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	<i>TITLE :</i> 31		
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# Chapter 1

## 31

### 1.1 31.guide

Texified version of data for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock  
Neuhäuselerstr. 12  
D-66459 Kirkel  
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134  
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de  
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive  
Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet,  
Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCI mail).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

### 1.2 31.guide/Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Header (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 Geography (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 People (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 Government (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 Government (Bosnia and Herzegovina 2. usage)  
 Economy (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 Economy (Bosnia and Herzegovina 2. usage)  
 Communications (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 Defense Forces (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

### 1.3 31.guide/Header (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Header (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 =====

Note:

Bosnia and Herzegovina is suffering from interethnic civil strife which began in March 1992 after the Bosnian Government held a referendum on independence. Bosnia's Serbs - supported by neighboring Serbia - responded with armed resistance aimed at partitioning the republic along ethnic lines and joining Serb held areas to a "greater Serbia". Since the onset of the conflict, which has driven approximately half of the pre-war population of 4.4 million from their homes, both the Bosnian Serbs and the Bosnian Croats have asserted control of more than three-quarters of the territory formerly under the control of the Bosnian Government. The UN and the EC are continuing to try to mediate a plan for peace.

### 1.4 31.guide/Geography (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Geography (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 =====

Location:

Southeastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula, between Croatia and Serbia ↔  
 and  
 Montenegro

Map references:

Africa, Arctic Region, Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

51,233 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

51,233 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than Tennessee

**Land boundaries:**

total 1,369 km, Croatia (northwest) 751 km, Croatia (south) 91 km, Serbia and Montenegro 527 km (312 km with Serbia; 215 km with Montenegro)

**Coastline:**

20 km

**Maritime claims:**

continental shelf:

200 m depth

exclusive economic zone:

12 nm

exclusive fishing zone:

12 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

**International disputes:**

Serbia and Montenegro and Croatia seek to cantonize Bosnia and Herzegovina; Muslim majority being forced from many areas

**Climate:**

hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast

**Terrain:**

mountains and valleys

**Natural resources:**

coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, timber, wood products, copper, chromium, lead, zinc

**Land use:**

arable land: 20%

permanent crops:

2%

meadows and pastures:

25%

forest and woodland:

36%

other:

17%

**Irrigated land:**

NA km<sup>2</sup>

**Environment:**

air pollution from metallurgical plants; water scarce; sites for disposing of urban waste are limited; subject to frequent and destructive earthquakes

## 1.5 31.guide/People (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

### People (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

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**Population:**

4,618,804 (July 1993 est.)

note:

all data dealing with population is subject to considerable error because ↔  
of

the dislocations caused by military action and ethnic cleansing

Population growth rate:

0.72% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 13.54 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 6.38 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 13.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 74.8 years  
 male:  
 72.11 years  
 female:  
 77.67 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 1.62 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Bosnian(s), Herzegovinian(s)  
 adjective:  
 Bosnian, Herzegovinian  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 Muslim 44%, Serb 31%, Croat 17%, other 8%  
 Religions:  
 Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Catholic 15%, Protestant 4%, other 10%  
 Languages:  
 Serbo-Croatian 99%  
 Literacy:  
 total population: NA%  
 male:  
 NA%  
 female:  
 NA%  
 Labor force:  
 1,026,254  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 2%, industry, mining 45% (1991 est.)

## 1.6 31.guide/Government (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Government (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
 =====

Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina  
 conventional short form:  
 Bosnia and Herzegovina  
 local long form:  
 Republika Bosna i Hercegovina  
 local short form:

Bosna i Hercegovina  
 Digraph:  
 BK  
 Type:  
 emerging democracy  
 Capital:  
 Sarajevo  
 Administrative divisions:  
 109 districts (općine, singular - općina) Banovici, Banja Luka, Bihac, Bijeljina, Bileća, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Graaškia, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Brod, Bosanski Novi, Bosanski Petrovac, Bosanski Samac, Bosansko Grahovo, Bratunac, Brčko, Breza, Bugojno, Busovaca, Cazin, Cajilice, Capljina, Celinac, Citluk, Derventa, Duboj, Donji Vakuf, Foca, Fojnica, Gacko, Glamoc, Gorazde Gornji Vakuf, Gracanica, Gradacac, Grude, Han ↔ Pijesak  
 Jablanica, Jajce, Kakanj, Kalesija, Kalinovik, Kiseljak, Kladanj, Ključ, Konjic, Kotor Varos, Kresevo, Kupres, Laktasi, Listica, Livno, Lopare, Lukavac, Ljubinje, Ljubuski, Maglaj, Modrica, Mostar, Mrkonjić Grad, Neum, Nevesinje, Odžak, Olovo, Orasje, Posušje, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Prozor, (Pucarevo) Novi Travnik, Rogatica, Rudo, Sanski Most, Sarajevo-Centar, Sarajevo-Hadžici, Sarajevo-Ilidža, Sarajevo-Ilijaš, Sarajevo-Novigrad, Sarajevo-Novo, Sarajevo-Pale, Sarajevo-Stari Grad, Sarajevo-Trnovo, Sarajevo-Vogošća, Skender Vakuf, Sokolac, Srbac, Srebrenica, Srebrenik, Stolac, Sekovici, Sipovo, Teslić, Tesanj, (Titov Drvar) Drvar, Duvno, Travnik, Trebinje, Tuzla, Ugljevik, Vare, Velika Kladuša, Visoko, Visegrad, Vitez Vlasenica, Zavidovici, Zenica, Zvornik, Zepče, Zivinice  
 note:  
 currently under negotiation with the assistance of international mediators  
 Independence:  
 NA April 1992 (from Yugoslavia)  
 Constitution:  
 NA  
 Legal system:  
 based on civil law system  
 National holiday: NA  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 Party of Democratic Action (SDA), Mirsad CEMAN; Croatian Democratic Union ↔ of  
 Bosnia and Herzegovina (HDZ BiH), Mate BOBAN; Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SDS BiH), Radovan KARADŽIĆ, president;  
 Muslim-Bosnian Organization (MBO), Adil ZULFIKARPASIĆ, president; ↔ Democratic  
 Party of Socialists (DSS), Nijaz DURAKOVIĆ, president; Party of Democratic Changes, leader NA; Serbian Movement for Renewal (SPO), Milan TRIVUNCIĆ; Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SRSJ BiH), Dr. Nenad KEČMANOVIĆ, president; Democratic League of Greens (DSZ), Dražen PETROVIĆ; Liberal Party (LS), Rasim KADIĆ, president  
 Other political or pressure groups:  
 NA  
 Suffrage:  
 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

## 1.7 31.guide/Government (Bosnia and Herzegovina 2. usage)

Government (Bosnia and Herzegovina 2. usage)

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Elections:

Chamber of Municipalities:

last held November–December 1990 (next to be held NA); seats - (110 total)  
SDA 43, SDS BiH 38, HDZ BiH 23, Party of Democratic Changes 4, DSS 1, SPO 1

Chamber of Citizens:

last held NA 1990 (next to be held NA); seats - (130 total) SDA 43, SDS BiH  
34, HDZ BiH 21, Party of Democratic Changes 15, SRSJ BiH 12, MBO 2, DSS 1,  
DSZ 1, LS 1

Executive branch:

collective presidency, prime minister, deputy prime ministers, cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or Chamber of  
Municipalities (Vijeće Opeina) and a lower house or Chamber of Citizens  
(Vijeće Gradanstvo)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Alija IZETBEOVIC (since NA December 1990), other members of the  
collective presidency: Ejup GANIC (since NA), Miro LASIC (since NA December  
1992), Mirko PEJANOVIC (since NA), Tatjana LJUJIC-MIJATOVIC (since NA  
December 1992), Fikret ABDIC

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Mile AKMADZIC (since NA October 1992); Deputy Prime Minister  
Zlatko LAGUMDZIJA (since NA); Deputy Prime Minister Miodrag SIMOVIC (since  
NA); Deputy Prime Minister Hadzo EFENDIC (since NA)

Member of:

CEI, CSCE, ECE, UN, UNCTAD, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

NA

chancery:

NA

telephone:

NA

US diplomatic representation: the US maintains full diplomatic relations ↔  
with Bosnia and

Herzegovina but

has not yet established an embassy in Serajevo

Flag:

white with a large blue shield; the shield contains white Roman crosses ↔  
with

a white diagonal band running from the upper hoist corner to the lower fly  
side

## 1.8 31.guide/Economy (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Economy (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

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Overview:

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked next to Macedonia as the poorest republic in the old Yugoslav federation. Although agriculture has been almost all in private hands, farms have been small and inefficient, and the republic traditionally has been a net importer of food. Industry has been greatly overstaffed, one reflection of the rigidities of Communist central planning and management. Tito had pushed the development of military industries in the republic with the result that Bosnia hosted a large share of Yugoslavia's defense plants. As of March 1993, Bosnia and Herzegovina was being torn apart by the continued bitter interethnic warfare that has ← caused

production to plummet, unemployment and inflation to soar, and human misery to multiply. No reliable economic statistics for 1992 are available, although output clearly fell below the already depressed 1991 level.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$14 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

-37% (1991 est.)

National product per capita:

\$3,200 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

80% per month (1991)

Unemployment rate:

28% (February 1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

\$2,054 million (1990)

commodities:

manufactured goods 31%, machinery and transport equipment 20.8%, raw materials 18%, miscellaneous manufactured articles 17.3%, chemicals 9.4%, fuel and lubricants 1.4%, food and live animals 1.2%

partners:

principally the other former Yugoslav republics

Imports:

\$1,891 million (1990)

commodities:

fuels and lubricants 32%, machinery and transport equipment 23.3%, other manufactures 21.3%, chemicals 10%, raw materials 6.7%, food and live ← animals

5.5%, beverages and tobacco 1.9%

partners:

principally the other former Yugoslav republics

External debt:

\$NA

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%, but production is sharply down because of interethnic and interrepublic warfare (1991-92)

Electricity:

3,800,000 kW capacity; 7,500 million kWh produced, 1,700 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

steel production, mining (coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, and bauxite), manufacturing (vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, 40% of former Yugoslavia's armaments including tank and

aircraft assembly, domestic appliances), oil refining

## 1.9 31.guide/Economy (Bosnia and Herzegovina 2. usage)

Economy (Bosnia and Herzegovina 2. usage)

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### Agriculture:

accounted for 9.0% of GDP in 1989; regularly produces less than 50% of food needs; the foothills of northern Bosnia support orchards, vineyards, livestock, and some wheat and corn; long winters and heavy precipitation leach soil fertility reducing agricultural output in the mountains; farms are mostly privately held, small, and not very productive

### Illicit drugs:

NA

### Economic aid:

\$NA

### Currency:

Croatian dinar used in ethnic Croat areas, "Yugoslav" dinar used in all other areas

### Exchange rates:

NA

### Fiscal year:

calendar year

## 1.10 31.guide/Communications (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Communications (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

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### Railroads:

NA km

### Highways:

21,168 km total (1991); 11,436 km paved, 8,146 km gravel, 1,586 km earth; note - highways now disrupted

### Inland waterways:

NA km

### Pipelines:

crude oil 174 km, natural gas 90 km (1992); note - pipelines now disrupted

### Ports:

coastal - none; inland - Bosanski Brod on the Sava River

### Airports:

total:

27

useable:

22

with permanent-surface runways:

8

with runways over 3659:  
0 with runways 2440-3659 m:  
4  
with runways 1220-2439 m:  
5

Telecommunications:

telephone and telegraph network is in need of modernization and expansion, many urban areas being below average compared with services in other former Yugoslav republics; 727,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 9 AM, 2 FM, 6 TV; 840,000 radios; 1,012,094 TVs; NA submarine coaxial cables; satellite ground stations - none

## 1.11 31.guide/Defense Forces (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Defense Forces (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

=====

Branches:

Army

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,283,576; fit for military service 1,045,512; reach military age (19) annually 37,827 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP