

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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CASE CONCERNING

THE APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION  
ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT  
OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

(CROATIA v. YUGOSLAVIA)

**MEMORIAL**  
**OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

APPENDICES

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# APPENDIX 1

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS<sup>1</sup>

### ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE CHRONOLOGY

BH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CK SKJ	Centralni komitet Saveza komunista Jugoslavije (Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia)
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
HDZ	Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (Croatian Democratic Union)
HV	Hrvatska vojska (Croatian Army)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JNA	Jugoslavenska narodna armija (Yugoslav People's Army)
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
SAO	Srpska autonomna oblast (Serbian Autonomous Region)
SDS	Srpska demokratska stranka (Serb Democratic Party)
SK	Savez komunista (League of Communists)
SFRY	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SKJ	Savez komunista Jugoslavije (League of Communists of Yugoslavia)
SPS	Socijalistička partija Srbije (Socialist Party of Serbia)

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<sup>1</sup> The chronology is compiled from a number of sources, *inter alia* 'Conflict in the Former Yugoslavia', Askock, Milivojević and Horton, ABC-Clio-Oxford England; 'Yugoslavia: A History of its Demise' by Viktor Meier; 'The Yugoslav Conflict: A Chronology of Events,' by Dr. Timothy L. Sanz, Military Review, December 1992 and 'Breakdown in the Balkans', Carnegie Endowment Publication, [www.suc.org/politics/chronology/chron91.html](http://www.suc.org/politics/chronology/chron91.html). See also Snežana Trifunovska: "Yugoslavia Through Documents From its Creation to its Dissolution", Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Kluwer, 1994; Snežana Trifunovska: "Former Yugoslavia Through Documents From its Dissolution to the Peace Settlement", Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Kluwer, 1999; The text by Budislav Vukas: "The Legal Status of Minorities in Croatia", as part of the book by Snežana Trifunovska: "Minorities in Europe – Croatia, Estonia and Slovakia", 1999, T.M.C.Asser Press, The Hague; Cambridge International Documents Series, Volume 5: "The 'Yugoslav' Crisis in International Law, Part I, General Issues, Cambridge, 1997; The Chronology of the War – Croatia 1989 – 1998, the Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1998; Enciklopedija Jugoslavije, Jugoslavenski leksikografski zavod M. Krleža, Zagreb, 1990 and Mario Nobilo: "The Croatian Fenix: Diplomatic process behind the closed door 1990-1997", Nakladni zavod Globus, Zagreb, 2000.

TO	Teritorijalna obrana (Territorial Defence)
UNCRO	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (Croatia)
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNTAES	United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium
WEU	Western European Union
ZNG	Zbor narodne garde (Croatian National Guard)

### 1945 – 1980

31 January 1946	The Constitution of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia proclaimed by the Communist-dominated Government. According to Article 1, the "Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is a federal people's state of republican form and a community of equal peoples which, based on the right to self-determination, including the right to secession, have expressed their will to live together in a federal state."
28 June 1948	Yugoslav Communist Party is expelled from Soviet-led Cominform, signalling Tito's break with the international communist movement.
1953	The concept of self-management is introduced in the federal Constitution.  The Communist Party of Yugoslavia is renamed the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.
7 April 1963	The new Constitution of the SFRY is adopted. It strengthens the Republics' sovereignty, and provides that the borders of a Republic cannot be changed without its consent. Kosovo becomes an Autonomous Province. The concept of self-management is strengthened and extended into social services and political administration.
16 June 1966	At the fourth assembly of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (CK SKJ), known as the Brijuni plenum, a Commission that was formed on Tito's initiative, found that a bureaucratic-centralist fraction was established within the State Security Department headed by Aleksandar Ranković and Svetislav Stefanović, Serbian politicians and leaders of secret services which opposed liberalisation and economic and social reforms.

- 1 July 1966 Based on the Commissions work, the Brijuni plenum removed Svetislav Stefanović from the CK SKJ and accepted the resignation of Aleksandar Ranković as a member of CK SKJ, member of the Executive Committee of CK SKJ and Vice-President of the SFRY.
- 10-11 Jan 1967 At the sixth assembly of the CK SKJ it was concluded that the structure of the SKJ was too centralised and old-fashioned in many respects and that changes following liberalisation of society were necessary.
- 18 April 1967 The adoption of the constitutional amendments. It further strengthens the position and role of constituent Republics and Autonomous Provinces.
- June 1968 Student riots in university centers. Student demands are similar to those elsewhere in Europe.
- 26 Dec 1968 The adoption of the constitutional amendments. Decentralisation of certain federal powers. Autonomous Provinces gained the status of a constituent part of the federation, although they did not become federal units like the Republics.
- 1968-71 “Croatian Spring” Movement. Demands for democratisation and higher level of decentralization, as well as autonomy of constituent Republics of the SFRY. Similar liberation movements elsewhere in SFRY.
- 11-15 March 1969 IX Congress of the Yugoslav Communist League – the old staff was replaced, while members of the new generation assumed leadership positions. A new standpoint was adopted on the Total National Defence.
- 1971 The Croatian Spring movement is crushed and democratic forces in Croatia are purged. Liberal movements in some other republics also terminated.
- June 1971 The adoption of the constitutional amendments. The competencies of the constituent Republics and Autonomous Provinces are strengthened. Their consent is needed for the adoption of core federal legislation.
- 1974 New Constitution of SFRY is promulgated. It establishes a federal-confederal relationship between the six constituent Republics. Main changes include the transformation of the composition of the collective Presidency of the SFRY by equal representation of the constituent Republics and the two Autonomous Provinces. The Constitution also establishes a de-

centralised military structure, comprising a federal JNA and distinct Territorial Defence Forces (TOs) established in each of the Republics, and subject to their staffing and control.

### 1980–1987

4 May 1980	President Tito dies.
March 1981	Serious disturbances in Kosovo as the majority Albanian population demonstrates in support of its demand for an end to the privileged position of the Serbs in Kosovo and greater autonomy. The protests are suppressed violently.
1986	The Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SANU) proposing a national programme for the achievement of “Greater Serbia” is published.
Jan-Feb 1987	Serbs in Kosovo mount anti-Albanian demonstrations.
24 April 1987	Slobodan Milošević, the Chairman of the Serbian League of Communists, attends a meeting of Serbs in Kosovo Polje near Priština. In clashes between Serbs and local police he intervenes on the side of the Serbs, increasing the support amongst Serbs throughout Yugoslavia.
May 1987	The SFRY adopts a new “Strategy for the Territorial Defence and Self Protection of the SFRY”, permitting the JNA for the first time to intervene directly in a case of threat to unity of the SFRY.
September 1987	Slobodan Milošević takes over as the Head of the League of Communists of Serbia and launches an “anti-bureaucratic revolution” aimed at replacing the leadership of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces.
October 1987	The Autonomous Province of Kosovo is placed under martial law.

### 1988

June	Veljko Kadijević replaces Branko Mamula as SFRY Defence Minister.
9 July	The first mass rally at Novi Sad initiated by militant Serbs from Kosovo backed by Serbian secret service and

	aimed at replacing the leadership of that Autonomous Province.
Oct-Nov	Massive protests in Kosovo against the unconstitutional abrogation of the autonomy of the Province and the forced resignations of Azem Vllasi and other Albanian Kosovar leaders.
8 October	The leadership of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina resigns under the pressure of mass rallies inspired by Milošević.
25 November	Amendments to the 1974 SFRY Constitution. They stress the position of the Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina as constituent parts of Serbia and not only as constituent parts of the SFRY.
25 December	SFRY Presidency approves the plan "Unity". The JNA is re-organised to correspond with the borders of planned "Greater Serbia". The role of the TOs is weakened. Control over the TO of each of the constituent Republics is transferred to the battlefield commands of the JNA.

### 1989

11 January	<p>The Democratic Alliance is launched in Ljubljana with a program calling for an independent and sovereign Slovenian State. This is the first political organisation in SFRY to declare itself a "party".</p> <p>Leading figures of the SK in Montenegro resign under pressure from popular demonstrations orchestrated by Milošević.</p> <p>Vice-Admiral Petar Šimić, President of the Presidency of the SK Committee in the JNA, warns that the military would intervene rather than witness attacks on socialism or the disintegration of the SFRY.</p>
19 January	Ante Marković takes office as the Federal Prime Minister (President of the Federal Executive Council) of the SFRY, presenting a program of economic reform and restructuring.
20 January	A new leadership of the SK is installed in Vojvodina following the collective resignation of its Presidency under pressure from supporters of Milošević.

24 January	Demonstrations in Priština, Kosovo, after the passage of the new, centralist Constitution of Serbia by the Serbian Parliament.
27 February	State of emergency declared in Kosovo.
2 March	A rally of Croatian Serbs, Bosnian Serbs and Serbians is held at Petrova Gora, in Croatia, calling for a “Greater Serbia”.
28 March	A Serbian Constitutional Act formally abolishes the autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina and gives the central Serbian authorities greater control over Kosovo and Vojvodina.
9 May	Slobodan Milošević is elected as the President of the Socialist Republic of Serbia under its new Constitution.
28 June	At the celebration of the 600 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Gazimestan Battle in Kosovo, Serbian President Milošević gives a speech about the lessons of the Battle of Kosovo, and how they could be applied to “contemporary battles fought by the Serbs”. He states for the first time that “the use of force is not ruled out.”
Summer	Supported by militant groups of Serbs from Kosovo, Serbian President Milošević organises mass rallies in Serbian towns. In the following months widespread resignations of local officials in the Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina (and later in the Republic of Montenegro) occurred. They are replaced by supporters of Serbian President Milošević.
9 July	Rallies held in the Knin area in Croatia by some Croatian Serbs to mark the medieval Battle of Kosovo anniversary. Rallies are marked by expansionist rhetoric and nationalist provocations, with the participation of militants from Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
27 September	The new Constitution of Slovenia omits reference to the “leading role” of the League of Communists and reaffirms the existing Republic’s constitutional right of secession from the SFRY.

### 1990

20–22 January	The XIV <sup>th</sup> Congress of the SKJ is held in Belgrade. The Congress is adjourned indefinitely after Croatian and
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	Slovenian communists reject centralisation of the SKJ under Serbian President Milošević's control.
23 January	Ante Marković, Prime Minister of the SFRY, declares that "Yugoslavia continues to function without the SKJ".
30 January	The SFRY Presidency announces "special measures" in Kosovo due to the security situation. For the first time JNA units are used for civilian crowd control. Croatia and Slovenia withdraw their security forces from the Province.
17 February	The Serb Democratic Party (SDS) is formed by Serbs in Knin, Croatia.
4 March	A mass meeting of Serbs takes place in Petrova Gora in the Kordun region of Croatia, which calls for the defence of a centralised Yugoslavia.
8 April	The first multiparty elections are held in Slovenia.
22 April	The first multi-party elections for the Parliament of Croatia (Croatian Sabor) take place in Croatia. The HDZ receives 41.5 % of the vote, and wins 193 seats out of a total 365.
6 May	The second round of the first multi-party elections in Croatia confirms a substantial majority for the HDZ.
14- 17 May	The JNA disarms the Territorial Defence of Croatia, without the prior knowledge of the Republic of Croatia. It removes arms and ammunition from Territorial Defence warehouses and stores it in JNA warehouses.
30 May	First session of the multi-party Parliament of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Franjo Tuđman (HDZ Chairman) is elected President and Stjepan Mesić (HDZ) becomes a Prime Minister.  The January XIV <sup>th</sup> Special Congress of the SKJ is completed. The delegations of SK of Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia do not participate.
27 June	The Serbs in Knin declare a "Union of Communities of Northern Dalmatia and Lika", a first step towards establishing the authority of the SDS within Serb-dominated parts of Croatia.
16 July	The SK of Serbia and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Serbia merge to form the Socialist Party of Serbia. Slobodan Milošević is elected President of the Party.

- 25 July The Croatian Parliament adopts amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The term “socialist” is removed from the name of the Republic, a historic coat of arms and flag are adopted.
- A declaration proclaiming “the sovereignty of the Serb people in Croatia” is issued by the SDS. A “Serb National Council” is formed to organise a “referendum” on the future of Serb communities in Croatia. The establishment of the Committee is premised on a refusal by the part of Serb community in Croatia to recognise the constitutional changes taking place in Croatia.
- 17 August Serbs in the rural areas block roads and begin arming themselves. The attempts of the special police units of the Republic of Croatia to intervene are hindered by the JNA, which sides with rebel Serbs.
- Serbian hard-liner Milan Babić, Mayor of Knin, declares a “state of war”.
- 19 August A “referendum” on the autonomy of the some areas where Serbs constitute a significant part of the local population in some parts of rural Croatia is held, with a large majority supporting autonomy. The “referendum” lasted until 2 September.
- 28 September The new Constitution of the Republic of Serbia is adopted, abrogating the powers of the former Autonomous Provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina.
- 1 October The “Serbian National Council” proclaims the “Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina”. The area includes about 50% of the Croatian Serb population. Knin Serbs block roads and railway lines to Dalmatia, isolating it from the rest of Croatia.
- 2 October The Government of Serbia calls on the federal authorities to intervene to “defend Serbs from repression in Croatia”. Large rallies are staged in Serbia and Montenegro. At one such rally Vuk Drašković, leader of the Serbian National Renewal Party, calls for a “declaration of war” against Croatia.
- 3 October Slovene and Croat representatives submit to the SFRY Presidency a new model for the transformation of the federation into a confederation, which would transform the SFRY into a union of sovereign states.

10 October	Croat-owned shops in Knin are petrol-bombed by militant Serbs. Mines are laid on the railway line linking Dalmatia with continental Croatia. Traffic in the direction of Belgrade continues normally.
2 November	The establishment of a JNA party, under the name “League of Communists – Movement for Yugoslavia”.
1 December	SFRY Defence Secretary Veljko Kadijević threatens to use JNA forces to break up Croatian and Slovenian Territorial Defence forces.
21 December	The Statute of the “Serbian Autonomous Region” (“SAO Krajina”) in Croatia is adopted by the “Temporary Presidency” of the “Union of Communities of Northern Dalmatia and Lika”.
22 December	The new Constitution of the Republic of Croatia is proclaimed.

### 1991

8 February	Croatia and Slovenia announce a mutual defence accord, according to which both States would declare independence should the JNA intervene in either Republic.
12 February	A communiqué is issued by Presidents Tuđman (Croatia) and Kučan (Slovenia) which states that: “The Republics of Croatia and Slovenia propose to the other Republics in the SFRY to start effective negotiations on the possible solution of the constitutional and political crisis ..” and “In the case of a further worsening of internal relations ...U.N. arbitration should be sought to resolve the crisis in a democratic way.”
20 February	The Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia adopts a new Constitution proclaiming Slovenia as an independent State.
28 February	“The Serbian National Council” declares the independence of “SAO Krajina” from the rest of Croatia and its intention to remain within the SFRY.
1 March	Local Serbs disarm the Croatian police in the Western Slavonian town of Pakrac.

- 2 March The Croatian Government learns that the Staff of the Supreme Command of the JNA is unlawfully operating in Belgrade without the necessary collective decision of the Presidency of the SFRY.
- 15 March The Federal Presidency rejects the JNA proposal to proclaim a state of emergency. The proposal is supported by the Serbian-controlled representatives of Republics of Serbia and Montenegro and the “Autonomous Provinces” of Vojvodina and Kosovo. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia oppose the proposal. Having failed to obtain the declaration of a state of emergency the JNA moves to implement a contingency plan for “the protection and defence of the Serbian people out of Serbia and the gathering of the JNA within the borders of the future Yugoslavia”.
- 17 March Serbian President Milošević says that Serbia no longer recognises the SFRY Collective State Presidency as it has “long since stopped functioning” and has now “entered the final stage of its agony.”
- 19 March President Tuđman invites the Presidents of all the constituent Republics to take part in talks on the settlement of the problems in the SFRY.
- 21 March The President of the SFRY Presidency, Borisav Jović (Serbia), without the approval of the collective Presidency orders the JNA to “deploy between the sides in the conflict” in the area of Pakrac.
- 28 March First meeting of the Presidents of the constituent Republics outside of the framework of federal institutions of the SFRY, concerning the future of the SFRY.
- 31 March The situation in the Plitvice area in central Croatia deteriorates into open armed conflict between Croatian Police and rebel Serbs from the “Krajina”. JNA intervenes for the first time.
- 2 April The “Executive Council of the Knin Krajina National Council” decides that “Krajina” should unite with the Republic of Serbia and that the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the Constitution of the SFRY are in force on the territory of “Krajina”.
- Serb rebels erect roadblocks on roads in Eastern Slavonia that connect Vukovar with Vinkovci, Osijek and Dalj.

- 3 April The JNA sends more armed units to Croatia as a result of escalating violence in the “Krajina” region. In Slavonia JNA weapons are distributed amongst the local Serbs.
- 4 April The SFRY Government considers the decision of the “Serbian National Council” to unite parts of the Republic of Croatia with Republic of Serbia null and void.
- 3-4 April Growing international concern about the developments in Yugoslavia is reflected by a visit to the region of a “troika” of EC ministers from Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.
- 9 April The Croatian Supreme State Council supports President Tuđman’s decision to form Croatian National Guard Units (ZNG) – the nucleus of the future Croatian armed forces.
- 21 April At a rally in Eastern Slavonia, Vojislav Šešelj (Chairman of the Serbian Radical Party, Serbia) states that over half of Croatian territory should be annexed to Serbia.
- 25 April Croatian Supreme State Council proposed that a referendum concerning the future status of the Republic of Croatia should be held in Croatia on 15 May.
- The Serb community in BH declares its autonomy from that Republic.
- May Serb militants attack the Croatian police station at Glina.
- 2 May Twelve Croatian policemen are killed in Borovo Selo in Eastern Slavonia by Serbian paramilitary forces. Šešelj claims responsibility for the incident. The following day JNA tanks occupy Borovo Selo and towns near Knin, claiming to create a buffer zone.
- 6 May The General Staff of the JNA in Belgrade decides to place the JNA in a state of “combat readiness” and prepares to mobilise additional units should the Federal and Republic authorities prove to be unable to perform their tasks.
- 12 May An illegal vote taken among a part of the Serbs in Croatia on integration of “SAO Krajina” to Serbia. A majority vote in favour of joining.
- 15 May Serbia’s leadership, through control of four votes (Serbia and its two Provinces and Montenegro), renders the SFRY Presidency incapable of functioning by refusing to recognise the accession of the Croatian representative,

- Stjepan Mesić, as the new President. The SFRY now has no Head of State. Slovenian President Kučan states that “at this moment there is no Yugoslavia”.
- 19 May A referendum on the future status of the Republic of Croatia is held. 84% of the electorate votes. 93% vote in favour of the Republic of Croatia becoming an independent and sovereign state.
- 29 May A “provisional Serb Government” is announced for “SAO Krajina”. It is headed by Milan Babić.
- 6 June Presidents Kiro Gligorov of Macedonia and Alija Izetbegović of Bosnia and Herzegovina announce a joint proposal for an asymmetrical federation, which would include constitutional formula on confederation within federation. This is turned down by a meeting of the Presidents of constituent Republics in Sarajevo.
- 21 June Slovenia builds new border-crossing control posts on the Croatian border.
- 25 June The Croatian Parliament passes a Constitutional Decision on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Croatia, a Declaration on Proclamation of the Sovereign and Independent Republic of Croatia and the Charter on the Rights of Serbs and other Nationalities in the Republic of Croatia.
- Slovenia also declares independence.
- 25-26 June The Parliament of Croatia (Sabor) demands that the JNA withdraw into barracks and desist from obstructing law enforcement units in the prevention of terrorism and armed rebellion, and in the establishment of peace and order in Croatia.
- 27 June The Federal Government in Belgrade authorises the removal of border control posts in Slovenia and establishes the presence of Federal police and customs. At Ormož and Jezersko, the first armed encounters take place between the JNA and the Slovene TO, launching a “Ten Day War” that secures Slovenian independence.
- 28 June–7 July The EC “troika” makes three visits to Yugoslavia. This results in a cease-fire between the Slovene TO and the JNA.
- 29 June Agreement is reached between the SFRY Prime Minister and President, on the one hand, and the Government of

Slovenia, on the other, that JNA units will withdraw to the barracks.

The JNA brings reservists from Serbia into the Croatian Danube Region (Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium). A week later an 80-kilometer long column of JNA tanks and military vehicles leaves Serbia for Croatia, and the JNA starts its “occupation” of the Croatian Danube Region.

- 30 June Under pressure from the EC, Stjepan Mesić is recognised as President of the Presidency of SFRY at a midnight session of the SFRY Presidency.
- July Further changes in the leadership and command of the JNA, with most non Serbs being replaced by Serb and Montenegrin officers.
- 3 July JNA tanks enter Baranja, Croatia, from Serbia across the Danube River bridge at Batina.
- 3-4 July Officials of the CSCE in Prague recommend the creation of an EC observer mission to monitor the cease-fire in Slovenia.
- 5 July EC foreign ministers impose an arms embargo on the SFRY and resolve to freeze further financial aid.
- 7 July The Presidents of Slovenia and Croatia and Representatives of the SFRY Government meet on the island of Brijuni under EC sponsorship and negotiate the Brijuni Accord. This formally ends the war in Slovenia. Croatia and Slovenia undertake to postpone for three months their decisions on independence.
- Serbian paramilitaries and the JNA burn down the village of Čelije in Eastern Slavonia. Two hundred Croatian civilians of the village are forced to flee in the face of gun fire and mortar shelling.
- 8 July The US Government declares its preference to preserve the integrity of the SFRY state and endorses the EC arms embargo.
- 18 July The Federal Presidency announces the withdrawal of the JNA from Slovenia.
- 26 July Croat populated villages near Dvor na Uni, in the Banovina region, are attacked and destroyed by rebel Serbs. Approximately 1,500 Croat civilians are expelled from their homes.

29 July	EC foreign ministers offer to quadruple the number of EC monitors and other staff and to extend the mission to Croatia upon the acceptance of a cease-fire.
31 July	President Tuđman announces that legislation has been prepared to offer significant local powers to the Serb-held area of Croatia. Proposals are published on 8 August.
August	The Parliament of the Republic of Croatia requests that the JNA leave Croatia.
1 August	Fighting breaks out in Dalj and Erdut, where Serb paramilitaries are assisted by the JNA. Croatian civilians are massacred.
12-13 August	Proclamation of the “Serbian Autonomous Region (SAO) of Western Slavonia”.
22 August	After large scale violence in Okučani, Western Slavonia and its surrounding areas, the Croatian President demands that the SFRY Presidency order the JNA to stop all interference in Croatia and return to barracks, to demobilise troops whose compulsory period of service has expired, and to demobilise reservists. He also demands that the JNA officers who armed the reservists and participated in the violence against civilians be punished.
25 August	The JNA and Serb paramilitary units launch a full-scale offensive against Vukovar, lasting until 20 November and resulting in the eventual destruction of the town.
26 August	The village of Kijevo, near Knin, is completely destroyed by the JNA and Serbian paramilitary forces. Croat civilians are killed.
27 August	An EC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels attributes responsibility for the fighting in Croatia to Serbia. Proposals are considered for a cease-fire followed by an international peace conference. This Declaration provides the basis for the subsequently convened International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and for the five-member Arbitration Commission headed by Robert Badinter as Chairman.
1 September	A cease-fire is concluded in Belgrade by Presidents of the six constituent Republics, the Prime Minister of the SFRY and the President of SFRY.
2 September	A cease-fire is agreed in Croatia, opening the way for the extension of the EC monitoring mission.

- The JNA and Serb paramilitaries occupy the village of Berak. Approximately, 30 Croatian civilians are massacred.
- 3-4 September The CSCE endorses the EC weapons embargo.
- Serbian paramilitaries attack the villages of Četekovac and Balinci in Western Slavonia. Captured Croats are used as a 'Human Shield', and 30 of them are killed.
- 7 September Following a decision of EC foreign ministers at their meeting in The Hague on 3 September, a peace conference is convened, chaired by Lord Carrington. An Arbitration Commission entrusted with the task of addressing legal issues that derive from the dissolution of the former SFRY, is appointed. The EC takes over from the CSCE as the primary body responsible for international negotiation.
- 11 September The President of the Presidency of SFRY, Stjepan Mesić, issues a call that all use of force should cease immediately; all armed formations should refrain from opening fire; the military should stop all movements, except movements to withdraw; all paramilitary forces and irregular troops should be disarmed; ZNG should be disbanded; and orders to JNA to return to barracks and demobilise all its reservists.
- 11-12 September EC monitors admit that their peace mission has failed and warn that they will leave Yugoslavia if their security cannot be assured.
- 12 September Most Croatian representatives withdraw from SFRY institutions.
- 13 September The JNA decides to admit volunteers into the JNA who are to be treated *at par* with military personnel and conscript soldiers. The JNA thereby incorporates into its command structures a number of Serb paramilitary groupings.
- 15-16 September Croatian civilians are massacred in Pakrac.
- 17 September A further cease-fire agreement is concluded in Igalo, Montenegro.
- President Mesić of the SFRY Presidency addresses a letter to the UNSC proposing deployment of international forces on the border between Serbia and Croatia in order to prevent further support of the terrorism and destruction of Croatia from Serbia.

- 22 September An agreement is negotiated that permits the JNA to withdraw its troops from barracks in Croatia. SFRY Defence Secretary Kadijević says “Yugoslavia as it existed until now has ceased to be.”  
Tovarnik is occupied. 48 Croat civilians are massacred.
- 24 September JNA aircraft attacks the town of Vinkovci using cluster and phosphorous bombs and toxic gas.
- 25 September UNSC Resolution 713 (1991) notes that the development of the situation in Yugoslavia constitutes a threat to peace and security and extends support to the EC and the CSCE in efforts to resolve the Yugoslav crisis. The Council decides to enforce a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia on the basis of Article 41 of the UN Charter.
- 30 September The Head of the JNA Supreme Command in Belgrade states that “for every attacked and conquered object of the JNA – immediately one object of vital significance for the Republic of Croatia will be destroyed” and “for every attacked and conquered garrison – vital objects in the town, where the garrison is located, will be destroyed”.
- 1 October The Supreme State Council of the Republic of Croatia rejects the JNA ultimatum. In all future negotiations, Croatia insists on the complete withdrawal of the JNA from Croatia.  
The JNA launches a major offensive on Vukovar and Vinkovci. Dubrovnik is attacked by the JNA, and by 6 October it is cut off from the rest of Croatia.
- 2 October Thirty-two Croat civilians are killed by Serbian paramilitary forces in the village of Novo Selo Glinsko, near Petrinja. Village is completely destroyed.
- 3 October JNA planes attack the bridge linking the island of Pag with the mainland, and the civilian airport on the island of Krk.  
Yugoslav Navy ships blockade the Adriatic ports of Dubrovnik, Pula, Rijeka, Šibenik, Split, Zadar and Ploče. The blockade gives rise to severe shortages of water and electricity. Dubrovnik is bombed by the JNA.
- 4 October Emergency session of the SFRY “rump Presidency” (i.e. without the participation of representatives of Slovenia, Croatia, BH and Macedonia) is convened by Serbia. The

Serbian controlled Presidency of the “rump SFRY” adopts a number of emergency procedures allowing the Presidency to reach decisions based on a majority of the present and voting, even when all the members of the Presidency of the SFRY are unable to be present. The Presidency endorses the JNA ultimatum, and consequently pronounces the state of emergency.

- 6 October EC ministers express shock at the scale of violence and violations of the cease-fire agreement dated 4 October 1991, and issue a statement “there can be no doubt that the JNA is using force in an inappropriate way.”
- 7 October The Croatian capital of Zagreb is bombed by the Yugoslav Air Force. They target the seat of the Croatian Government in an attempt to assassinate Tuđman, President of Croatia, Mesić, President of the Presidency of the SFRY and Marković, Prime Minister of the SFRY (all Croats), who were in a meeting there. The building is badly damaged.
- 8 October The three-month moratorium regarding the implementation of Croatian and Slovenian declarations of independence which was agreed upon at Brijuni, expires. Consequently, Croatia and Slovenia become independent. The Croatian Parliament declares that law of the SFRY is no longer valid in Croatia and identifies the JNA as an “occupying force”.
- Stjepan Mesić addresses the European Parliament in Strasbourg “as the President of an internationally recognised but really non-existent state (SFRY), and as a representative of a sovereign, independent Republic which is yet to be recognised”.
- 9 October The “Grand Assembly” of the “Serbian Autonomous Regions of Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium” (the occupied Croatian Danube Region) adopts a decision whereby Serb paramilitary groups in the region become “a constituent part of the armed forces of the Serbian lands.”
- 10 October Presidents Tuđman and Milošević and General Kadijević meet in The Hague and reach an agreement on a cease-fire and the withdrawal of the JNA from Croatia. The withdrawal is to be monitored by the EC.

- Lovas is occupied. Subsequently, 68 civilians are murdered. 50 civilians are forced to clear a minefield that was put up for that occasion, 18 of them are killed.
- 13 October A “*Medecins Sans Frontiers*” humanitarian convoy reaches Vukovar – but cannot reach the hospital to evacuate the injured.
- 14 October An Agreement between the JNA and local administration of the Croatian town of Ilok is signed. The Agreement provides for the withdrawal of civilian population from the town.
- Serb paramilitaries and JNA troops arrest the remaining Croats living in the towns of Hrvatska Dubica and Cerovljani. They remained listed as missing until 1997 when a mass grave containing 56 bodies is found. Some of them are identified as part of the missing group.
- 15 October The Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina declares the sovereignty of the Republic.
- 17 October In Eastern Slavonia the JNA threatens to destroy towns unless Croat civilians surrender. Fifteen thousand residents of Ilok, the easternmost Croatian town, and those from the towns of Lovas, Sotin, Bapska, Šarengrad, and Tompojevci are displaced from their homes.
- 18 October Proposals for the revision of the structure of the SFRY are put to the Hague Conference and provisionally endorsed by five of the six Republics, but rejected by Serbia.
- 19 October After several days of obstruction by the JNA and Serb paramilitaries, the *Medecins sans Frontieres* humanitarian convoy enters the besieged town of Vukovar, bringing medical supplies and food and taking 103 badly wounded patients out of the town.
- 22 October General Kadijević proposes to the Serbian controlled “rump SFRY” Presidency that it declare a state of war and introduce general mobilisation with the aim of securing the borders of the areas in Croatia which are predominantly inhabited by Serbs.
- The Serbian controlled “rump SFRY” Presidency orders “an immediate mobilisation of personnel and units in accordance with the JNA’s operational requirements”.
- 28 October EC ultimatum to Serbia to allow transformation of the SFRY into an association of sovereign Republics. The

EC Foreign Ministers condemn the JNA attacks on Croatian cities and towns. They ask Serbia to give up its reservations to the Carrington Plan, failing which the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia would go ahead. They also threaten “restrictive measures” against Serbia, including an oil and gas embargo and blockage of property held abroad.

- 1 November Dubrovnik is shelled on a massive scale and is extensively damaged.
- 4 November Moving from Karlovac towards the Korana River, the JNA forces commit atrocities against Croats, destroying villages and churches. This is followed by an attack on the towns of Karlovac and Duga Resa.
- 8 November The EC Council of Ministers, meeting in Rome, announces trade sanctions against the SFRY and proposes an UN-enforced oil embargo. The EC sanctions include the suspension of the 1980 trade agreement.
- 9 November Stjepan Mesić invites the United Nations to send peacekeeping troops to Croatia in order to stop the fighting. He proposes that the troops be deployed along the border between Serbia and Croatia.
- 10-11 November The village of Bogdanovci is occupied and 22 Croat civilians are massacred.
- 12 November The village of Saborsko is occupied and Croat civilians are killed. The village is completely destroyed.
- 15 November The EC announces economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.
- 18 November As the fall of Vukovar seems imminent the JNA and EC monitors reach agreement on the evacuation of sick and wounded from the hospital. They are to be handed over to the International Red Cross, under the supervision of EC monitors.
- 18-19 November The JNA launches its final offensive on Vukovar. JNA units reach the Vukovar hospital before the EC monitors and the Red Cross. They remove the wounded and hospital staff without the presence of the EC monitors and the Red Cross. Major Veselin Šljivančanin, of the JNA’s First Proletarian Brigade prevents ICRC representatives from entering Vukovar hospital. The sick and wounded from the hospital are taken to the JNA barracks and then to the Ovčara agricultural estate where

at least 200 of them are executed and buried in a mass grave.

The Croatian villages of Škabrnja and Nadin are destroyed by the JNA and Serbian paramilitary forces. More than 60 Croatian civilians are massacred.

