Ramiz Drekovic |
| (b) Deputy Commander | - Maj Ramiz Durakovic |

2. TERRITORIAL DEFENSE FORCE

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Regional Commander         | -Maj Osmanagic Hajrudin |
| (b) Reg Comds LO to Bihac Zone | -Capt Babic             |
| (c) Comd of Bihac Forces       | -TBC                    |
| (d) Bihac forces LO to Bihac   | -TBC                    |
| (e) Comd of Cazin forces       | -Maj Mehmed Nuhanovic   |
| (f) Cazin forces LO to Bihac   | -Capt Muhamed Beganovic |
| (g) Comd of V. Kladusa forces  | -Capt Latic Izet        |
| (h) Comd of B. Krupa forces    | -Maj Izmet Mujanovic    |

3. MEMBERS OF POLITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) President of SDS           | -Dr. Stevo Beslac |
| (b) Pres of Serb Opstina Bihac | -Dr. Stevo Beslac |
| (c) Vice President of SDS      | -Mr. Pilipovic    |
| (d) Local Authority Ripac      | -Mr. Milan ?????? |

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

10. The problems of the Bihac region started June 12, 1992 when the first shelling of the town took place. Who is actually responsible for the start of hostilities in the area has not been confirmed, nor is it ever likely to be. Today the front lines remain basically as they were at that the start of the conflict.

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11. Today, the situation is extremely serious for the inhabitants of Bihac and the surrounding areas. In effect, the local population is surrounded by the Serb TDF on the Eastern and Southern flanks of the area and by the Serb Republic of the Krajina on the Northern and Western flanks. There are regular exchanges of indirect and small arms fire from both sides. The casualty count is continuously rising within the town of Bihac, with many of them being children or other civilians. The hospitals in the area seem to be over crowded and medical supplies are limited.

12. There is no power within much of the area, as the lines have been cut in the Serb held portion of the area and all efforts to have power restored have failed. Food is limited and in many cases they must rely on what is provided by UNHCR convoys that do make it through.

CONCLUSION

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2. While there are representatives from all three major ethnic groups within the area, it is the Muslims and Serbs that are most predominant. The Muslims are especially strong in Tuzla (47.6%) and Zvornik (59.4%), while the Serbs are strong in Bijeljina (59.4).

POLITICS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

3. At the present time it would appear that TUZLA is the center of the civil organization within this region. Although the Serbs have established control over the Northern and Western approaches, it is felt that it still exercises control over many parts of this area. The difficulty seems to be that most of the Muslim controlled areas have become isolated and that could make it difficult to have any form of coordinated governmental action within the region.

MILITARY SITUATION

4. From all indications it would seem that the Serbs have established good control within this area. Although there has been very little activity reported, it would appear that they have a strong military presence in the area, and it is anticipated that they will strive to maintain control here as it is the start of the corridor that links Serbia with the Serb Krajinas.

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5. It seems that much of the Serb effort has been directed at taking control of the town of Tuzla, but to date all efforts have failed. The city remains under siege and completely isolated. Officials from the area have issued warnings that if the attacks do not stop there will be considerable danger to public health if the chlorine industrial complex is damaged.

6. While the Croats have very little direct influence within this area, it is clear that they will support all activities to deny the Serbs full control within the region. Reports have indicated that Croatian Defence Council (HVO) forces have supported TDF forces in the area of GRADACAC, where they have apparently destroyed 20 tanks.

KEY PERSONNEL

7. Very little information is available regarding political or military leaders within the area. UNMO HQ is currently trying to establish some contacts that will provide with this information.

CURRENT SITUATION

8. The situation within the region could best be described as calm with occasional periods of intense military activity. Information is limited from this area, but it would appear that the main town of TUZLA is still in a state of siege, but they are managing to hold out. Besides this, the main activity seems to be the conduct of "ethnic cleansing" within the region.

9. The UN does have some presence in this area, as they maintain occasional resupply convoys from Belgrade to Sarajevo. While they have encountered some difficulties with routes and local "military" commanders, there have been no serious delays. In addition, the engineers have recently conducted a detailed route recce within this area, and their final report is available.

