

SUTORINA – USURPED GEOGRAPHICAL TERRITORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Sutorina is situated in the southeastern territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for centuries, ever since the establishment of the Bosnian state was in its ranks. Its Bosnian territorial status of the same name is held during the existence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, since the Middle Ages and it is mentioned as a part of the Parish Dračevica in 1377., territory of the medieval Bosnian state.

Sutorina maintain its status as a Bosnian territory after the Congress of Berlin held in 1878. This Congress established the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are recognized by recent history, particularly during the definition of a republic within the former Yugoslav community. With voluntarism of Bosnia and Herzegovina's leaders, during the communist regime, Sutorina was ceded to neighboring Montenegro, excluding central government and the federal parliamentary endorsement. With these decisions Sutorina exists as usurped territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and due to this facts it should not be ratified by upcoming interstate delimitation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the neighboring Republic of Montenegro.

Keywords: *Sutorina, usurpation, Bosnian territory, the ratification*

INTRODUCTION

Since the 50s of last century, when the Sutorina, almost silently, ceded to the neighbouring Republic of Montenegro, has not been sufficiently known nor are students in the educational institutions taught that Bosnia and Herzegovina, except in Neum bay has access to Adriatic Sea in Sutorina, on the front side of the Bay of Kotor. During the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the recognition of the former Yugoslav republics as independent and autonomous states, there is an open question of establishing and ratifying the internal borders with its neighbours, including the Republic of Montenegro. On this occasion, especially in recent times, more and more questions are raised regarding the Sutorina which, although formally and legally belongs to Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the approval of the communist B&H leaders, is under control of the Republic of Montenegro.

Willingness of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, true in a technical mandate in November 2014., to ratify the existing situation upset up the scientific

community, although its majority is not fully aware of, not only the political and legal aspects, as much as it does not know about geographical facts related to the usurped territory of the Republic of Montenegro. Understanding the essence of the problem allow documents, confirming the scientific facts about unquestionable territorial belonging of Sutorina area to Bosnia and Herzegovina. By analyzing the problem, this paper deals with historical-geographical chronology of the southeastern part of horological territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, about which witness historical and cartographic documents, and they are determined, inter alia, methods of content analysis and cartographic methods, as fundamental to prove the scientific truth about Sutorina.

Sutorina is a geographical territory in southeastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, about which we know very little geographical fact which was hijacked and is now a part of the neighboring country. In addition, this geographical area in previous analyzes was treated cartographic in different time periods, without detailed surveying checks, which is why there are conflicts on morphometric indicators, that are consequence of different conditional mapping part of the earth's surface on a plane map, by using different projections or different definition of Prime Meridian. Application of new cartographic principles and methods in the process of georeferencing earlier cartographic documents obtained by the new topographic base, with which it is possible to quickly determine all the morphometric elements for the purposes of identification and evaluation of naturalgeographic and socialgeographic elements, in order to know the total territorial significance of Sutorina.

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF TERRITORIAL AFFILIATION OF SUTORINA TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

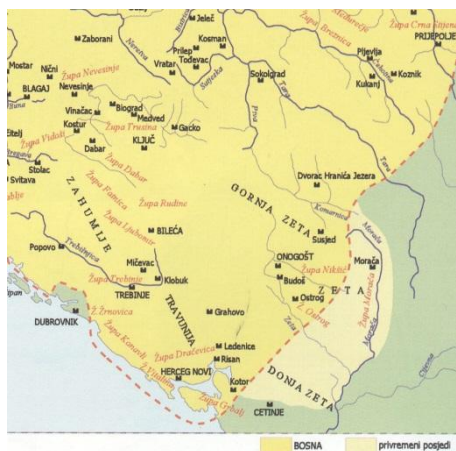


Fig. 1. Geographic location of Sutorina within the Parish of Dračevica during authorities of Tvrtko I Kotromanić

Source: Vego (1957)

Sutorina is a geographical area in the far southeastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was historically, since the Middle Ages in its borders. It is a geographical area of the homonymous river, which is the old geographical maps mentioned in hydronyms Subtarre or Subturrem. Sutorina is bosnian territory and is part of its historical genesis and evolution of state territorial expansion

Sutorina belonged to the medieval Bosnian state from the year 1377., when it was part of the parish Dračevica (Vego, 1957). Bosnian part of the Bay of Kotor during the reign of Tvrtko I Kotromanić included the part of the Travunija from the border of Konavle parish, in the Sutorina, to its border near the village of Strp and Kamenari. Bosnian king Tvrtko I Kotromanić included in this estate in the year 1382. Kotor which he received as a gift from Queen Elizabeth of Hungary, and that after his death

(March 1391 yr.) became independent (Mulić, 2013). Little is known, although it is a historical fact, that King Tvrtko had built along the shore a stone fort and named it Sveti Stefan, which later changed its toponym in the Donja (Lower) fort or Forte Mare.



Fig. 2. The border of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Republic of Dubrovnik, after the sale of the Parish of Konavle

Source: Vego (1957)



Fig. 3. The southern part of the Bosnian eyalet under the provisions of Karlovac Treaty of 1699 years.

Source: Historical atlas, Zagreb (1969)

after the proclamation of Bosnian Vilayet 1865. Sutorina and Krusevica obtained status of nahija (Aličić, 1983).

After the death of King Tvrtko I Kotromanić administration of the part of today's Kotor Bay took the Duke Sandalj Hranić, including the area of Novi (today Herceg Novi) and ruled it until his death in March year 1435. About this historical-geographical term in historical sources are not have enough data, except that the sea salt was exploited and sold in Novi and Sutorina (Mulić, 2013).

After selling Konavle to Republic of Dubrovnik; first of its share Sandalj Hranić Kosača 1419. yr., and then its share Radoslav Pavlović in 1426 yr., Ottoman Impery in year 1482 defined new boundaries to the Republic of Dubrovnik, which welcomed the Congress of Berlin. Start of the boundary line, in the southeast is the Cape Kobilica, and to the northwest borders stretched over morphological elevations of Vitaljina and Sutorina. Parish Dračevica, within which was Sutorina, was organized as nahija of Herzegovina sandžak, which in 1580 year. became part of the Bosnian eyalet (Šabanović, 1982).

In the second half of the 17th century Venetian Republic expanded its borders to the Bay of Kotor so the Ottoman-Venetian war ended with Karlovac Treaty in the year 1699., whereby Republic of Dubrovnik, as the Ottoman territory, separated from the Venetian possessions in Dalmatia and the Bay of Kotor. This agreement is a new frontier in the area of Dračevica, mountain area of Krusevica to the north and Sutorina polje and Sutorina drainage and its wider coastal belt to Igalo, in the south, so getting a coast, defined by a narrow corridor, which was returned to Bosnian eyalet. These borders were established by Pozarevac Treaty in the year 1718., when Sutorina as part of nahija Dračevica became part of Trebinje kadiluk, and

In the process of the Austro-Hungarian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sutorina was part of the Trebinje district, to St. Germain Peace Treaty from 1919., when the the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was confirmed as well as the legacy of its territory to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The composition of this Kingdom Bosnia and Herzegovina has brought the territory that was recognized by the Berlin Congress 1878.

After the division of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in provinces, Sutorina and Krusevica formed Primorsk municipality (Sehic, Tepic, 2002). The newly-formed municipality was administratively involved in Trebinje district, and this in the Zeta province comprising of, among other territories, districts entered the territory of present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bileca, Foca, Visegrad, Ljubinje, Nevesinje and Trebinje from the Mostar area.

Internal borders during the national liberation struggle in World War II were not mentioned during the session of the highest authorities of AVNOJ in Bihac and Jajce. Based on the historical facts, this debates were delayed by a post-war period of strategic interest so the decision on the inner delimitation would not affect the flow of the liberation war, as well for the absence of all delegations, united with the National Liberation Movement, in particular delegations from Macedonia and Sandzak.