- 25 November The Council of Europe suspends SFRY's special status.
- 27 November The UNSC adopts Resolution 721 (1991), authorising the deployment of 10,000 peace keepers in Croatia, conditional on the success of the November 23 cease fire.
- 29 November The Arbitration (Badinter) Commission of the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia states in its Opinion No. 1: "that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in the process of dissolution." It further concludes that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) is in the process of dissolution and that the Republics that wish to do so may form a new association with the democratic institutions of their choice.
- 2 December EC foreign ministers vote to restore trade and credit agreements with all Republics of the former SFRY, except Serbia and Montenegro.
- 4 December The Croatian Parliament unanimously approves the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and the Rights on National and Ethnic Communities or Minorities in the Republic of Croatia, confirming Croatia's acceptance of international standards of the protection of human and minority rights.
- 5 December Stjepan Mesić is recalled from the "rump SFRY" Presidency by the Croatian Parliament, with retroactive effect from 8 October 1991. He says: "Yugoslavia no longer exists."
- 8 December The Croatian Deputy Prime Minister Mate Granić and General Andrija Rašeta (JNA) sign an agreement for the JNA's departure from Croatia.
- 10 December EC Heads of Government meeting in Maastricht agree in principle on recognition of the independence of the successor States to the dissolved SFRY. This agreement requires that the successor States meet certain conditions by 15 January and that a satisfactory report be issued by the Arbitration (Badinter) Commission.
- 11 December The Vance Peace Plan on the UN peacekeeping operation in Yugoslavia is submitted to the UN Security Council as

an annex to the Report of the UNSC (Document S/23280). Under the provisions of the plan UN peacekeeping forces will be deployed in specified areas of Croatia, designated as “United Nation Protected Areas” (UNPA zones). There will be three such areas under the protection of UN peacekeeping forces: in Eastern Slavonia, Western Slavonia and “Krajina”. All units and personal of the JNA, ZNG and TO would be withdrawn from these areas, and all paramilitary and irregular units would be disbanded and demobilised.

- 12-14 December      Approximately 20 Croat civilians are massacred in the village of Voćin in Western Slavonia.
- 15 December        The UNSC adopts Resolution 724 (1991) and provides for the dispatch a small monitoring force to the former SFRY to prepare the way for the deployment of a peacekeeping force. It urges UN members to refrain from any action that might “exacerbate the situation.”
- New massacre of Croats in Pakrac.
- 16 December        The Council of Ministers of the EU decides to recognise Croatia and Slovenia with effect from 15 January 1992.
- Serbian paramilitaries massacre approximately 20 Croats in the village of Joševica in Banovina.
- The Croatian army and police liberate the areas of Papuk and Psunj and parts of Western Slavonia. Evidence of the murder of the civilian population is found in Voćin and other places.
- 19 December        The Assembly of the “Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina” in Knin proclaims a “republic” and adopts its “constitution”. Milan Babić is elected “president”. At Beli Manastir (Croatian Danube Region), the “National Assembly of Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium” votes to unite with the “Krajina”. “The Serbian National Assembly” rejected the EC declaration on the conditions of recognition of new states.
- 20 December        Ante Marković resigns as “SFRY” Prime Minister and leaves Belgrade.
- 24 December        Applications for recognition by the EU and Member States are filed with the Arbitration (Badinter) Commission of the Conference on the former SFRY by Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia and Montenegro do not apply.

- 25 December The Serbian - controlled “rump Presidency” accepts proposals for the deployment of peacekeeping forces in Croatia. Irregular forces are to be disarmed, and the JNA and ZNG are to be withdrawn.
- 30 December The Croatian Government adopts a decision consenting to the deployment of UN forces on its territory.

### 1992

- 2 January A cease-fire is agreed upon by the Government of Croatia and the JNA in Sarajevo. This marks the beginning of the implementation of the Vance plan.
- 4 January “Krajina President” Babić informs UN mediators that UN troops will be denied entry into “Krajina”.
- 5 January The Croatian Army informs European Community monitors and the JNA that the cease-fire has been violated 84 times over the previous two days.
- 7 January A helicopter transporting EC monitors is shot down by the Yugoslav Air Force, killing five.
- 8 January The UNSC adopts resolution 727(1991), authorising the deployment of 50 UN military observers to Croatia and reconfirms the embargo on arms deliveries to the former SFRY.
- Defence Minister Veljko Kadijević resigns and is succeeded by General Blagoje Adžić.
- 11 January The Arbitration (Badinter) Commission gives its Opinion No. 3 which states that Yugoslavia’s external borders will in any event be recognised; the internal borders, between the Republics, can be changed only by free mutual agreement, failing which they are also protected by international law; the former Republics of Slovenia and Macedonia meet the conditions for international recognition, Croatia will meet them with a constitutional amendment regarding minority rights, while the precondition for the recognition of BH will be a referendum on independence and sovereignty.
- 15 January The Presidency of the EC announces its recognition of Croatia and Slovenia as independent states.

17 January	The Washington Post publishes the contents of a confidential EC report on Serb atrocities in Croatia.
23 January	Helsinki Watch estimates that 10,000 have died in Croatia, and 5,000 are missing.
30 January	Croatia and Slovenia admitted to the CSCE with observer status.
31 Jan–2 Feb	After a three-day session, the “rump Yugoslavia” Presidency adopts the Vance Plan, in spite of opposition from representatives of Serb enclaves in Croatia and BH.
7 February	The UNSC adopts Resolution 740 (1992), to make the necessary preparations for the deployment of peace-keeping forces in the former SFRY. It urges Serb leaders to accept the Vance plan.
21 February	By its Resolution 743 (1992), the UNSC decides to deploy some 14,400 troops in the former SFRY for a period of 12 months under the aegis of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). UNPROFOR would be deployed in three United Nations Protected Areas (UNPA zones) with a mandate to create the conditions to overcome the Yugoslav crisis.
3 March	The Government of BH declares the Republic’s independence, following referendum held on 29 February and 1 March 1992.
23 March	Croatia and Slovenia are admitted to the CSCE.
6 April	The United States recognises Croatia, Slovenia and BH.
7 April	The Republic of Croatia recognises Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent and sovereign state.
26 April	It is announced that over 190,000 Moslem and Croat refugees from BH have arrived in Croatia.
27 April	The Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro proclaim the establishment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY).
8 May	The Parliament of the Republic of Croatia adopts amendments on the Constitutional Law of Human Rights and Freedoms and the Rights of National and Ethnic Communities or Minorities in the Republic of Croatia.
11 May	EC Foreign Ministers recall their ambassadors in Belgrade “for consultations”. They ask the FRY to

respect the territorial integrity of all its neighbouring countries.

- 14 May A UN official in Eastern Slavonia, speaking to a reporter of UK newspaper 'The Independent' states: "the residents are driven out of their homes during the night. The expelled Croats and other non-Serbs are forced to renounce, in writing, the right to their property." Since January 1992, 33,000 Serbs have settled in Eastern Slavonia."
- Mid May JNA withdrawal from Croatia is "completed". Logistical and financial support continues to the rebel Serbs and paramilitary groups from Serbia.
- 22 May The Republic of Croatia is admitted to membership of the United Nations by UNSC Resolution 753 (1992) and General Assembly Resolution 46/238.
- 29 May The Croatian Office for Refugees and Displaced Persons announces that Croatia has accommodated 259,559 refugees from BH.
- 30 May The UNSC adopts Resolution 757 (1992), noting "that the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted." It imposes a range of sanctions against the FRY and condemns the failure of the FRY and the JNA to fulfil the requirements of its Resolution 752 (1992).
- 2 June The EC Council of Ministers introduces a total embargo on all dealings with the FRY, including air traffic.
- 12 June The deployment of the UNPROFOR forces in Croatia is completed. 12,096 troops are deployed.
- 4 July The Arbitration (Badinter) Commission publishes its Opinion No. 8, stating "that the process of dissolution of the SFRY referred to in Opinion No. 1 of 29 November 1991 is now complete and that the SFRY no longer exists."
- 20 July The Arbitration (Badinter) Commission announces that "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) cannot be accepted as the sole successor to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY)" or an automatic member in international organisations in which the former Yugoslavia had been a member.

- 23 July A Joint Defence Committee is set up by the Governments of Croatia and BH.
- 28 July A UNHCR conference in Geneva confirms that there are 1,810,000 refugees and displaced persons in the former Yugoslavia. In Croatia there are 628,500 both from BH and displaced persons from the occupied parts of Croatia.
- 29 July An agreement is signed by the Croatian Army and JNA on the withdrawal of the JNA from Croatia's southernmost part, Konavle, south of Dubrovnik.
- August Helsinki Watch published a Report which examines the instances of ethnic cleansing in the former SFRY. The Report noted that: "In Croatia, Serbian civilian, paramilitary, police and military authorities have systematically expelled non-Serbs from their homes in Serbian-occupied areas of the country."
- 2 August Franjo Tuđman elected as the President of the Republic of Croatia with 56% of the votes in the first round.
- 12 August The "Serbian Republic" in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the "Serbian Republic of Krajina" in Croatia announce their intention to unite.
- 13-14 August First Special Session of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former SFRY, adopted Resolution 1992/S-1/1.
- 26-27 August The London Conference organised under the British Presidency of the EC concludes with a communiqué that outlines the terms for a political settlement in the former SFRY and confirms support for UN efforts to create a peacekeeping force.
- 28 August Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special UN Rapporteur for Human Rights, recommends the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate for the defence of civilians against human rights violations. He proposes the establishment of a UN commission for the investigation of war crimes in the former SFRY and the deployment of human rights monitors to Kosovo in Serbia.
- Ministers of the WEU agree measures to tighten security. They also make provisions for an additional 5,000 troops to support the UN force.
- 3 September The International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, under co-chairs Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance

- (representing the EC and the UN, respectively, is inaugurated in Geneva).
- 6 September The Tenth Summit of Developing Countries, held in Jakarta, Indonesia, denounces the policy of ethnic cleansing adopted by the rebel Serbs.
- 17 September The New York Times reports violations of the Vance Plan. UN officials say that Serb leaders refuse to disband as many as 3000 paramilitary troops. Since April, a UN official reports 400 acts of terrorism against non-Serbs who have refused to leave Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium. In Baranja, for example, the Serb population has increased from 25% to 70% of the total.
- 19 September UNSC Resolution 777 (1992) confirms that the FRY does not continue the legal personality of the SFRY, which has ceased to exist. The Council recommends that the General Assembly decides that the FRY should apply for admission to the UN if it wishes to become a Member State.
- 22 September The General Assembly adopts Resolution 47/1 accepting the recommendation made by the UNSC in its Resolution 777 (1992).
- 25 September The Croatian Parliament adopts an Amnesty Law. Amnesty is promised to perpetrators of criminal offences in the war against Croatia in the period between 17 August 1990 and 25 September 1992, excluding war crimes.
- 30 September Presidents Tudman of Croatia and Ćosić of the FRY sign an 8-point declaration in Geneva agreeing on the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from the Croatian Prevlaka Peninsula, condemning ethnic cleansing and pledging to use their influence to end the fighting in BH.
- 6 October UNSC Resolution 780 (1992) establishes an international expert commission for the investigation of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia.
- 22 October Tadeusz Mazowiecki reports that his group has discovered four mass graves in Vukovar in Eastern Slavonia, one of which contains the bodies of patients from the Vukovar Hospital.
- 16 November UNSC Resolution 787 (1992) authorises a naval blockade of the FRY.

- 1 December                      Second Special Session of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former SFRY, adopts Resolution 1992/S 2/1, entitled "The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia". The Resolution "Calls upon all states to consider the extent to which the acts committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia constitute genocide, in accordance with the Convention on the prevention and Punishment of the Crime of genocide."
- 18 December                     General Assembly adopts Resolution 47/147 on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former SFRY. The Resolution "Demands an immediate end to the practice of "ethnic cleansing", and in particular that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) use its influence with the self-proclaimed Serbian authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to bring the practice of "ethnic cleansing" to an immediate end to reverse the effects of that practice;"
- 20 December                    Elections to the Serbian Parliament confirm Milošević's Socialists as the majority party though he has to form a coalition with Vojislav Šešelj's Radicals.

### 1993

- 2 January                        Proposals for a solution to the war in BH are presented at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in Geneva by Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance (the Vance-Owen plan). These provide for the re-organisation of BH into 10 provinces.
- 3 February                      At its session in Strasbourg, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopts two resolutions denouncing ethnic cleansing in the former SFRY. The Assembly calls for the establishment of an international tribunal to try those responsible for war crimes in the former SFRY, where human rights were being violated to a degree which had no parallel in post-second world war history.
- 18 February                     According to the statement of the Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees of the Croatian Government, Croatia is home to 652,125 displaced persons and

refugees: 253,705 are displaced persons who had fled from their homes in different parts of Croatia having been terrorised by the JNA and Serb rebels, and 398,420 are refugees from BH and other parts of the former SFRY.

- 19 February General Satish Nambiar, the UNPROFOR commander states: “the only thing that is past the beginning stage is the JNA’s withdrawal. That has been accomplished... when we arrived here last March, many Croatian towns were under continuous fire: Osijek, Karlovac, Zadar... this is now happening only sporadically. The (Vance) plan has not been implemented, because the Serbs did not agree to demilitarisation.”
- 22 February Goran Hadžić, President of the “Republic of Serbian Krajina” (“RSK”) proclaims a state of war in the “RSK”. Volunteers for the “RSK Army” enlist in Serbia.
- 24 February The UN Commission for Human Rights passes two resolutions on violations of human rights in the area of former SFRY, strongly condemning the Serbs as the main culprit.
- 20 March President Tuđman asks the UN Secretary General, for a redefinition of the task of the UN peacekeeping forces in Croatia since they have not accomplished most of the tasks set out in the UNSC resolutions.
- 22 March BH files an application before the International Court of Justice in The Hague alleging genocide by the FRY and requesting interim measures against the FRY.
- 30 March UNSC Resolution 815 (1993) extends the UNPROFOR mandate for an additional three months, confirming the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republics in which UNPROFOR is deployed (Croatia and BH). It demands full respect for international humanitarian law in the UNPA’s in Croatia.
- 3 April Radovan Karadžić supports the unification of the “Republika Srpska” (BH) and “Republika Srpska Krajina” (Croatia).
- 8 April In its Order on a request for the indication of provisional measures in the case of *Bosnia and Herzegovina v. FRY* concerning the application of the Genocide Convention, the International Court of Justice calls upon the FRY to “take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide” and to ensure that

- any groups directed or supported by it or over which it had influence do not commit acts of genocide.
- 17 April UNSC Resolution 820 (1993) provides for additional economic sanctions against the FRY, unless the “Republika Srpska” accepts the Vance-Owen Plan and desists from military attacks in BH. The Resolution also condemns ethnic cleansing and rapes.
- 28 April UNSC Resolution 821 (1993) reconfirms that the FRY may not automatically continue the membership of the former SFRY in the United Nations, and recommends that it not be permitted to participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council.
- 29 April General Assembly Resolution 47/229 confirms UNSC recommendation contained in its Resolution 821 (1993), and decides that the FRY “shall not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council”.
- 15 May The Report of the UN Secretary General pursuant to UNSC Resolution 815 (1993) on the developments relating to the UNPROFOR mandate in Croatia describes “the tragic humanitarian situation” in the UNPA’s: “remaining Croats have in many cases been relentlessly persecuted, suffering murder, assault, threats, armed thefts and arson; UNPROFOR has had to establish protected villages and, in the last resort, was forced to help relocate several hundred vulnerable civilians to security in Croatia...” It records breaches of international humanitarian law and attacks on civilian locations.
- 25 May UNSC Resolution 827 (1993) establishes the International Tribunal for War Crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991.
- 3 June By letter to the UN Secretary General, President Tuđman draws his attention to the enhanced aggressive policies of the Serbs, both in the UNPA’s and in Croatian towns and cities.
- 19 – 20 June A “referendum” is held in the “Republic of Serbian Krajina” (Croatia) on unification with the “Republika Srpska” (BH) and “other Serbian lands”. The vote is overwhelmingly in favour of unification.
- 16 July Opinion No. 11 of the Arbitration (Badinter) Commission of the International Peace Conference on the Former SFRY – defines dates of succession for successor states of the former SFRY (8 October 1991 – Croatia and

Slovenia, 17 November 1991 – Macedonia, 6 March 1992 – BH, 27 April 1992 – FRY (Serbia and Montenegro).

- 4 October UNSC Resolution 871 extends the mandate of UNPROFOR in Croatia until March 1994. It condemns attacks against the Republic of Croatia.
- 19 December The Serbian general election leaves the President Milošević's SPS short of a majority, so he forms a coalition with Vojislav Šešelj's party.
- 20 December General Assembly adopted Resolution 48/153 on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former SFRY: violation of human rights in the Republic of BH, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It "condemns in the strongest possible terms all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by all sides to the conflicts, recognising that the leadership in territories under control of Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, the commanders of Serb paramilitary forces and political and military leaders in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) bear primary responsibility for most of those violations;".

#### 1994

- 18 March At a conference in Washington the representatives from BH and Croatia sign an accord on the creation of a federation of Bosnian Muslims and Croats and a "preliminary agreement on the establishment of a confederation" between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.
- 31 March UNSC Resolution 908 (1994) extends the mandate of UNPROFOR for an additional period terminating on 30 September.
- 4 April In Eastern Slavonia a cease-fire comes into effect with the creation of a demilitarised buffer zone between Croatian and Serb forces.
- 13 June The UN publishes a final report by the Commission of Experts for war crimes in the area of former Yugoslavia.

The Contact Group Plan for BH is accepted by President Milošević. On 18 July it is also accepted by the Croat-Muslim Assembly, but rejected by the Serb Assembly in Pale.

- 30 August According to a report published by the Croatian Office for Detained and Missing Persons there are 2,764 missing persons in the country of whom about 57 percent are civilians. 1,183 went missing from the Vukovar area.
- 23–24 September UNSC adopts three Resolutions: 941 (1994) requests the Bosnian Serbs to stop ethnic cleansing; 942 (1994) imposes broader economic and political sanctions on the part of Bosnia Herzegovina controlled by the Bosnian Serbs; 943 (1994) proposes lifting of some sanctions against the FRY for a probationary period of 100 days.
- 30 September UNSC Resolution 947 (1994) extends the UNPROFOR mandate for an additional period of six months (till 31 March 1995) and request the Secretary General to report on progress toward implementation of UN peace keeping plan for Croatia and all relevant UNSC Resolutions.
- 9 December The General Assembly adopts Resolution 49/43 on the “Situation in the Occupied Territories of Croatia”. It condemns Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia for ethnic cleansing; requests the FRY to cease immediately military and logistic support to the self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia.

### 1995

- 12 January The President of the Republic of Croatia writes to the UN Secretary General informing him of the withdrawal of Croatian consent on the extension of UNPROFOR’s mandate.
- 18 January The international community proposes a draft agreement on the Krajina, Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (called “plan Z-4”) granting broad local autonomy to the areas controlled by the rebel Serbs and offering them a limited international personality (the right to enter into some international agreements). The rebel Serbs, reject the proposal, whereas the Croatian Government,

	expresses its readiness to resolve the problem of the Serb rebellion on the basis of this draft agreement.
31 March	UNSC adopts three Resolutions by which it extends UNPROFOR mandate in BH, and establishes UNCRO in Croatia and UNPREDEP in Macedonia.
1-2 May	Forces of the Government of Croatia launch a military offensive (known as "Operation Flash") in the area of Western Slavonia.  The arrival of the Croatian Army into Okučani enables the reopening of the Zagreb-Lipovac highway.
June	Croatian forces take the strategically important Mount Dinara, enabling them to prepare to retake Knin.
6-8 July	Bosnian Serbs overrun Muslim enclave of Srebrenica in Eastern Bosnia killing thousands of people, and threatening the enclave of Bihać in Western Bosnia (with support of Serbs from Croatia).
21 July	The Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between BH and Croatia is signed by Presidents Tuđman and Izetbegović. Permanent coordination and cooperation in defence activities was agreed.
22 July	Declaration on the Implementation of the Washington Agreements, Joint Defence Against Serb Aggression and Reaching a Political Solution Congruent with the Efforts of the International Community (known as the Split Declaration), is signed by Presidents Tuđman of Croatia and Izetbegović of BH, as well as Prime Minister of BH Haris Silajdžić and President of the Federation of BH Krešimir Zubak. The Declaration widened and strengthened a joint military pact aimed at defending BH and Croatia from Serbian aggression. BH called upon Croatia to extend urgent military and other assistance in the area of Bihać.
28 July	Glamoč and Bosansko Grahovo are taken by the Croatian forces, laying the groundwork for "Operation Storm".
3 August	Another unsuccessful round of negotiations between the Croatian Government and rebel Serbs is held in Geneva.
4 August	A letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Croatia is sent to the President of the UNSC informing him of Croatian military operations within the territory of the Republic of Croatia aimed at

	restoring the rule of law, constitutional order and public safety in the occupied territories of Croatia.
4-7 August	“Operation Storm” aimed at liberation of occupied territories in Croatia.
5 August	The Croatian Army liberates Knin.
7 August	Successful completion of Operation “Storm”. The Croatian Army liberates all occupied territories of Croatia, except Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.
29 October	Elections held in Croatia for the House of Representatives of the Croatian Parliament (Sabor).
1-21 November	“General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina” is negotiated at Dayton, United States. Subsequently initialled by BH, Croatia and the FRY.
12 November	The “Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Serb community in the Croatian Danube region” is signed in Erdut and Zagreb.
21 November	The “General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina” is signed in Paris.
14 December	UNSC Resolution 1025 (1995) terminates UNCRO’s mandate on 15 January 1996 in order to allow for the establishment of an operation consisting of Transitional Administration and a Transitional Peace-keeping Force in the Republic of Croatia.

### 1996

15 January	The UNSC passes Resolution 1037 (1996) establishing a UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES)
23 August	“Agreement on the Normalisation of Relations between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Government of FRY” is signed in Belgrade.
9 September	Establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Croatia and the FRY by the exchange of diplomatic notes.

**1997**

- 23 May The Joint Council of Municipalities is established on the basis of paragraph 12 of the “Basic Agreement”.
- 3 October Programme of the Government of the Republic of Croatia for the Establishment of Trust, Accelerated Return and Normalisation of Living Conditions in the War-affected Regions of the Republic of Croatia is adopted.

**1998**

- 15 January Following the peaceful re-integration of the Croatian Danube Region in the constitutional order of Croatia, UNTAES mandate is terminated by the UNSC.

**1999**

- February-March Escalation of humanitarian crisis in Kosovo, in the wake of the FRY’s rejection of the peace package for Kosovo.
- 24 March NATO air strikes against the FRY.
- 2 July Croatia files Application against the FRY before the International Court of Justice for violation of the 1948 Genocide Convention.

**2000**

- 3 January Elections for the Croatian Parliament and President of the Republic are held in Croatia. A coalition of six opposition parties wins the parliamentary elections.
- 7 February Mr. Stjepan Mesić is elected as a President of Croatia.
- September Elections for the Federal Parliament and President of the FRY are held in the FRY. Milošević is removed from power by the opposition coalition “DOS”.
- October The FRY applies for United Nations membership, belatedly accepting the situation as laid down by various United Nations resolutions.

- 31 October By its Resolution 1326 (2000) the Security Council recommends to the General Assembly that the FRY be admitted to membership of the United Nations.
- 1 November By its Resolution 55/12 the General Assembly admits the FRY to membership of the United Nations. On that date the FRY became a new member of the United Nations, as an equal successor (along with Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) to the former SFRY.
- 14 November Resolution of the General Assembly 55/24 confirms the legal equality of all five successor States to the former SFRY.



## APPENDIX 2

### VIDEO TAPE TRANSCRIPT

#### VIDEO CLIP 1

These extracts are illustrative of the intent, planning, preparation and execution of systematic genocidal behaviour on the territory of Croatia, in particular in Eastern Croatia.

#### VIDEO CLIP 2

Date: 28 June 1989

Place: Gazimestan, Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo

Name and Function: Slobodan Milošević, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Source: Croatian Television (HRT) archives, ( Working Unit INDOK B-17429, U-11141 )

Milošević: Six centuries later we are facing new battles. Not armed battles, though this too may be the case. We cannot win them without determination and valor.

#### VIDEO CLIP 3

Date: 21 April 1991.

Location: Jagodnjak, Baranja, Eastern Croatia

Name and Function: In 1991, Milan Paroški was a representative in the National Assembly of the Republic Serbia, having been elected as candidate of the Peoples Party.

Source: These film extracts, originally from Serbian sources are now held in the HRT television archives, (Working Unit INDOK, B 7629, B 9032)

Paroški: On this occasion I want to point out one historical fact. Croats who live here came to your fields and to your homes. Pavelić colonized them here because they were good butchers. The Hungarians here don't wish to be the same as those in Bačka because they primarily serve Tuđman. This is Serbian land and they must realize that they are intruders

and they will have to pack the bags unless they listen to us. They are perpetually trying to put us down, to destroy our borders and our graveyards. Hungarians fear to dig up medieval archaeological finds because all they will find are Serbs. This is the truth! Whoever tells you that this is his land is a usurper, and you have the right to kill him like a dog!

#### VIDEO CLIP 4

Date: 1 July 1991.

Location: Premises of the Serbian Radical Party, Republic of Serbia

Name and function: From 1991, Vojislav Šešelj was a Chairperson of the Serbian Radical Party and a representative in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. From 1997 he was the First Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia.

Source: These film extracts, originally from Serb sources are now held in the HRT television archives, (Working Unit INDOK, B 125556)

TV reporter: Where should Serbian borders lie?

Šešelj says: The western border is the Karlobag-Ogulin-Karlovac-Virovitica line. The rest of them are already internationally recognized. There can be no changes unless a new war takes place. These are Karlobag, Ogulin, Karlovac and Virovitica. The blue areas are populated by a Serbian majority. You can see that Croats don't have much territory left. We don't have any paramilitary formations in this narrow Serbia. We only enlist volunteers and send them to Serbian Slavonia, Baranja, Western Sirmium and Krajina. They are directed to the command of local Serbian commanders. There they follow combat orders. The army troops protect Serbian people there, so that our units do not have to take action.

#### VIDEO CLIP 5

Date: July 1991.

Location: Belgrade

Name and Function: Slobodan Milošević, President of the Republic of Serbia

Source: Croatian Television (HRT) archives, (Working Unit INDOK B-8478)

Milošević: Serbia cannot protect itself against a potential war if it's not ready for that war, if it lies asleep in belief that this war cannot happen. Its readiness is to be demonstrated within the Yugoslav army and within its

own combat forces, made up of Territorial Defence, trained to take over the defence of Serbia at any given time.

#### VIDEO CLIP 6

Date: August, 1991.

Location: View of Erdut, Eastern Slavonia from across the Danube River in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Republic of Serbia

Name and function: Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandar Cvetković, JNA.

Source: These film extracts, originally from Serb sources are now held in the HRT television archives, (Working Unit INDOK B 8999)

Cvetković: We returned fire with fire, following our orders. We destroyed our target. This was only a warning. Next time we will proceed more fiercely.

#### VIDEO CLIP 7

Date: 27 September 1991.

Location: Serbian Parliament, Belgrade

Name and function: From 1991, Vojislav Šešelj was a Chairperson of the Serbian Radical Party and a representative in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. From 1997 he was the First Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia.

Source: These film extracts; originally from Serbian sources are now held in the HRT television archives HRT television, (Working Unit INDOK B 10531)

Šešelj says: We must stand behind the Karlobag-Ogulin-Karlovac-Virovitica line. The army must deploy its troops along that border. If they cannot leave Zagreb without a fight, they should leave by shelling Zagreb. The army has still not used all its potential and if its troops are in danger, it may even use napalm bombs. It is more important to save an army unit than fear to cause some casualties along the way. They wanted a war, they got it!

#### VIDEO CLIP 8

Date: Late October 1991

Location: Bršadin, Eastern Slavonia

Name and function: Željko Ražnjatović Arkan, Commander of the Serbian Volunteer Guard, the so-called "Tigers"(Tigrovi)

Source: These film extracts; originally from Serbian sources are now held in the HRT television archives HRT archives, (Working Unit INDOK, B 125659)

Arkan: All those with beards, shave them off by tomorrow! And don't forget gas masks! These are your officers. You will start with them and your team. Understood? -Understood. -Louder!

#### VIDEO CLIP 9

Date: 1 November 1991.

Location: Lužac, Eastern Slavonia

Name and function: Arkan Željko Ražnjatović, Commander of the Serbian Volunteer Guard, the so-called “Tigers” (Tigrovi)

Source: These film extracts, originally from Serb sources are now held in the HRT television archives HRT archives, (Working Unit INDOK, B 125659)

Arkan: In this attack the army will set two pontoon bridges. They will cross them in tanks and proceed further. We must launch a blitz/attack to secure their passage. The army said they would shell the first line of houses. But the tanks will not go in. They are prepared for counter-armor combat. The army has already lost two tanks, so we must save the day. Scouts told us that Serbs are in the cellars and Ustashas are on the first floor. This makes our task more difficult, it's not a typical mop up, we can't just throw bombs into cellars. If we do that, we will kill our own people. We must be careful not to kill our own, our Serbian brothers!

All team leaders, when you enter the houses to mop them up, use rocket launchers to neutralize the first floor! The cellars must remain intact! We will take them by going from house to house!

#### VIDEO CLIP 10

Date: 20 November 1991.

Location: Vukovar

Paramilitary units and JNA marching in formation singing nationalist song following capture of Vukovar

Source: BBC, HRT archives, (Working Unit INDOK, B 27252, B11579)

Serbian soldiers in Vukovar:

*We're gonna get us some meat,  
We're gonna slaughter Croats.*

## VIDEO CLIP 11

Date: 20 November 1991.

Location: Vukovar

Name and function: Major Veselin Šljivančanin, JNA and Nicholas Borrsinger, Representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Source: Radio Television Belgrade, (HRT archives, Working Unit INDOK B 6149, B10134)

Borrsinger: It was not all right? -No. I am used to better cooperation with the army.

Šljivančanin: I don't know what the problem is.

Borrsinger: The colonel knows what the problem is. There is the colonel.

Colonel: State your problem, please.

Borrsinger: The problem is that I can see the soldiers walking in the street and the trucks passing by. There you go!

Šljivančanin: I opened that bridge for traffic. My colleagues were there. The convoy is escorted by my soldiers. If you are not concerned that my young soldiers are dying, you are not welcome here!

Borrsinger: You have noticed that the International Committee is not able to perform its task. It can't be held responsible for what happened here. I was prevented from entering the hospital grounds.

## VIDEO CLIP 12

Date: 21 November 1991.

Location: Belgrade

Name and function: Until 31 December 1991 General Veljko Kadijević, was Federal Secretary for National Defense;

Until September 1991 Major General Života Panić, was Deputy Chief of Staff for JNA Land Forces, from September 1991, Commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Military Region, and from the beginning of 1992, he was the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces;

Until 3 November 1991, Major General Andrija Biorčević, was Commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Military Region, and from 3 November 1991, Commander of the 12<sup>th</sup> Corps;

Branislav Petrović, was the Commander of the Fighter Aviation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Air Force Corps.

Source: Radio Television Belgrade, HRT archives, (Working Unit INDOK, B 9230)

TV reporter: General Kadjević congratulated /the participants of a battle /in which elite Ustasha units /and mercenaries were defeated. /He pointed out that /the bravery and success /the soldiers and volunteers /achieved in the Vukovar battle /will be an inspiration to the /army and Territorial Defense /in their campaign against /fascism and genocide over Serbs. /General Kadjević also /reminded all those present /of the officers and soldiers /who laid down their lives.

### VIDEO CLIP 13

Date: 23 November 1991.

Location: Benkovac, Dalmatia

Name and function: From 1991, Vojislav Šešelj was Chairperson of the Serbian Radical Party and a representative in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. From 1997 he was the First Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia.

Source: These film extracts, originally from Serb sources are now held in the HRT television archives, (Working Unit INDOK, B 125550)

Šešelj and others: We, the Chetniks, are that army today. Army officers are commanding our Chetniks. We have painted over almost all helmets... On army helmets we... I am used that everybody holds their mouth when I'm speaking. On the army helmets we painted the two headed Serbian eagle. Each and every officer of that army is commanding our men. Our main commander in Vukovar plans actions with an army major.

A lot of soldiers fled the army so they used our men.

The army would attack with tanks, mortars and cannons. Our men would then take house by house. This army took down the stars let us keep our Chetnik hats. Don't talk to me about your home town now! I was called in to discuss everything and not just that! An incompetent officer doesn't make the whole army communist! It is one army for the whole territory.

Such dissemination of discontent among people is very dangerous! We cannot cross the Serbian borders with a Serbian army! Do you want the Desert Storm here I would have everyone shot who wants a Serbian army today! I, the main enemy of the state, imprisoned by Milošević himself! I want a Serbian army when I get a Serbian state! Now we want to set the borders. Diplomatically we are O.K. because we want Yugoslavia without Slovenes and Croats. An army mixed with politics is not good! In the army you have to obey your commander! In the real army no one thinks, everybody obeys! The only party we need is our homeland, Serbia! We

must fight for Serbia that covers all Serbian territories! We shall call such a Serbia Yugoslavia as long as that is in our interest. It's in our interest to avoid the war with Muslims and Macedonians. We will have Yugoslavia with 20 federal states if necessary! Now it's important that we are no longer with Croats and Slovenes. In the war you cannot have elections. You let people keep their jobs if they are doing them properly. Martić is a capable soldier and a policeman. He's a hero and should keep his job until the war is over. Babić proved to be a capable diplomat and a politician. At the elections after the war we'll see who the best man is! Here in Benkovac you have some good men you can trust. You can rely on them. Your task is to take Zadar together with the army.

#### VIDEO CLIP 14

Date: 21 December 1991.

Location: Belgrade

Name and function: From 1987 to 31 December 1991 General Veljko Kadijević, was Federal Secretary for National Defense.

Branko Kostić, Borisav Jović and other members of the rump Presidency of SFRY, at a medal award ceremony.

Source: Radio Television Belgrade, (HRT archives, Working Unit, INDOK, B 8840)

Kostić says: Decoration that the comrade Kadijević deserved for performing his duties in keeping with the Yugoslav policy. He helped us find a peaceful solution for the Yugoslav crisis. Comrade general, allow me to present you with your decoration. This is primarily a recognition of the army's achievements in performing difficult tasks. Thank you.

Kadijević: I would also like to take this opportunity to present the members of the Presidency with a medal/50 years of /the Yugoslav National Army.

A general says: I will give war medals, but after they return from the front!

## VIDEO CLIP 15

Date: 24 January 1993.

Location: Kneževo, Eastern Croatia

Name and function: Major General Andrija Biorčević, senior officer of the Yugoslav Army, FRY

Željko Ražnjatović Arkan, from 1992 to 1993, he was representative of the Party of Serbian Unity in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia.

Source: Radio Television Novi Sad, HRT archives, (Working Unit INDOK, B 20868, B 129339)

Biorčević: Artillery is no good without men on the ground. That is the greatest credit of Arkan's volunteers. They are not paramilitary formations, they have volunteered to fight for the Serbian people. We take a village and he kills those who refuse to surrender.

Arkan says: I have represented Serbian people round the hour. I have been here from the first trumpet call, after a new genocide over the Serbs was attempted, after the Ustasha beast became bloodthirsty again. I demobilized my army, but we all came back as soon as Ustashes struck again. All "Tigers" came back. Some new volunteers joined us, too. We are here to defend the Serbian people, together with the army that I consider Serbian. The Yugoslav army defended the region from Sežana to Devđelija. That region is no more, this is the Serbian army. It is its nucleus that will have to be purified. Our common goal is a federation of Serbian states: Serbia, Montenegro, Krajina, and Republika Srpska in Bosnia. As an MP I will fight for that cause from the first day. I know I will succeed because I succeed in everything I do. My goals are a Serbian federation and a professional army. There are several people I want to point out here. Andrija Biorčević, a legendary Serbian military leader. Had it not been for him, Vukovar would never have fallen. Bora Ivanović was finally given the rank of General. He deserved that promotion because of a great maneuver in which we conquered Ernestinovo and Laslovo. That is material for military textbooks.

## APPENDIX 3

### HATE SPEECH: THE STIMULATION OF SERBIAN DISCONTENT AND EVENTUAL INCITEMENT TO COMMIT GENOCIDE

1. The Serbian media played a crucial role in generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the perpetration of genocide and other violence against those of other ethnic origins and religious persuasions, both in Serbia proper and amongst Serbs in other Republics of the former SFRY. Most significantly for the present context, the Serbian media was instrumental in creating a sentiment of fear and apprehension amongst the Serbian population in Croatia. It went about this task in several ways, as set out below. In particular, the media raised the spectre of World War II, implicitly and explicitly equating 1990 with 1941. The word “Croat” was replaced with the politically charged term “Ustasha” whilst conflict between Serbs and Croats was portrayed as inevitable. A typical example of the resulting atmosphere was the title and subject matter of a popular Serbian novel of the time: “Knife,” by the politician Vuk Drašković, about Serbian victimisation during World War II.
2. From 1980 onwards, significant differences in the evolution of the mass media in the various republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) became evident. This development coincided with the death of President Tito and increasing tension in the southern province of Kosovo. At the same time, the mass media in Serbia was increasingly harnessed to the nationalist and expansionist aims of the state, particularly following the rise of Slobodan Milošević to the leadership of the Communist Party in Serbia.
3. The common pan-Yugoslav framework of the television programmes of the various Republics within the SFRY collapsed as a result of the dramatic events in Kosovo in the 1980s. The crisis itself stimulated a homogenisation in Serbian national values. More directly, it resulted in purges of journalists working in the Serbian media,<sup>2</sup> thereby bringing about personnel changes that would later prove to be crucial when the SFRY disintegrated.

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<sup>2</sup> Mark Thompson, *Forging of War (Kovanje rata)* Zagreb, 1995, pp. 52-53, “The first respectful heads rolled away between September and November 1987. Dragiša Pavlović, the chairman of the Belgrade League of Communists, was among the political victims. He was relieved from office after he criticized the growing nationalism of the daily papers *Politika* and *Politika ekspres* and the popular magazines *Duga* and *Intervju*. The *Politika* publishing house publishes all these papers, except *Duga*, which was the main supporter of this campaign. Pavlović once told a group of editors that: “If the struggle against Albanian nationalism is accompanied by the intolerance and hatred toward the Albanian nation which can be found in some of our papers, then the struggle violates socialistic principles and becomes nationalism as such...From this day

4. The 1980s saw the almost complete elimination of alternatives to state media sources within Serbia. This development was in contrast to the pluralism that emerged during the late 1980s in the media in Slovenia and Croatia, where news magazines such as *Mladina* (Slovenia) and *Danas* (Croatia) took liberal positions on the development of alternative political organisations, organisations that would later emerge as political parties within those Republics. In Serbia, by contrast, the media became increasingly governed by the political and military objectives of the government.

5. For example, an article in the journal *Politika* in December 1991 set out five stereotypes related to the Serbs, as viewed by Dr. Aleksandar Milenković.<sup>3</sup> The first was that: “We must forgive, but not forget”; the second: “Defeats are Serbian victories”; the third: “the heavenly kingdom belongs to the Serbs”; the fourth, that the Serbs are “peaceful and engage only in defensive wars”; and the fifth, that for a Serb “Yugoslavia is destiny.” According to Dr. Milenković, Serbs should no longer behave “as if they have nothing else left but to repeat the worn-out phrase of “forgiving without forgetting,” but that they should “...either remain consistent to the message of the New Testament to return good for bad, or else adopt another formula of the Old Testament: “An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.”<sup>4</sup>

6. In October 1990, shortly before the outbreak of hostilities by Serbs in Croatia, Dušan Zelembaba, a Serb politician from Croatia, said:

“War is, unfortunately, more possible than peace! War has got under the skin of our children. Peace does not result in peace but in war...And you only see large amounts of fear, paranoia, and absurdity! Nobody trusts anyone anymore. You cannot trust someone who once slaughtered you and who is threatening to do it again. The victim will never and nowhere trust the ruler! And the Serb nation is like it is. We have learned to lead wars, to build and break down things. What is wrong if we get into fights once in a while? When did it become a crime for the Serbs to die for their country?”<sup>5</sup>

#### MANUFACTURED GRIEVANCES

7. One of the key turning points in shifting the discourse from the level of debate to a concrete call to action was undoubtedly the publication of the

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on, we have to criticise Serbian nationalism, because the Serbian nationalists pose as the rescuers of the Serbian issue in Kosovo, but in fact are unable to solve a single social problem.” Annexes, vol 4, annex 24.

<sup>3</sup> Jelena Đurić, *Media and War* (Zagreb-Belgrade, 2000) The Use of Myths for Creating and Destroying a Society, *Politika*, 11 December 1991, p. 162. Annexes, vol 4, annex 16.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Dragan Barjaktarević, “The War Has Already Been Declared” (“Rat je već objavljen”) *Intervju*, 12 October 1990, p.11. Annexes, vol 4, annex 18.

“Memorandum” of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences (SANU) in 1986, a booklet containing a number of allegations concerning the decline of the position of the Serbian people within the SFRY and the need to right these “wrongs.”<sup>6</sup>

8. The evolution from abstract discourse to concrete violence had three main phases, each articulated by the Serbian state media at the behest of its political masters. The first was the mobilisation of the Serbs in Croatia; the second, the conquest of Croatian territories; and the third, the murder or expulsion of the non-Serb population from those territories.

9. At the beginning of 1991, the “Initiative Board of the Serbian National Council” was founded at the instigation of Serbian intellectuals, as the “supreme Serbian national institution to represent the interests of all Serbs, regardless of which party they belong to or where they live.” Those present at the third conference of the Initiative Board included Dobrica Ćosić, Dr. Miloš Macura, Matija Večković, Slobodan Vučetić, Dr. Jovan Rašković, Bishop Amfilohije Radović, Dr. Budimir Košutić, Dr. Mihajlo Marković, Dr. Dragoljub Mićunović, Dr. Zoran Đinđić, Dr. Vojislav Koštunica, Slobodan Rakitić, and Dr. Jovan Marjanović.<sup>7</sup>

10. The majority of these intellectuals, a cross-section of the Serbian intellectual elite, not only agreed with, but gave their active support to the “Greater Serbian” policies being pursued by the government of the time. The SANU “Memorandum,” their guiding document, was the blueprint for this “Greater Serbian” programme, outlining Slobodan Milošević’s subsequent conquest and cleansing of the territory of neighbouring states. The tenor of the times is perhaps best summed up by the politician Mihalj Kertes’s comments about the Memorandum: “While I was reading the Memorandum I wondered why it caused such a big fuss, since I found nothing nationalistic in it.”<sup>8</sup>

#### RECURRING THEMES

11. There was a distinct evolution in the themes that recurred in the Serbian media over the period 1987-1992. The most common theme during 1987 and 1988, apart from the crises in Kosovo and Vojvodina, related to the injustices claimed to have been perpetrated by the 1974 Constitution of the SFRY. Amongst other provisions, the amended Constitution had created a balance between the Republics of the SFRY and given greater autonomy to the Serbian provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina. During the mid to late 1980s, the 1974 amendments became a *leitmotif* for all that was wrong with the “decline” of the position of the

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<sup>6</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 14.

<sup>7</sup> Z. Radisavljević, “The Declaration Will Be Signed in the Middle of April” (“Deklaracija će biti potpisana sredinom aprila”) *Politika*, 31 March 1991. Annexes, vol 4, annex 16.

<sup>8</sup> D.B. and Lj. C. “Yugoslavia is Our Common Concern” (“Jugoslavija nam je zajednička briga”) *Politika*, 10 June 1989. Annexes, vol 4, annex 16.

Serbian people within the SFRY. The theme was constantly evoked in the newspapers, which proclaimed repeal of the amendments as a vital task for the Serbian leadership. The 1974 Constitution was portrayed as having cheated the Serbian people and Serbia itself. The Serbian media prepared the grounds for and justified the decision taken in September 1990 to strip the provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina of the rights granted to them under the old Constitution. In this regard, the speeches and writings of Mihalj Kertes<sup>9</sup> were of particular importance, as can be seen from this example of an article written in 1989:

“Kardelj was one of the creators of the Constitution, but I don’t know how much he affected the solutions. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia was created by the betrayers of Serbia and the Serbian people. According to that Constitution, the Minister of Interior was able to order, in 1981, the units of the SUP [police] to go to Kosovo, but the chief of police in Kosovo was able to dispute his order under the very same Constitution. The historic victory of the Serbian people [the stripping away of the autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina] is that now, after six centuries, this republic has constitutional equality.”<sup>10</sup>

12. At the same time, rallies were organised in Serbia as “happenings of the people,” and other “meetings of solidarity” were organised throughout the SFRY, with the aim of creating a mass movement to realise the aims of “Greater Serbian” politics. The same movement helped entrench fear about those around them amongst the Serbian people, a fear that would soon cause them to use violence against their Croatian neighbours.

13. In this way an artificial world was created in which elementary truths were denied. In this world the Serbs were isolated and endangered, living in an atmosphere of fear and insecurity. Such an environment was one in which hate flourished and the taking of direct action seemed a natural and logical consequence.

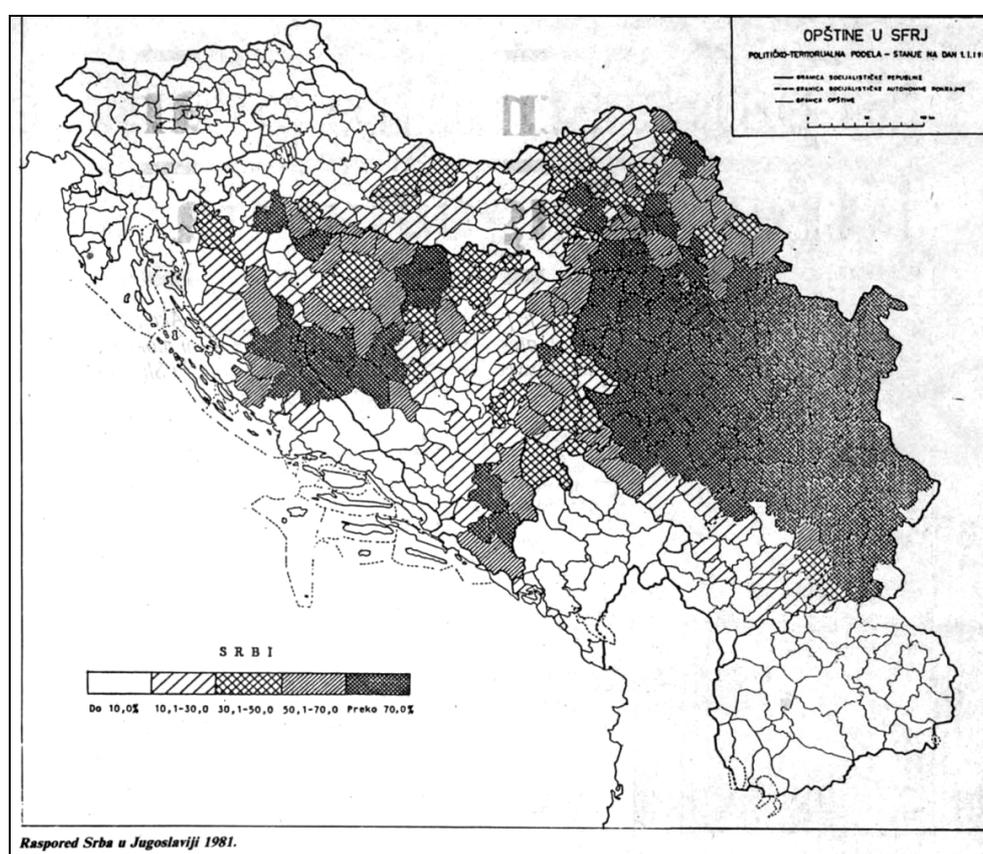
14. As time went on, the dominant themes evolved. An analysis of Serbian periodicals of 1989 shows that the Kosovo crisis shared the headlines with a number of other themes, including: Ustasha crimes committed against the Serbs in Croatia during World War II; the endangered position of the national identity of

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<sup>9</sup> Mihalj Kertes was born in 1947 in Bačka Palanka. He is a Hungarian. Before he became involved in politics, he was a social worker in the place of his birth. Just before the “yogurt revolution” broke out, he was a secretary with the Bačka Palanka League of Communists. He was one of the leading participants in subverting so-called “autonomous rule” in Vojvodina. In the first multi-party elections, he was elected to be a representative in the Serbian parliament. Contemporary press coverage made clear that he was an assistant to General Petar Gračanin. After Gračanin had gone, Kertes became an assistant to the new Federal Minister of the Interior, Pavle Bulatović. After the London Conference of 1992, Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić removed Mihalj Kertes from office. After that, he became a Director of the Customs Administration of the FRY.

<sup>10</sup> D.B. and Lj. C. “Yugoslavia is Our Common Concern” (“Jugoslavija nam je zajednička briga”) *Politika*, 10 June 1989. Annexes, vol 4, annex 16.

Serbs in Croatia; and the danger coming from the West. Until 1989 the politics of Slovenia, Kosovo, and Vojvodina were attacked with the most vigour, but in 1990, Serbian political interest shifted focus – onto Croatia. The same study shows that the dominant themes for that year became: Ustasha crimes committed against the Serbs in Croatia during WWII; propaganda urging Serbs to separate from Croatia; the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the creation of a new Croatian state; geographical maps showing the altered borders of the SFRY; hatred for newly-established Croatian rule; identification of the Croatian state with the Independent State of Croatia (NDH, 1941-1945); and the publication of “historical sources” justifying “Greater Serbian” policies. Maps with altered borders of the SFRY frequently emerged in the Serbian press, as well as the showing of Serbian domination in specific areas. An example of such a map follows.



### Distribution of Serbian population in Yugoslavia in 1981<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> J. Ilić, “Serbian Ethnic Boundaries and the Third Yugoslavia” (“Srpske etničke granice i treća Jugoslavija”) *Intervju*, 11 October 1991, p. 5., Annexes, vol 4, annex 8.

15. Finally, the dominant themes in 1991, the year the war commenced, were almost exclusively related to the Serbian rebellion in Croatia; the military campaigns of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and the Serbian paramilitary; the formal disintegration of the SFRY; and the creation of new states.

16. In conclusion, a combination of Communist-style propaganda promulgating a nationalist ideology and the active support of the JNA was instrumental in transforming long entrenched "hate silence" into hate speech. Media campaigns preceded military actions, and verbal violence created physical violence.<sup>12</sup>

#### PUBLICATIONS

17. In the 1980s, Serbian newspapers played a key role in creating a tense and belligerent atmosphere.<sup>13</sup> The Serbian public were bombarded daily with war-mongering articles. The newspapers *Politika*, *Politika Ekspres*, *Večernje Novosti*, *Borba*, and the weekly magazines *Intervju* and *Duga* became Milošević's political instruments after his accession to power.

18. The newspapers most responsible for creating this war-like climate were those published by the *Politika* publishing house (*Politika* and *Politika Ekspres*), *Večernje Novosti*, were the most important in creating a climate of war in SFRY. *Borba* sought to present reality more objectively, but when it came to the aggression and genocide launched against Croatia, it adhered to the popular demand for the creation of a "Greater Serbia" by military means.

19. Weekly magazines for the wider population published mythological-historical articles which sought to glorify Serbian heroism during World War I and stressed Serbian suffering in the period 1941-1945, when a pro-Fascist government controlled parts of Croatia. Myth and history were continuously intertwined in the daily press. Serbian nationalism was presented to the public as patriotism – the only acceptable belief to hold when the nation was threatened.

20. Two key examples of such magazines were *Duga* and *Intervju*. The tabloid magazine *Duga* had a target audience of readers with a basic education. The articles that it published from 1989 onwards were vitriolic in the extreme, whilst accompanying photographs featured alleged victims of Croatian brutality. Their aim was clear: to provoke fear of persons of Croatian nationality. *Duga* also published a special edition whose subject was the endangered position of Serbs in

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<sup>12</sup> *Media & War* (Zagreb–Belgrade, 2000) citing Žarko Puhovski, *Hate Silence*, pp. 41-53. Annexes, vol 4, annex 25.

<sup>13</sup> Helmut Bauer, *The Freedom of Media and Public Opinion (Sloboda medija i javno mnijenje)* (Osijek-Zagreb-Split, 1997) p. 90. Annexes, vol 4, annex 26.

More than any other form of mass media, however, journals allow each reader to use them according to his/her taste and needs...the next advantage of the press is in the fact that the media and citizens are closely related. Journals make the reader directly aware of events in his surroundings, his town, his district or his region. This advantage makes the press more powerful than any other form of media."

Croatia. *Duga's* articles made nationalistic, sensationalistic, and frightening reading for Serbian people in Croatia. Another popular magazine, *Intervju*, had articles with similar content to those in *Duga*, although with a greater focus on current political events. In the years before the war, examples of hate speech could be found spread equally throughout both these magazines, as well as in the newspapers listed above.

21. The political magazine *Nin*, on the other hand, tried to present political reality in Serbia and the wider world as objectively as possible. Dissatisfied with Milošević's policy of using the media to promote his biased political views, *Nin's* journalists split from those of their colleagues who were serving the regime. Some of them also started publishing a new weekly magazine, *Vreme*. This latter tried to be independent, liberal, and as objective as possible in commenting on the events of the war. The magazine analysed current events both lucidly and critically, taking the existing political framework of Yugoslavia as its starting point, and sought to be "the conscience of the Serbian media." But it had very little support in the nationalistic climate of the time, and the majority of citizens thought it the work of national traitors, supported by the enemies of the Serbs. *Vreme* had at best a slight influence upon Serbian public opinion, and was received especially poorly in the areas under Serbian occupation in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

22. In conclusion, therefore, the four most important media sources for Serbs were Radio-Television Serbia and the three national daily newspapers *Večernje novosti*, *Politika*, and *Politika Ekspres*. Crucially, all four of these sources were directly controlled by and served the interests of those in power.

### THREE PHASES OF MEDIA ACTIVITY

23. The first and most important phase of media activity dates from the period before the war, when the foundations for that war were being laid. Fear of a Croatian state was raised in the Serbian public and continual stress was placed on the need for protection and self-defence.

24. The second phase accompanied the period of Serbian military aggression under the auspices of the JNA and the Serbian paramilitary. Both were portrayed as the protectors of the Serbs in Croatia. Such depictions of their presence and actions encouraged Serbs in Croatia to feel invincible and to believe that they had a realistic chance of conquering and cleansing those territories that were part of Croatia.

25. Media reports from this period can generally be split into two groups: battlefield reports and reports on the general political situation. Journalists came to use specific war terminology: for example, "neutralizing" meant the annihilation of formations of soldiers, while "cleansing" meant the killing of military personnel or civilians during or after the war operations. It is significant that *both* sides in the conflict made use of such "war semantics," although with their own variations. This should be contrasted with the prior, unilateral, use of hate speech by Serbs at a

time when all the other SFRY Republics were silent. In its use as a form of strategy, Serbian hate speech was, therefore, a precursor to the eventual disintegration of the state.

26. The third phase of media activity involved a later period when Serbian policy started to change. Active fighting in Croatia came to a halt and the emphasis shifted to keeping control of the territories occupied in the fighting. Media activity, meanwhile, became more focused upon conquests in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nonetheless, although Croatia was no longer the dominant theme in the Serbian press, there was no retreat from the notion of a “Greater Serbian” state. This is well illustrated by comments made during a meeting held in November 1993 in Belgrade’s Military Geographic Institute.<sup>14</sup>

“As soon as the end of war can be foreseen, and the trumpets and drums fall silent, the problem of borders emerges. The Military Geographic Institute, in collaboration with several very important state and scientific institutions, organized a two-day consulting session on the basic principles of boundary determination between states, with clear emphasis on its contemporary and acute aspect...

In that area, guns always drew borders.

In spite of all, the Serbian people managed to hold out in the territorial, cultural and religious continuity from Belgrade to Knin (Dr. Budimir Košutić)....

The entire territory of Western Slavonia should *de facto* be annexed to the territory of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, unless the results of the terrible exodus and annihilation of 200 Serbian villages are not recognized officially. The village of Grubišno Polje is among them. The village had no money to erect a monument to the victims of the fascist terror 1941-1945, at which, 526 names were to be inscribed on a marble stone. Unfortunately, the territory of Western Slavonia is of great importance for Croatia, but also for the Serbs from the Krajina.

According to all measures, Jasenovac remains within the borders of the Serbian state. The border on the rivers of Sava and Kupa are natural ones (and the line of war separation), and according to all evaluations, it should remain that way. The boundary determination is basically possible in Northern Dalmatia and Southern Lika, given that the Croatian side returns the territories it had taken in three small steps.”<sup>15</sup>

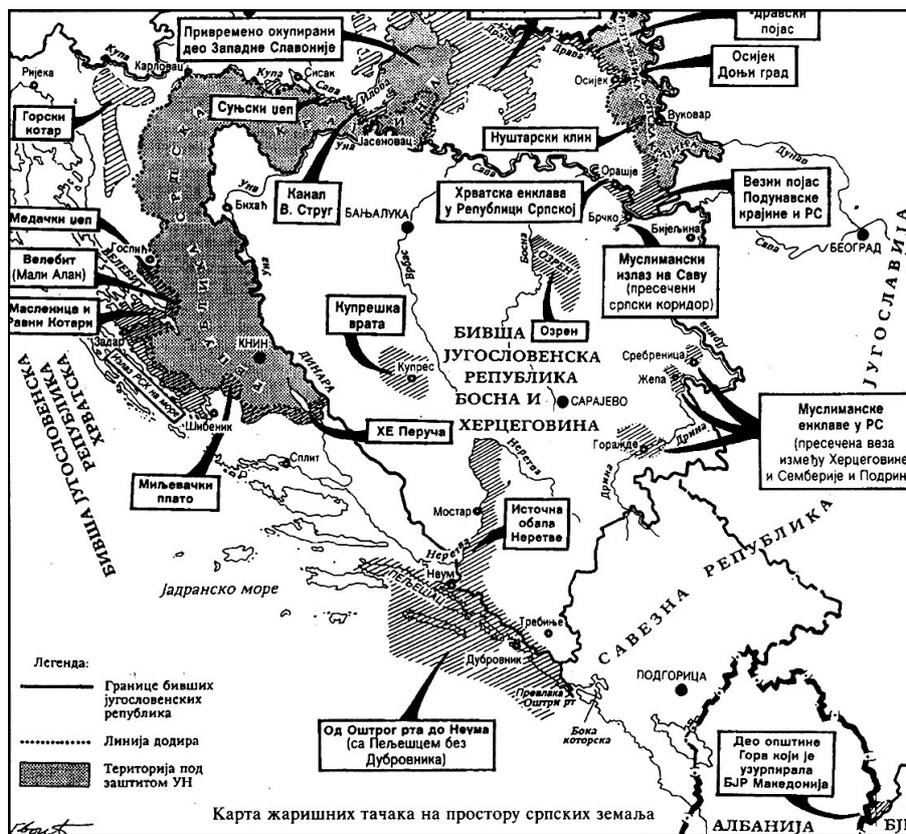
27. It is of note that this event did not bring together politicians but scientists (most of those quoted in the transcripts were geographers). The majority of the

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<sup>14</sup> Social Studies Institute “Ivo Pilar”, Pilot Investigation of the Serbian Press 1993, Unpublished Work.

<sup>15</sup> Radovan Kovačević, “Borders drawn by Guns” (“Granice crtane puškama”), *Politika*, 9 November 1993, p. 9. Annexes, vol 4, annex 16.

participants at the meeting did not take into consideration the events of the war years. Their discussions proceeded as if there were no officially recognised states on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Moreover, the map published in the supplement is a precisely-drawn variation of “Greater Serbia”: not only were occupied territories in Croatia marked on the map, but also all the other areas on the “Greater Serbian” “wish-list”. The records of the meeting show clearly the mindset of those Serbian intellectuals who both approved actively of, and worked toward, the realisation of the “Greater Serbian” programme.



Map of crisis spots on the territory of the Serbian states<sup>16</sup>

28. In conclusion, hate speech strengthened and consolidated the resolve of Serbs in Croatia and stimulated a rebellion whose purpose was to realise the “Greater Serbian” policy of gathering of all Serbs “under one flag.” Most Serbian intellectuals and politicians were united in their aims when they used war-mongering language. Daily statements were made by Serbian writers, university

<sup>16</sup> Radovan Kovačević, “Borders drawn by Guns” (“Granice crtane puškama”), *Politika*, 9 November 1993, p. 9. Annexes, vol 4, *ibid*.

professors and historians, justifying the “Greater Serbian” idea – some even sought to give it documentary support by producing maps on which possible new borders were marked. At the same time, historians also searched for justifications of the idea in pseudo-historical sources.

#### ARTICLES AIMED AT INCITING GENOCIDE

29. From 1988 onwards, an ever-increasing volume of writing appeared in the Serbian press on such subjects as the crimes committed during the Second World War by the Ustasha, the alleged Croatian “recreation” of the WWII Independent State of Croatia and about the “genocidal behaviour” of the Croatian people. Examples of these articles include: “Ustashes and Tudman”; “Ustashes’ Enemy Number One”; “He Who Fears Chetnik is an Ustasha”; “Executioners and Victims-Unknown”; “Let the Dead Rest in Peace”; “The Leopard does not Changes his Spots...”; “Resistance of the Survivors”; “Voice Against Ustashes”; “We are not Fascists, We are Ustashes”; “1941 Started with the Same Methods”; “With all Means Resist the Terror of the Ustasha Government”; “The Genocide must not be Repeated”; “Ustashes are Breaking Yugoslavia and They are Transferring the Responsibility onto Serbs”; “The Serbian National Council Asks the Serbian People to Fight the Terror of the Ustashes Government with all Means”; “The Threat of the Repeated Jasenovac Fate”; “To Protect the Serbs from Blood-Thirsty Ustashes”; “Parliamentary Jasenovac”; “First Baptised then Killed”; “About the Genesis of the Genocide against the Serbs during the Independent State of Croatia (NDH)” and “Strikes to the Backs of the Heads.”

“And the true core of it is that the Croatian leadership intents to realize the Ustasha dream of the Independent State of Croatia without Serbs in it. It is well known how the leadership of Pavelić achieved it. The leadership of Tudman tries to achieve it by the administrative annulment of the Serbian people.”<sup>17</sup>

“Ante Marković is not a traitor because he works in the interest of the Croatian people and the Ustasha regime in Croatia. Therefore he is not a traitor in relation to his people nor can he be a traitor of the Serbs since the Serbs could not have expected anything else of him.”<sup>18</sup>

“The esteemed colleague Strem then mentioned “the notorious concentration camp Jasenovac which was established by the then authorities in the Croatian Ustasha State and where Serbs, Jews, Roms, Communists and other ‘enemies’ were kept and very often killed.” The Serbian side claims that the Croatian state killed between 700,000 and

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<sup>17</sup> “Parliamentary Jasenovac” (“Saborski Jasenovac”) *Intervju*, 9 November 1990, p. 36. Annexes, vol 4, annex 18.

<sup>18</sup> Ljiljana Habjanović-Đurović, “He Who Fears Chetnik is Ustasha” (“Ko se boji četnika, taj je ustaša”) *Duga*, 13 September 1991, p. 38. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.

1,000,000 people in Jasenovac, however this figure is strongly denied by the Croatian side: the Ustasha did not have the possibility to kill so many people in the short period between 1941 and 1945, for “technical reasons” merely. The Croats speculate with the number of 30,000 to 40,000 people killed in the camp. Currently Belgrade and Zagreb are strongly arguing about this problem.”<sup>19</sup>

“Why and how do the current events in Croatia, in the relation Croats-Serbs irresistibly remind of the times and events when Pavelić stepped on “holy Croatian ground”....

When he took power in the Independent State of Croatia, Ante Pavelić proclaimed “there is no Yugoslavia anymore”. Mr. Franjo Tuđman however said, “Yugoslavia is dead”. The proclamation of the death of the “Serbian Yugoslavia” was in both cases instantly followed by spitting on everything that is Serbian.”<sup>20</sup>

“At the moment, the only unquestionable fact is the support and help of the Vatican, which did not lack in the distant but so close 1941, when the “historic predecessor” of the present Croatian state was formed.”<sup>21</sup>

## THEMATIC STATEMENTS

### *Association of present day Croatian State with WWII Quisling Regime*

30. Starting in 1989, the Serbian press produced increasing numbers of articles about crimes by their neighbours committed during the Second World War. The texts were emotionally charged and presented a cataclysmic picture of Serbian history, encompassing stereotypes of bravery, heroism and eternal victimisation. In many, Croatia was charged with reviving fascism. To take a typical quotation:

“There are many indications that point to the fact that black, demonic history is being repeated in Croatia. The Serbs that once were the victims of satanic processes in that history do not believe in the triviality of coincidences.”<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Jovan Babić, “Let the Dead Rest in Peace” (“Pustite mrtve da počivaju”) *Intervju*, 17 August 1990, p. 23. Annexes, vol 4, annex 18.

<sup>20</sup> Dragan Barjaktarević, “Ustashes and Tuđman” (“Ustaše i Tuđman”) *Intervju*, 17 August 1990, p. 12. Annexes, vol 4, annex 18.

<sup>21</sup> Jovan Lakičević, “Resistance of the Survivors” (“Otpor nedoklanog naroda”) *Intervju*, 12 October 1990, p. 8. Annex, vol 4, annex 18.

<sup>22</sup> Dragan Barjaktarević, “Ustashes and Tuđman” (“Ustaše i Tuđman”) *Intervju*, 17 August 1990, p.12. Annexes, vol 4, annex 18.

31. The alleged life-story of Milan Babić,<sup>23</sup> a Croatian Serb rebel leader, corresponded to the typical model of the myth of the sacrificed “heavenly people,” and was used both to spread fear amongst Serbs and to underline for them the necessity of taking action against Croatia and Croats:

“Maybe this kind of view and determination have their background in my education, my family life. I will tell you something that certainly influenced the children in my family. On July 25<sup>th</sup> 1940, the Ustasha village leader of that period sent my neighbours to slaughter my family. Luckily, my family managed to escape from the massacre, running away in time. The Ustashes searched, robbed and ruined everything... Along with everything else, they took a butcher’s axe. When they were passing by, they made a cut on a young mulberry-tree. The scar can still be seen on that tree. I was born in 1956. They always used to show me, and my sisters, that mulberry-tree and they told us that story. Our godfathers of that time, the Croats, realizing that the Ustasha liquidation is being planned, argued with others, stating that they, as our godfathers, after the massacre have the right on our land! I remember that after the mass movement my grandfather told me: ‘We have Slanovac again!’ Slanovac was a meadow that the godfathers left for themselves...”<sup>24</sup>

History shows that, when needed, the Serbian people are chivalrous and warrior-like... 1941 will not and must not happen again. Any kind of monstrous politics or fascist relation towards the Serbian people must not be accepted ever again.”<sup>25</sup>

32. In its “Open Telephone” column, the newspaper *Politika* published Babić’s answers to questions sent in by readers. One such related to the question of a retired military official of the Yugoslav People’s Army:

“A retired JNA colonel from Novi Sad, Milan Kovačević, called us and as a result of the rumours about the new police uniforms said that he kept a black Ustasha police uniform, taken in 1942 in Slavonia in the foot of the Papuk Mountain, but it had 4 bullet holes. What do you think?” asked the reader, a certain Colonel Kovačević, ironically: “To whom can I give it as a specimen?”<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> In 1990 Milan Babić was the President of the municipality of Knin and the President of the Serbian National Council and the “Krajina Executive Council”. He was later the Prime Minister of the “SAO Krajina Government”.

<sup>24</sup> Branislav Matić, “Serbs are not Croats’ Subtenants” (“Srbi nisu podstanari Hrvata”) *Duga*, 4 August 1990, p.16. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid. 17.

<sup>26</sup> Branko Đurica and Nikola Vidić, “Serbs are Aligning Because Serbian Nation is Endangered” (“Srbi se povezuju zbog ugroženosti svoje nacije”) *Politika*, 10 July 1990, p. 9. Annexes, vol 4, annex 16.

33. In such articles, the Croatian authorities and state were always referred to as Ustasha. In one such article, Milan Martić,<sup>27</sup> another Croatian Serb leader, said: “We must never play the part of, I don’t know, instruments of the Ustasha or an Independent State of Croatia that will carry out the repression on its own people.”<sup>28</sup> Martić went on to talk further about his attitude towards Croatia before the war in terms redolent of such Serbian myths as that of “Serbian dignity.” In doing so he was clearly seeking to evoke the “consciousness” of the Serbian people:

“I found myself in all of that as a police inspector and I could take a position paying two to three thousand German Marks in the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia, but we all knew that those were offers made with the intention of tarnishing us. We stated it openly to Boljkovac [the first Croatian Minister of Internal Affairs], at our meeting – he came to replace us, lock us up or whatever he wanted to – we said that there are things that you cannot buy, and that is our Serbian dignity that they cannot ever buy – and no money can buy it. We prefer this dignity to everything they offered us – it is nice to have money, various privileges, but we have something more valuable and that is our dignity.”<sup>29</sup>

34. In similar vein, Željko Ražnjatović (“Arkan”)<sup>30</sup> gave an interview in which he argued against peaceful solutions:

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<sup>27</sup> Milan Martić was born on November 18<sup>th</sup> 1954 in the village of Žagorić near Knin. He graduated from the high school of the Interior Ministry in Zagreb. Until 1976 he was a semi-qualified worker in the Knin screw factory (“Tvik”). From 1976 until 1981 he was a policeman in the public security station in Šibenik, while after 1982 he worked in Knin as a junior inspector and as a chief of the local police station. After 1990, he was one of the main leaders of the Serbian rebellion in Croatia. At the start of 1991, the “Executive Committee of the Krajina” made Martić Secretary of SUP (i.e. Police Secretary) and in August 1991 he became defence secretary. After a conflict with Milan Babić in October of the same year, Martić returned to the position of police secretary. At the end of 1993, he won an election against Babić and promised integration with Serbia.

Milan Martić and Milenko Zelembaba were later tried *in absentia* for the terror committed against the non-Serbian civilian population, and the Great Criminal Council of the District Court sentenced them to 15 years in prison. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague then started legal proceedings in order to substantiate the charges relating to crimes against non-Serbs and to issue a warrant for Milan Martić’s arrest for ordering a missile attack on Zagreb.

<sup>28</sup> B. Mededović and M. Milinović, “We Were Awakened by Tudman” (“Nas je Tudman probudio”) *Večernje novosti*, 15 September 1991, p.16. Annexes, vol 4, annex 20.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Željko Ražnjatović (“Arkan”) was born on April 17<sup>th</sup> 1952 in Brežice, Slovenia. His father was a colonel of aviation in the JNA, and the airport commander in Brežice. Arkan lived in Brežice, Zagreb, and Belgrade. He was convicted in 1972 and 1986 of various crimes, see Chapter 3. He was the commandant of the Serbian Volunteer Guard. He was arrested in Dvor na Uni on the 29<sup>th</sup> of November 1990. He was in custody till June 14<sup>th</sup> 1991. The Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia sentenced him *in absentia* to 4 years in prison for his role in the preparation of the armed rebellion. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia issued a sealed indictment against him on September 30<sup>th</sup> 1997, the existence of which was made known on

“Don’t fool yourself into thinking that a truce of some kind can be signed and that the Serbian people in Krajina can go through another genocide. There will not be another Jasenovac! We will not be sheep. We will be, most of all, wolves!”<sup>31</sup>

In another interview, Arkan claimed that:

“The Ustasha forces must not be underestimated, and in order to be better, braver, more courageous and to win in many battles we have to be trained. Even when they dispute us, when they ‘forget’ that we are fighting in war, we are not angry because the ones that fought on this territory know that we entered Lužac first, that we were in Borovo Naselje, that we fought like lions to conquer Laslovo...”<sup>32</sup>

It is true that we, as well as the army, other members of Territorial Defence and volunteers, entered the houses, not to rob them, but to “cleanse” it from Ustasha.<sup>33</sup>

In his interviews, Arkan almost never spoke of Croats and the Republic of Croatia; instead, he spoke of the Ustasha and their “pathological hatred” of the Serbs:

“It is not human, it is beastly. Not even animals do it. For a man to butcher a little child or anybody else – it must be a case of pathological hatred towards the Serbs. We caught Manda. She is a female criminal who slaughtered a child of thirteen and a half with a penknife. She killed 10 Majors with a sniper. From childhood, she was taught by Roman Catholic Church to hate Serbs. Besides that, the priest in Borovo Naselje used to remind people – ‘butcher Serbs, kill Serbia.’ She always received the communion from him. After that, he even praised her for being a good Catholic. Those are terrible things. Therefore, this hatred is the result of a deep hypnosis, not just by the Roman Catholic Church, but a deep hypnosis by Franjo Tuđman and Stipe Mesić. It is a package of fascism and the Ustasha movement, wrapped up in nice paper and tied with a ribbon...

Enough talk about war, I refuse to talk about it with my children, although they continually ask me: ‘How many Ustasha did you kill?’....

We have been at war for almost a year: we were on the barricades in Knin and we defended the monastery on the island of Krk. Even then we

March 31<sup>st</sup> 1999 (although the exact details of the indictment are still unknown). Arkan was killed in Belgrade on January 15<sup>th</sup> 2000.

<sup>31</sup> “‘Nuclear Bomb’ in Hand” (“‘Atomska bomba’ u ruci”) *Pobjeda*, 27 September 1991 citing the article from the Montenegrin newspaper *On*. Annexes, vol 4, annex 22.

<sup>32</sup> Miroslav Stefanović, “Sovereign Commander” (“Komandant bez pogovora”) *Večernje novosti*, 2 December 1991, p. 9. Annexes, vol 4, annex 20.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

fought for the protection of the Serbian people threatened with fascism in Croatia...<sup>34</sup>

In relation to the relationship between the JNA and his own forces, Arkan stated that

“There is one contradiction: The Serb Volunteer Guard is under the command of the JNA, but its commandant has a negative opinion about it? We are currently under the command of the Territorial Defense of the Serb Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium Region, and they are under the command of the JNA.”<sup>35</sup>

#### THE “INHERENTLY GENOCIDAL NATURE” OF THE CROATS

35. Milan Paroški<sup>36</sup> wrote about Serbia being endangered by the other “genocidal nations” of Yugoslavia:

“We forged the Yugoslavian state twice, and each time we faced genocide because we created a national state together with genocidal nations.

Not to mention the Croats, the Slovenians today behave in a genocidal manner towards the Serbs, as they did towards the Germans, Italians and Hungarians.”<sup>37</sup>

36. Paroški also had these emotionally loaded remarks to make about the Croats and their allegedly genocidal heads of state:

“Who is Ante Marković [a popular (Croat) former Yugoslav Prime Minister of the late 1980s], with two members of his family killed wearing Ustasha uniforms at Stalingrad? Who is Stipe Mesić [the current Croatian President] but a politician convicted of genocide against the Serbs during the mass movement [of 1971 in Croatia]... In my opinion they carry a Comintern-Ustasha stigma.”<sup>38</sup>

37. Paroški went on:

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<sup>34</sup> Momčilo Đorgović, “It Seems We’ll Have to Attack Zagreb” (“Moraćemo, izgleda na Zagreb”) *Borba*, 31 December 1991, p.13. Annexes, vol 4, annex 21.

<sup>35</sup> *Pobjeda*, January 13, 1992, “Time of the warriors” (“Vrijeme ratnika”). Annexes, vol 4, annex 22.

<sup>36</sup> Milan Paroški was born in 1957, in Turija, a Vojvodina village in Bačka. When he was at high school he became a member of the League of Yugoslav Communists. He graduated with a degree in journalism from the Belgrade Political Science University and worked for *Dnevnik* (a television news show) in Novi Sad. Paroški was a member of the Serbian Assembly, to which he was elected as a candidate of his National Party and Drašković’s Serbian Revival Movement. Since 1997, he has been a member of the Democratic Party led by Zoran Đinđić.

<sup>37</sup> Milan Nikolić, “Unification or Disaster” (“Ujedinjenje ili propast”) *Intervju*, 19 July 1991, p. 13. Annexes, vol 4, annex 18.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* 14.

“A genocidal nation cannot create a democratic politician. The Croatian separatist oligarchy and the Kaptol [the seat of the Catholic Church in Zagreb] produced Tuđman as a protagonist of such politics. But in a way, I am thankful to Tuđman. Ivica Račan [the current Croatian Prime Minister, then leader of the Croatian Communist Party] would have had all Serbs baptized step by step, while Tuđman has endangered us and put a knife to our throats. But he does not know that our national reflex dwells exactly there, behind the throat. If it were not for Tuđman the Serbs would never be such an organised, mobilised or ‘Serbianised’ nation.”<sup>39</sup>

38. The reference to “blood” in such interviews always signified an attempt to mobilise enthusiasm for combat and to infuse such enthusiasm with a more “primitive” mentality. One example of this can be seen the language used in the interview published in *Duga* with Dušan Bandić, a Serb who had been in General Draža Mihajlović’s army during the Second World War and involved at the time of the interview with the Serbian rebellion in Croatia. In the *Novi Prvoborci* column of *Duga*, Bandić talked about his trial in Zagreb and the conversation with the interrogators:

“Look, I told him, I am a grown man, not a child, and I know the consequences! But you should know them too: Ustashas butchered a million Serbs. Every Serb has four litres of blood. That is four millions litres of Serbian blood. That is enough for a somewhat bigger lake! And if your Minister Brozović does not know that, let him ask his dad, and he will hear that on May 13<sup>th</sup> 1941 Serbs rebelled against the Ustashas in Lika (just as Draža in Serbia). They were led by the Chetnik commander Cicvara in Gračac, together with Bogdan Bolta and others. They rebelled then, although they were not armed – they had pitchforks, scythes, and clubs so they beat Ustashas. And now every Serb has a machine gun, you Ustashas have them too, and we will exterminate each other! But you will not be able to fulfil your intentions.”<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Ibid. 16.

<sup>40</sup> “The Last Bombing Process” (“Poslednji bombaški proces”) *Duga*, 19 July 1991. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.

## INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS

## Vojislav Šešelj

## Ustashas

39. Vojislav Šešelj<sup>41</sup> remains one of Serbia's most influential politicians. His political career has not been hampered by his Chetnik (fascist) views; views, which he himself admits, were supported, approved and financed by Slobodan Milošević's official machinery of state. Šešelj's texts are nationalistic and chauvinistic, provoking hatred and violence. In democratic states, he would be a member of a right-wing extremist fringe at the margins of society, but, in Serbia, he has remained at the centre of politics. His political views chimed perfectly with Milošević's "Greater Serbian" politics and were based on the premise that the JNA had to protect Serbian civilians endangered by the Ustasha authorities in Croatia.

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<sup>41</sup> In 1997, Vojislav Šešelj became the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia and the leader of the opposing Serbian Radical Party. His active engagement in politics had started earlier, when he formed the Serbian Liberty Movement. At the beginning of 1990, the Serbian National Revival and the Serbian Liberty Movement (both right-wing parties) merged to form the Serbian Revival Movement in which Vuk Drašković and Vojislav Šešelj cooperated for a short time. The same year the party split and Šešelj formed the Serbian Chetnik Party, clear evidence of his extremely right-wing political orientation. Later he renamed the party into the Serbian Radical Party, which exists as such today.



**“Brother Serb, don’t forget! These are the Serbian states!”<sup>42</sup>**

He even threatened Zagreb with an attack on the nuclear power plant in Krško: “If the Ustashas attack the Serbian population, we will take retaliatory measures and attack Ustasha Zagreb and the Krško nuclear power plant.”<sup>43</sup>

40. A quantitative analysis of press propaganda of the frequency of the representation of the various types of propaganda used indicates that the most common theme deployed was that of the allegedly endangered state of Serbian civilians. Correlation analysis indicates that the prominence of this theme was always connected with a stress on the need for the JNA to become more closely involved in the protection of such civilians.<sup>44</sup>

41. In almost all of Šešelj’s public statements about the political situation in Croatia, the Republic of Croatia is identified with the Croatian state during World War II, and President Tudman is identified with the then-Ustasha leader Ante Pavelić. Šešelj called Ante Marković, Stjepan Mesić – and, in fact, all Croatian politicians, with no regard of their political persuasion – Ustashas. This

<sup>42</sup> “Ljiljana Habjanović-Đurović, He Who Fears a Chetnik is an Ustasha” (“Ko se boji četnika, taj je ustaša”) *Duga*, 13 September 1991, p. 36. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.

<sup>43</sup> S.L., “With Cockade Against Krško” (“Kokardom na ‘Krško’”), *Borba*, 20 May 1991. Annexes, vol 4, annex 21.

<sup>44</sup> Social Studies Institute “Ivo Pilar”, Pilot Investigation of the Serbian Press 1993, Unpublished Work.

represented an indiscriminate labelling, of the most extreme kind, based solely upon ethnicity.

#### Major Veselin Šljivančanin

42. After the fall of Vukovar, JNA Major Veselin Šljivančanin<sup>45</sup> gave an interview to *Intervju* magazine. The following are excerpts from his remarks:

“We had the map of Vukovar, we knew exactly who was in which house at any moment...

We even went to our artillery observers and guided missiles on a particular target. We killed all the Ustashas that come upon us during the day, you understand...<sup>46</sup>

Later, when the fighting was about to end, we came upon the big mass of captured Ustashas. All those international organizations started to criticize us, and they only paid attention to where the Ustashas were and wanted to save them. I wondered if they had any other job to do or they came just to control me...

I respect that, there is no question about it, but they cannot tell me to disarm my soldiers when they are dying near the hospital. Ustashas hid their weapons in the hospital, even the most notorious Ustashas who were engaged in the battle.”<sup>47</sup>

As regards prisoners of war, Šljivančanin stated that:

“Although we lost many soldiers, chiefs and volunteers, none of the soldiers or militia under my command tried to take revenge upon an Ustasha when he surrendered to us.”<sup>48</sup>

As far this last statement is concerned, the opposition *Vreme* magazine quoted one of the “Vukovar heroes,” Spasoje Petković, to the effect that:

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<sup>45</sup> Veselin Šljivančanin was born in 1953 in Žabljak (Montenegro). He was a JNA Major with post of “security official” in the 1<sup>st</sup> JNA guard brigade in Belgrade during 1991. In September 1991, as a member of this brigade, he joined the forces attacking on Vukovar. For the attack, as deputy to the commander of the “Southern Operational Group,” he acted for Colonel Mile Mrkšić and was in direct command during the fighting itself. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia issued indictments in 1995 against Mile Mrkšić, Miroslav Radić and Veselin Šljivančanin for crimes committed against the humanity, and violation of the laws of war. Specifically, they were alleged to have taken 260 people from the hospital in Vukovar, first to Ovčara where they beat them, and then, in groups of 10 and 20 people, to a place between Ovčara and Grabovac where they killed them.

<sup>46</sup> “Slavoljub Kačarević, “Return of the Warriors” (“Povratak ratnika”) *Intervju*, 29 November 1991, p. 4. Annexes, vol 4, annex 18.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid. 5.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

“The Ustashas were very good warriors. There were not naive at all as some people said, but there were some drugged individuals. But however, when we captured them, many of them cried and begged. Those bandages you see on their joints...those are not from wounds, their joints swelled while I was beating them, they are just ordinary cowards... Tell them [the readers] that our slogan was: Serbia all the way to Tokyo!”<sup>49</sup>

### Željko Ražnjatović (“Arkan”)

43. When interviewed at the frontlines outside Osijek, Arkan responded thus to a characterisation of him as “a hero of the liberation of Slavonija, Baranja and Western Sirmium. He has fought many battles and has had many successes in destroying the Ustasha formations”.

Arkan said:

“The heroes are my volunteers, my ‘Tigers.’ If it were not for them, I would probably not be here in this area... Any army would want soldiers like these: courageous, well trained, and extremely brave... That is why we get angry when they ‘forget’ us, because – there must not ever be oblivion. Wherever my soldiers are the first to enter becomes famous. . These are the facts and finally this is history.”<sup>50</sup>

The same interviewer went on to characterise him further as ‘a commander, a man whose word had to be obeyed without objections.’”<sup>51</sup>

44. In fact, Arkan was a criminal, convicted by the Republic of Croatia and indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, but was killed before he could be brought to trial by the latter. The “Training Centre” was a paramilitary base at Erdut, in the occupied area of Croatia, from where Arkan, in conjunction with the JNA, attacked Croats – whom the Serbian media almost invariably referred to as Ustashas. The media in Serbia even went so far as to screen a documentary (on the independent “Station B”) on Arkan and his Serb army. *Politika*<sup>52</sup> considered this screening a media event, and “the fact that the Serb volunteer guard made the first successful war marketing film” speaks volumes about the process by which public opinion was formed in Serbia.

45. Arkan said of himself that:

“I am a Serbian patriot above all. I am a Serb from head to toes! I have Obilić blood in me. That blood does not allow me to sit at home and

<sup>49</sup> “Knights’ Wrists” (“Viteški zglobovi”) *Vreme*, 9 December 1991. Annexes, vol 4, annex 23.

<sup>50</sup> Miroslav Stefanović, “Sovereign Commander” (“Komandant bez pogovora”) *Večernje novosti*, 2 December 1991, p. 9. Annexes, vol 4, annex 20.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> Miroslav Ćosić, “Film About Arkan” (“Film o Arkanu”) *Politika*, 12 April 1992. Annexes, vol 4, annex 16.

watch as the Ustasha knife butchers Serbian children and their mothers again.”<sup>53</sup>

In another interview, he stated:

“Let Serbia call itself ‘Serboslavia’ if it wants to, but it has to be Serbia. But we must not forget the brave people of Montenegro, the blue blood of Serbian-hood. Montenegro cannot be called Serbia. All the Montenegro people should know that they are the blue blood of Serbia.”<sup>54</sup>

Finally, Arkan said of his paramilitary units:

“The Serb Volunteer Guard was formed on 11 October 1990. We armed ourselves slowly and prepared to resist the Ustasha army and majors.... There are Šešelj’s radicals; there are many members of the SPO [Srpski pokret obnove-Serbian Renewal Movement], the SPS [Socijalistička partija Srbije-Socialist Party of Serbia]...so they are all here [i.e. composition of Arkan’s units].<sup>55</sup>

#### STATEMENTS INCITING HATRED TOWARD NON-SERBS

##### *Milan Paroški*

46. The politician Milan Paroški comes from the village of Turija in Vojvodina. In 1991, he had this to say about the village and the relationships within it: specifically the Serbian attitude towards Hungarians:

“The Serbs from Turija are dangerous. Today we enjoy perfect relationship with the Hungarians – because there are none in the village. It was the only way for the friendship to survive and I think it will remain so. According to a tradition dating from the time that Maria Theresa decided to defeat us, the village has defended itself from the Hungarians. When someone intends to settle in the village, a peasant first warns him nicely not to, and, if this does not help, the guys from the village pummel him. If that does not help, they set his house on fire. The last warning is a razor. Turija is famous for its long razors, two fingers wide.”<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> “Ustasha’s Enemy Number One” (“Ustaški neprijatelj broj jedan”) *Pobjeda*, 26 September 1991. Annex, vol 4, annex 22.

<sup>54</sup> “It Seems We’ll Have to Attack Zagreb” (“Moraćemo, izgleda na Zagreb”) *Borba*, 31 December 1991, p.13. Annexes, vol 4, annex 21.

<sup>55</sup> “‘Nuclear Bomb’ in Hand” (“‘Atomska bomba u ruci”) *Pobjeda*, 27 September 1991 citing the article from the Montenegrin newspaper *On*. Annexes, vol 4, annex 22.

<sup>56</sup> “The Man in Charge of Tension” (“Čovek zadužen za stresove”) *Duga*, 27 April 1991, p.13. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.

47. Milan Paroški was the first to request that a Serbian army be formed. Asked by reporters if Serbia would form its own army, Paroški answered: “Yes, but not in Serbia, but in Krajina, Slavonia and Bosnia – in those areas where the Serb population is being killed. Nedić’s Serbia did not have an army but only volunteers. This Serbia is identical to Nedić’s Serbia.”<sup>57</sup>

Paroški was not only an extreme nationalist but also a racist:

“The ‘Serbian complex’ is the worst thing. The belief that we are for unity and oppressors of other nations exists only in our heads, but these nations have no theoretical basis, they only have what the Serbs have given them. What is the Macedonian nation, if it is not a Serb creation? Where is the Muslim nation, when in the whole world there is no nation based on religion? Where is the Slovene nation, except that which the Serbs have created for them to call their nation? We are also genetically superior. I am not speaking about a racial theory. Give me just one Croatian or Slovene name known to the whole world. Do not tell me that Krleža and Ruđer Bošković are such names. Krleža is a Croat but he is not an internationally famous writer, and Ruđer Bošković is a world-renowned mathematician, but he is a Serb.”<sup>58</sup>

#### *Vojislav Šešelj*

48. In the Croatian and Serbian press the anti-Croatian politics of the Serb radical parties and, especially, the virulently anti-Croat Vojislav Šešelj, brought the population to the point where they encouraged and approved the genocide of the Croats.

49. There follows statements representative of Šešelj’s political views, which have been consistent from 1990 right up until the present day:

“The Croats are not a historic nation. Take the Germans and Czechs, for example. A Czech is a synonym for a coward, while the Germans are warriors. It is the same with the Croats and Serbs. The Croats are spoiled people. I have never met a decent Croat.”<sup>59</sup>

“The Croats are genetic cowards.”<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> Milan Nikolić, “Unification or Disaster” (“Ujedinjenje ili propast”) *Intervju*, 19 July 1991, p.15. Nedić was the head of state of the World War II Serbian Quisling state that declared itself “Judenfrei” (“Free of Jews”). Annexes, vol 4, annex 18.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> “Serbian Politics must not be defined in Washington” (“Srpska politika se ne sme određivati u Vašingtonu”) *Tanjug Press*, 8 August 1991, p. 15. Annexes, vol 4, annex 30.

<sup>60</sup> Ljiljana Habjanović-Đurović, “He Who Fears a Chetnik is an Ustasha” (“Ko se boji četnika, taj je ustaša”) *Duga*, 13 September 1991, p. 38. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.

“Just look how many Croats are being killed. They are cowards, and we are stronger. At Borovo Selo 22 Serbs beat 300 Croats!”<sup>61</sup>

50. Šešelj’s coalition with the Serbian National Renewal (SNO) (formed on 6 January 1990 in Nova Pazova) is significant because, as the Serbian newspaper *Vreme* reported on December 2<sup>nd</sup> 1991: “The president of the SNO in an interview stated calmly: ‘I am for a genocide against the Croats!’ Can anyone go further than this?”<sup>62</sup>

#### *Mihalj Kertes*

51. Mihalj Kertes clearly expressed his nationalistic and chauvinistic attitudes in public. He reserved most of his venom for Albanians, but he also attacked the Croats who live in Vojvodina:

“It is correct that Tuđman’s storm troopers are patrolling those villages which are mainly populated by Croats, for example the villages of Plavna, Vajska, Bogujevo and Subotica, and are trying to intimidate the population with different kinds of extortion. There are attempts to recruitment but since I know this nation very well, I can guarantee you that this nation will judge them. They are tired of divisions.” Kertes is assuring you that none of Tuđman’s agents will be arrested, but they have to count on going home as handicapped persons. The police has no right to intervene.”<sup>63</sup>

52. Milošević could count on absolute loyalty from Kertes, because Milošević had created him. Kertes used to say that he owed everything he had achieved to Milošević and that he would die for him.

“...The ‘cleansing’ of the Croatian village of Hrtkovci [in Vojvodina], where Kertes was the main representative of Šešelj’s “patriots” who expelled the local Croats, made abundantly clear the links between Milošević, Kertes and Šešelj (i.e. between the SPS, the SDB and the SRS).”<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> “Serbian Politics must not be defined in Washington” (“Srpska politika se ne sme odredjivati u Vašingtonu”) *Tanjug Press*, 8 August 1991, p.15. Annexes, vol 4, annex 27.

<sup>62</sup> Stojan Cerović, “Bacchanalia: Patriotic Trap” (“Bahanalije: U zamci rodoljublja”) Belgrade, 1993, p. 20. Stojan Cerović is a columnist for *Vreme*, and this book is a compilation of his articles from the period from July 7<sup>th</sup> 1991 – June 28<sup>th</sup> 1993. Annex, vol 4, annex 28.

<sup>63</sup> Slaviša Lekić, “Those On the Top Have Lost Their Compass” (“Oni gore izgubili kompas”) *Borba*, 14 April 1990. Annexes, vol 4, annex 21.

<sup>64</sup> Stojan Cerović, “Bacchanalia: Test of Strength” (“Bahanalije: Opipavanje mišića”), pp. 128-130. Annexes, vol 4, annex 28.

*The Role of TV Belgrade*

53. We have not analysed the role of TV Belgrade and national television since it is best illustrated by the use of videotapes from the pre-war and post-war period. Nonetheless, in this regard, it is useful to quote Stojan Cerović, a columnist on *Vreme*:

“The television news broadcast is an absolute priority of the regime, since decisions on war or peace, on borders, elections, and world relations are made on this programme. Everybody knows that every evening at half past seven the majority of the population sits down to listen to what he or she has to think. It is understood that at this time the government is speaking, and many simple-minded people believe that Slobodan Milošević personally writes the news, which is not far from the truth. These thirty minutes of the program are compiled and shaded most carefully, in way that has nothing to do with journalism, so that the product looks as if an expert team from the military police squad for strategy, security and special war put it together in a bunker. This means that anybody who resents President Milošević for not addressing the public forgets that he is doing so every evening.”<sup>65</sup>

54. The Serbian press initially presented the “Greater Serbian” idea as the protection of Yugoslav interests. Later they espoused completely the creation of a “Greater Serbia”. The volume, intensity and content of the nationalistic texts put forward by the media can only lead one to the conclusion that a direct connection existed between the Serbian government and the media, and, moreover, that the former used the latter as a means by which public opinion could be brought to support military aggression and the creation of a “Greater Serbia.”

*Eastern Slavonia, Vukovar*

A great number of articles is related to the occupation of Vukovar

55. On November 20th 1991, headlines around the world screamed: “Croatian Militias Slit Throats of 41 Children.” The news agency Reuters reported that children between five and seven years old were found with their throats cut in the cellar of the kindergarten in Borovo Naselje after Croatian forces abandoned it during the weekend. According to the report, the children were all Serbs. The report was carried on every electronic network and in newspapers throughout the world, without any confirmation of its source. The following day, some papers ran a retraction from Reuters, in small print, after a twenty-two-year old Serbian photographer, Goran Mikić, admitted that he had fabricated the story. In Belgrade, the press never printed the retraction and in fact later cited the fabrication in its news coverage:

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<sup>65</sup> Stojan Cerović, “Bacchanalia: Entry into the Third Life” (“Bahanalije: Uvod u treći život”) p.143. Annexes, vol 4, annex 28.

“If in Vukovar the bodies of forty-one children really had been found, the young photo-amateur G.M. would have been a lucky man. All the other scenes of the tragedy in Vukovar would have faded, the attackers would have been the liberators, the cause of the Serbian army would have been gained a great deal and G.M. would have started a great career. Something was nevertheless achieved. The report, although retracted the next day, left a definite impression and was representative of the actions of large segments of the Serbian media at the time.”<sup>66</sup>

As the commentator Stojan Cerović explains, “G.M.” did not go to one of the home editorials to offer them his testimony, since he knew that they had a preference for making things up themselves.

“[Instead, he went to] Reuters and found a naive person, who let the world know the news. He said that he saw it with his own eyes and he invoked the soldiers who were also present. The army did not confirm it, Reuters denied the news, but in the Serbian press, the story was exploited as if it were true. It was all well calculated, although not true. The home press had abandoned itself to fantasy long time ago. G.M. Certainly had the vision of a new, great Serbian state while ‘counting the dead children.’ How else to explain the report of the reporters from Titograd (Montenegro) who, on the eve of the war, saw around twenty dead Serbs instead of a few wounded Croatian policemen?”<sup>67</sup>

56. The anti-Croatian campaign was further conducted in the media in the following way:

“For more than a century, the ghost of anti-Serbian attitude has raged in Croatia. Fifty years ago, that ghost committed one of the worst crimes of genocide in human history. And now, it is breeding again. Many analysts think that inter-ethnic relations in the mixed communities in Croatia are worse today than they were on the eve of the breakout of the Ustasha *magnum crimen*.”<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Stojan Cerović, “Bacchanalia: Patriotic Trap” (“Bahanalije: U zamci rodoljublja”) Belgrade, 1993, p.18. Annexes, vol 4, annex 28.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid. 20.

<sup>68</sup> Dragan Barjaktarević, “One’s Own Man in One’s Own Country” (“Svoji na svome”) *Duga, July* 1990, p. 4. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.

57. Finally, the leaders of paramilitary units, under the command of the JNA appeared in public in many different guises: Dragoslav Bokan, leader of the paramilitary unit “White Eagles”(Bijeli orlovi), talking of the Association of Serbs in Croatia, said that:

“At that time [it] was a very powerful organization. They informed us about how many people were needed and where. We sent them to the front, and there the Territorial Defence forces, which supplied them with weapons, awaited them. The agreement (with the Association and other volunteer organizations) implied that nobody should wear special signs and that all units should be under the direct control of the Territorial Defence. Only Vuk’s [Drašković] guard did not accept it. They demanded that their headquarters be in Belgrade, which was not accepted. Anyway, we no longer had direct control over our men from the moment they were put under the control of the Territorial Defence.”<sup>69</sup>

58. *Politika ekspres* reported that “Captain Dragan”

“Point[ed] out that the aim of his units is to give maximum support to the Yugoslav People’s Army, the legitimacy of which they recognize fully, and which they are ready to defend if needed. The special units support the Army and the police of the “SAO Krajina”, and their task is to neutralise the enemy and remove him from the Territory of the “SAO Krajina.”<sup>70</sup>

59. After the seizure of Vukovar, the following articles appeared in the Serbian press, as excerpted below:

“After I had been wounded in my arm, the only person I trusted was Vesna Bosanac [a Croatian doctor]. People said that she was impartial and that she helped people. Later, Ustashas had exerted pressure upon her and she bowed to pressure. Other people should also say what happened to her and in whose service she worked’,” said Dimitrijević.

Our collocutor also said: ‘A special task was given to the surgeon Juraj Njavra [Njavro]. Only he and his commanders and placers of orders, heartless Ustashas and fascists, know what he did to the Serbs.’”

“According to our collocutor, the genitals of physically strong Serbs were discovered, and as he allegedly found out, the organs were sent abroad under separate cover, in the first place to Germany.”<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> Dejan Anastasijević, “Plucking the Eagle’s Feather” (“Čerupanje orlova”) *Vreme*, 22 November 1993, p. 20. Annexes, vol 4, annex 23.

<sup>70</sup> Aleksandra Plavevski, “The Captain’s ‘Knindjas’” (“Kapetanove “Knindje””) *Politika ekspres*, 13 July 1991. Annexes, vol 4, annex 17.

<sup>71</sup> “Massacre of Serbs” (“Masakr Srba”), *Politika ekspres*, 2 December 1991. Annexes, vol 4, annex 17.

“I met a man, whose father, wife and child were killed by the Ustashas with a hammer. They hit them on the head. Now, beside other weapons, he is carrying a bloody knife. He kills every Croat he sees. He claims to have killed 47 people. ...

More experienced reservists warned us not to get too close to the wounded child on the street. It was a trap. Tightened in a grip, the defenders of Vukovar took simulative drugs. That is no propaganda. We used to find needles and ampoules. They used to wound children, and then throw them out on the street, waiting for the “saviour” to come. Then, a sniper shot followed. I wouldn’t believe it, if I did not see it with my own eyes. ...

In Vukovar, I met the commando group “Kninda”, which was trained in street fighting. Each of the members had a small radio-transmitter. In that period, only one of them was wounded. They deal with children very simply: they shoot it so that the children would not be in pain. The military logic says that it is the right solution.”<sup>72</sup>

“When they were leaving Vukovar, certain volunteers, fighters, partisans, Chetniks, and warriors generally, were in different moods. Some of them, with a gloomy expression on their faces, talked, as if they were revealing a secret, about the mass graves, that came into existence during the three months of slaughtering in Vukovar in different locations, yards, in the Slavonian plain, on farms, thanks to the efficiency of both sides. “Most of the mass graves were dug superficially. It was raining, and the awful, yellow earth was sticky, we had no time to dig. And in spring, when the gasses start to work, all the holes will return to us. How? By explosions. Those gasses, concentrated in that way, come to a critical point and then explode. The Slovenian farmers remember well what happened in the post-war years in Kočevje, near Bleiburg... Human bones and organs were sticking out of the earth. God will remind us for years of those poor people, whose names are even not known.”

Other soldiers, under the influence of grappa served from the remaining “representation” of the hotel “Dunav”, were saying that we would see each other next time in the hotel “Intercontinental” in Zagreb. The more modest ones mentioned Osijek, while the more realistic ones stopped in Virovitica.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>72</sup> “Return of the Warriors” (“Povratak ratnika”) *Duga*, 7 December 1991, p. 24. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.

<sup>73</sup> “Before restoration and rebuilding” (“Uoči obnove i izgradnje) *Duga*, 7 December 1991, p. 72. Annexes, vol 4, annex 19.



## APPENDIX 4

### TESTIMONIES OF THE ACTORS (BOOKS AND MEMOIRS)

In recent years three important actors who participated in the events of the early 1990s in Croatia have published books on this issue. In chronological order of their appearance they are:

- Veljko Kadijević, “My View of the Disintegration – An Army Without a State”, Politika, Belgrade, 1993,
- Stipe Mesić, “How Yugoslavia was Brought Down”, Mislav Press, Zagreb, 1994, and
- Borisav Jović, “The Last Days of the SFRY (Excerpts from a Diary)”, Politika, Belgrade, 1995

All of the authors were active participants and had first hand experience of the crucial events related to the dissolution of SFRY and aggression and genocide in Croatia.

During 1991 Veljko Kadijević was Minister of Defence of SFRY (1988-1992), Stipe Mesić was Croatian Representative to the SFRY Presidency and President of the Presidency of SFRY (30 June-8 October 1991), and Borisav Jović was Serbian Representative and President of the Presidency of SFRY (15 May 1990 – 15 May 1991). It is quite clear that, at the time they were writing their books, both Mr. Kadijević and Mr. Jović were aware of the possibility of their prosecution by the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia for responsibility for war crimes. Accordingly, they were cautious in revealing all of the relevant decisions, actions taken and their personal role in them. Nevertheless, their writings are very relevant for this case. The writings of Mr. Mesić, on the other hand, are relevant since he was the Croatian representative to the SFRY Presidency and its last President immediately before the termination of the participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia transformed it into a “rump presidency” consisting only of the representatives of Serbia and Montenegro. He was able to observe the events at first hand.

Although the three books are referred to in the relevant chapters of the Memorial (particular in Chapter 2 – History, Chapter 3 – Military Campaign and Chapter 8 – Attribution), it is also important to present some of the most relevant quotations from them as a separate Appendix. When these quotations are taken in total and related to each other, often speaking of the same events but from different perspectives, it is relatively easy to identify the hidden agenda. When, for the sake of better understanding of the quotations, a brief explanatory phrase has been inserted, it is in italics.

Using the quotations as a guideline, one can trace the process of the dissolution of the SFRY and transformation of the federal institutions, including the JNA and Presidency into Serbian dominated, and finally, after the cleansing of non-Serbs, into exclusively Serbian institutions. The role of the Serbian leadership headed by Slobodan Milošević and the JNA in the amputation of parts of Croatia and in the attempt to annex them in order to create a “Greater Serbia” is well documented. Ethnic cleansing and genocide in the occupied areas was the next step in the process, encouraged and incited by the state-controlled media (see Vol. 5, Appendix 3, Hate Speech).

4.1: VELJKO KADIJEVIĆ:  
 “MY VIEW OF THE DISINTEGRATION –  
 AN ARMY WITHOUT A STATE”  
 (POLITIKA, BELGRADE, 1993)

*The control of the JNA in the disintegrating conditions*

“The relationship of the European community to the army had several phases. The first phase consisted of the activities, which lead to Mesić becoming President of the SFRY Presidency, in order, among other things, to create such control over the army that it would be impossible to use the army for Serb interests, or to use it for any other independent role.” (p. 37)

“That phase however, was finished quickly, since they as well as Mesić, in a very drastic fashion, convinced themselves that they could not wield any influence on the army.”(p. 37)

“All his attempts in this field seemed somewhat ridiculous. It is known how he issued orders to the army via the media, and the headquarters of the Superior Command simply ignored them and treated them as if they did not exist.” (p. 37)

“The second phase of the relation of the European Community to the JNA consists in their attempt to achieve control and command over the Army through the Federal Executive Council (SIV), i.e. through Ante Marković. They tried to achieve this with the ardent support of Ante Marković and his followers at the SIV. At the conference of the SIV, as well as on other occasions, we always rejected these attempts in such a way that the attitude of the Army in respect to this question left no hope that anything could be accomplished.”(p. 38)

“The third phase became effective when Mesić, Drnovšek, Tupurkovski and Bogičević left the Presidency of the SFRY. At that moment the monitors of the European Community decided to communicate directly with the army, because they did not want to recognize, as they called it,

“an incomplete or Serb Presidency”. This is how it came about that the West encouraged the JNA to act on its own, while before that they used to accuse us of acting on our own and disrespecting the civilian authorities.”(p. 38)

“The administration of the JNA did not make any political decision that would be forced on the country, while I was the Federal Secretary. Even more so, it did not make any decision concerning the armed forces, especially their use, which would fall under the jurisdiction of the Presidency of the SFRY. If we are accused of that “sin”, just because we had engaged the JNA to participate in the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis according to the decision of the Presidency of the SFRY (regardless of whether it was partial or complete), and for that purpose uses the Soviet Army as an example, since this army did not move a finger and since the USSR state has disintegrated, then I accept this criticism, because I would never follow such an example.” (p. 150)

#### *Kadijević's relation to the Constitution of 1974*

“If the 1974 Constitution had represented a constitutional-legal basis and then it is unnecessary to show that its consistent use would inevitably and legally lead the country to its disintegration, since the practice has illustrated this in the best possible way. This is why I will limit myself to proving only the most characteristic points of the constitutional resolutions, which were used by the external and internal enemies of Yugoslavia as the basis for building their strategy and the tactics of its quick development.

From the point of view of the aim, intended by the 1974 Constitution – the creation of a constitutional-legal basis for the disintegration of Yugoslavia – two of its features are most important. The first is making the effective functioning of the federal state impossible; and the second is to enable the disintegration of the federal state relying on the federal Constitution, while at the same time preventing the federal state stopping this in a constitutional manner. Both of these two features were used to the fullest extent in practice.” (p. 65)

#### *The reflection of the 1974 Constitution on the defence*

“The creation of two equal components of the armed forces the JNA and the Territorial Defence – meant that the most authoritative way is actually the breaking of the unity of the armed forces. The Territorial Defence becomes the army of the Republics and provinces. After such an enormous strategic victory of the concept for breaking up the armed forces, the destroyers of Yugoslavia had only to concentrate their

activities on breaking up the JNA itself, which they do in a very organized manner, persistently and consequently. (p. 73)

“Immediately after this decision, it arrives at another large armament of the population, through the armament of the Territorial Defense, in some areas the weapons are handed over to the citizens personally or are put at their disposal as readily as possible due to the national need for an immediate mobilization. This actually meant the mobilization of the Republican armies in the way that would be hardest for the JNA to control them. At the same time this was a preparation of the Republican armies for a possible resistance to JNA intervention. The later development of the events showed that this was the case.” (p. 73)

“In connection to the second part of the assignment – the defence of the constitutional system – we have seen from the above analysis, that the authors of the 1974 Constitution have made a special effort to secure that the constitutional system, not only of the Constitution, which would not be so bad, but of the complete Yugoslav country can be disintegrated, without the ability to stop it in a constitutional manner.

...The Armed Forces were brought into a situation to act unconstitutionally in order to protect the constitutional system.

...– which constitutional system are they protecting; is it the one that lead to the disintegration of the country, or another and which; for whom and in whose name, and where is the legitimacy of such an action...” (p. 84)

“On an international level – the main opponent is Germany with its expansionist and revengeful politics, supported by the pro-German currents in the politics of the USA; the Vatican with its open anti-Orthodox and skilfully incorporated anti-communist motives; some Muslim states which see an opportunity to establish a Muslim state in the center of the Balkans; those neighbor states which have open and hidden pretensions to parts of Yugoslav territory.” (pp. 84-85)

#### *The JNA and the Serbs as a defence of Yugoslavia*

“With the disintegration of the USSR, in the last phase of its disintegration, possible military interventions from the West become a reality.”(p. 86)

“According to this, the answer to the first dilemma was – a military intervention of the West is possible, in certain circumstances almost inevitable. At the same time, we would be left not only without allies in a military sense, but without any help at all. (p. 87)

The second big dilemma was – whether the armed forces would carry out their duties within the existing legal system which is inevitably leading the country to disintegration.” (p. 87)

“...The West was ready to support the JNA in taking over the government in order to save Yugoslavia at one time; I want to categorically say that it was a big and a very evident deceit. The information that came through different semi-intelligence channels that the West would under certain circumstances support an intervention of the JNA in order to save Yugoslavia, had mainly only the intention of undermining the Serb administration lead by Slobodan Milošević.” (p. 88)

“Within this ‘well intended’ alleged offer of the West, which came from the same headquarters, where all other anti-Yugoslav operations were planned, it was not difficult to see through the evident intention to create a conflict between the two main pillars of the Yugoslav defence – the Serb people and the JNA.” (p. 89)

#### *The pleading of the Army for a new Yugoslavia*

“Since the further development of the events caused the state of Yugoslavia to disappear more and more, the military administration pleaded for the fast creation of a new Yugoslavia. The main motive for such an attitude was not just the need for the JNA to have its own country, but before all believing that there are people in Yugoslavia who truly want to live in a united country, so in order to fulfil that we have to create a new Yugoslavia” (p. 90)

“That is why the headquarters of the Superior Command, at this phase of the war, has on several occasions suggested the creation of a new Yugoslav state as soon as possible. It, of course, was not governed only by the estimate that no army, and therefore not even the JNA, could successfully lead and win a war without a clearly defined state, for which the army fights and which in a proper manner, as demanded by a modern war, supports the army. But it was mainly lead by the estimation that it has to switch to the counter-offensive even on the political level in such a way that the new Yugoslavia has to oppose the destroyers of the old Yugoslavia. This new Yugoslavia is made up of the nations which wish to continue a joint life in it and who will not allow such a Yugoslavia to break-up. I have contacted the Presidency of the SFRY twice (the part which has continued to function) in connection with this. On 22 October 1991, for the first time and on 7 November 1991 for the second time.” (p. 131)

#### *Reason for lack of written orders*

“...When we speak of planning, the selection of written Directives, Decisions or Orders of the Supreme Command, we could not do as is normally done in almost all armies in the world, because each such

written document would end up in the enemy's hands. This is the reason why we were forced to work in an entirely different manner" (p. 91)

*The tasks of the JNA during the "new phase"*

"...The peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis, including a peaceful exit out of the Yugoslav state of Yugoslav nations who wish to do so." (pp. 92-93)

"At the beginning of this phase the task of the armed forces significantly changes and consists of: 1) defence of the Serbian people in Croatia and their national interests; 2) pulling JNA garrisons out of Croatia; 3) complete control of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the goal of defending the Serb people and their national rights when it becomes an issue; 4) establishment and defence of the new Yugoslav state of the Yugoslav nations who wish it, in this phase of the Serb and Montenegrin nations." (p. 93)

"Since during this period we practically already did not have a common Yugoslav state, but a conglomerate of everything and anything, and it was concluded that this option was more to the advantage of the destroyers of Yugoslavia and it represented a blow within the army, which now had a different task. The second option included that the army, with the support of political forces in the Federation and in the Republics representing those nations who want to live in Yugoslavia, through a peaceful separation of those who wanted to leave it, continues to secure such politics. This among other things meant, practically translated into the then current situation, the protection and defence of the Serb people outside of Serbia and the gathering of the JNA inside the borders of the future Yugoslavia. Thereby the second part of the task – the gathering of the JNA – had to be operationally and timely conformed to the execution of the first part of the task. Given the participation of the appropriate political figures that were in the political drift of this political crisis development, this option was accepted by all without any exceptions." (p. 114)

"Proceeding from the elements of this situation, the altered general political aim – the creation of a new Yugoslavia of nations who wish it, a just and peaceful separation for those nations who do not want to remain in Yugoslavia – the task of using the JNA in this phase of the war in Croatia was: to protect the Serb people in Croatia in such a way that all areas with a majority Serb population will be freed in every aspect from the presence of the Croatian army and Croatian government; to pull the JNA out of Croatia after previously securing and executing the first task; to continue executing the transformation of the JNA into the army of the future Yugoslavia in the entire Yugoslav area, according to its internal national and organizational structure and its territorial location." (p. 134)

*Relation to the Territorial Defence*

“Paralyze the Territorial Defence to the fullest in those parts of the country where it could serve as a foundation for an army of secessionist Republics, in other words a secessionist force. With this aim the entire Territorial Defence was disarmed prior to the armed conflicts in Yugoslavia. In addition, through a part of the senior officers of the Territorial Defence, we insisted on keeping the same persons out of the control of the secessionist political leadership. We partly succeeded in doing this, with more success everywhere else but Slovenia. Most certainly did we, jointly with the JNA, use the Territorial Defence of the Serb parts in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in operations.” (p. 94)

*Process of the national transformation of the JNA*

“The process of national transformation in the JNA, applied to the new and future Yugoslavia, had started and had to be conducted during the war, if possible painlessly, but effectively, which was not simple since it is known how the JNA was created.” (p. 133)

“Proceeding from the elements of this situation, the altered general political aim – the creation of a new Yugoslavia of those nations who wished it and a just and peaceful separation for those nations who did not want to remain in Yugoslavia – the task of using the JNA in this phase of the war in Croatia was: to protect the Serb people in Croatia in a way that all areas with a majority Serb population would be freed in every aspect from the presence of the Croatian army and the Croatian government; to pull the JNA out of Croatia after previously securing and executing the first task; and to continue executing the transformation of the JNA into the army of the future Yugoslavia over the entire Yugoslav area, according to its internal national and organizational structure and its territorial location.” (p. 134)

“The JNA represented the foundation from which three armies were formed – the Army of the FRY, the Army of the “Republika Srpska” and the Army of the “Republika Srpska Krajina.” This was done in an organized manner according to the given internal and international circumstances. This task is very important. It was defined as a priority by the JNA leadership, because other nations in Yugoslavia started to form their own armies in various ways, and the Serb and Montenegrin people considered the JNA as their army, in the same way that they considered the Yugoslav state their country. In accordance with this, the JNA’s responsibility was to secure for the new Yugoslavia and the entire Serb population its own army. Without it, in these areas and under the conditions the enemy imposed, there would be neither freedom nor life.” (pp. 163-164)

*Soldiers' lack of motivation for participating in the aggression – the rejection of mobilization and desertion*

“The only and exclusive reason for the modification of the initial operation plan lies in the semi-successful mobilization and organized desertion of the JNA reserve system. Not only the poor response, but also the already down-sized units did not permit the movement towards the directions and locations of engagement, that is, those which did move would leave the front after arrival.” (p. 136)

“Due to this, various actions took place by “parents, mothers, sisters, peace activists, pacifists, etc.” across Yugoslavia against the JNA. Such actions against the Croatian army did not take place in Croatia, even though they conducted a general mobilization.” (p. 136)

*The All- Serb Character of the War*

“Since the JNA efforts to direct the Muslim part of the Bosnia and Herzegovina leadership to the new Yugoslav state, of the Yugoslav nations who wished it, were fruitless, we had to orient ourselves towards a specific cooperation with Serb representatives of the Serb people and the Serb nation as a whole, always leaving the possibility for cooperation with others open, even to individuals who were for a new Yugoslavia. By this we secured, during the war in Croatia, the possibility for the maneuvering and the moving of JNA forces through Bosnia and Herzegovina, what was of vital importance to the JNA. These maneuvers and movements were executed with difficulty, in some places they were obstructed, but nowhere completely halted. This also enabled a very successful mobilization in Serb parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this manner, at least to some extent, we eased the problems in the JNA, provoked by the failure of mobilization in other parts of the country.” (p. 147)

“The Commands and units of the JNA made up the backbone of the Army of “Republika Srpska” with its complete armament and equipment. This army, with the full backing of the Serb people and their all-embracing support as needed for any modern war, protected the Serb people and created military prerequisites for adequate political solutions, which will correspond to their national interests and aims, of course to the extent that international circumstances permit.” (p. 148)

*Identifying Croats and Ustashas*

“The Croatian prosecution authorities have put out wanted lists for a few of us so they can try us as war criminals for crimes committed against the Croatian population and so forth. I am not surprised by this at all, because they are those same enemies – Ustashas and Germans – against whom I

fought in the National Liberation War (NOR) and in this war, as well.”  
(pp. 150-151)

4.2: STIPE MESIĆ:  
“HOW YUGOSLAVIA WAS OVERTHROWN”  
(MISLAV PRESS, ZAGREB, 1994)

“When on 4 May, at the Presidency Conference, when we succeeded in passing the decision on the condemnation of the crime committed against police officers in Borovo Selo, which condemned the interference and the incitement to outlawry, Dr. Jović tried to disassociate himself from the action by the “war inspirers” vojvoda (duke) Vojislav Šešelj and Milan Paroški (“they are the opposition”), but he did not succeed in justifying the presence of one of the ministers of Serbian Government, Cvijan, among the rebels. Dr. Janez Drnovšek was not the only one that supported my viewpoint that “the responsibility of Serbia for the crimes committed in the area of Croatia exists”...” (pp. 3-4)

*Mesić cites Jović at the meeting of the SFRY Presidency and “Supreme Command Staff” on 15 March 1991:*

“The Serbs have the right to live in Yugoslavia, and if someone wants to secede, then the Serbs have the right to live in a state regardless of how it is called. You in Croatia will have to understand this.” (p. 26)

*Mesić states the reaction of the Croatian Government to the replacement of the Slovenian General Konrad Kolšek by the Serbian General Života Avramović:*

“The Government of the Republic of Croatia, while I was on my way to Slovenia, sent to the SRFY Presidency and Federal Executive Council (SIV) “the harshest protest against the illegal appointment of the Commandant of the 5<sup>th</sup> Military Region. The Government has always been, and still is, dedicated to gradually establishing a cadre, especially in Yugoslav Army key positions in the Republic of Croatia, which reflects a national structure according to the national structure of Croatia’s population. With the latest numerous changes of the commanding cadre, establishments and units of Yugoslav Army on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the opposite is directly taking place. The fact is that all commanders of battalions, brigades, corps and the top four officers of the 5<sup>th</sup> Military Region Command are of non-Croatian nationality. The appointment of the new 5<sup>th</sup> Military Region Commandant increases our dissatisfaction in regard to these conditions. Furthermore, with such cadre changes and the previously established condition, the distrust in the

Yugoslav Army as a common state force of all peoples increases...” (p. 71)

*At the meeting between the SFRY Presidency and the President of the Republic of Croatia on the cease-fire agreement:*

“Drvnošek is confused by the fact that Serbia does not accept the Monitor Mission in Croatia, while Croatia seeks it. Does this not spark reasonable suspicions towards Serbia?” (p. 144)

“While the Army did not interfere, until its first intervention (at Plitvice Lakes), and if we do not include the incident on 17 August 1990, when war aircraft prevented the MUP (Ministry of Interior) intervention in the Knin revolts, only one – that is one too many! – person died, and then during May and June the persons killed were not even being counted anymore.” (p. 149)

*At the meeting of three EC Ministers and SFRY Presidency in Belgrade on 4 August, 1991:*

“Then I expressed my opinion too, because it had to be stated how they, of those who were at this meeting (I primarily think of Dr. Kostić), frequently used the term “peace”, but actually do not strive for peace. They announced the war three years ago, which is now being realized with the slogan ‘all Serbs in one state’. This slogan was used to organize outlawry among a part of the Serbs in Croatia. The poorest Dinaric villages of only about fifty houses are armed – and the weapons are supplied from here, from Belgrade, from Serbia – with about 30 machine-guns, grenade launchers, cannons. Consider how many war-mongering groups have come to Croatia! Those who try to hide the true conditions are afraid of the international monitors, and the true conditions include the facts that police patrols are ambushed, Croats banished from their villages and towns, and – just now I received the report – they are shelling the small town of Brinje in Lika. A gentleman, Serbia is not interested in the destiny of the Serbs in Croatia, but in Croatian territory, for the physical expansion of “Greater Serbia”. Due to this 20 to 30 persons die in Croatia daily. On the other hand, here they accuse us of conducting national terrorism. If this is so, why do they mind international monitors, who will impartially determine who strives for peace and who initiates war and terror. I, gentlemen, am for the Councils and aid from the European Community, for an international engagement. If you leave us on our own, you leave us in flaming hate, and when hate speaks, then weapons are used, of which the aggressor has too many...” (p. 153)

*“Declaration on Yugoslavia” of the EC Council of Ministers of 27 August 1991:*

“The European Community and its member states are horrified by the increasing violence in Croatia. The persons responsible for the violence call attention to their commitment that they will never accept altered borders, which were not achieved in a peaceful manner and through agreement. Serbian leaders make a great mistake in their attempt to solve emerging problems in the new system through the military. More disturbing is the undeniable fact that individual parts of the JNA offer active support to the Serbian side. The Community and its member states will never accept the support to the Serbian side. The Community and its member states will never accept the politics of a done deed. They are determined in their standpoint never to accept forceful changes of borders and will encourage others not to do so.

The conquests of territories, which are not accepted by the European Community, will never create a legitimate protection sought by the new Yugoslavia. This type of protection can only be realized through dialogues based on the full protection of everyone’s rights, regardless of where they live in Yugoslavia.

The European Community and its member states appeal to Serbia not to resist the presence of EC Monitors in Croatia. The recent events have shown that the situation in Yugoslavia cannot be stabilized, nor can productive dialogues be conducted without an all-embracing and effective cease-fire and the presence of impartial foreign monitors.

Regarding the worsening situation in Yugoslavia, the European Community and its member states have requested from the President of the Committee of High Officials of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation the holding of an additional meeting of this Committee, which was agreed upon during its second emergency meeting, held on 9 August 1991, and during the beginning of September.

The Community and its member states cannot quietly watch how bloodshed increases in Croatia daily. The agreement on the supervision of the cease-fire and its maintenance will enable the Community and its member states to hold a peacekeeping conference and begin the arbitration process. This peacekeeping conference would gather the following:

- from Yugoslavia, the Federal Presidency, the Federal Government and Presidents of the Republics;
- the Council President and representatives of member states and Commission.

The arbitration process within the framework of the peacekeeping conference will be conducted as follows: the corresponding representatives of their governments will present their different standpoints to the Arbitration Commission, which is made up of five

members... The Arbitration Commission will arrive at a decision within the period of two months.

In the event that the agreement is not realized by 1 September 1991, regarding the supervision and maintenance of the cease-fire, the Community and its member states will consider the possibility of undertaking additional measures, including an international action..." (p. 198)

*The joint statement of Milošević, Kadijević and Tuđman, accepted upon the proposal of Lord Carrington in Igalo on 17 September 1991*

"Where responsibility is concerned for all that is happening in Yugoslavia, as well as the political future of Yugoslavia, deep and dangerous divisions exist between us. Although we unanimously agree on one issue: no valid solution for our peoples exists, which would emerge from violence and killings. Therefore, we must discuss issues together so we can determine whether we can agree upon the future relations between our peoples. Hence we obligate ourselves to order the cease-fire to all that are under our control and under our military and political influence. When forces are mixed and closely deployed, inevitable problems of provocation arise – those legal and fictitious, and each provocation is regularly countered. It is imperative that the forces on the battlefields withdraw to an adequate distance in order to guarantee a real and complete cease-fire. This means that, immediately and simultaneously, all armed formations, including paramilitary forces, irregular units, Croatian National Guard Corps and the JNA must withdraw from the conflict area and from all areas where hostilities occur or where hostilities have taken place in the past. All paramilitary forces and irregular units will be disarmed and disbanded; Croatian National Guard Corps will demobilize its reservists; JNA units will return to their barracks. This process will start immediately and unfold simultaneously. We welcome the readiness of EC Monitors to supervise the agreed upon cease-fire; we will undertake inevitable efforts to secure reasonable conditions for their task. We have in mind that this is the last opportunity for the de-escalation and cessation of current war conflicts. It is not possible to meaningfully negotiate the future of our peoples without it. We are fully aware of the serious responsibility, which we share in this key moment of our history." (p. 246)

*2 October 1991:* "I have received Kostić's message, which was aired this morning (second channel of Radio-Belgrade), given last night to the British TV network "Sky News": 'If Croatia's leadership does not accept the ultimatum of the Armed Forces Supreme Command of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency will be forced to order a general assault against Croatia today..." (p. 264)

“Everything the military leadership did was illegitimate. Kadijević claimed before June that he ‘adheres only to the Constitution’, but he founded an unconstitutional institution without the consent of the Presidency – his version of a Supreme Command Staff. He declared (informally, but through brutal actions) war against Slovenia, and gradually the war flared up in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and he mobilized the reservists unconstitutionally and illegally... The Serbian authorities forcefully mobilized those reservists, publicly pronouncing them ‘volunteers’ (if they were volunteers, why did thousands of them desert, which the army admitted to, pronouncing them in their statements cowards and traitors!), but did not have authority according to the Federal or Serbian Constitution. The autonomous – I was speaking of coup plotting – behavior of the army could not be justified with the blockade of the SFRY Presidency. If Serbia along with Montenegro evoked the blockade against Slovenia before the war in May, then in September the army made land and air travel impossible. They had the possibility of somehow relying on the federal government and the rump Federal Assembly held meetings. (p. 253)

“None of these institutions agreed to the mobilization of ‘volunteers’. The decision on mobilization was not announced anywhere and by no-one. Needless to say, it is not necessary that such a decision is made public, if the conditions of war prescribe it, but then it is known who has made it. The Law specifies an unmistakable mobilization ‘in the case of immediate war danger and other emergency situations or assaults executed against a country’. The SFRY Presidency has declared the imminence of war. We have not determined it, despite the fact that such a decision has been forced on us since March 1991. The Federal Council of the SFRY Assembly determines the threat of war. It did not do so. Even though they did not announce emergency situations; the SFRY Presidency can only do this. Maybe the Federal Executive Council (SIV) can do something in this respect?” (p. 253)

“In Belgrade, the conference that was scheduled for 2 October will be held on Wednesday, 3 October. The seven who are present – four members of the Presidency, from only two Republics, and three military representatives, Kadijević supported by Adžić and Brovet – did what they have yearned after for a long time. Referring to the Constitution, they in the manner of a coup violate the Constitution pronouncing an immediate threat of war. In Kostić’s statement to the public it was said that ‘the SFRY Presidency unanimously determined it’, but this ‘unanimity’ was achieved by various blockades of arrivals of representatives from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. That is, two against four! They sent me a facsimile – order: ‘...undertake measures for your arrival in Belgrade!’

...I was not surprised or caught off guard by this coup like decision. But I was stunned by the impertinence of the lies told in the public statement. In fact, Kostić referred to the Decision of the 143<sup>rd</sup> Conference (1 October), when Tupurkovski and Bogičević were present, when the majority of the Presidency present ‘unanimously decided that we face the danger of a general civil war and the country is in a state of immediate danger, about which the domestic and international public has been already informed by the public announcement made after the conference’.

However, on 1 October the state of immediate danger was not mentioned at all, but – as was said in the ‘statement’ – ‘The authorized federal administrations informed the SFRY Presidency that the political-security situation in the country is very difficult and dramatic and that a threat of a general civil war exists’. There is no mention of immediate danger in the statement or in the conference record. It is also not mentioned in the written notice for the 144<sup>th</sup> Conference that was initially announced for 2 October. One item only was agreed upon in the agenda: “Some current issues of the Total National Defence”. Later at the meeting of the four parties it was determined that the first item of the agenda will be “the agreement on securing the continuity of the SFRY Presidency tasks based on the evaluation of the Presidency at the 143<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the SFRY Presidency on 1 October 1991, concerning the existence of the immediate threat of war and the switching over of the SFRY Presidency to tasks dictated by the conditions of immediate danger.”

This shows that the reference to the previous conference is a complete forgery, but – I will be informed by the Cabinets comment on the decision – “is their operation as a whole not a forgery!” So the 144<sup>th</sup> Conference, held as a meeting (the fifth inevitable member of the Presidency for the meeting wasn’t there), could follow the agenda, two decisions had to be made: (1) that an immediate threat of war exists and (2) the SFRY Presidency switch to the tasks dictated by the conditions of the immediate threat of war. If there had not been such decisions, then how could such an agenda be announced!

Another incomprehensible rudeness (speaking of democratic, legal or some other humanely comprehensible relations) was the fact that the Slovenian representative Dr. Janez Drnovšek was excluded from having the right of command within the SFRY Armed Forces. Those four initially decided that, beginning with 3 October, the “Presidency decides by the majority votes of those present” and then they ‘unanimously’ revoked the commanding right of Drnovšek, “because the SFRY Presidency, with the consent of the Republic of Slovenia, brought a decision on 18 July 1991 on the dislocation of all commands, units and establishments of the JNA from the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.” They spoke completely differently on 12 and 18 July, when Kostić and Jović came forward with the request to withdraw the army from Slovenia.

They chose a marked path a long time ago: first they abolished the autonomous provinces, in meeting binges they subordinated Montenegro to Serbia, renounced Slovenia, and declared war against Croatia, so they can cut it in half and intimidate Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia – to restructure the “new Yugoslavia” under Serbian domination. During this process, initiated by Slobodan Milošević’s administration in Serbia, the army was noticeably serbianized.” (pp. 268-269)

*Before his departure to The Hague, Kadijević stated the following on 4 October:*

“... I believe that there is no army in the world, which was, during history, in a position more envied than ours. We have lost our state... Individual members of the SFRY Presidency deliberately obstructed the decision-making process, with the clear aim of hindering and destroying the army and along with it Yugoslavia. Federal Prime Minister, with his perfidious deceit, joined them. Such a relation between the Supreme Commander and the Prime Minister towards its own army the world has not seen...

...In the Republic of Croatia nationalism is in effect. At this moment it is the greatest threat to the Serbian people in Croatia... The army now strives to establish control over the crisis areas, protect the Serbian population from banishment and destruction and liberate the members of the JNA and their family members. The condition for this is the defeat of the Ustasha forces. We firmly stand behind our frequently repeated standpoint that all political issues have to be solved through dialogue, recognizing the legitimate rights and interests of all our peoples...” (pp. 273-274)

*Mesić’s thoughts on 18 October 1991:*

“I still have not decided whether to hand in my resignation. In this matter Bogićević and Tupurkovski agreed with me. The fact is, according to the order of the Kostić-Jović group, that the payroll office has stopped paying our presidential paychecks, so they even refused to pay us (but not to themselves) our minute per diem, which we had the right to, with regard to our Hague per diem, so they could force us to bow down in front of them or they could completely remove us.” (p. 289)

“... On 22 October, the Serbs and a Montenegrin, under the influence of the military leadership, announced at the Presidency “an emergency mobilization of conscripts, soldiers and units according to the operational needs of the JNA” and only “in the part of the country, which wishes to remain a part of Yugoslavia”, announcing a “determined operation against Croatia”. Kadijević then also dictated the mobilization order and harshly criticized the EC, especially Germany, and the newspaper “Borba” assessed that “the tone of his speech was exceptionally belligerent”. The

international community will understand that “the harshness of these attacks is unprecedented, when we speak of the statements made by federal Yugoslav leaders”. Kadijević announced also the transformation of the army “into an armed force of Yugoslavia, which will be maintained.” Altogether, the deciding authorities in Belgrade, aside from their displeasure with the insufficiently faithful Bulatović, discussed the situation and the Hague conference using Kadijević’s terminology: “The EC peace plan for Yugoslavia stands for catastrophe and bloodshed”. Kadijević’s threat was published stating that the military will “undertake measures with all available means” and will find the strength to “defeat Croatia” during the transformation “of the disappearing JNA transformed into the emerging Yugoslav army,” because the “government there is using even more horrible genocidal methods, than those of WWII”, relying on Germany, which “for the third time this century is assaulting our country” while “using methods which fascism utilized during WWII”.(pp. 289-290)

*Lord Carrington’s statements between two conferences in The Hague – between 18 and 25 October:*

“The extended assaults of the JNA on Dubrovnik and Vukovar are extremely disturbing, full of threats. There are no justifications, because there are no blocked garrisons that need to be liberated, nor Serbian communities that need to be protected... The JNA leadership operates in a manner that cannot be justified and takes serious responsibility for all it does. I regret that General Kadijević did not respond to my invitation to come to The Hague, because I would say this to his face. He always used to say that he will accept and respect each agreed upon political solution. But from his statements and actions it is clear that he has committed himself to one side. Unsustainable are General Kadijević’s claims that he acts according to the authorities of those who snatched away the Federal Presidency on 3 October, which the international community condemned...” (p. 293)

“...In Brussels on 28 October, the EC Council of Ministers announced a new declaration on five Republics, which have “confirmed their readiness to cooperate based on the “agreement” outline” and on “one Republic that continues to be reserved”. Against “one Republic” restrictive measures have been announced. Considering the behavior of the army and Serbia, the countries of the EC “point out the Serbian standpoint at the Conference, the federal coup of the four members of the Federal Presidency and their announced plan that aims to create “Greater Serbia”. (pp. 293-294)

“UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar was in Europe recently. In Rome he stated that the ‘UN is ready to send their soldiers to Yugoslavia, but the

political support will be left to the European Community'. Upon hearing this, President Tuđman requested that the peacekeeping forces come to Croatia without further hesitation and I again sent the same day (22 November) a letter 'in my capacity as the last President of the SFRY Presidency' to Perez de Cuellar and many other statesmen worldwide. I want to remind you of the process by which I came to fill the function and the fact that I came across a constitutionally overthrown Yugoslav rule of law, which started to crumble with the new Serbian 1989 Constitution and denied the existence of the two autonomous provinces in the make-up of the government system. This is how Serbia, a long time ago when we, more or less legally, started to create the subsequently superior and strongest party of the Croatian people – the Croatian Democratic Union, far before the multi-party elections, 'started the process of creating a "Greater Serbia" and "Small Yugoslavia"', which is entering its final phase at this time. The united Serbian forces and the Bolshevik military leadership of the former Federal Army are changing the borders between the Republics by force – by murdering civilians, destruction and terror. I also wrote how Serbia and the pro-Serbian JNA completely rendered impossible the functioning of the federal institutions. In addition, the proposed functioning by Croatia and Slovenia in terms of peaceful separation and the identification of the necessary elements for future good-neighbourly relations between the Republics, democratic development in all Republics and provinces and, most importantly, the creation of conditions for all rights and freedoms for human kind, nations and nationalities":

Fully accepting my mandate, with the purpose of identifying a fair and legal solution for all Republics, I personally committed myself and, with the help of European Community representatives, attempted to stop the aggression against Croatia, as well as achieve conditions for a peaceful withdrawal of the JNA from Slovenia.

The 'incomplete Presidency', in cooperation with the military leadership of the former federal army, tries to maintain the legitimacy of the head of state, which does not exist anymore. To the four members of the Presidency, including myself, the execution of our functions was made impossible, even with regard to the peaceful forum for the resolution of the Yugoslav state crisis. We cannot even be guaranteed personal safety, whereas at the same time representatives of Montenegro, Serbia and the former SFRY autonomous provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo, which were wiped out by the previously mentioned proclamation of the Serbian Constitution, are under the protection of the 'gone berserk' Bolshevik military machine which are destroying Croatia and occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina against the will of its citizens and the protests of legally elected leaders. Under such conditions it is senseless to keep speaking of the SFRY Presidency because it does not exist and neither do the prerequisites for the further maintenance of the international legitimacy of

the SFR of Yugoslavia. All other federal bodies have additionally been blocked by the behavior of Serbia and Montenegro, that is, as a result of their location and their predominantly Serbian cadre, and they are in the process of creating "Greater Serbia". I appeal to you that the killing of innocent people be stopped in the Republic of Croatia and the expansion of war conflict and the destruction to other Republics be prevented... I am personally prepared, in cooperation with the remaining democratic and peace seeking forces on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, to help find a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav state crisis, within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia in The Hague, the UN peace process or any other way that leads to peace and the finding of a solution on the principles recognized by the EC and the entire international community."

I appealed to the state leaders and governments, through their UN representatives, to "dedicate themselves to quickly deploy peacekeeping forces to the territory of the Yugoslav Republics, which have been occupied by the pro-Serbian JNA in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to relieve the suffering of millions of people". I drew attention, as I had been doing for several months, to the fact that "a reluctance of the European Community to do so will certainly result in suffering, which can surpass the sufferings during WWII in this area". International assistance was inevitable since the "democratic legally elected authorities in Yugoslavia did not have the opportunity to halt the coup like military leadership anymore, in probably the last Bolshevik stronghold in Europe". (pp. 312-314)

"With the parliamentary Decision on 5 December, upon my request, I cease to be the President of the Presidency of former Yugoslavia effective 8 October 1991. According to Domljan, "this is a symbolic and formal conclusion, and one coming after a two month long delay, will not have any real consequences". In my employment record Dr. Kostić wrote that I ceased to perform this function on 30 September: he did not even recognize the first seven days of October 1991." (p. 320)

#### 4.3: BORISAV JOVIĆ: "LAST DAYS OF THE SFRY (EXCERPTS FROM A DIARY)" (POLITIKA, BELGRADE, 1989)

These are the daily notes that I wrote from 15 May 1989 to 8 July 1992, while I held the positions on the SFRY Presidency of Vice President, President, and member of that highest national body.

Everything published here is authentic: It is taken either from personal notes which I always wrote down whenever that was possible, or from official minutes and shorthand records, or from notes based on relevant documentary information. Thus, none of it was written "from memory", not even with a delay of a few days, nor was anything added later. (p.5)

*13 July 1989*

Slobodan Milošević gave an interview to LE MONDE. Among other things, he gave the following responses:

*Question:* “What is your assessment today of Tito’s responsibility in this process?”

*Answer:* “A positive one.”

*Question:* “But ultimately it was he who created the 1974 Constitution setting out the atomization of power...”

“Do you think that Tito conceived of this type of Constitution out of mistrust toward the Serbs and that that is the very reason why he created two autonomous provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina, within Serbia?”

*Answer:* “Historically, and I believe also personally, Tito had no reason to mistrust Serbia. After all, it was here in Serbia that the uprising against the Nazis began, and the Serb communists were in the front ranks, in the struggle from the beginning to the end of the war. They paid the highest price for resistance to fascism, and also for resistance to the Comintern. No, from the historical viewpoint there is no justification whatsoever for anyone suspecting Serbia of anything.”

I tell Sloba that this part of his answer is very shrewd, but he plays naive and says that it was in fact very clear. That too is very shrewd because what does a ‘positive’ attitude regarding Tito’s responsibility mean? What does he mean when he says ‘there is no justification whatsoever for anyone suspecting Serbia of anything?’ The question was whether he suspects Tito, not whether Tito had reason to suspect Serbia. It appears that he has learned something from Nikola Panić after all. (p. 34)

*26 July 1989*

There is particular interest in the report by the Presidency of the SR Croatia on events during the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo in Knin. Ivo Latin, President of the Croatian Presidency, attends the session. Drnovšek announces him as usual and asks whether he wishes to add anything to the report presented. Latin takes the floor and first asks why he was even invited given that the report “clearly indicates their assessments,” but then continues his presentation for a full hour, visibly upset, almost frightened.

The upshot of his report is great concern; or rather fear, regarding the state of inter-ethnic relations in Croatia. He feels that the cause of this is “outside activity”. He demands that the SFRY Presidency “put an end to this bad thing in short order!”

First he attacked the SSUP report that was presented to the Presidency regarding this same point on the agenda. It is supposedly not objective and tendentious. Almost insulting, it seems. He asks whether the SSUP is reporting on the situation in the SR Croatia through its service in that Republic, or whether there is some other, separate line of reporting? They believed that federal institutions were respecting the constitutional and state sovereignty of the SR Croatia and that they were functioning in keeping with the Constitution and the law, but that does not appear to be the case. If they are wrong in this suspicion, then he wants to know how it is that such a report could be presented. He offers to the members of the Presidency a report (notebook) from the SDB (State Security Service) of Croatia in which everything is spelled out accurately and in detail, so that we can see for ourselves.

There was an objection of a “material” nature to the SSUP’s finding that 50,000 people attended the celebration (perhaps he thinks that this figure is too high?!), and especially to the part noting that the celebration was attended by Radmila Anđelković (President of the SSRN of Serbia). All the others are “lumped together”, with no names provided, but also in attendance were the president of the SSRN of Croatia Kalanj (Zvonko Kalanj president of the SSRN) of Croatia, as well as representatives of all Croatian structures, including two members of the SR Croatia Presidency, and he obviously feels that they were “overwhelmed” by Serbia. He trembled while he spoke and his voice rose. He presented nothing concrete other than the objection. He only said that he would give us a film that we can see, plus the report of the SUP (Secretariat for Internal Affairs) of Croatia, which he is also providing to us. (I hear that this film begins with pictures of Slobodan Milošević being sold in front of the Lazarica church.)

Latin goes on to say that he has warned of the possible effects of inciting nationalism and that now they have a desperate situation all over Croatia that will be difficult to counter. They are undertaking all legal measures, but want this to be done in other parts of the country as well, or otherwise we will have a catastrophe on our hands. (pp.42-43)

*13 October 1989*

Conversation with Sloba.

I suggested that we meet alone. I raised the question of agreeing to a position with regard to political pluralism, or rather a multiparty system in Serbia, because that is one of the most sensitive questions about which we can be attacked from abroad, by our western and even other Republics, and by our intelligentsia. The West has begun to tear down the single party system in Eastern European countries, at any cost. That is practically complete in Hungary and Poland. In Yugoslavia, it is happening in

Slovenia. Ante Marković has come out in favor of a multiparty system on TV, and the Macedonians and Montenegrins have done so in a certain sense. It is paradoxical that the Serbian Party (the CK), which has the broadest popular support and is actually the only one that would not lose power under a multiparty system, is the one that fears a multiparty system. Without strong reasons, it will attract the odium of all sorts of critics.

Sloba agrees with this assessment, but he presents elements that lead him to be cautious. In that case, an Albanian party would be formed in Serbia. There are nearly two million of them. No matter what they call this party of theirs, they would take over power in their local settings and we would lose Kosovo. Thus, there is a "state reason" that does not allow us to introduce a multiparty system in Serbia. As far as Serbia proper and Vojvodina are concerned, no one there could do anything to us, regardless of multiple parties, because of the ethnic composition. He believes that our position will prevail at the Congress. It will also be included in the Constitution. Our strategy should be to ensure, not only through positions, but also in practice, full democracy for the Serbian intelligentsia, in non-partisan pluralism. So that they do not attack us too much. (p.61)

*16 November 1989*

Veljko Kadijević asked to see me. We speak in my office. He wants to warn me about certain elements of military assessments that are important to our political position.

It is their assessment that it is not realistic to achieve an inter-Republic agreement on constitutional changes, because the conceptual differences are great, while foreign elements with an anti-socialist and anti-communist orientation are also working against an agreement to be reached based on a socialist orientation, because their goal is to destroy socialism and to at least introduce the Western type of social democracy.

The military have no clear idea of what will happen in our region in the longer term, but we must survive as a state with a socialist orientation. He attaches key importance to uncovering the foreign powers' paths of influence. He reports to me on the first results from work on preparing the agreed plan of action. Things are going well in the SSNO. There are problems in the SSUP. The head of the SDB has organized a group of six to seven people to work on the plan of action. They say that there were negative reactions in the sense that they cannot operate in violation of the law, as if anyone was asking them to?! They will not work against the action. They say that there were negative reactions in the sense that they cannot operate in violation of the law, as if anyone was asking them to?! They will not work against the action of their own Republics in this regard. Pera Gračanin will have to carry out personnel selection. Veljko will speak with him. If the connections with foreign agencies are not

revealed, we will have a hard time at the end of 1990 overcoming conflict surrounding the new Constitution.

It is Veljko's practice to present such analyses to me, but for understandable reasons he does not want to present them to the entire Presidency. The analysis seems good to me as regards the West's ideological orientation concerning the destruction of socialism, but I doubt that they will be very concerned about Yugoslavia's unity. Since I believe that they will not have an easy time bringing down our government in Serbia, we must be ready for the first variant—the risk of the break-up of the country. Thus, our main problem could be the disintegration of the country, while the type of societal order is only secondary. (pp. 67-68)

*18 December 1989*

DER SPIEGEL writes: "The governments of Slovenia and Croatia want to internationalize the conflicts in Yugoslavia. At a secret meeting on 10 December at Brežice Castle, near Zagreb, Slovene President Stanovnik and his Croatian colleague, Latin, agreed to the following plan: They will ask the federal government in Bonn to convene a peace conference in Frankfurt as early as sometime in February. The goal of this conference, which should be attended by Austria, Italy and France, in addition to the six Yugoslav Republics, is a European guarantee for the transformation of Yugoslavia into a union of states, as well as a plan for including this confederation in the process of European integration. With this plan, they want to crush Serbian hegemonic pretensions."

What does "union of states" mean? It means that the current Republics become independent states that enter into a union, and it means that they can leave the union whenever they want. That would also mean our consent to their leaving with (Serb) people who do not want to leave, and with those people's territory. Thus, this is a trick to avoid explaining to the people what their destiny is. (p. 83)

*10 January 1990*

Meeting at Sloba's. Present: Pera, Slobodan, Bogdan, Zoran, and I. We reached agreement on everything in an open, friendly discussion of nearly three hours.

The main battle should be played out at the 14th Congress of the SKJ, to preserve the integrity of the SKJ and democratic centralism, at least statutorily (formally). The goal is to isolate the Slovenes, to keep Croatia and Macedonia and possibly Bosnia and Herzegovina as well from joining them. JNA representatives will be the standard bearers and we will back them, so that we are not leading the way, because that could have a

negative effect on the Croats and Macedonians. The Army accepts this sort of role. (p. 88)

*26 January 1990*

Conversation with Veljko Kadijević. I invited him after the 14<sup>th</sup> Congress of the SKJ was interrupted, in order to warn him of the danger to the country's integrity from direct separatist intentions.

Veljko informs me that they are drawing up detailed plans for every eventuality. They are working on that right now. He will inform the entire Presidency of the overall plans, but he will provide the details to me as well. He will not provide the details to Drnovšek, because he is afraid that he will turn everything over to the advocates of the separatist policy. Unfortunately. The weakest side of every strategy and of every defense plan has always been the opposing side knowing about it. (pp. 93-94)

*13 February 1990*

After today's session of the Presidency that was also attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the Republics and autonomous provinces (subject: Kosovo), Veljko, Pera Gračanin, Slobodan Milošević, Dragutin Zelenović, and I sit in my office. An unofficial and non-binding conversation.

Sloba begins:

"There is going to be war, by God."

"We cannot allow it, by God," I responded. "We have had enough war and casualties in two world wars. Right now we will certainly lose the war!"

"There will not be the kind of war that they would like," adds Veljko, "but there will be the kind that there must be, one where we do not allow them to beat us."

Pera complains that from day to day the opponents of socialism and Yugoslavia are assuming ever-stronger positions and systematically pushing us aside and taking revanchist actions. Sloba urges him not to worry.

Veljko says:

"Gorbachev is to blame for everything. He sold out the idea of socialism and communism for a very cheap price. He broke up the Warsaw Pact, destroyed socialism in Eastern Europe, destabilized the USSR, but the worst thing for us is that he destroyed the balance of power in Europe and put all communists in the dock. Now we must defend ourselves even

though we sacrificed our lives for the defence of the country and for its development.” (p. 108)

*22 February 1990*

Meeting at the command post of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. Veljko reports on the further development of the national defence concept. Besides developing a defence against foreign enemies in all variants and in the newly emerging situation (which is constantly changing), more detailed attention is being given to the army's role in combating an “internal enemy”. The army senses a danger of civil war and the dismemberment of Yugoslavia. At least the part of the army that wrote the report.

The members of the Presidency pose marginal questions, as in school. Janez is as quiet as a mouse. I believe that he would oppose this, but he is embarrassed. I lend my full support to the plan, asking that it be continuously revised depending on the situation.

Who knows what those who do not agree think, but now they know everything and can inform whomever they want! How can one state and one army function where there are people in the supreme command whose interests are opposed to that of the state and army? (p. 118)

*26 February 1990*

Conversation with Colonel General Blagoje Adžić, at Batajnica Airport, during Drnovšek's send-off to Egypt.

Adžić has long been a puzzle to me; he has been rather negative during the discussion of using the JNA in Kosovo. Now he has opened up. He sharply attacks Serbian policy. He feels that Serbia has been left on its own, that Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and half of Montenegro are against it, while half of Serbia is against the Serbian leadership (as an example, he notes that 1,000 people attended a meeting of the social democratic party). The unintelligent Serbian leadership is to blame for all that. It makes one mistake after another. Everything it does makes it easier for the western Republics to achieve their goals: anti-Yugoslavism and anti-communism. The rally in Ljubljana was a mistake, it should have agreed to talks at the Cankarjev Center and the publication of those talks on television and in the press. If the goal is truth, then it could have said so. In this way, it was not hard for the Slovenes to show that the goal was coercion, aggression, and whatever else they want (and they do want it). In Croatia, Simo Dubajić (Simo Dubajić, original Partisan fighter from Knin) is speaking out. In Knin he yells, “Long live Slobodan Milošević, long live Serbia.” It suits them just

fine to exhibit greater Serbian aspirations. The plan to send 100,000 Serbs to Kosovo (returnees and others) is not feasible, and it irritates all the Albanians and others. What is the purpose of coming up with such loud, non-feasible ideas, in so doing enduring both failure and lies? It is better to take small, practical steps toward the goal instead of shouting from the rooftops, with plans, which are not feasible. The same thing is true of the blockade against Slovenia. Everything could have been achieved without proclamations. In this way, they are given the “right” to make further moves toward secession. It is a pity, says Adžić. This is not the Serbia of Nikola Pašić (Serbian politician and statesman, 1845-1926).

I attended a session of all the chambers of the Serbian Assembly. The proposal by the SFRJ presidency for the drafting of a new Yugoslav Constitution was considered, among other things. Prof. Dr. Ratko Marković presented the introductory report. A very good, critical report. A truly scientific approach. He provided a fundamental analysis of the weaknesses of the Presidency’s proposal but concluded that despite all its weaknesses the proposal strives to preserve a federal Yugoslavia, contrary to the aspirations for its breakup. But then he fired off an extremely vehement statement: If it proves impossible to preserve a federal Yugoslavia after all, then Serbia has no choice but to turn toward itself and solve its problems within the framework with which it undertook the creation of Yugoslavia! This elicited applause—the only time during his speech.

I was amazed by such a formulation. Immediately the thought passed through my head: With what did we join Yugoslavia! We joined with a Serbia that included present-day Macedonia, into which Montenegro had already been integrated (annexed), which did not include Vojvodina (!), etc. For God’s sake, does that mean that we renounce Serb territories taken from the former Austria-Hungary, including those in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Krajina, and does that mean that we have decided to provoke a storm of quarrelling with the Macedonians, Montenegrins, and perhaps the Bosnians and Croats? This question, which hangs over us like Damocles’s sword, is not simple enough that it can be expressed without a very carefully weighed-out formulation and assessment of the far-reaching political implications. (p.119)

*3 May 1990*

Sloba Milošević came to see me at my request. I want to inform him of the rather gloomy opinions of people with whom I have spoken about our prospects in the elections; and also about measures for activity on the Presidency, and so on.

I asked that for one year, while I am president of the SFRY Presidency, Serbia not publicly attack the Presidency and that it not expect me to

publicly take Serbia's side in conflicts with other Republics, because I must act as peacemaker and achieve agreement and cooperation to the greatest extent possible. Slobodan says that he agrees, under the condition that I not make the same mistake as earlier federal officials from Serbia, spitting at Serbia from the federation for the sake of some spurious Yugoslavism and unity. I tell him that I am not that foolish, not to worry. (p. 144)

*17 May 1990*

We take measures to ensure that weapons are taken from civilian Territorial Defence (TO) depots in Slovenia and Croatia and transferred to military depots. We will not permit Territorial Defence weapons to be misused in any conflicts or for forcible secession. Practically speaking, we have disarmed them. Formally the head of the General Staff did this, but it was actually under our order. Extreme reaction by the Slovenes and Croats, but they have no recourse. (p.146)

*18 May 1990*

I am at my weekend house in Nikšić. In the evening Milan Kučan calls me. He complains about the seizure of weapons. He says that the people are opposed to this move, that there could be casualties. He has called a session of the Slovene Presidency over the question. He asks whether we can meet to discuss the matter.

Sure, I tell him. He should contact me Monday morning so that we can set up a meeting. By the way, I tell him, I have heard about this campaign on the radio, I do not know what is going on, but I advise him not to get into conflict with the army, to surrender the weapons, and on Monday we will clear up everything if necessary. (p.146)

*8 June 1990*

Veljko reports to me on the new disposition of the military, on foreign-policy activities by the army leadership, and on new knowledge of US actions toward Yugoslavia.

He says that it has been decided to form separate motorized corps in the regions of Zagreb, Knin, Banja Luka and Herzegovina, which will be capable of doing their duties in Kosovo as well, if needed. (p. 152)

*28 June 1990*

Conversation with Slobodan Milošević on the situation in the country and in Serbia. He agrees with idea of “expelling” Slovenia and Croatia, but he asks me whether the military will carry out such an order? I tell him that it must carry out the order and that I have no doubts about that; instead, the problem is what to do about the Serbs in Croatia and how to ensure the majority on the SFRY Presidency for such a decision. (p. 161)

Sloba had two ideas: first, that the “amputation” of Croatia be effected in such a way that Lika-Banija and Kordun opstinas, which have created their own community, remain with us, whereby the people there later declare in a referendum whether they want to stay or go; and second, that the members of the SFRY Presidency from Slovenia and Croatia be excluded from the voting on the decision, because they do not represent the part of Yugoslavia that is adopting this decision. If the Bosnian is in favor, then we have a two-thirds majority.

Sloba urges that we adopt this decision no later than one week hence if we want to save the state. Without Croatia and Slovenia, Yugoslavia will have around 17 million inhabitants, and that is enough for European circumstances.

*19 July 1990*

Lieutenant Colonel General Vujasinović, the head of the Military Office of the SFRY Presidency, informs me that Šušar is asking him for this year’s plans for military exercises. He wonders what he wants them for, unless it is to show them to Tuđman.

I tell him that he can request them in writing. Tell him that you can give them to him only on the basis of a decision by the Presidency.

At the meeting of the Presidency that same day, both Šušar and Drnovšek request these plans. We coldly agree that they can be obtained from the General Staff. I then ordered Gen. Vujasinović to take the plans from the General Staff to his office and to inform them individually that they can take a look at the plans in his presence, but that they cannot make any notes or copies.

They were insulted and refused the offer. Šušar said that he was going to react publicly as a result of his attitude toward him.

I ask Drnovšek what this whole gag is really about. He says that he has heard that in “Romania 90” exercises the current authorities in Slovenia and Croatia play the role of the enemy.

I check with Veljko, and he says it is not true; instead, the plan states the “opposition forces” scheme with foreign powers, but they are not the

people currently in power. Plus, all of it is placed inside quotation marks, as a supposition.

But, of course, they are scheming with foreign powers; it is not just a supposition. (p. 171)

*2 August 1990*

I wrote a series of three articles, “The Truth about Ante Marković”, and sent them to Slobodan. He instructed that they be published in POLITIKA: They will appear as instalments of the 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> under some pseudonym. We must expose him, because the people are seriously mistaken about who he is and what he is. Many see in him some sort of saviour, but he is an ordinary impostor and enemy of the Serb nation. (p.173)

*11 September 1990*

Conversation with Dobriša Ćosić. I invited him to meet with me and he gladly accepted.

There is no longer any serious reason for the existence of Yugoslavia. The first reason—the threat to the nations of assimilation by Austria and Turkey – has vanished, as has the second – the idealistic unity of Yugoslavism or later of communism – and a third – a common defence against our common enemies – and the fourth – linguistic affinity, which no longer means anything. All that remains is the fifth reason – the economic one, but that is too dubious with so much economic openness and interdependency in the world. Thus, there is no force that can unite us, given the schism that has been created.

Under such circumstances, the open question of the fate of Serbs and Serbia in the disintegration of Yugoslavia remains as the main political question – at least for us. That is why he is not interested in the issue of the struggle of power in Serbia, but rather in the struggle for power in Serbia, which in the distribution of territory with Croatia should include as many Croats in Serbia as the number of Serbs remaining in Croatia. In this sense, he is cooperating closely with the Serbs parties in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. He personally prevailed upon Jovan Rašković (Jovan Rašković, Academy Member, President of the Serbian Democratic Party) to found the Serbian Democratic Party. He would be satisfied if this party were united with Milošević’s Socialist Party. The leadership of the Serbian Party in Bosnia and Herzegovina headed by Karadžić (Radovan Karadžić, president of the Republic of Srpska) is very intelligent and very reliable. In Montenegro he is relying on Kilibarda’s (Novak Kilibarda, professor, President of the People’s Party in

Montenegro) People's Party, but is also counting on the communists. All are consulting with him regarding their activities. Right now an ethnic map of Serb territory is being drawn up, especially for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, in order to clearly show the areas where Serbs are in a majority; from Šibenik, through Lika, Bosnian Krajina, along the Sava, and to Bijeljina, everywhere the Serbs are in the majority. The Muslims are in the center of Bosnia. The Serbs also cut through Sandžak along the Drina, so that the Muslims cannot unite. That is the future territory of Serbia (pp. 191, 193).

*3 October 1990*

Veljko tells me, almost in passing, that only 100 people must be "gotten rid of" and then everything will be fine. The military is preparing such plans, if needed. He says that he will show them to me.

I look at him in silence. This is the first time that I have heard of this. I will look at these plans, but I doubt that the military has that much resolve.

At least based on its previous vacillation.

The generals are still obsessed with the unity of Yugoslavia; such as it is, without harmony and without the future. This lack of harmony is ruining us and holding us back. As is the vacillation of the army leadership and its constant disorientation. First one thing, then another, and in the end everything is too late. (p. 201)

Slovenia and Croatia want a confederation, i. e., and the breakup of the SFRY. Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina want a federation or a redistribution of the territory of those Republics that wants to secede, based on ethnic principles. Kosovo wants to be a constituent element of the federation. (p. 208)

*22 October 1990*

Meeting at the SSNO. Veljko, Adžić, Brovet, several of their associates, and I.

We consider a plan for possibly resolving the crisis through military action, if there is no other way out. We hope that this will not be necessary, but plans must be in place.

It is agreed that plans will be further formulated, especially from the standpoint of the moment of decision, the manner of decision-making, and variants for realization.

If there exists a variant for illegal arming and anti constitutional separation from the country, then there also exists a variant for preventing that. (p. 215)

*26 October 1990*

Conversation with Slobodan Milošević.

I inform him of the plans with regard to the violators of the military law in Croatia and Slovenia and of the broader plans if things continue as they are going. He suggests that we take action as soon as possible, but only against Croatia, leaving Slovenia alone, and only in those parts of Croatia where Serbs live, if conflict breaks out, and it will. That we should limit ourselves territorially and avoid action in the entire “democratized” territory, but that we should render them incapable of fighting with the Serb nation, which is unwilling to tolerate an Ustasha government. (p. 218)

*26 December 1990*

I hear on television that the Serbian Assembly has adopted a resolution on financing the budget for the first quarter of 1991, and that it has decided to hold back 50 percent of the turnover tax for its own financing. (By law that amount can be 25 percent.) I really cannot understand what they are doing here. The federation has been brought to the brink of collapse; no one is paying revenues to it. Slobodan tries to convince me that they are simply compensating for the part that the federation owes them to stimulate agriculture and underdeveloped regions, but now it turns out that this is their planned source of revenue for regular financing.

We must discuss this. If they are thinking of liquidating the federation in this way, then they are working against themselves. It is too early for us to liquidate the state; we will need it as a mechanism and to defend our own people outside Serbia. How do they think we can finance the military, or how do they think that we can defend the Serb nation without the federal army? (pp. 233-234)

*1 January 1991.*

1990 is over. Much has happened.

Serbia has been unified. For the first time in postwar history, the Serbs too are unified all across Yugoslavia. The Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia are behind Serbia, as is Montenegro. This is certainly the biggest event in Yugoslavia in 1990, very important for the future.

It will be necessary for us to agree on Slobodan's and my appearance on 10 January at the SFRY Presidency meeting with the presidents of the Republics on the political future of Yugoslavia. I give some thought to that.

Slobodan should appear on behalf of the Serb nation, and I on behalf of Yugoslavia.

Slobodan should say that every nation has the right to self-determination. The Serb nation's starting point is that it has its own future based on that position. The Serb nation wants to live in one state, with equal civil rights, with one internationally recognized border, one military, currency, and market. Anyone who wants to live with them on an equal footing is welcome, to do so. For us, the state must be unitary or federal. A confederation is not a state and as a nation we refuse to consider that. A federation with minimal functions that will be carried out efficiently is the most suitable structure for the functioning of Yugoslavia. This means in practice that we contest the Republics' right to secede, because that right does not belong to them, but rather to the nations. (pp. 234-235)

*21 January 1991*

The Croats have lied. Veljko tells me that not one weapon has been surrendered anywhere.

I call Veljko and tell him to come and see me immediately. I notify Slobodan. He is excited: Excellent, he says. As soon as they declare their secession, we should accept that decision, provided that we hold on to the Krajina opstinas military until the people declare by plebiscite where want to live. He urges me to convince Veljko to accept that variant.

I have always been in favor of the variant of "cutting them off" from Yugoslavia over night, so that they can "join Europe", but the military does not accept that. (pp. 256-257)

*26 January 1991*

I talk to Slobodan by phone about the results of the Serbia-Croatia talks and the presidency session.

He agreed with Tuđman that the four of us would meet (Milošević, Tuđman, and Mesić), but he does not believe that any agreement can be reached. He has more faith in actions that will force them into settling with us.

He is very disappointed with the results of the Presidency session. It does not fit in with his "scheme, which we cannot discuss over the phone." That is because, he says, once the military "covers" territory in Croatia we

no longer have any reason to fear the final outcome of the Yugoslav crisis. Without that, nothing. Any other course of events does not suit us. At least that is what he believes.

Slobodan is still sticking to that which was perhaps possible until recently, but which the military did not want—that we “cut them off” from Yugoslavia – but now that is not possible war would break out in the very depths of Slovenia and Croatia. The JNA is deep inside those Republics; it has not withdrawn to new positions in time. If did not want to do so, nor did it ask to do so, nor did it receive orders to that effect. (p. 262)

*29 January 1991*

Veljko proposes that an adaptation of the plan be prepared or that a new plan for the defending of the country be drawn up, with deployment of the military to the western part of the country. We have enough formal justification for that, because the only threat to us there is the danger of foreign intervention. In that way we will have enough of the military there without special movement, which they are always complaining about.

I cannot ask him how we will return from there. He will get angry. He has not yet “swallowed” the idea of defending Serb territory in Croatia. He still believes that we must defend Yugoslavia. (p. 264)

*25 February 1991*

I discuss the new situation with Veljko Kadijević.

Veljko then talks about his idea for a plan of action. The goal to be achieved is: to preserve the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Yugoslavia and to create the conditions for a peaceful resolution of the crisis by democratic means. The military’s basic idea consists of relying firmly on the forces that are for Yugoslavia in all parts of the country and through combined political and military measures overthrowing the government first in Croatia and then in Slovenia. For these activities, we must take advantage of the sphere of defence where they have committed serious criminal acts.

In the wavering Republics (Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina), we must use combined political measures – demonstrations and revolts – to overturn the leadership or to turn them around in the right direction. These activities would presumably be combined with certain military activities.

This entire campaign should be lead by those members of the SFRY Presidency who have opted for this course, with backing from the military.

All federal institutions that accept this course will be included in the campaign, while the others will be removed from power. (He does not explain how he attends to achieve that).

Wherever necessary, he says, a state of emergency would also be imposed.

In the military leadership's opinion, two groups of measures and actions must be undertaken, in the civilian and military sectors.

The following must be prepared in the civilian sectors:

- I. A paper for the 1 March session of the Presidency, on the basis of which a political decision on resolving the crisis would be adopted.
- II. In Croatia, the Serbian Krajina should be strengthened institutionally and politically, and its secession from Croatia should be supported (not publicly, but in *de facto* terms).
- III. Mass rallies should be organized in Croatia against the HDZ, Bosnia and Herzegovina should be mobilized "For Yugoslavia", and in Macedonia the planned rally to overthrow the pro-Bulgarian leadership should be staged. There should be mass rallies of support in Serbia and Montenegro; gatherings in Kosovo should be banned.

In Croatia, and later in Slovenia as well, as a first variant, there could be a military administration, and then the formation of institutions made up of non-compromised figures. (pp. 276-278)

*27 February 1991*

Pera Gačanin informs me that the Austrian ambassador in Belgrade has agreed to a "tennis match" on 9 March in Ljubljana, in which the entire herd of leaders from Slovenia, Croatia, Austria and Macedonia (!) will participate. All of the top figures (Kučan, Račan, Mesić, Drnovšek, the Austrian ambassador, and several others from Austria), and – just imagine – Tupurkovski. The Macedonians have definitely turned against Yugoslavia. Some tennis match! They are negotiating the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Today, Kiro Gligorov made an adjustment in his (the Macedonian) position for the talks on the country's political future. Now, he is for an alliance of independent and sovereign states, instead of Republics, which is what he has always said in the past.

Izetbegović said before the Bosnia and Herzegovina Assembly that Bosnia and Herzegovina's sovereignty would not be sacrificed for

Yugoslavia, and that Bosnia and Herzegovina would resort to war for its sovereignty.

Everything is clear. This is treason and the breakup of the country with international assistance. In Ljubljana, there were supposed to decide on how to carry that out. Unfortunately, the SFRY Constitution is not a major obstacle to them, and that is our biggest problem.

However, they are going out on a limb. Are they really so naive that they think that they can flippantly disregard the rights and destiny of the Serb nation in this region, or have they consciously decided to provoke civil war? (p. 280)

*28 February 1991*

I consult Slobodan Milošević on the military's plan. I read him my notes, word for word. He thinks that all of it is good, except that Slovenia should be left alone. Only Croatia should be dealt with. The Slovenes have not violated (military) laws to such a great extent and there is no formal justification, while politically it would all come down to overthrowing elected officials. Asked what we should do if we do not achieve an adequate majority on the Presidency for the necessary decision, he thinks that we should adopt a decision with those members who are "for" and that the military should "obey". He finds it logical that we "get rid of" anyone who opposes such action by the Presidency. (p. 281)

*13 March 1991*

Today Veljko Kadijević invited me to come with Slobodan Milošević to talk about what to do if the Supreme Command again rejects the proposed decision at tomorrow's session.

This was not a consultation. Veljko literally told us, in the presence of Gen. Adžić: "We are going to stage a military coup. Regardless of whether or not the proposed decision is adopted. If it is adopted, then it will give us cover for mobilization only during the first 48 hours, but if it is rejected, we will conduct mobilization on our own. (pp. 295-296)

*15 March 1991*

Immediately after the Supreme Command session, I addressed the public via Television Belgrade with following words:

" Citizens of Yugoslavia,

I am addressing you after a three-day session of the SFRY Presidency, which in its function as supreme commander of the armed forces did not

accept the assessments of the situation or the decisions proposed by the Supreme Staff of the Armed Forces.

Because of this, I have decided to resign from office in the belief that that is the most honorable approach, in keeping with my conscience.” (pp. 304, 306)

*16 March 1991*

Bučin and Kostić have resigned. Slobodan Milošević issued a statement saying that under such circumstances he no longer recognises the decisions of the SFRY Presidency and that he will not participate in its work (as the substitute member of the Presidency from Serbia). (p.306)

*17 March 1991*

At around 19:00, Veljko Kadijević calls me and Slobodan Milošević asking us to come to see him right away. He must inform us of his decision about what to do. In fact, to present to us variants for what they could do. It is not clear whether he is informing us or consulting with us.

Kadijević, Adžić, and Stane Brovet attend. Stane Brovet is the first to speak – perhaps for a whole hour about what we had to consider long and hard before they decided, or at least so we were told, on a military coup. (p.306)

*22 March 1991*

Conversation with Veljko Kadijević. I tell him that the military leadership has treated me (but also Slobodan) in a way that elicits suspicion. My impression is that we have been manipulated.

Veljko almost fainted from surprise. He asked what I base such an assertion on.

I tell him:

First, I was not notified in a timely fashion that the military intended to carry out a military coup, and that the purpose of having the Supreme Command adopt the decisions was to legitimize mobilization so that we would not suspect what was going on for the first two or three days. Second, I resigned as president of the SFRY Presidency in order to give the military room to assume authority and disarm the paramilitary units, but the military did not do that.

Third, in the analysis that the military leadership presented to Slobodan and me on 17 March of this year, they themselves concluded that military action against Croatia and Slovenia is not a good solution. They must

have known that earlier. Thus, on the whole they were insincere toward us, frivolous in their analyses, and inconsistent in their intentions.

Veljko spent a half an hour swearing to his honesty and sincerity and assuring me that everything that they reported to us at that time (on 17 March) had been thoroughly analyzed in advance.

Unconvincing, at least to me.

I tried long and hard to understand why the military had done such a somersault over night. It is possible that they had not adequately analyzed the difference between acting on the basis of a legal decision by the Presidency and the imposition of a state of emergency and the forcible seizure of the weapons on the one hand and a military coup on the other hand, which serve the same goal. The first case would have minimized while the second case would have drastically increased the repercussions of domestic and foreign resistance and of political and economic isolation, which they probably considered only after they were confronted with the critical moment. (pp.310-311)

#### *5 April 1991*

As agreed with Slobodan Milošević, I invited him, Kadijević and Adžić to a meeting of just four of us. We discuss the situation in which the SFRY Presidency finds itself, where it no longer has the necessary majority and is incapable of adopting a decision on the use of the military as an armed force. From now on, all decisions on using the military can be adopted only if it is not ordered to take action. Only for that can we win over an adequate number of members of the SFRY Presidency. It is clear that acceptance of the position that the military cannot use weapons would be catastrophic for the Serb nation in Croatia, which has not armed itself but is instead counting on protection by the JNA, while Croatia has armed its own pro-Ustasha secessionist units. We ask them whether the military will allow the Croatian police to occupy Knin and other Serb cities, which are now under Serb control.

The response is very clear: no. They will take the following course of action: In the event that the Croats attack them, they will take armed action and notify me, and I will then convene the Presidency and simply inform them of the fact. We will not seek any decision or consent.

We drew their attention to the fact that any other approach would be betrayal, and that in this case betrayal means the fall of the Serbian leadership and the collapse of the JNA. They agree and issue a firm promise.

We will see. Presumably they too are at the end of their rope. In any event, we have “crossed the Rubicon.” We are no longer seeking any

decisions from anyone, we are taking any necessary actions to protect the Serb nation, we will inform the Presidency of any events, and anyone who does not like it can go home. It is stupid to meet with a state leadership against whom they have declared war. The military will not attack anyone, but it will defend both itself and the Serb nation in Krajina. (p. 317)

*13 May 1991*

Slobodan Milošević, Veljko Kadijević, Momir Bulatović, Jugoslav Kostić, Vukašin Jokanović (V.J. is Vice President of the Serbian Assembly, designated to replace the departing member) and I agree on a position regarding the election of Stjepan Mesić as President of the SFRY Presidency. The meeting lasted from 17:00 to 20:00. There were two basic topics:

- Veljko Kadijević feels that he must be elected, because any other action would provoke a crisis with serious political consequences and would halt the negotiation process on the future of the country.
- The others feel that he should not be elected, because by so doing they would ultimately be encouraging those intent on destroying Yugoslavia and disgracing themselves in their own people's eyes.

The latter view prevailed. Veljko expressed sympathy for our position, but with major reservations. It is not that he supports Mesić; rather, he is burdened by the illusion that there is a way to keep Croatia and Slovenia in Yugoslavia, but they have practically already decided on separation. (pp. 324-325)

*11 June 1991*

By working to destroy and break up Yugoslavia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, themselves are working to create a "Greater Serbia". Time is on our side, while there – especially Croatia's – polity is becoming nervous. Every move on their part could be a mistake and to our advantage. (pp. 338-339)

*20 June 1991*

The (expanded) session of the SFRY Presidency was not held today either. The Croats and Slovenes refused to come until we change our decision on the (non) election of Mesić as president. We decided that there is no longer any chance of discussing that.

We (Slobodan, Momir, Branko, Jugoslav and me) took advantage of the opportunity to appraise the situation and agree to further steps.

We concluded that Croatia and Slovenia would declare their independence over the course of this month. There is a serious possibility that they will take advantage of the uproar to rob us, given the fact that they are still in the payment system but are out of control. We also think that such a situation could lead to serious conflict and fighting. It is essential that we effectively defend ourselves against that.

We agreed that on Monday, the 24<sup>th</sup> of this month, a group of experts from the Serbian and Montenegrin governments would meet to prepare a proposal on financial and economic self-defence.

That same day (in another meeting), we will meet with Kadijević and Adžić and ask them to give us a precise answer on whether they will conduct a redeployment of the military along the new (Serbian) borders of Yugoslavia, in order to prevent major losses by the Serb nation and to defend its territory. If we do not receive clear guarantees of defence, then we will have to organize ourselves and abandon the army.

We will also devise procedures for forcing Croats and Slovenes out of the federal institutions. They should not make decisions about us if they have already separated.

We will resist any policy of forcibly keeping the Croats and Slovenes in Yugoslavia, as well as of forcibly removing Serbs from it. (p.339)

### *27 June 1991*

Slobodan and I at Kadijević's.

Slobodan insists several times (correcting yesterday's mistake) that the military must defend the future borders of Yugoslavia: "Why should it defend Slovenia's borders, that are temporary. We must defend that which will be permanent."

He persists in mentioning only Slovenia, perhaps for tactical reasons toward the military, which is intoxicated with the unity of a Yugoslavia that no longer exists, but for us it is clear that also relates to a Croatia without Serb territory in it. (pp.343-344)

### *30 July 1991*

Veljko, Slobodan, and I are sitting in my office. Before the Presidency session with the presidents of the Republics on discussing the future of Yugoslavia. Veljko wants to report to us, "clearly and definitively", on his position and final orientation:

The JNA should be transformed into a military force of those who wants to remain in Yugoslavia, comprising at least: Serbia, the Serb nation, plus

Montenegro. Those are the principles on the basis of which the withdrawal and the change of leadership should be conducted.

He no longer believes in any variant for the survival of an integral Yugoslavia. (But of course, we have persistently told him that, but he was hesitant.). Slobodan points out to him that he is slow in doing what he says. He must do so faster. He protests, justified he, is uncomfortable, but he knows that he is to blame. He has been indecisive for a long time. (pp. 366-367)

#### *8 August 1991*

Agreement on the further political orientation in connection with the decision on the cease-fire in Croatia. Slobodan Milošević, Branko Kostić, Veljko Kadrijević, Blagoje Adžić and I.

Veljko reports to us on the territorial reorganization of the JNA. The military will move from Slovenia into Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Slobodan insists on heightened combat readiness by the military, because he feels that further clashes are imminent. He ask – almost insistently – when and whether the military will finally begin the definitive showdown, because the Croats are getting more and more arms every day.

Upon returning, Slobodan tells me that it was agreed that the military would not lower its combat readiness, regardless of the cease-fire.

Veljko gives me “credit” for my “reasonable” position. It is amazing that Veljko is one minute for a general attack to overthrow the Croatian authorities, and the next minute against that.

We really have no alternative but to intensively expel the Croats and Slovenes from the military, pull the military back to territory that we will definitely defend, and furiously purge it of HDZ forces. Anything else is a rambling approach and a waste of time. Little by little, but slowly, this is in fact taking place. (pp. 370-371)

#### *5 September 1991*

Composition the same as on 14 August of this year (the group of six). The cease-fire agreement of 1 September 1991 and the Memorandum on European observers in Croatia were signed.

Veljko presented the following considerations and positions regarding the military:

- The military cannot be the only federal institution to conclude and implement the truce, but rather only part of the overall federal system.

- The military must be transformed in the same ways that Yugoslavia is being transformed.

The military must be prepared for war in the following cases:

1. If Croatia continues with its provocations and blockades up to intolerable proportions and if it is seen that this would result in the disintegration of the JNA.
2. If the final solutions involve the imposition of solutions that are unacceptable to the Serb nation.

The key factors hereby are:

- The period of time that the military is besieged can be very short (several days).  
(He means the besieging of the barracks in Croatia.)
- The war must be offensive and high-intensity, because anything else would lead to defeat. We would have to impose an offensive war.
- Necessary for that is mobilization in Serbia and Montenegro, as well as of the Serbs in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and some Macedonians and Muslims.
- The TO in Serbia and Montenegro and the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the partisan forces in Croatia, must absolutely be put on their feet.

Coordination between politics and propaganda is necessary for such decisions, especially in relation to the people who are going to war. He asks that such a decision be adopted here, at a joint meeting. Material resources are in some cases limited. Ordnance and fuel supplies for the Air Forces are limited. Financing would have to be war-oriented. They currently have 60 billion dinars in war reserves at the National Bank of Yugoslavia. (pp. 382-383)

*24 September 1991*

A truncated composition: Kadrijević did not bring Adžić (!). Kostić without Bulatović, Slobodan and I are here. Veljko seems very confused, almost lost. He talks about defeat of the military, about desertion, about the lack of motivation, about the danger of treason by the still-large number of Croats in the military, about the Serbs' major mistrust even of loyal non-Serb officers, about the drama of people and families. He says that right now 2,000 officers should be replaced in order to avoid the worst, which is very difficult. Slobodan tells him to replace them, that he should have done so earlier. Veljko can hardly endure that. He tells him: 'Talk is cheap'. Veljko then concludes the following:

The military will lose the war against Croatia unless motivation and the success of mobilization are ensured. That cannot be achieved with a semi-legitimate Yugoslavia. Serbia and Montenegro should declare that the military is theirs and assume command, financing, the war, and everything else. All the generals on the General Staff, except one, are Serbs, and they all support this approach and think the same way. We discussed things and argued for a long time. We could not agree to the assessment that the military faces defeat, nor that mobilization fell short of expectations (it produced 50,000 people), and in particular we cannot accept the demand that the military drop “Yugoslav” from its name. That would mean Serbia and Montenegro would completely lose all their advantages, both political and military, in the existing conflict and dispute. How do they think that a Serbian-Montenegrin army can wage war with Croatia and defeat it?! We differed on the renewed demand that we respect the agreement that the military would leave all territory where there are no Serbs and defend those areas where the citizens declare that they want to remain in Yugoslavia. Veljko stuck to his guns, not questioning that he will continue fighting. After Veljko and Branko left, Slobodan and I decided that Veljko is lost and that he would very much like to extricate himself in a cowardly fashion. His morale has hit rock bottom. (p.387)

*28 September 1991*

On Sunday, Veljko Kadijević asks to meet with me immediately. I return from Nikšić, where I am spending the weekend. Slobodan, Momir, Branko, Veljko, Blagoje Adžić and I. Veljko present his assessment of the situation.

Veljko also reports on the situation within the military: There is an organized effort to break up the military. Right now Serbian opposition forces are playing the most active role. Over the last three days, three putsches have been attempted: in the air force, the VMA (Military Medical Academy), and the Guard Brigade. The same slogans and the same demands everywhere. They want the SFRY Presidency, the Supreme Command, and the military to be purged of traitors and that only Serbs and Montenegrins are left. There is no faith in Kadijević and Brovet. They want people who will “purge, overthrow, and kill...” No arguments have any impact on them.

The willingness of Serbs in Serbia to commit themselves to the fighting in Croatia is less than adequate. They want action, but are unwilling to participate in it, so they criticize the fact that no action is being taken! He cites numerous brigades that are refusing to go into battle. Veljko again raises the question of the state. Last time he offered to turn the JNA over to Serbia and Montenegro. Since Serbia and Montenegro do not have their own armies, a formula should be found for turning the JNA over to those

nations that want to remain in Yugoslavia. This was felt to be a bad solution from the international standpoint. But in Veljko's opinion, this would perhaps be better in terms of the Serb nation's willingness to serve in its own army. However, political considerations do not permit us to "leave" Yugoslavia. In terms of the future resolution of the Yugoslav crisis, that would place Serbia and Montenegro in an unfavorable position, and would put this Serbian-Montenegrin army in the position of an "aggressor" in the Serb regions outside Serbia. I am amazed that Veljko does not appreciate that.

Slobodan is trying to avoid confrontation. We discuss consolidation in the JNA ranks, personnel changes. However, it is clear that the military is attempting to shift to us the responsibility for its own mistakes and defeats. General Adžić reports on the "licentiousness" of the Krajina forces. A large number of them are eating at JNA communal kitchens, but they are nowhere to be seen on the battlefield. It is necessary to form a staff immediately that will get everything under control. There are incidents of looting outside Serb villages, which must be stopped immediately. The situation in Lika is bad. The fighting is weak. No one knows how many rebels there are and on whom they can rely.

Many forces were needed for Slavonia, they have no infantry. He asks where the Slavonian Serbs are; do they really think that other people are going to defend their land?

In conclusion, Gen. Adžić says this:

- 1) The lines that have been achieved must be consolidated.
- 2) Units must be supplemented by volunteers.
- 3) Units of Serb rebels must be composed and positions must be established to defend the achieved lines.
- 4) Slavonia must have infantry to exercise control over the liberated territory. (pp. 387-391)

#### *6 October 1991*

Two days ago, we adopted a decision to free the SFRY Presidency from the paralysis imposed on it by the boycott by some members of the Presidency. Drnovšek has long since stopped attending sessions, and lately even Stipe Mesić has stayed away. Tupurkovski and Bogićević do not accept holding sessions without Mesić, as president, and they challenge every attempt on our part to decide anything important.

Mesić is in Zagreb. At our insistence that he come to Belgrade so that we can perform our function, he schedules a session on Brijuni, which we reject. The Rules of procedure stipulate a decision of the Presidency and

not a decision by the President. Mesić says that he cannot come here because of obstacles to transportation on the highway! That was a good pretext for us to take advantage of the constitutional option of getting down to work with those members of the Presidency who are able to come to the session. The Presidency adopted a decision to get down to work under conditions of an immediate threat of war, and then to work with whatever composition is possible. (pp. 392-393)

*30 October 1991*

Veljko called Slobodan and told him that tomorrow, before the session of the Staff of the Supreme Command; he intends to submit his resignation so that he can devote all available strength to liberating the barracks in Croatia and to destroying cities. Slobodan told him that that is not sensible, but his response was: “you are just like Borisav Jović!!!”

I ask Slobodan whether we should give him a few more reservists. He responds that we should not defend them, the mobilization is in their hands, they have decisions, but we cannot stick our necks out and urge people to die for barracks that they left behind the front. (p. 407)

*2 February 1992*

This morning we finished solving one of the most unpleasant problems: The leadership of the Republic of Srpska Krajina accepted the Vance Plan. This torment lasted a long time. It was very difficult and dramatic.

Slobodan Milošević directed all the work involved with drafting the Vance Plan on behalf of the Serb side. In every phase and on every significant issue, he consulted me, but most of all he consulted Milan Babić and his associates. The entire time, Babić was suspicious and hostile both toward the very idea of peacekeeping forces and especially toward the concrete concept provided for in the Vance Plan. Specifically, his starting point was that the JNA is obligated to protect the Serbs in Krajina and that that should not be left to the mercy of the United Nations, while even if that were desirable, then the UN forces should be deployed along the border separating it from Croatia, not inside Krajina. He was especially opposed to the demilitarization of Krajina and to the withdrawal of the JNA.

In a situation where both the military and the police agree to the plan, we decided to convene an expanded session of the SFRY Presidency, with the participation of representatives of the Krajina government and Assembly, as well as the Serb leadership from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the military commanders from the front, the General Staff, representatives of Serbia

and Montenegro, and others. More than 50 responsible people gathered in the ‘‘Belgrade’’ meeting hall. A complete synod of the Serb lands.

The session was presided over by Branko Kostić, but I gave the introductory speech. I said the following:

‘‘As we all know, at the end of last year the SFRY Presidency decided to ask the Security Council to send peacekeeping forces to Yugoslavia – in order to help end the war, maintain the cease-fire, and protect the Serb nation in the borderlands.

‘‘That was done at a time when nearly all the territory inhabited by a majority Serb population had been largely liberated and when we had arrived at a situation where further military action was unacceptable from the political standpoint, and in view of imminent international events, defending that territory in the long term was not feasible.

‘‘Accordingly, that was, for us, the most favorable time for a political initiative, in order to shift the problem to the political arena, under circumstances where we had liberated the territory inhabited by Serbs, and thus to shift the entire problem to the United Nations, given the fact that in its previous involvement Europe had acted in a biased fashion. (pp. 430-432)

*19 February 1992*

At a session of the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations, we considered the situation in connection with the application of the peace plan. The key assumption of the plan is that the statuses of governmental authority remain, as it is, that no further changes can be made by self-initiative.

The Committee adopted the following operative resolutions:

- That the organization of government in the borderlands be examined as soon as possible and that funding be provided up to the level that ensures a minimum functioning of state bodies. The SIV and SFRY Assembly should be involved in this in particular;
- That the basic issues of legislation be resolved in the sense of carrying out federal regulations and filling the legal gaps in the territories of the borderlands. It is necessary to adopt a federal act (decree, law) that would settle these questions. A meeting will be organized with representatives of the borderland authorities at which consideration will be given to the lack of clarity and shortcomings in the legislative sense, and urgent action will be taken on formulating corresponding acts, which would be presented to representatives of the UN peacekeeping forces;

- That it is necessary to consider as soon as possible and to establish with the involvement of the SSUP a rational, organized structure for bodies of internal affairs in the borderlands (in larger towns forming bodies for more complex tasks, and at smaller police stations increasing the number of members of those bodies, especially reservists). The SSUP must provide the necessary number of instructors to train personnel and, on the whole, take advantage of its legal authorities as it does toward bodies of other Republics.

In practical terms, we ordered that an entire body of local legislation based on the SFRY Constitution be formulated and adopted overnight and that organizations of local and borderland authority based on the federal government be established, whereby we have formally excluded Croatia.

All the “codified” documents in English will be turned over to UNPROFOR (UN Protection Force) in the “existing condition.” (pp. 436-437)



## APPENDIX 5A:

### SERB PARAMILITARY GROUPS ACTIVE IN CROATIA (1991-95)

In the aggression committed against the Republic of Croatia, from 1991 to 1997, various “volunteer” paramilitary formations participated, along with the JNA (Yugoslav People’s Army) and “legal” formations of the occupation authorities of the so-called “Republic of Srpska Krajina”, formed by political parties or interest groups from the area of Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to a lesser extent by local persons in power in the occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Many paramilitary formations operated on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.<sup>74</sup>

The most important paramilitary formations include:

- “Serbian Volunteer Guard – Arkan’s Tigers”
- “Serbian Guard”
- “Dušan Silni (“Dušan the Mighty”) Detachment”
- “Beli Orlovi (“White Eagles”)”
- “Captain Dragan’s” Group
- “Serbian Chetnik Movement”
- The “Šiltovi” Group/“Martić’s Unit”
- “Martićevci” (“Martić’s Police”)

#### *“Serbian Volunteer Guard – Arkan’s Tigers”*

Arkan’s paramilitary organisation the “Serbian Volunteer Guard” (later referred to as “Tigers”) was established on 11 October 1990, pursuant to a decision of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence to form special units for the protection of the Serbian leadership and Serbia itself. These units reported directly to the Headquarters of the JNA and Arkan was appointed by the then Secretary of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence, Lieutenant Colonel-General Marko Negovanović. The core members of the “Tigers” were also members of the fan club of the “Red Star” Belgrade soccer team, the “Delije” (“Tough Guys”). When

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<sup>74</sup> Serbian Paramilitary Units, Annexes, vol 3, Plate 6.7.

fighting began in Croatia, the “Tigers” were estimated to have a permanent core of 200 well-armed fighters. The exact numbers were difficult to determine as regular soldiers sometimes wore one of the “Tigers” three distinctive uniforms (camouflage, all blue, and all black).

Arkan appeared in the Slavonian battlefield even before open conflict broke out in 1991, and he was located in the village of Tenja. With the escalation of open aggression against the Republic of Croatia, Arkan and his “Serbian Volunteer Guard” participated in battles in the region of Eastern Slavonia, where his paramilitary formation was under the direct command of Lieutenant Colonel General Andrija Biorčević, the commander of the 12<sup>th</sup> Corps of the JNA. Biorčević insured that the members of the “Serbian Volunteer Guard” had the necessary weapons and material-technical resources.

The “Tigers” were well armed with tanks and mortars and were trained by Radovan Stojičić Badža and Arkan himself.<sup>75</sup> The “Tigers” were involved in the commission of large-scale atrocities against the Croatian population in Eastern Slavonia and elsewhere in the Republic of Croatia.<sup>76</sup> After the occupation of Dalj, several Croats were detained in the “police station” where they were physically and mentally maltreated. Some are still missing.<sup>77</sup> Arkan and members of his “Serbian Volunteer Guard” carried out a mass execution of 40 Croats from Baranja in the facilities of the farming co-operative (PZ) in Dalj. During the occupation of the village of Tordinci<sup>78</sup>, members of the “Serbian Volunteer Guard” committed genocidal acts against detained Croats. As a result of the brutal attack in Tordinci, there is a mass grave in the village that contains around 200 murdered locals<sup>79</sup>. Members of the “Serbian Volunteer Guard” participated in the attacks on Borovo Naselje and Vukovar<sup>80</sup>, with the JNA and other Serbian paramilitary formations. During the attack and after the occupation of the city, mass executions of detained civilians and members of the Croatian Army and Police were carried out. After the occupation of Vukovar, Arkan personally questioned the prisoners, and he killed one imprisoned Croatian soldier in front of a bus at “Borovo-komerc”. Members of the “Serbian Volunteer Guard” participated *inter alia* in attacks on Novo Tenje, Laslovo, Ernestinovo and Tenjski Antunovac in Eastern Slavonia.<sup>81</sup>

After the occupation of Erdut 36 civilians were murdered, and their bodies were thrown into wells.<sup>82</sup> Tortures and executions were committed in the camp.

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<sup>75</sup> See Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Annex III. A, p. 33.

<sup>76</sup> See Video transcript, Appendices, vol 5, appendix 2.

<sup>77</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 4, para.4.35.

<sup>78</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 4, paras. 4.134 and 4.135.

<sup>79</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 4, para. 4.138.

<sup>80</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 4, para. 4.143.

<sup>81</sup> Video transcript, Appendices, vol 5, appendix 2.

<sup>82</sup> Appendices, vol 5, appendix 3, para. 44.

During February 1992, members of the “Serbian Volunteer Guard” chased out 23 individuals of Croat and Hungarian nationality from their homes in the villages of Šodolovci and Koprivna. After their forced eviction, the [remaining] residents were detained and physically maltreated. Later they were taken to the village of Paulin Dvor where they were forced to pass through a minefield. As late as 1995, all the remaining Croats in the occupied village of Bapska were forced to leave.<sup>83</sup> Available evidence shows that the members of the “Serbian Volunteer Guard” participated in this event.

The “Tigers” established training centres in Tenja and Erdut in Croatia. The camp in Erdut was a few hundred yards from the UN headquarters. On 25 March 1994, in a ceremony attended by both Milan Martić and Arkan, the Erdut training facility was turned over to the “Serbian Republic of Krajina” to serve as a training facility for its special units.<sup>84</sup>

#### *“Serbian Guard”*

This paramilitary formation was established by Đorđe Božović (“Giška”) and Branislav Matić (“Beli”)<sup>85</sup> on 4 June 1991 in Belgrade with the initiative of the Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO) and its President Vuk Drašković.<sup>86</sup> Immediately after the founding of the unit, Drašković took steps to legitimise the existence of the unit as part of the Serbian Army by placing lists of its members before the Serbian Assembly. As this proved impossible, the “Guards” acted under the command of the JNA in its operations in Croatia.<sup>87</sup> Later there were considerable inter-personal conflicts within the organisation resulting in a split with Drašković.<sup>88</sup>

The “Serbian Guards” were provided equipment and weaponry by Colonel Stojan Španović of the JNA (later “Minister of Defence” of the “RSK”), and they were also supported by the former Serbian Minister of Defence, Tomislav Simović. Members of the Guards were trained at JNA bases in Petrovaradin, Zrenjanin, Bačka Topola and Smederevska Palanka. The Serbian Guards were involved in various armed activities in Gospić, in the Republic of Croatia in August 1991.<sup>89</sup> There were at least 128 volunteers in the region.<sup>90</sup> A number of the volunteers

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<sup>83</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 4, para. 4.90.

<sup>84</sup> See Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Annex III. A, p. 33.

<sup>85</sup> Robert Thompson, *Serbia under Milošević*, pp. 100-101.

<sup>86</sup> Before the formation of the Guard these individuals had played a key role in providing security for the SPO during the March 1991 demonstrations, Thompson, pp.100 -101.

<sup>87</sup> The JNA provided them transportation to be positioned around the town of Gospić in Lika, Thompson, p. 102.

<sup>88</sup> Thompson, pp. 102-3.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 102-3.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 103.

from Serbia joined the local Chetniks from the “Ravna Gora” movement under the command of the Chetnik leader Rade Čubrilo. On 5 August 1991, Chetniks under the command of Čubrilo, assisted by the volunteers from Serbia, attacked the area around Lovinac, during which 5 residents of Lovinac were massacred.<sup>91</sup>

*“Dušan Silni” (“Dušan the Mighty”) Detachment*<sup>92</sup>

The “Dušan Silni” (“Dušan the Mighty”) Detachment was established as an armed volunteer group of the “Serbian National Renewal” (SNO) in 1991. Its commander, Milorad Bastaja, a businessman, was one of the leading financiers of the SNO. The Detachment included volunteers from Serbia and Serbs from the occupied territories. Amongst its various activities, on 10 October 1991, members of the “Dušan the Mighty” Detachment along with the JNA carried out an attack on the village of Lovas as a result of which several Croatian civilians were killed and the local Catholic church was destroyed.<sup>93</sup> Some members of the Detachment remained in the village and carried out genocidal attacks against the Croatian population, including the Lovas minefield incident.<sup>94</sup>

*“Beli Orlovi” (“White Eagles”)*

This Serbo-Chetnik paramilitary formation was established at the end of 1990, initially as the youth wing of Vuk Drašković. Their headquarters were in a house that they were given permission to use by the head of Counter-Intelligence Agency (KOS). The “White Eagles” (“Beli Orlovi”)<sup>95</sup> wore camouflage uniforms with white eagle patches or white bands on the shoulders; also military and civilian clothes with distinctive cockades.<sup>96</sup> The founder of the Group was Dragoslav Bokan and their military commander was Mirko Jović.

They were very active in Vukovar County, reportedly working with the JNA, other paramilitary groups, the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) forces, Secretariat of the Interior (SUP), and local police. The “White Eagles” were armed and controlled by the Serbian state security services and were frequently integrated into the existing Croatian Serb territorial defence forces.<sup>97</sup> They were involved in the killing of Croatian policemen in Borovo Selo on 2 May 1991, in an attack led by its field commander, Dušan Bošković.

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<sup>91</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, para. 5.184.

<sup>92</sup> See Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Annex III. A, p. 79 *et seq.*

<sup>93</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 4, paras. 4.119 and 4.120.

<sup>94</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 4, para. 4.125.

<sup>95</sup> See Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Annex III. A, p. 131 *et Seq.*

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>97</sup> Thompson, p. 96.

Bokan commanded the group of “White Eagles” in Western Slavonia, around Papuk, which included a particularly active group of thirty to forty men, under the command of Rajko Novačić, from Serbia. One section of this group was assigned to Bijela, Pakrani and Voćin, composed primarily of individuals from the region of Vranje and Niš, who were former prisoners from Niš jail whose sentences were commuted in exchange for an agreement to fight in Croatia.

In 1992 members the “White Eagles” either returned to Serbia or were sent to other combat areas after the war with Croatia ended. The “White Eagles” beat, raped, and killed Muslims and Croats on the roads, in villages, and in camps. Upon entering villages they would kill the villagers and burn the corpses within the houses, as was done in Lovas.

Several paramilitary formations from the territory of Serbia operated on the territory of the Republic of Croatia under the name “White Eagles”. A group of two hundred “White Eagles” who arrived in November 1991 committed several atrocities in Katinac, Đulovac, Bijela, Pakrani and Voćin, including the murder of a large number of people in the area.<sup>98</sup> Members of the “White Eagles” worked with members of the “Banja Luka Corps” to question residents of Đulovac and the surrounding villages.

The “White Eagles” also operated in the region of Zadar county under the command of Zoran Tadić, who came to Benkovac in October 1991, with a group of volunteers from Serbia, to be joined by extremist Serb residents from this region. Tadić brought Croats to the basement of the Benkovac Municipal Court, where they were physically maltreated while being questioned. Tadić’s group participated in the attack on the villages of Škabrnja and Nadin on 18 November 1991 together with members of “Territorial Defence Benkovac Headquarters” and “Opačić’s Group” special units.<sup>99</sup> During this assault, forty-three civilians and Croatian National Guard members were killed, and eighty-eight civilians were taken prisoner to the barracks in Benkovac. For his “services” in Benkovac, Tadić was named to the post of head of the “Security Staff of the Benkovac Territorial Defence.”

#### *“Captain Dragan’s” Group<sup>100</sup>*

This unit was formed by Dragan Vasiljković, who had close ties with members of Milošević’s state apparatus, including Jovica Stanišić, the chief of the Serbian RDB, Radmilo Bogdanović, the Serbian Minister of Internal Affairs, and Tomislav Simović, the Minister of Defence. He also claimed to have commanded the “Garibaldi” unit, which was composed of Italian mercenaries and former members

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<sup>98</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, para. 5.51.

<sup>99</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, paras. 5.227 and 5.228.

<sup>100</sup> See Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Annex III. A, p. 75 *et seq.*

of the French Foreign Legion. He reportedly wore a “Red Beret”, featuring the Serbian cross and the four Cyrillic C’s, and olive fatigues, with no insignia except for a metal plate on the shoulder bearing his name.

On 26 July 1991 Dragan participated in the organisation and co-ordination of armed terrorist attacks in the areas of Glina and Dvor na Uni.<sup>101</sup> Following the so-called “Žaoka” (sting) plan<sup>102</sup>, he carried out an armed attack, with the participation of armoured units of the JNA, on the local police station and civilian population. Several members of the Croatian police and Croatian civilians were killed during the attack.