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BRIEF

PATROL AREA #4

GENERAL

1. This area is approximately 180 Km x 150 Km in size. The terrain is quite rugged throughout the whole region, with some heavy forestation in the northern part and clearer on the peaks of the southern ranges. The mountains are highlighted by numerous steep valleys, which would create difficulty in locating and then controlling all heavy weapons. There are some streams and rivers that originate in the area (UNAC, SAVA and VRBAS Rivers). In addition, there are also several lakes throughout the area.

2. The road network is limited with two major routes running West to East and two running North to South. There are several secondary routes in the area, but their suitability is unknown. These roads would have to be verified by engineer resources before they could safely be used by UNMOs in 4 x 4 vehicles. The limited road network would also make movement, in the winter, very difficult.

3. The major population centres in this area are:

- a. Jajce -- 44,903;
- b. Bosanski Petrovac -- 15,552;
- c. Zenica -- 145,577; and
- d. Bosansko Grahovo -- 8,300.

ETHNIC MIX

4. There are representatives from all three ethnic groups throughout this region. The Muslims are the primary group in Jajce (38.5%) and Zenica (55.2%); while the Serbs are the primary group in Bosanska Grahovo (95.5%) and Bosanski Petrovac (75.2%). The Croats maintain only a small presence in some of the areas; however they make up 35.1% of the population of Jajce and 15.6% in Zenica.

POLITICAL AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

5. It would appear that much of the area is controlled by

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military forces located within the communities. From the Croat side control seems to be exercised by the Croatian Defence Council (CDC) from Titov Drvar. For the Serbs, it estimated that control is exercised from the area of Sarajevo.

MILITARY SITUATION

4. From all indications it would appear that the major combatants in this area are the Croats and the Serbs. While the Moslems do have some presence in the area, it is thought that they are mainly in the form of refugees and have little impact militarily. There are reports of a concentration of Moslem refugees in the area of Bosanski Petrovac. A visit by UNMOs and UNHCR representatives have confirmed their presence but they cannot be officially declared as refugees because they have not left the area of their homes.

5. It has been confirmed that HVO forces are very active in the area, and it is suspected, although unproven, that they are being actively supported by the Croatian Army or Government. This is based on the fact that some of the military leaders from the area were seen on a Croatian weekly talk show. This despite the fact that Croatia has regularly denied that they are supporting this organization. From films shown on TV, it would appear that the HVO forces in this area are well equipped, possibly with some form of wire guided anti tank weapons. They appear to have an active training system and they have maintained a willingness to actively secure what they consider to be theirs. It is possible that HOS forces are also working in this area, but this has not been confirmed.

6. On the Serb side, it is difficult to determine exactly what resources they have at their disposal. It has to be assumed that they have a large quantity of artillery and mortar assets with plenty of ammunition for both, tank support (although quantity is unknown) and access to the air resources located at Banja Luka. It is possible that their resources may be augmented from the area of Sector South and the Pink Zones should the situation warrant. It is suspected that command of Serb forces is exercised by Commander 2 Krajina Korps.

7. It is almost impossible to determine the extent of the Muslim influence within this area. Efforts have been initiated to have Sector Sarajevo verify, with the Armed Forces of B-h, exactly how much influence the Muslims have in this area.

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KEY PERSONNEL

8. As we have very little access to this area, our information concerning key personnel is very limited. The only names currently available are:

- a. Commander of HVO Central Bosnia - Dario Kordic;
- b. President of HVO Jajce - Nikola Bilic; and
- c. President of HVO Bugojno - Vladimir Slojic.

CURRENT SITUATION

9. The current situation within the region can be described as tense. The area is key as it the key for the Serbs to secure access to the northern routes that lead to the Bihac area. Recent reports have indicated that there is a considerable amount of activity around the Jajce and Bugojno. During the last few weeks, there has been an significant increase in military activities by all sides. There have been reports of air attacks, from aircraft originating from Banja Luka, using cluster bombs and napalm. In addition, reports show that there have been an increase in artillery attacks and some infantry attacks supported by armour. All attacks have been apparently successfully defended. It is anticipated that these attacks will continue until the UN establishes a presence in the area and starts to collect and monitor these weapons.

10. Reports form early Sep, indicate that HVO believe that the battle for Jajce is the key to Central Bosnia. They have indicated, contrary to figures published by the B-H Armed Forces, that the Croats out number the Muslims by 10 to 1 in this area.

11. News reports also have indicated that there has been a call for reinforcements for the area and that there is a shortage of drinking water and food.

RECOMMENDATIONS

11. Before any form of deployment can be made into this area the following information should be obtained:

- a. exact locations of all heavy weapon systems;
- b. exact locations of all minefields and obstacles, as well as engineer support that will be provided from each side to clear them;

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BRIEF

PATROL AREA #4

GENERAL

1. This area is approximately 180 Km x 150 Km in size. The terrain is quite rugged throughout the whole region, with some heavy forestation in the northern part and clearer on the peaks of the southern ranges. The mountains are highlighted by numerous steep valleys, which would create difficulty in locating and then controlling all heavy weapons. There are some streams and rivers that originate in the area (UNAC, SAVA and VRBAS Rivers). In addition, there are also several lakes throughout the area.

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ETHNIC MIX

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POLITICAL AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

5. It would appear that the much of the area is controlled by

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military forces located within the communities. From the Croat side control seems to be exercised by the Croatian Defence Council (CDC) from Titov Drvar. For the Serbs, it estimated that control is exercised from the area of Sarajevo.

MILITARY SITUATION

4. From all indications it would appear that the major combatants in this area are the Croats and the Serbs. While the Moslems do have some presence in the area, it is thought that they are mainly in the form of refugees and have little impact militarily. There are reports of a concentration of Moslem refugees in the area of Bosanski Petrovac. A visit by UNMOs and UNHCR representatives have confirmed their presence but they cannot be officially declared as refugees because they have not left the area of their homes.

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KEY PERSONNEL

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CURRENT SITUATION

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10. Reports form early Sep, indicate that HVO believe that the battle for Jajce is the key to Central Bosnia. They have indicated, contrary to figures published by the B-H Armed Forces, that the Croats out number the Muslims by 10 to 1 in this area.

11. News reports also have indicated that there has been a call for reinforcements for the area and that there is a shortage of drinking water and food.

RECOMMENDATIONS

11. Before any form of deployment can be made into this area the following information should be obtained:

- a. exact locations of all heavy weapon systems;
- b. exact locations of all minefields and obstacles, as well as engineer support that will be provided from each side to clear them;

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- c. establishment of LOs from each side; and
- d. establishment of a set of Terms of Reference for the occupation and control of each gun site.

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BRIEF

PATROL AREA #5

GENERAL

1. The patrol area is approximately 100 Km x 190 Km in the South West part of Bosnia Hercegovina. The patrol area has a diverse geography, as it is highlighted by steep sided wooded mountains, with many small streams and rivers cutting across its width. Movement will be very difficult throughout the area, as there are only two (2) major routes through the area, both of which run South to North. There are some secondary roads, although many of them have been destroyed or blocked, through the area. As a result, any movement off major routes will be difficult. The key feature of this area is the Neretva Valley, which links Mostar to the coast.

2. The main population centres within the area are:

- a. Mostar -- 126,067;
- b. Stolac -- 18,845; and
- c. Nevesinje -- 14,421.

ETHNIC MIX

3. The key ethnic groups within this region are the Croats and the Serbs. Moslems are a significant minority within the region, although they have the highest majority within the two major populations centers, Mostar (34.8%) and Stolac (44.5%).

4. In general terms, the Croats core area is NW of the Neretva Valley and on the coast, while the Serbs are in the majority on the east bank of the river.

POLITICS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

5. Politics throughout the area are divided along ethnic lines. It would appear, at least for the time being, that the Croats and Moslems have the same aim and are therefore allied against the Serbs.

6. The main parties involved are:

- a. Moslem - Democratic Action Party (SDA) whose aim is to

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secure the interests of Moslems in a unified Bosnia Hercegovina.

b. Serb - Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) whose aim is to secure the interests of the Serbs in the area. Serbian Autonomous Regions (SAO) have been established.

c. Croat -

1. The main Croat group is the Croatian Democratic Party (HDZ), which has very close ties to the HDZ of Croatia. Moderates hope to achieve an independent Bosnia Hercegovina with Croat interests secured; extremists want to join Croatia.

2. The Croatian Party of Rights (HSP) is a right wing organization that has some support within the area. Its aim is to enlarge the borders of Croatia to include Croat areas within Bosnia Hercegovina.

MILITARY SITUATION

6. There have been reports of a wide variety of armed groups within the area. At the present time we have very little information about size of groups or their commanders. It would appear that each community within the region has formed a so-called "Crisis Committee", which is responsible for the coordination of all aspects of defence within the town. The relationship between these Crisis Committees and the more formal military forces is unknown.

7. AJ Forces - the principle AJ forces appear to be the 37 Corps, as part of the 2 OG. There are also some elements of 13 Corps, whose HQ is at Bileca. They are commanded by Maj Gen PERISIC. It has also been reported that there are elements of the "WHITE EAGLES" and Hercegovina Corps within the area.

8. CA Forces - the actual extent of CA involvement is unclear, but there have been repeated allegations from the AJ of their direct involvement within this area of Bosnia Hercegovina. Any direct involvement by the Croats may prove difficult to justify as they continue to maintain their position that they want to keep the borders as they were.

9. Croat Irregulars

a. HOS - this is the right wing of the HSP. It is felt that they have a significant presence in the area. It is

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suspected that they are well armed and they are more often than not in black uniforms.

- b. HVO - a Bosnian equivalent of the HV. They are well armed and organized. Their tie to the HV is not clear, but it is suspected that they receive support and training from them.

10. Moslem Irregulars - these are known as the "Green Berets". They are the least well equipped force in the area. They are most likely to be found in the Mostar and Stolac regions.

11. Hercegovina Corps - they appear to be well armed and it would appear that they have been openly supported by the AJ. The majority of these people are in the Serb Army and they wear the same uniform as the AJ. There is also a group of irregulars which is made of armed civilians. It is suspected that they are ill trained and poorly disciplined.

KEY PERSONNEL

12. The list of key people within the area is limited, efforts are underway to obtain a more detailed list from the ECMM. The only names available at this moment are:

- a. Military Commander Mostar - Maj Jasmine Jaganjac
- b. Major of Mostar - Jadran Topic
- c. Major of Neum - Mr. Bender
- d. Chief of Military Police Neum - Mr Coric
- e. President of HVO Mostar - Mr. Ramondan Zazdo (spelling)

CURRENT SITUATION

13. There are continual reports of regular attacks all along the Mostar and Stolac front lines. There has been an increase of air activity against the Croat defensive lines, yet recently all attempts to breach the positions have failed. It is believed that the Croats will continue their efforts to re-inforce their positions until they are in a strong enough position to attempt a breakout to establish a secure land route to Sarajevo and assist in lifting the siege of the city.

14. There are some elements of AJ units in the southern most part of the area. These are directly tied to the forces that are involved in the defence of Trebinje, and while they indicate that they are Bosnians, they are in fact members of the AJ who because of their ancestry, left to take part in the defence of this area. They are definitely under the control of the AJ Forces in Montenegro.

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It is anticipated that they will withdraw, along with the other units of the AJ once the AVENGER Treaty is ratified by all parties concerned.

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BRIEF

PATROL AREA #6

GENERAL

1. The patrol area covers an area of approximately 120 Km x 100 Km in the Southwest corner of Bosnia Hercegovina. The area is rugged, with many canyons and wooded hills. The DRINA River flows through the area, and in fact forms the Eastern boundary of the patrol area. Movement within the area will be restricted as the road network is limited with only 1 major route running Southwest to Northeast and 1 running Southeast to Northwest. In addition, there are few secondary roads that are useable. It would appear that this is an economically poor area with little industrial potential. The two major population areas are:

- a. Foca -- 40,513; and
- b. Gorazde -- 37,505.

ETHNIC MIX

2. The two predominant ethnic groups are the Moslims and the Serbs. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the major group was the Moslims with 51.6% of Foca and 70.2% of Gorazde. This numbers have dropped considerable as a result of "ethnic cleansing". The Croats have no ethnic influence in this area.

POLITICS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

3. The main political groups would appear to be the:

- a. Moslim - Democratic Action Party (SDA); and
- b. Serb - Serbian Action Party (SDS).

4. At this time, the leaders of the groups are not known; however, efforts have been initiated through the UNHCR the ECMM to develop or knowledge in this regard.

MILITARY SITUATION

5. The process of "ethnic cleansing" is very clear within this region. There are continuing reports of Serb families moving into to the area and occupying houses that once belonged to Moslims. For the last few months the Moslim forces were bottled up, most notably

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in Gorazde. They were under seige for a period of approximately four months and supplies of food and medicine within the city were basically depleted. Only one supply convoy from UNHCR was able to reach the town, but reports would indicate that these efforts have almost been in vain.

6. The two major military forces in the region are the Serbs and the Muslim forces. The Serbs appear to be well equipped and would appear to have been able to sustain prolonged operations if necessary. There have been reports of cluster bombs and napalm being used. The Muslims, on the other hand, would appear to be lightly armed but have a strong desire to protect their homes. The fighting around the town has been intense at times, as the Serbs have tried to seize control of the area. Despite repeated efforts and continuous fire into the area by artillery, aircraft and direct fire weapons, the Muslims have withstood the pressure and have maintained control of the town.

7. The most significant development in this area within the last month has been the report that the seige is over. It would seem that based on orders given by Mr Karadzic, the Serbs have withdrawn their weapons 12 miles from the city and as a result the Muslim forces have taken control of the city. In addition they have launched an offensive against the withdrawing Serb forces.

### KEY PERSONNEL

8. There is no list available at this time. Efforts have been initiated to contact the UNHCR and ECMM to determine if they have any useful contact points in this area.

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

9. Many Serb commanders have accused the UN of supplying arms to the Muslims via the UNHCR convoy that visited the city near the end of Aug, and this has prompted the Serbs to indicate that they may not be able to guarantee the safety of any further convoys. The Serbs have openly accused their leader of treachery, as this withdrawal has brought Muslim forces within striking range of Serb towns and villages that were formerly secure.

10. This action has strengthened the hand of many of the local warlords who are trying to hold the land they have against the political leadership attempting to honor the latest London agreement.

11. Muslim forces have launched an offensive to the Northwest from Gorazde in an attempt to break the seige of Sarajevo. Very

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few reports are available at this time concerning their efforts.

CONCLUSION

11. The situation remains tense in this area. The Serb families who have occupied houses in the area, and never previously worried about reprisals against them, and the Serb forces are discontented with what they perceive as weakness in their leadership. Meanwhile the Moslems have strengthened their hold in the area and are continuing to push the Serbs.

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BRIEF

PATROL AREA #7

GENERAL

1. This the smallest of the 7 patrol areas and covers an area of approximately 90 Km x 55 Km. The terrain is rugged, but not as heavily wooded as it is in other areas of Bosnia Hercegovina. Movement is restricted in the area, as there is only one (1) major road that traverses the area. As for water obstacles, there is only one river, the Trebisnjica, which originates from the Bilecko Lake in the northern corner of the patrol area, flows through only a small portion of the area and then works its way towards the Adriatic Sea.

2. Of strategic importance is the POPOVO POLJE plain which originates in Patrol Area #5, but provides a direct and rapid access to Patrol Area #7. This route was used by the AJ in its attacks on Croatian held territories early in the conflict, and it has been recognized for its importance by both sides as it provides direct access to the only major city in the area TREBINJE, which has a population of 30,900.

3. Another key point that must not be discounted is the impact that this area can have on the Croatian town of Dubrovnik. The high ridgelines that form the Western border of the area dominate the city and provide excellent tactical positions for any future operation against this area. While Dubrovnik is not in Bosnia Hercegovina it cannot be ignored because the whole territory controls access to the PREVLAKA PENINSULA which in turns controls the only port facility available to the Yugoslavian military.

ETHNIC MIX

4. The most predominant group in the area is the Serbs, with the Moslims as a distant second. The Serbs are reported to represent 69.3% of the population of Trebinje and 80.3% of Bileca.

POLITICS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION

5. Politics within the region are conducted along ethnic lines. Each town has formed a crisis committee which is responsible for the activities of the area. Representatives from each ethnic groups in the area are included on these committees. Experience shows that, while there is wide ethnic representation, during many of the meetings, the representatives from the minority groups

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either don't show up or they haven't been informed of the meeting.

MILITARY SITUATION

6. It is suspected that both the CA and AJ are involved in the continuing battles in this area. While there is no direct involvement it is believed that both sides have provided support, from within their boundaries, to various activities within Bosnia Hercegovina. There is also direct involvement by Croat forces, both HVO and HOS, Muslim forces to a smaller extent and by the Serb Armed Forces of Bosnia Hercegovina (elements of the Hercegovina Corps).

7. During the initial stages of the conflict, the AJ controlled Western Hercegovina and there were frequent exchanges of gunfire around Dubrovnik. In May 92, the JNA withdrew from the area, leaving the Bosnian element of their force behind. The CA took advantage of this withdrawal to secure the area south of Dubrovnik and up to the Croatian border with Bosnia Hercegovina.

8. In Bosnia Hercegovina fighting continued along the Nerveta Valley and the combined Croat/Moslim forces were able to secure Mostar and the area of the POPOVO POLJE PLAIN. This gave them a clear route to TREBINJE, and attacks across the plain started in June. It would appear from recent reports that Croat forces (HVO) are trying to occupy TREBINJE and are continuing their efforts to secure the town. It is possible that these attacks were supported from the Dubrovnik area, as a Croat success would threaten the Serb forces engaging Dubrovnik.

9. It is believed that control of the Hercegovina Corps is exercised by Mr Karadzic, although to what extent is not certain. There appears to be some coordination of military activities with the AJ, most likely through the PODGORICA Corps with a control HQ in Podgorica. Its commander is Maj Gen Radomir Damjanovic.

10. The Croat/Moslim forces are part of the CDC and control is exercised by Mate Boban. There is considerable speculation that there is some support being provided by the CA in the form of weapons and some manpower (Bosnians from within the CA).

KEY PERSONNEL

11. The following is a list of key people within the area:

- a. Mayor of Trebinje - Mr. Vucurevic
- b. COS HK - Col Novak Milosevic
- c. Comd HK - Col Grubac

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- d. LO - Lt Col Jelic
- e. Intrepreter - Irina

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

12. The situation in the Dubrovnik area has become quiet since the meeting on HMS AVENGER. There have been several proposals put forward that could possibly lead to an effective ceasefire within the region. Any decision taken in this area will have a definite impact on the activities within Patrol Area #7.

13. Meanwhile HVO forces continue to try and push into TREBINJE and according to latest reports that have control of 1/4 of the town. This has not been confirmed by UNMOs but it has been reported on in both Serb and Croatian newspapers. There have been recent reports that HVO and HOS forces have had open disagreements concerning their activities. This led to HVO forces killing the leader of the HOS in TREBINJE.

CONCLUSION

14. Should agreement be reached on the PREVLAKA PENINSULA, then there is a possibility that a lasting ceasefire throughout all of Patrol Area #7 could be achieved. If not it is expected that Croat forces will continue to push into TREBINJE in an effort to expel all the forces of the Serb Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina out of the area. There is no doubt that this would provide Croatia with some security as it would help to eliminate the threat to Dubrovnik completely. In reply to this the Serb forces, and it is expected the AJ, will not allow this to happen and it is possible that they will launch their own offensive to ensure their continue access to the waterway controlled by the PREVLAKA PENINSULA.

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