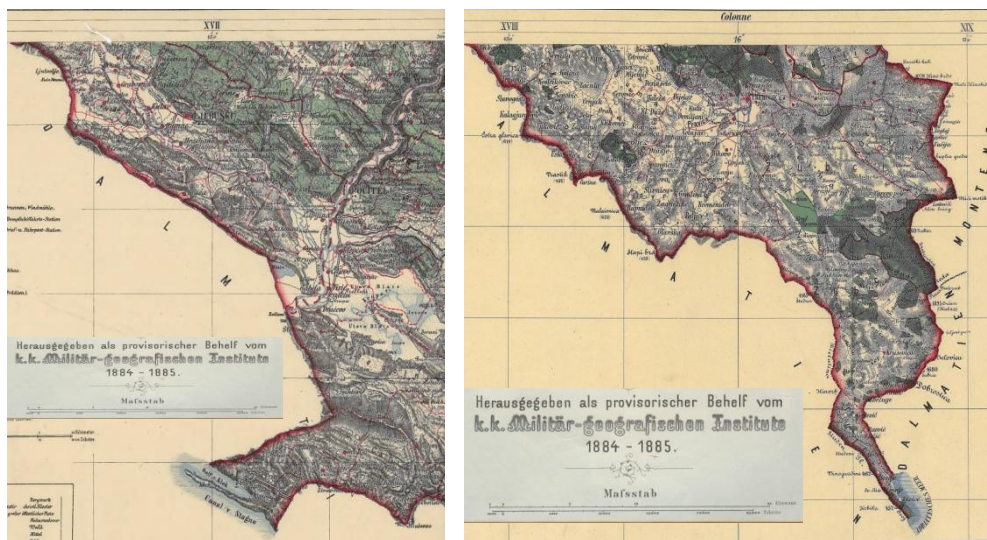


Fig. 4. Neum (left) and Sutorina (right) output of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Adriatic Sea, according to the provisions of the Congress of Berlin in 1878. These borders are admitted by Yugoslavia after World War II. Exit to the Adriatic Sea in the Gulf of Neum-Klek are respected, and the one in Sutorina is usurped.

Source: Historical atlas, Zagreb (1969)

Presidency of AVNOJ, at its session of February 24th 1945. determining the inland border between the republics, abolishing thereby provinces, adopted a criterion inheritance borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina according to the decisions of the Berlin Congress from 1878. Closer definition of internal borders of the federal entities was established by the Act

on the structure and operations of AVNOJ and national councils of federal states within the former Yugoslavia. It is important to note that this government body with its decisions quashed all legal regulations: regulation laws, statutes, ordinances, etc., which were enacted by the occupying forces during the occupation of Yugoslavia.

On the basis of the facts, Bosnia and Herzegovina in the recognized borders of Berlin Congress, had the right to access and with municipality Primorje, which was located in the county of Trebinje. This area completely covered the cadastral municipality Sutorina and Kruševica. Borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina established by the Congress of Berlin defined the coast of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Adriatic Sea and two continental coasts in Neum and Sutorina and a peninsular coast on Klek. These borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been corroborated by the Border Commission from 1947 and 1948.

From the continuity of the banate planning of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia FR Montenegro, as the successor to part of the Zeta Banovina, after World War II, had most of the possession in the municipality Primorje, which was contrary to the decisions of AVNOJ and, of course, the interests of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Towards keeping the banate state, and therefore the Sutorina territory, also led the autocratic and voluntaristic behavior of the Bosnia and Herzegovina communist leaders.

Circumstances of why this happened are a matter of speculation. From one source we learn that this was done as a replacement for some Sutorina territory which is now part of the National Park "Sutjeska", which by comparative reconstruction of map borders from 1884., and later by reambulating maps could not be determined as a relevant fact. About the same event in the work of Vladimir Dedijer „New Contributions to the biography of Josip Broz Tito“, entitled: "Fiscal Montenegrin Blazo Jovanovic, defrauded Bosnian blacksmith (thoughts on Djuro Pucar Senior, who was by profession, before the war, a blacksmith) and took him Sutorina" writes that the skilled Montenegrin politician, a lawyer by profession, in just one conversation convinced Djuro Pucar Senior to cede Sutorina to Montenegro, and the new boundaries, now with the Croatian, who gained the Dubrovnik Riviera, is set on the Debelo Brdo (Dedijer, 1953).

More certain is the fact that Blazo Jovanovic convinced Djuro Pucar Senior not to open the case of Sutorina, which according to the arrangement of the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia found in Montenegro, and on which have not been applied Laws of AVNOJ after 1945. Mentioned B&H leader had no legal basis to give Sutorina to the neighboring Montenegro, but it is also certain that did not ask for its return to Bosnia and Herzegovina, for what he had right and obligation. Although understood as a gift from the leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is not valid for unexecuted legally mandated procedures prescribed by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 1946, which defines that borders between the Republics are matter of the National Assembly of FNRJ. For this to be carried out both republics, on the issue of mutual borders, had to have the approval of the National Assembly, and they didn't. On the return of usurped territory Sutorine ordered the Constitution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1953. whereby exclusive jurisdiction of boundary changes has the National Assembly with the confirmation of the State Assembly in Belgrade.

In the period of the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia United Nations appointed an arbitration commission for the question of establishing the borders

between the former republics. Head of the Commission was Robert Badinter, which is named after him the Badinter Commission.

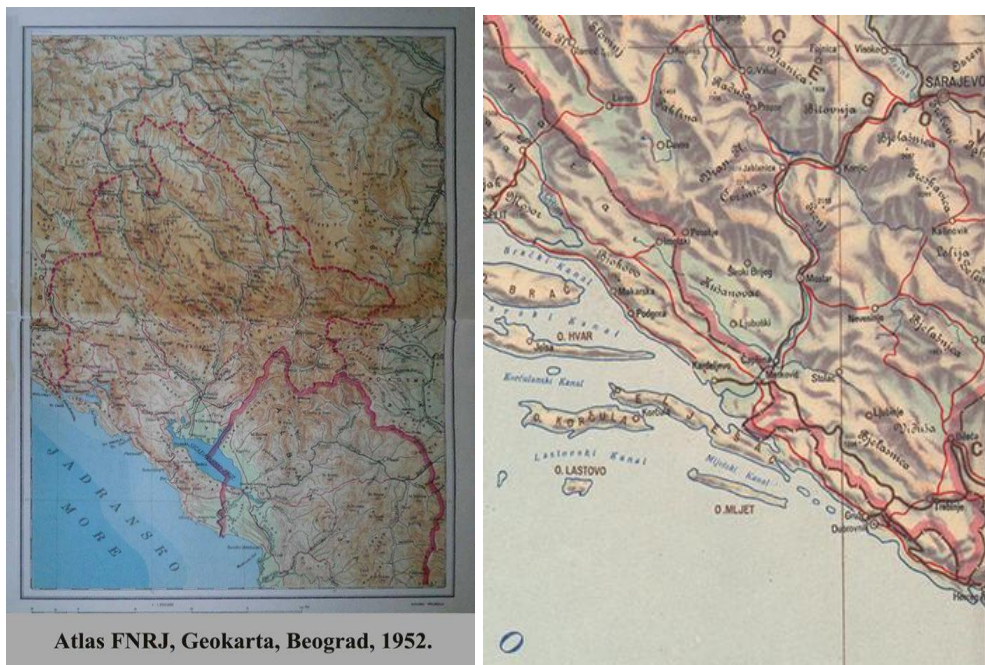


Fig. 5. Output of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Adriatic Sea in Neum-Klek and Sutorina in atlas maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1952. (right). Map of Montenegro (left) shows the output of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sutorina on the Adriatic Sea.

Source: Geographical atlas Geokarta Beograd (1952)

The conclusion of the Badinter Commission set out in Section 3 provides that: "External borders must be respected in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (Resolution 2625) General Assembly of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act, which refers to Article 11 of the Vienna Convention of August 23 1978 with regard to the succession of States ". This provides to authors of this paper a legal basis for reaction towards statesmen and parliamentarians of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the opening bilateral discussions with representatives of the Republic of Montenegro on the correction of the borders in the area of Sutorina. Sutorina is part of the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina and it belongs to its peoples in the name of which no one has the right to a waiver of any part of the national territory.

SUTORINA AREA – GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION AND VALORIZATION

Sutorina is a geographical area in the far eastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the drainage area of the eponymous river and forms part of the Mediterranean region which, according to the lower regional-geographic taxonomy, is a part of the Popovo polje with Sutorina coast area of 85.9 km² or 85.9 million m². In this area the cadastral municipality Kruševica has 66.8 km², and Sutorina 19.1 km². Such defined regional-geographical affiliation which, as already noted, has been usurped in favor of Montenegro shortened the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 44.5 km. It is a geographical area which, according to the longitudinal profile has a length of 21 km, a maximum width of 10 km and a minimum 1.3 km.

Area of usurped territory Sutorina, although in terms of non-geographical understanding, is limited and confined territory (for which is not valid to argue according to some people), is territorionyms radially larger than the surface of some very prestigious and reputable miniature world countries such as: Vatican (0.44 km²), Monaco (2.01 km²) and the Republic of San Marino (61 km²) or half the surface of Liechtenstein (160 km²).

Regional-geographical contents were determined by physiognomic leading component guidelines, which define the purpose and value of this territory. To understand the essence of the request for return Sutorinaof in the boundaries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this work will identify the main geographical features for the possible methods of evaluation.

Basic tectonic, geological and relief characteristics

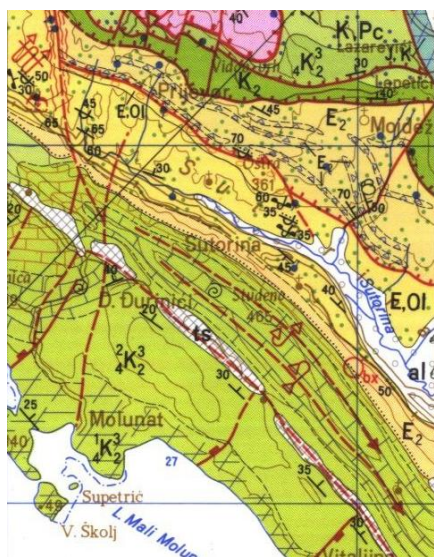


Fig. 6. Geological structure in drainage basin of Sutorina

Source: OGK SFRJ list Dubrovnik 1:100 000

Sutorina in geotectonic regionalization belongs to the Herzegovina zone, while its southeast end to the Dalmatian and the Budva zone (Andjelkovic, 1978). According to litho-stratigraphic characteristics from the north, which are represented by very karstified karst, this geotectonic zone belongs to a lower zone of high karst, which to the south-east exceed in the structural-facial zone of incomplete development of the Mesozoic as "skalja development" which lasted during the Upper Cretaceous and lower Paleogene (Vidovic 1978). In broad terms this priadriatic belt often incorporates into tectonic Adriatic-Ionian zone.

The oldest lithological members are represented by calcareous breccias and banked limestones with rudists from Maastricht floors. These zones represents the contact zone with Trebinje southeastern area and continues towards the south and south-east, to the first zone of Eocene flysch which consists of sandy marl, clayey sandstone and slate. These geological

formations from the northeast and the southwest, in the narrow belt, are framed under transitional zone of upper Eocene and lower Oligocene flysch dominated: sandstone, sandy marl and shales. They are water-bearing and represent the basis of Sutorina drainage and maintain it as a surface flow. Further to the south and southeast is a narrow strip of Maastrichtian sediments that build flaky limestone and dolomite in the vertical profile, which in the south end with banked limestones. The youngest lithological formations commonly referred to as Quaternary sediments, are mainly represented with fluviol of the river Sutorina. On the geological and geotectonic fundamentals of Sutorina quite diversified morphological habit was formed, which coordinates with hypsometric steep raising of the level of the Adriatic Sea to the Bay of Kotor to the top Orijen (1893 m).

It is morphologically amphitheater of Sutorina drainage oriented to the southeast which, from the southwest closes morphological saddle of Kabala point on the southeastern part, to Konavle, in the northeast. The northeastern side of the saddle has mild slope and is covered with bushes. In the north and northeast, begins a significant morphological vertical articulation and includes altitude of 500 m to the top of Orijen. This morphologically diversified area covers a little less than 80% of the total territory of Sutorina (Fig. 6).

Vertical diversity is represented by the gradual changes of hypsometric levels without sharp and jagged transition, due to younger geological structure. Lower morphological units are presented with plain valleys and morphological units built in flysch substrate. Part of this area is basin of river Sutorina, while the northern parts are intensely vertical (Fig. 7).

Vertical morphological diversity affected the dissection of the relief zones expressed by their slopes. Smallest slopes of relief forms from 0° to 3° cover 20.5% of the total territory of Sutorina. These areas, which are defined by plain terrain, can be attributed to those who are characterized by slopes from 4° to 8°, which covers 18.1%, making a total of 38.6% of Sutorina territory. This morpho-

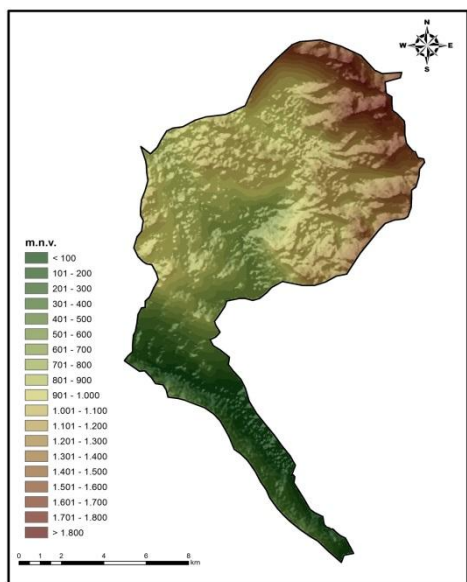


Fig. 7. Morphometric height articulation of Sutorina

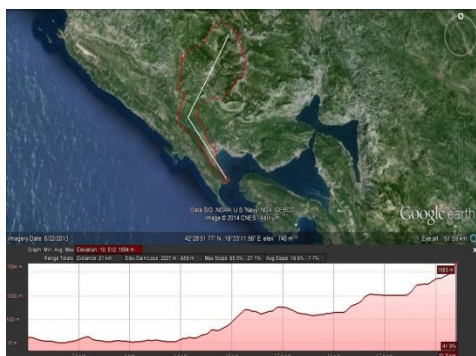


Fig. 8. Morphological profile from Cape Kobila to Orijen

logical valuable areas for construction can be included as well as those that have slopes 9-19° and cover 30.3% of the total territory. The rest of the terrain in the area of Sutorina is covered by slopes greater than 20° and they make for 30% of the total territory (Fig. 9).

To the relief structure of Sutorina also belong submarine morphostructures along the coastal terrigenous and coastal littoral belt. According to bathymetric indicators contained in the oceanographic map it is evident that the coastal area, at distance of 1.8 km has terrigenous carbonate coastal rim, presented with massive Cretaceous limestones, which end up at the bottom of littoral sea at a depth of over 40 m.

Narrow coastal strip of this part of the coast shows a lot of great slopes, first in terrigenous then littoral coast. The main reason for this low cliffy and rocky coast comes from the compact Banking carbonate geological substrate resistant to the dynamics of the sea, and thus the occurrence of wave rock shelters and high cliffs. In this area, littoral bottom is deep and is over 25 m, while only one short part of the coast, at about 20 m depth are slightly shallower and amounted to 17 m, which then rapidly fall to 32 or 42 m.

The rest of the coast, from a total of 5.45 kilometers, determined by cartographic survey, towards north-west to the mouth of the river Sutorina and Igalo in the north-east, in Topaljska bay, bay of Herceg Novi, in the length of 3.65 km coastline is terrigenous with plenty of shallow bottom, whose depth from the coast to 300 m, towards the sea, amounts a maximum of 6 m.

Terrigenous bottom is extending from the coast to the open sea at a distance of 1 km, whose depth increases to over 9 m. Terrigenous coast is, predominantly, fluvial origin and comes from the sediment of the river Sutorina (Fig. 10).

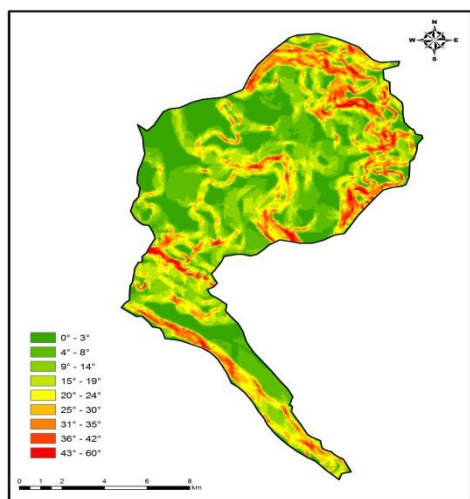


Fig. 9. Relief structure of Sutorina expressed by terrain slopes

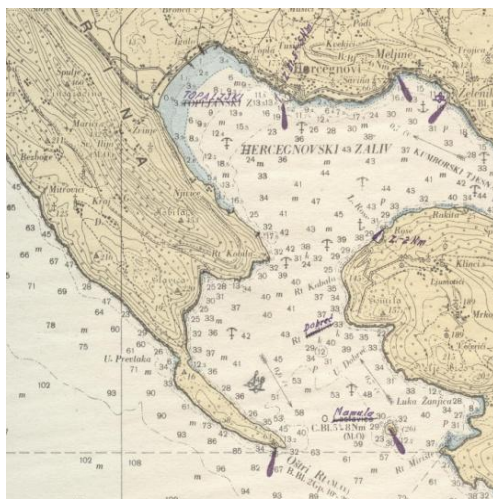


Fig. 10. Oceanographic indicators in the Gulf of Herceg Novi

Source: Oceanographic map of Kotor, Hydrographic navy department, 1950

The basic features of the climate

Sutorina belongs to the Mediterranean climate, which is determined by thermal and isohyet value. Annual flows of temperature and precipitation are defined by the data of meteorological monitoring in Herceg Novi (Tables 1 and 2). According to the same data maximum average temperature in July amounting to 25°C and minimum in January and amounted to 8.7°C are observed. Average annual temperature have a value of 16.2°C and fully correspond to this type of climate. The inaccessibility of the coastal areas and smaller share of the sea surface in the formation of the typical maritime climate determined the locations of thermal conditions, which corresponds more to the continental coastal impacts in relation to open maritime influences.

According to the climatological thermal regime, summer season, if it counts from the time when the average daily temperature is $\geq 18^{\circ}\text{C}$, begins on 15 May and lasts until October 5, and if the summer season counts at intervals of average temperature of $\geq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$, then it begins on 30 May and lasts until 25 September. It is very favorable circumstance for climatological planning of respectable tourist season. This is complemented by measured data on the duration of sunshine expressed in hours, which average in a single summer day lasts 11 hours, or 350 hours in the summer months or annual average 2373.2 hours of sunshine.

The distribution of rainfall in the area of Sutorina is equal to other places in this part of the Adriatic Sea. The annual allocation of isohyet climate regime are evidently Mediterranean or southern Adriatic influenced. The minimum amount of rainfall is recorded during the warmer, especially the summer period, and the maximum during the colder, winter (Table 2, Fig. 11).

Table 1. Distribution of air temperature by months in Herceg Novi

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	God.
<u>8,7</u>	9,0	10,3	14,0	18,1	22,1	<u>25,0</u>	24,8	21,6	17,0	12,9	10,7	16,2

Table 2. Distribution of precipitation by months in Herceg Novi

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	God.
218	209	155	118	125	71	<u>25</u>	35	172	204	<u>352</u>	236	1920

Minimum average July precipitation is 14 times lower than the November maximum precipitation and the summer season, from May to October, compared to the colder part of the year, from November to April, has half the average precipitation and this ratio is 632 mm: 1288 mm. Large annual precipitation is conditioned by high windy orographic

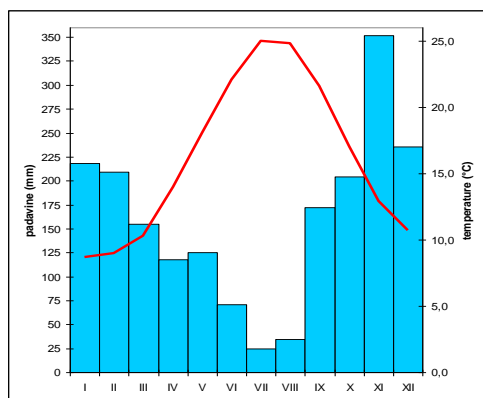


Fig 11. Climate diagram of precipitation (blue bars) and temperature (red line)

Sutorina river flow is placed into very shallow flysch and alluvium, especially in the lower area, around the mouth, according to which regressive harmonization of this flow thalweg is done.



Fig. 12. River Sutorina

hinterland of Orijen, which south maritime flows forces on rising thermal convection of warm and humid air, which moist adiabatic coefficient of wet mass converts into orographic clouds and precipitation.

Hydrographic indication elements

Basis hydrographic backbone of land part of Sutorina is the namesake river. Drainage and flow of Sutorina river is formed, as already mentioned, in the upper Eocene and Oligocene flysch, which are hydrogeological isolators compared to the general orographic area which mainly consists of layered or banked hydrogeological collectors Upper Cretaceous age.

The lower course of Sutorina has a shallow submerged estuary formed by marine and fluvial towed and suspended sediments from Topaljska bay.

Sutorina despite the short thalweg which is 7.4 km long, has significant surface and groundwater basin, and during intense rainfall is characterized by torrential regime. This flow has unequal annual water level regime, which correspond to the physical geographical characteristics of the basin, primarily with uneven annual isohyet regime and geological substrate.

At the mouth of the Topaljska bay river water shows salty character and amounts to about 3‰ and seawater about 35‰. Dynamical characteristics such as waves and currents, mainly correspond to other parts of the Herzegovina Gulf.

Demogeographic characteristics in Sutorina

Sutorina is an inhabited area where, apart from Sutorina, are populated mixed type places such as: Kruševica, Ščepeševići, Njivice, Prijedor, Solila, Vrbanja and Sitnica.

Official census covered only three settlements, namely: Sutorina, Krusevica and Prijevor in which by the census of 2011. Had total population of around 1000 inhabitants.

Sutorina was inhabited since the time of the medieval Bosnian state. First published censuses comes from the Austrian period in 1879. when listed 1843 inhabitants. The following list from 1885. registered a total of 1990 inhabitants, 1895. 2150 inhabitants, and the most recent census of that period recorded 20580 inhabitants. According to these data, the population of this region showed a tendency of transitional retention of the existing situation.

Generalno gledano u demogeografskom pogledu Sutorinski kraj predstavlja depopulacijsko područje u kojem se bilježi negativan demogeografski saldo prirodnog priraštaja stanovništva.

More recent censuses from 1948 to 2011. included the settlements: Sutorina, Kruševica and Prijevor. According to the results of the census distinct tendency in population is reveals. Based on this censuses, it is evident that the settlement Sutorina recorded a slight increase of the population of 404, which included in the census in 1948., up to 669 residents who had been registered to the latest census from 2011. In the village Kruševica and Prijevor is reversed, both settlements recorded demographic decline; Kruševica from 661 inhabitants in the 1948. to 235 inhabitants by the census of 2011., and Prijevor of 405 listed in 1948. To the 103 people by the most recent census of 2011. Generally, in the demogeographic terms Sutorina represents depopulative area in which negative demographic balance population growth was recorded.

CONCLUSION

Natural-geographic elements show that Sutorina is with its geographical and geostrategic location very respectable area for the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. More than half of the territory belongs to the coastal area wheter it is a direct territorial access to the sea or in coastal areas belonging to our neighbors: Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Montenegro. These geographical elements point to multi-purpose use of space, primarily for the development of tourism, whether it comes to nautical or sea. In addition, part of the coastal area of Sutorina could be used for other purposes, on which should be debated when Sutorina comes to possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Value of this area can be obtained based on the price of 1 m²area, and there are a total of 85.9 million, of which half is priced at world level.

Geographical analysis of component identification elements help to understand the essence of the importance of this area, which has a great many attribute elements for various purposes. This context supports processed geographical indicative natural-geographic, and social geographic elements that make this region extremely valuable and geostrategically important.

Legal basis for the returning of Sutorina to the possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina relies on constitution, to the very origins of the existence of the former Yugoslav community, as now existing constitutional and other legal provisions. Political-geographic view requires as a key issue solving the state border, because the legal theory relies on the geographical territory that forms the basis of the state, then its population in this teritorry

and his orderly government. Polititacal-geographicly speaking two categories of government of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been fulfilled, and the first - territory in which people live, unfortunately not. Delimitation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the neighbors went according inherited but not according to the entered borders applicable to the former Yugoslavia.

Finally, the question on the basis of which Bosnia and Herzegovina has the right to seek reintegration of Sutorina within its borders. Based on the geographical maps, which are conclusive evidence of Sutorina's belonging to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the existing cadastral documents and examination of international agreements, in particular the Congress of Berlin in 1878. It is unquestionable that the Sutorina area of 85.9 km², in the length of the border to the neighboring Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Montenegro of 44.5 km and coast length of of 5.45 km belongs to the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In these border FR Bosnia and Herzegovina has brought its sovereignty in common FR Yugoslavia, which Article 10 of the Constitution provides that ... "contrary to any act directed against the sovereignty, equality and national freedom of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and its republics". In article 12 of the same Constitution is provided that: "The delimitation of the territory of the Republics by the National Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The boundaries of the Republics can not be changed without its consent. "

In the light of these crucial constitutional provisions, it is evident that the National Assembly of FNR Yugoslavia never made a decision on amendments of borders in the southeastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the area of today's Sutorina between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. Likewise, it is obvious that even the highest legislative body of Bosnia and Herzegovina, considering constitutional provisions on such thing has never given approval through its legitimate authority of representation.

Resolving the political geographical criteria is also required by the European Union, which in its integration processes teamed states that do not have interstate disputes with its neighbors. In addition to these substantive reasons there are others such as: historical, economic, demogeographic, cultural, etc. which require fair solve in favor of maintaining good neighborly relations or in accordance with the applicable documents and all norms of international law.

In restoring usurped territory of Sutorina to its legal owner Bosnia and Herzegovina should be, above all, to engaged legitimate authorities of the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose obligation is to protect the constitutional order and international personality of the state, and therefore its borders. It is necessary to open a bilateral dialogue between two sovereign and independent states: Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Montenegro.

According to the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina foreign policy is the responsibility of institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is regulated by the Article III, paragraph 1, subparagraph a), while Article V, paragraph 3, item d) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina stipulates that the the Presidency is in charge of negotiations for concluding international agreements of Bosnia and Herzegovina, denouncing and with the consent of the Parliamentary Assembly, ratifying treaties. It should be also noted that the provision of Article IV, paragraph 4, item d) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina provided for the jurisdiction of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina to decide whether to consent to the ratification of treaties, and therefore Parliament of Bosnia

and Herzegovina should be familiar with this issue. Given that this issue is within the competence of the Presidency, then at the opening of the issue, it would be important for Bosnia and Herzegovina, to introduce the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the issue.

Based on the review of authority jurisdiction, initiative for starting negotiations with the Republic of Montenegro is on the Presidency and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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