

## NEKI PROBLEMI GRANICA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE SOME PROBLEMS OF BORDERS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**Muriz Spahić**, Udruženje geografa u Bosni i Hercegovini, Zmaja od Bosne 33 Sarajevo  
Bosna i Hercegovina  
[murizspahic@gmail.com](mailto:murizspahic@gmail.com)

*Granice Bosne i Hercegovine, gledano u cjelini, su političko-geografske odrednice, kojima bi trebala biti definisana njena površina. S obzirom da joj granice nisu verifikovane sa sa dva od tri susjeda, R. Hrvatskom i R. Srbijom, dok su sa R. Crnom Gorom od 2016. god. ratificirane na štetu Bosne i Hercegovine (vidi rad: M. Spahić i dr. Sutorina – uzurpirani geografski teritorij Bosne i Hercegovine Acta geographica Bosniae et Herzegovinae vol. 1. br. 2), površina teritorije Bosne i Hercegovine je upitna i nedefinisana, bar kada su u pitanju manje površineske mjere od 1 km<sup>2</sup>. Ovo je posebno izraženo u posljednje vrijeme, kada se javljaju različiti politički apetiti na dijelove njene teritorije posebno u pograničnim dijelovima. Ovome se svakako treba dodati pitanje morskog razgraničenja, koje prema Međunarodnim konvencijama dozvoljava Bosni i Hercegovini pravo izlaza na otvoreno more, a koji još nije uređen sa R. Hrvatskom, već je, naprotiv, usložen projektom izgradnje Pelješkog mosta.*

*Granice Bosne i Hercegovine, s obzirom na njenu burnu historijsku prošlost bile su podložne promjenama. Granične linije su uglavnom produžavane, nakon zvaničnog pisanog pomena države Bosna u djelu bizantijskog cara - istraživača Konstantina Porifirogeneta "O upravljanju Carstvom" od nekadašnjeg njenog središnjeg teritorija u prekogranične teritorije u vrijeme bosanskog kraljevstva. Nakon samostalnog srednjovjekovnog razvoja, granice Bosne i Hercegovine određivali su drugi; najčešće političkim nagodbama i mirovnim sporazumima, zbog čega su one u mnogim elemente nepravedne. U procesima naknadnih dogovaranja granice Bosne i Hercegovine su mijenjane, pa su skorašnjim voluntarističkim odlukama skraćene na štetu Bosne i Hercegovine za oko 10,4 km, a morska u Bokotorskom zalivu, u dužini od 5,5 km, zbog čega je njena površina smanjena za 86 km<sup>2</sup>.*

**Ključne riječi:** granice, nastanak bosanske države, demogeografske niše, bosansko kraljevstvo, mirovni sporazumi, voluntarizam, bosanske zemlje, bosanska država, međunarodno priznanje, Badinterova komisija, otvorena pogranična pitanja, pomorske granice, unutrašnje vode, otvoreno more.

## SOME PROBLEMS OF BORDERS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**Muriz Spahić**, Association of Geographers in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Zmaja od Bosne 33 Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina  
[murizspahic@gmail.com](mailto:murizspahic@gmail.com)

*The borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, viewed as a whole, are political-geographical determinants, which should define its area. Since its borders were not verified with two out of three neighbors, R. Croatia and R. Serbia, while with the R. Montenegro, dating from 2016, borders were ratified at the expense of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see the paper: M.*

*Spahić et al. Sutorina - Usurped Geographical Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina Acta geographica Bosnie et Herzegovinae vol. 1. no. 2), the area of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina is questionable and undefined, at least for the areas smaller than 1 km<sup>2</sup>. This has been especially pronounced lately, when various political appetites arise or the parts of its territory, especially in the border areas. We should definitely add to this the issue of sea delineation, which, according to the International Conventions, allows Bosnia and Herzegovina the right to exit to the open sea, which is not yet regulated with the Republic of Croatia, but, on the contrary, is further complicated with the project of building the Pelješac Bridge.*

*The borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, given its turbulent historical past, were subject to change. Border lines were mostly prolonged, after official written mention of Bosnia in the document of Byzantine emperor – researcher Constantine Porphyrogenet "On the management of the Empire" from her former its former central territory to the cross border territories in the times of Bosnian Kingdom. After independent medieval development, the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina were determined by others; usually by the political settlements and peace treaties, which is why they are in many elements unfair. In the processes of subsequent agreements, the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been changed, and so with the recent voluntary decisions, they have been shortened on the disadvantage of Bosnia and Herzegovina for about 10.4 km, and the sea border in the Bokakotorska Bay, in the length of 5.5 km, forcing a reduction in area for 86 km<sup>2</sup>.*

**Key words:** *borders, the emergence of the Bosnian state, the demogeographic niche, the Bosnian kingdom, peace treaties, voluntarism, Bosnian land, Bosnian state, international recognition, Badinter commission, open border issues, maritime borders, inland waters, open sea.*