Captain Dragan arrived in the area of Banovina with the goal of establishing and training Serbian paramilitary formations. At a meeting held in Vojnić on 27 July 1991, he presented plans for armed attacks, primarily in the areas around Petrinja and Pakrac, and then Karlovac and Western Slavonia, which would complete the borders of the so-called “Krajina”. In the middle of August 1991 he trained terrorists in Plitvice and Šamarica.<sup>103</sup> At the end of October 1991, Captain Dragan and his unit were present in Vukovar.<sup>104</sup> His unit was renowned for its brutality.

After the occupation of Vukovar, Captain Dragan went to the village of Bruška in the Benkovac area. Here the members of the so-called Serbian Army of the “RSK” (SV “RSK”), under his command established the Bruška terrorist training camp at the end of 1992.<sup>105</sup> This camp was established with the approval of the then-Serbian Minister of Defence, Lieutenant Colonel General Tomislav Simović and under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence of the SV “RSK” and on the initiative of the Serbian SDB, specifically Franko Simatović. Its goal was to train men to execute terrorist actions in the Republic of Croatia. A number of the instructors in the camp were members of the “security forces” of the former JNA. The camp was directly connected with the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia, and had its own stamp with an identical logo to that of the Republic of Serbia (reading “Republic of Serbia, Bruška Training Camp, ‘SAO Krajina’”). On the orders of Captain Dragan and his deputy, Branislav Kušljčić (a member of the VJ general staff in Belgrade), a special unit, named “Alpha,” was formed in Bruška in 1993. This unit enjoyed great respect among the soldiers of the so-called “RSK Army”, especially after the re-conquest of the village of Škabrnja in 1993.

#### *“Serbian Chetnik Movement”*

The “Serbian Chetnik Movement” along with the ‘White Eagles’ were the paramilitary organisations linked to Vojislav Šešelj and his Serbian Radical Party

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<sup>101</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, paras. 5.80 and 5.103. See: Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 247.

<sup>102</sup> Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 303.

<sup>103</sup> Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 302.

<sup>104</sup> Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 149.

<sup>105</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, para. 5.222.

(SRS)<sup>106</sup>. It's chief military commander in Slavonia and later in Bosnia and Herzegovina was Branislav Vakić.<sup>107</sup> Šešelj's Chetniks claimed to be the heirs of the Chetniks who fought in World War II, and Šešelj has proclaimed himself their "Vojvoda" (Duke).<sup>108</sup> The command structure of the original Chetniks was based on small, locally controlled units that were better suited for guerrilla warfare. When open warfare broke out, the Chetniks were used as "strike troops" by the local Territorial Defence Forces in taking and ethnically cleansing villages. During the battle for Vukovar, the JNA issued an open invitation to all "volunteers" to join them. The status of the volunteers was officially confirmed in an order issued by Branko Kostić, the federal Yugoslav Vice-President on 10 December 1991.<sup>109</sup> The JNA's "July 4" and "Bubanj potok" barracks in Belgrade were thrown open to the Chetniks. During the Vukovar operation the SRS formed a unit of 120 Chetniks, "hardened and accustomed to street battles," and, under the command of Branislav Vakić, they were active at Vukovar from 1 November 1991, joining forces with the local Vukovar Chetniks<sup>110</sup>. After Eastern Slavonia, Vakić was active in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was awarded several honours as a result of his activities: honoured with a series of acknowledgements from FRY military and police units; proclaimed a Chetnik "Vojvoda" (Duke); and elected to the Serbian Assembly twice, and once to the Yugoslavian Assembly, as a "peoples representative."

*The "Šiltovi" Group/ "Martić's Unit"*

The volunteers comprising this group, have been referred to by several names, *inter alia* the "Šiltovi" Group<sup>111</sup>, "Martić's Unit", "Martić's Police" or "Martićevci"<sup>112</sup> and including the "Guerrilla Task Force Dragiša Stefanović"<sup>113</sup>. Though in its incarnation as the "Šiltovi" Group it is believed to have been formed in early 1991. It was responsible for the assault on the police station in Glina, on 26 June 1991.<sup>114</sup> Prior to the attack on the police station the group was led by Dr. Dušan Jović, Chief

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<sup>106</sup> Thompson, p.97.

<sup>107</sup> Vakić was a former member of the SPO, before being expelled for 'criminality' and 'extremism' in early 1991: Thompson, p.97.

<sup>108</sup> See Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Annex III. A, p. 30.

<sup>109</sup> Miloš Vasić and Filip Svarm, 'Generalski "crni petak"', Vreme, 30 December 1995, in Thompson, p.99.

<sup>110</sup> Video transcript, Appendices, vol 5, appendix 2.

<sup>111</sup> The name 'Šiltovi' group is derived from its commander Siniša Martić, called "Šilt".

<sup>112</sup> This is because of its affiliation to Milan Martić, the former police chief and Interior Minister of the "RSK", who went onto become its "president".

<sup>113</sup> This was in honour of its member of the same name who was killed in the attack on the Glina police station.

<sup>114</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, para. 5.80. See: Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 259.

of the municipality Glina. The group's tasks included "searching the terrain" to discover "infiltrated Ustasha formations".<sup>115</sup>

In early October 1991 the unit took part in the destruction of the villages Zaloj and Gračanica, followed by attacks in the areas of Gornji Viduševac, Donji Viduševac, Dvorišće, Ilovačak, Degoj, Stankovci, Slana, Taborište and Pecki where they killed several Croat villagers. On 5 November 1991, members of the "Šiltovi" Group killed unarmed Croatian civilians in Joševica.<sup>116</sup> This was followed by a further attack in Joševica, on 16 December 1991, where members of the "Šiltovi" Group, together with members of the "IDG" of Joso Kovačević murdered 21 unarmed Croatian civilians. The group was also involved in operations in the villages of Donje Jame, Gornje Jame, Donja Bučica, Maja, Mala Solina, Velika Solina, and Hađer in October 1991.<sup>117</sup>

Prior to that, on 16 September 1991 it participated in the assault of the town of Petrinja.<sup>118</sup> The group also fought against the Armed Forces of the Republic Croatia in operation "Kupa" in December 1991, capturing and killing several officers of the 102<sup>nd</sup> Brigade of the Croatian Army. Some members of the "Šiltovi" Group were also involved with the torturing of captured Croatian civilians and defenders in the prison in Glina. The crimes committed by the "Šiltovi" Group in the area of Glina, as well as in all of Banovina were an integral part of the genocidal campaign carried out against the Croatian population in the region. They were engaged in "cleansing" activities in Banovina, including the murder of the Kreštalica family on 5 November 1991, followed by the murder of 21 inhabitants of the village Joševica on 16 December 1991.<sup>119</sup> After these incidents, the entire Croatian population of the area comprising five Croatian villages (Maja, Dolnjaci, Prijeka, Svračica and Joševica) fled leaving Serbs in control from Glina to Dvor na Uni. Similar "cleansing" was carried out in the 27 villages north of the town Glina,<sup>120</sup> from which the entire Croatian populations were removed. In this manner the entire region from the Kupa River in the north, to Dvor in the Southeast came to be inhabited by an almost purely Serb population. In February 1992, the "Šiltovi" Group had 75 members and was used to perform 'special tasks' by the

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<sup>115</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 142. See: Annexes, vol 4, annex 143.

<sup>116</sup> Those killed included Nikola Kreštalica (born 1936), Gina Kreštalica (born 1935) and Jure Kreštalica (born 1932). These acts were carried out by Siniša Martić-Šilt, Dušan Martić, Vladimirov and Nebojša Vignjević, Dušanov. See: Annexes, Vol 2 (II) annex 256. See: Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 257. See: Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 258. See: Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 260.

<sup>117</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, para. 5.90.

<sup>118</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, para. 5.95.

<sup>119</sup> Volume 1, Chapter 5, para. 5.85.

<sup>120</sup> In the villages of Šatornja, Bišćanovo, Selkovac Donji, Selkovac Gornji, Donji Viduševac, Gornji Viduševac, Velika Solina, Mala Solina, Gornje Taborište, Donje Taborište, Donja Bučica, Gornja Bučica, Ilovačak, Desni Degoj, Slatina Pokupska, Zaloj, Gračanica, Stankovac, Donje Jame, Gornje Jame, Hađer, Dvorišće, Marinbrod, Novo Selo Glinsko, Kihalac, Prekopa, and Jukinac.

police of “SAO Krajina”.<sup>121</sup> During “combat operations” it was under the command of the 7<sup>th</sup> Operations Group of the former JNA and the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade of the Territorial Defence (TO) Glina.<sup>122</sup> For its ‘meritorious’ acts against the Republic of Croatia, the group was treated as a “special unit in the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade of the Army of the RSK”, although it remained independent of the command of the brigade. It appears that the group was subordinated to the Command of the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade in April 1995, when most of its members were organised into the “Reconnaissance Platoon” of the brigade.<sup>123</sup> Apparently the group was disbanded in February 1993 and “26 of the 46 members of the group were put at the disposal of the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade, while the others are not assigned yet.”<sup>124</sup>

*“Martić’s Police”/“Martićevci”*

In its incarnation as the “Martićevci” the unit is said to have had access to JNA uniforms, and operated in “Krajina”, Banovina, Kordun, Slavonia. When the rebel Serbs began arming themselves with the support and encouragement of the emerging Belgrade authorities in Knin in August 1990, Martić served as the local Serb police chief and military organiser, and in January 1994 he was elected president of the “RSK”.<sup>125</sup> By mid-July 1990, the paramilitary forces reportedly had an estimated 12,000 members. Though initially, it was comprised largely of ethnic Serbian members, later Serbian members of Territorial Defence Forces and volunteers from other parts of Yugoslavia also joined the militia. The UN Commission of Experts found it difficult to establish Martić’s personal role in particular military and paramilitary activities.<sup>126</sup>

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<sup>121</sup> It special tasks are referred to in a document signed in the name of the “Special Unit of The Police of The Krajina, Glina” by “Commander” Siniša Martić – Šilt, which refers to a report dated 22 November 1991, describing the “search of the terrain in the villages Gornje and Donje Jame” See: Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 329.

<sup>122</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 144.

<sup>123</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 145.

<sup>124</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146. A document marked ‘strictly confidential’, number 07/1-76 from 8 February 1993, written by S. Janjanin.

<sup>125</sup> When the Serbs in Knin declared the autonomous region of “SAO Krajina”, Martić headed the Secretariat of Internal Affairs (SUP) of the government led by Milan Babić. As Interior Minister and military organiser, Martić was widely regarded as effective in building the strength of the “Krajina” militia.

<sup>126</sup> See also Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Annex III. A, p.99 *et seq.*



## APPENDIX 5B:

### THE “21<sup>ST</sup> VOLUNTEER COMMANDO TASK FORCE” OF THE “RSK ARMY”

#### INTRODUCTION

1. The “21<sup>st</sup> Volunteer Diversion Task Force” (“21<sup>st</sup> DOD”) of the 21<sup>st</sup> “Kordun’s” Corps of the Army of the so-called “Serb Republic of Krajina” (“RSK”) operated in Serb-occupied territory in the Republic of Croatia from 1 August 1993 until 1 December 1994. The Task Force was formally established on 1 August 1993, but there is evidence that it had already begun to use this name in January 1993, and that it had previously operated as the “Staff for the Defence of Gorski Kotar.” Many members of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” were recruited through the “Staff for the Defence of Gorski Kotar.”
2. The “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” was established and directly supported by the security and intelligence services of the Yugoslav Army and of the FRY. This Appendix describes some of the meetings involving the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”, members of the Yugoslav Army, the authorities of the FRY and the “RSK Army.” It also details other sources of information linking the FRY and the “RSK”, and outlines actions involving the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”.

#### THE ROLE OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY AND THE FRY IN THE CREATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE “21<sup>ST</sup> DOD”

3. Clear evidence for the involvement of the Yugoslav Army and of the FRY in the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” can be found in a letter written in Belgrade on 20 February 1994 by Božo Rajnović, commanding officer of the task force, and addressed to both the “Staff for Defence of Gorski Kotar” and to the “Representative Body of Serbs of Gorski Kotar.”<sup>127</sup> The letter shows that both the “Staff for Defence of Gorski Kotar” and the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” were equipped by the Army of Yugoslavia and trained in Pančevo to undertake commando operations. It outlines how the first twenty-seven volunteers from Belgrade set off for the “Krajina” on 31 January 1993, taking with them food and equipment for a two month stay in the field. The letter links their arrival in “Krajina” with the action started by the Croatian Army in Maslenica on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1993, when “...tens of thousands of Serbs join[ed] as volunteers” to help their “brothers” in “Krajina.” At this point, the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”

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<sup>127</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146a.

decided to use weapons stored by the Serbian “Security in Pančevo” organisation to assist the “Krajina” forces. A year after their arrival in “Krajina,” they created a “Task Force” of two hundred and twenty men; out of these, sixty were highly-rated commandos, including nine Yugoslav champions in different martial arts. All the members of the Task Force were highly trained, by, amongst others, thirty-one instructors of the 72<sup>nd</sup> Special Brigade of the Yugoslav Army who took part in their training programme.

4. Confirmation that Serbia and the FRY established “paramilitary” formations which participated in the attacks on the Republic of Croatia can be found in the statement of Colonel Dušan Smiljanić dated 15 October 1994, in which he describes the role of the Yugoslav Army and bodies of the Republic of Serbia in the events on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.<sup>128</sup> The circumstances he describes are identical to those surrounding the formation of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”; he also identifies by name individuals who carried out specific tasks.

DOCUMENTATION DETAILING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE “21<sup>ST</sup> DOD” (I):  
THE NOTEBOOKS OF CAPTAIN MILIĆ I. MARTINOVIĆ

5. Documents linked to Captain Milić I. Martinović, the Chief of Staff of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”, contain details of the activities of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”. They make clear the direct connection between the Task Force and the Army of Yugoslavia. These documents, of vital importance, include two notebooks<sup>129</sup> in which Martinović kept hand-written memoranda about different meetings, tasks, plans and so on.

6. Captain Martinović was admitted to active military service in the Army of the “RSK” on 3 July 1995 for a three-year term, and was posted to the command staff of the Corps of Special Units, “71<sup>st</sup> Special Brigade”, Yugoslav Army, as assistant to the commander of the ONP. On 5 February 1995, Martinović, now acting as a member of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”, delivered a report about the role of the state in forming the “RSK” in Slunj to the commander of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”.<sup>130</sup> The document, drawn up in S. Johovo, has the official stamp of the “Staff for Defence of Gorski Kotar.” The existence of the document makes it clear that the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” continued to operate even after it was formally disbanded in late 1994.

7. Items from Martinović’s notebooks that are of particular significance include the following from the first notebook:<sup>131</sup>

- a. At a briefing in M. Polje on 16 March 1993, a list is made of equipment ordered from Belgrade.

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<sup>128</sup> Annexes, vol 2 (III), annex 411.

<sup>129</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146b (two notebooks which cover the period from 12 July 1992-9 February 1995.).

<sup>130</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146c.

<sup>131</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146b.

- b. At a briefing in M.Polje on 22 March 1993, information is given out about the arrival of volunteers from Serbia and Cossacks from Russia.
  - c. In the note marked "tasks for 28 May 1993," it is stated that Božo Rajnović is to secure 40 prisoners at Đuro. At a briefing on the same day at School Centre of Engineering at the artillery range in Slunj, information is given out about placing prisoners in "A-complex" and about telephone and bus connections with Belgrade. At another briefing there on the same day, plans are made for departure for Belgrade by platoons.
8. Martinović's second notebook contains the following items of significance:
- a. At a briefing in Slunj on 14 July 1993, it is stressed that 21<sup>st</sup> "Kordun's" Corps must be made ready to attack as per previous orders, that two reconnaissance groups must be made ready for the mission and that the railway-line will be demolished as soon as a conflict has been provoked.
  - b. At a briefing in Slunj on 16 July 1993, orders are given to "21<sup>st</sup> DOD" to conduct detailed searches of Croatian villages, and also that aircraft are to be fired upon without warning.
  - c. At a briefing in Slunj on 17 September 1993, the order is given for the compulsory monitoring of road traffic between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the "Republic of Sepska Krajina".
  - d. At a briefing in Slunj on 27 November 1993, details are given that in the cellar of the "weekend-cottage" are prisoners.
  - e. At a meeting in Belgrade on 4 December 1993, the command structure of the "21<sup>st</sup> DOD" is organised. At a further meeting the next day in Belgrade, the commanders are named.
  - f. At a briefing in Slunj on 8 December 1993, the order is issued for the urgent issuing of guns for soldiers from Pančevo.
  - g. At a briefing on 2 February 1994, at the School Centre of Engineering, the need is raised to get the waterworks functioning with the help of workers from Belgrade. Communication problems between the Command of the "21<sup>st</sup> DOD" and the "Headquarters of the Army of the Serbian Krajina" are identified, and it is stressed that the Task Force finances itself independently, but that it is helped by the Army of Yugoslavia. At a briefing in Gorjevica on 6 February 1994, the possibility of dropping 250 kg air-ground bombs is raised.
  - h. At a briefing in Breborijana on 9 February 1994, orders are given that the originals of all documentation are sent to Belgrade.
  - i. At a meeting in Belgrade on 5 May 1994, the following persons are identified as present: Colonel-General Momčilo Perišić; Major-

General Mile Mrkšić (Deputy Commander of the General Staff of the land forces); Pavle Bulatović (Minister of Defence of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia); Major-General Aleksandar Dimitrijević (head of the administration of the security of the Army of Yugoslavia); Rade Tanjga (“Minister of Defence of the RSK”); Major-General Milan Čeleketić (commanding officer of the “Army of the RSK”); Colonel Veljko Bosanac (commanding officer of the 21<sup>st</sup> “Kordun’s” Corps of the “Army of the RSK”); Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula; Colonel-General Ljubo Domazetović; Colonel Milorad Stupar; and Colonel Nikola Zečar. Documentation and a thirty-two minute long cassette are handed over at the meeting.

- j. At a meeting in Belgrade on 1 June 1994, arrangements are made to use the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” in operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at Doboj. At this meeting, a copy is handed over of a document from the Chief of Staff of the “Operations Group in Doboj”, Colonel Novak Đukić, marked “Strictly Confidential no. 2641-1 from May 28 1994” and entitled “Agreement for the use of the unit.” The document is addressed to the General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia, for the attention of Major-General Mile Mrkšić, and it requests the release for combat operations in Doboj of the special commando unit of 21<sup>st</sup> “Kordun’s” Corps.
- k. At a meeting in Belgrade on 1 June 1994, information is given out that the delivery of additional material-technical supplies was not executed.
- l. At a meeting in Belgrade on 16 September 1994, a sizeable number of commanders of the Army of Yugoslavia, the JA, the “Army of the RSK” and Serbia, and the Public Security of Serbia discussed, *inter alia*, the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”.
- m. At a meeting in Belgrade on 13 December 1994, it was reported that, on 16 November 1994, Božo Rajnović had asked General Perišić, through General Domazetović, for thirty Yugoslav Army motors for use in “Grad 128.” Both General Perišić and Jovica Stanišić (head of the Serbian State Security Department) had agreed to the request.

DOCUMENTATION DETAILING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE “21<sup>ST</sup> DOD” (II):  
VIDEOTAPE

- 9. Valuable evidence of the activities of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” can be found in a videotape recorded for commercial purposes by the members of the Detachment in cooperation with Belgrade TV. The tape records the “Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters,” and it covers the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”, the political conditions in which the Detachment was formed, its structure, its equipment, and so forth.

*Contents of the videotape:*

1. Establishment of the Detachment
2. Accommodation
3. Training
4. Formation
5. Structure
6. Equipment and weapons
7. Statements of the following people about the Detachment: Čedomir Bulat, Jovica Đurić, Siniša Lončar, Nikola Torbica, Mile Bosnić, Svetozar Sudar and Željko Krmar.
8. Dušan Zlokas' speech about the events and conditions which preceded the establishing and dissolution of the "21<sup>st</sup> DOD" of the "Army of the RSK".<sup>132</sup>

*Details from Zlokas' speech on the videotape and corroborating evidence*

10. Zlokas' speech reveals that, on 31 January 1993, a group of twenty-seven volunteers set out from Belgrade for the occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia. Their purpose was to help the "Army of the RSK" and to create conditions whereby other members of the Detachment would be readily accepted. The decision to send volunteers was made by the "Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters," and the commander of the group was Božo Rajnović (who held the rank of Colonel, according to Čedomir Bulat). Zlokas, further identification data unknown, was a senior figure in the "Representative body of the Gorski Kotar Serbs" and probably a member of the "Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters." As early as March 1992, the Representative Body had been based in the Federation building in Belgrade, with the complete support of the SFRY president.

11. The commander at the time of the 21<sup>st</sup> "Kordun's" Corps of the "Army of the RSK" was Čedomir Bulat. Bulat had been in contact with the "Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters" since November 1991, and gave the Headquarters support in integrating SFRY volunteers, as well as the formal establishment of the DOD. The "RSK Army" headquarters were informed that, on 10 March 1993, Colonel Bulat gave an order establishing the "21<sup>st</sup> diversion detachment of the "Kordun's Corps" in the School Centre of Engineering at the Slunj artillery range.

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<sup>132</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146d and annex 146e (an original document from the "Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters" and the "Representative Body of the Gorski Kotar Serbs," entitled "What about the Gorski Kotar Serbs – 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> part," written in Belgrade on 17 March 1994. Its content is identical to Zlokas' speech on the videotape. The speech is also very similar in parts to the letter written by Božo Rajnović referred to above, p. 1. Parts I and II).

12. A year later (at the time the videotape was recorded), the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” was a professional unit with two hundred and twenty soldiers – the members of the Detachment. Ninety percent of the soldiers were from Gorski Kotar and the Republic of Serbia; according to Colonel Bulat, around thirty were from the area of Kordun. Thirty-one members of the 72nd Special Brigade of the Yugoslav Army participated as instructors in establishing and training the unit, and probably as combat actions as well. Some of the members of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”, from the area of Gorski Kotar, were also sent for training to the “Pančevo Training School Centre” in November 1991.

13. According to Zlokas’ speech, the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” enjoyed complete material independence from the “Army of the RSK”. He states that the Detachment was not financed by the “Government of the RSK” and the Headquarters of the “Army of the RSK”, but that the Yugoslav army gave the unit its equipment and weapons. According to Zlokas, the Detachment carried out fifty-seven combat actions, thirty-three on the territory of the “RSK”. While in the “RSK”, the Detachment cooperated and fought together with the “Reconnaissance troop of the 21<sup>st</sup> “Kordun’s” Corps” and the “Anti-terrorist troop of the 21st “Kordun’s” Corps.” All commands concerning combat actions were given by the commander of the 21<sup>st</sup> “Kordun’s” Corps, Colonel Čedomir Bulat, and the Headquarters of the “Army of the RSK” was acquainted with the unit.

14. Zlokas states that in 1990-1991 Branko Mamula, the retired JNA Admiral, managed to persuade the then-Federal Secretary, General Veljko Kadijević, that it was necessary to arm the Serb population in Croatia, even though the public stance of the JNA was that it was neutral and that it took the view both that the disputes on the territory of the Republic of Croatia should be resolved peacefully and that peace had to be preserved along with the SFRY in its old frontiers. After convincing Kadijević, Zlokas stated, Mamula took on the task of arming and organising the Serb population with the help of retired generals and highly-ranking officers of the JNA who originally came from those areas in Croatia. Those officers made a commitment to organise and arm the Serbian population in their own territories.

15. According to Zlokas, this arming was carried out with the help of Serbs employed in logistics by “the JNA Security Services.” The whole process was conducted with the “sponsorship of the Security Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence (SSNO).” Forty-four trucks-worth of equipment were collected together at Bihać military airport and the Yugoslav Air Force ordered to transport the equipment to the territory of Gorski Kotar. Pilots, though, refused to fly to the area. As this meant that a brigade could not be formed, the arms and equipment stayed in Bihać. “The Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters” gave a part of the equipment to Serbs in Bosanska Krupa, with the rest left at the disposal of “diversionists.” The arms and equipment in this latter category was returned to Belgrade and given to “the Security Service” in the “OSCBC” in Pančevo for safe-keeping. These weapons were later used to arm the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”.

16. Corroborative evidence for the role of the Yugoslav army in equipping the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” can be found in an original document<sup>133</sup> sent by the Federal Secretariat for National Defence (SSNO), entitled “Protecting Necessary Military Equipment of the Gorski Kotar Headquarters,” sent to “Command 530, rear base (RB) Bosanski Petrovac,” and addressed to the Commander, Colonel Škondrić. In it, the Assistant to the Federal Secretary for National Defence for the Rear, Lieutenant-General Vladan Šljivić, demands that the Command arranges for the military equipment assigned to the “Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters” to be stored in its arms dumps.

*Individuals mentioned on the videotape*

**Božo Rajnović:** commander of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”. No further information available.

**Čedomir Bulat:** Colonel. Son of Pavao, UCRN: 1501946710191. An officer of the JNA, he was assigned to the Sarajevo garrison, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Military Region of the JNA. During the attacks on the Republic of Croatia, he was appointed a commander of the “TG-2” in Slunj. On 15 February 1992 he became Chief of Staff in the 8<sup>th</sup> Operations Group of the JNA, and later Commander of the 21<sup>st</sup> “Kordun’s” Corps of the “Army of the RSK”.

**Jović Đurić:** Son of Nikola, born 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1970 in Karlovac. His permanent address at the time was: Vojnić, Vojišnica 123. He was a volunteer in the 5<sup>th</sup> brigade of the Territorial Defence units, a reconnaissance expert, the commander of a platoon and the commander of the reconnaissance troop of the 21<sup>st</sup> Corps. No further information available.

**Siniša Lončar:** Second Lieutenant. Son of Branko, born 1 February 1965 in Karlovac. His address at the time was: Podsedlo 21. He held the post of Assistant to the Commander for morale in the reconnaissance troop of the 21<sup>st</sup> Corps. He was killed in a car accident on 17 June 1994 .

**Albert Golub:** Mentioned as a member of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” who took part in liquidating members of the 1<sup>st</sup> Guard Brigade of the Croatian Army engaged in mine-laying operations.

**Nikola Torbica:** Captain. Commander of the anti-terrorist troop of the 21<sup>st</sup> Corps. No further information available.

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<sup>133</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146f (letter of Federal Secretariat for National Defence marked “Strictly Confidential, number: 158-1,” 25 February 1992).

**Mile Bosnić:** A representative of the civil authorities of the “Republic of the Serbian Krajina” in the area of Slunj. No further information available.

**Svetozar Sudar:** A representative of the civil authorities of the “Republic of the Serbian Krajina” in the area of Slunj. No further information available.

**Željko Krmak:** A representative of the civil authorities of the “Republic of the Serbian Krajina” in the area of Slunj. No further information available.

**Dušan Zlokas:** No identification data available. He was a “a chief of the representative body of the Gorski Kotar Serbs” and most probably a member of the “Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters.” It is possible that, as a member of the Headquarters, he was one of the founders of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”, and has familiarity with details of equipment, financing and personnel of the Detachment, as well as its links with the FRY Security Service. No further information available.

*Other information establishing links between the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” and the FRY: personnel*

17. **Arsenije Vučevac.**<sup>134</sup> There are other documents which show that members of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” were originally from the FRY.<sup>135</sup> These documents make it clear that Vučevac Arsenije, with a permanent address in Serbia, was a member of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”. Criminal Report number 08-03/1-2-1-K-50/94 contains details of a criminal charge brought against him for false registration on 23 August 1994 by the Slunj Station for Public Security. The Report shows that Vučevac was a member of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”, based in the School Centre of Engineering at the artillery range in Slunj, and also that some members of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” were engaged in securing their objectives in Slunj. This Report is supplemented by a record of receipt of a criminal report; an official record of an interview with Vučevac; Vučevac's statement; and a report of Branislav Ćuk, Deputy Commander of the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”.

*Known actions involving the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”*

18. The following list is compiled from an original document drawn up by the “Gorski Kotar Defence Headquarters,” entitled “Akcije” (“Actions”)<sup>136</sup>; the

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<sup>134</sup> Arsenije Vučevac, a member of the 21<sup>st</sup> DOD, nicknamed Bučo, the son of Velimir and Radmila (born Aksentijević), born 13 August 1970 in Nova Varoš, Serbia, with a permanent address in Nova Varoš bb, Bistrica Street, unmarried mechanical technician with a high school education.

<sup>135</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146g (criminal charges against Arsenije Vučevac).

<sup>136</sup> Official document, military secret, strictly confidential, List “Akcije” of 21<sup>st</sup> March 1994

notebooks of Captain Milić I. Martinović; and from the videotape made about the “21<sup>st</sup> DOD”.

1. Oštarije, 25 July 1991
2. Srpske Moravice, 15 August 1991
3. Gomirje, 31 August 1991
4. Bihać, 12 September 1991
5. Pančevo, 12 September 1991
6. Gomirje, 24 September 1991
7. Jasenak, 25 September 1991
8. Bihać, 27 September 1991
9. Gomirje, 6 October 1991
10. Primišlje, 7 October 1991
11. Belgrade, from 9 October 1991 to 13 November 1991
12. Bihać, 15 November 1991
13. Sveti Rok, from 15 November 1991 to 13 December 1991
14. Slunj, 29 November 1991
15. Slunj, 14 December 1991
16. Bihać, from 16 to 19 April 1992
17. Grabež, 25 April 1992
18. Bosanski Petrovac, 26 April 1992
19. Reconnaissance, Stara Kršlja, 12 February 1993
20. Reconnaissance, Primišlje, 15 February 1993
21. Occupation of the front line, Kestenak, 19 February 1993
22. Search, Klanac, 25 February 1993
23. Reconnaissance, Kestenak, 26 February 1993
24. Control of the bridges, Slunj, 8 March 1993
25. Road block, Plaški, 8 March 1993
26. Patrolling, Jelov klanac, from 19 to 25 March 1993
27. Patrolling, Krnića glavica, 19 March 1993
28. Ambush activities, Tavanak, from 20 to 22 March 1993
29. Patrolling, Vrelo Mrežnice, 25 March 1993
30. Patrolling, Krnića glavica, 29 April 1993
31. Patrolling, Krnića glavica, 30 April 1993
32. Glinica, from 2 to 5 May 1993
33. Vrelo Mrežnice, 16 May 1993
34. Puharice, from 14 to 17 June 1993
35. Turića bridge, from 19 to 20 June 1993
36. Puharica, 12 June 1993
37. Slušnica, 22 June 1993

38. Čičin bridge, 23 June 1993
39. Koturovo, 25 June 1993
40. Elevation 303, 27 June 1993
41. Reconnaissance, 8 July 1993
42. Search of the field, 17 July 1993
43. "Ozrenko," from 12 to 21 July 1993
44. Maglaj, the first combat action, 21 July 1993
45. Zavidovići, the second combat action, from 22 to 24 July 1993
46. Zavidovići, 25 July 1993
1. Kapela, "KOBRA 1 and 2," from 24 August to 3 September 1993. "Kobra" started on 1 September 1993, in the area of Mala Kapela. On 3 September, the reconnaissance group of the "21<sup>st</sup> DOD" cleared the minefield laid there by members of the 1<sup>st</sup> Guard Brigade of the Croatian Army. Fighting broke out between the two units, gaining in intensity during the day. At around 15:00, Captain Nebojša Obradović, commander of the combined rocket and artillery battery (KRAB) of the "21<sup>st</sup> DOD", fired two "Ozrenko" rockets at Bukvar, elevation 141, bringing about a cease-fire. The "Ozrenko" rockets were versions of the 128 mm "Grad" system, modified to carry aircraft bombs of a heavier weight. They were later known as the "Košava" system, and were deployed in a combined rocket and artillery battery in the "21<sup>st</sup> DOD".<sup>137</sup>
48. Perjasica, 10 October 1993
49. Divoselo, 10 and 11 September 1993
50. Turaj, from 12 to 15 September 1993
1. Čičin bridge, 26 September 1993
52. Tržačka Raštela, 30 October 1993
53. Kordunski Leskovac, 3 December 1993
54. Todorovo, 21 December 1993
55. Pećigrad, 31 December 1993
56. Bihać, from 4 to 7 February 1994
57. Dobojski, from 8 to 11 March 1994

*Reconstruction of the command structure of the "21<sup>st</sup> DOD"*

19. The following reconstruction is drawn up on the basis of an outline of the command structure dated 18 January 1994, numbered 535-2 and entitled "Plan 21-Deputy;" and also from information the notebooks of Captain Milić I. Martinović.

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<sup>137</sup> See paragraph 20.

20. The “21<sup>st</sup> DOD” was not organised like a typical diversionary unit. Alongside diversionary and reconnaissance groups, it included organised military police, communication and wire-tapping units. It is of particular note that it had its own KRAB (Combined Rocket and Artillery Battery), which comprised both traditional cannon and rocket launchers. The rocket launchers were modified versions which used rocket motors from the “Grad” 128mm system, and could project aircraft bombs of great weight (100, 200 and 500kg).

21. According to a memorandum dated 5 December 1993 from the notebook<sup>138</sup> of Captain Milić I. Martinović, the command structure of the unit was as follows:

Commander	Božo Rajnović
Deputy Commander	Col. Branislav Čuk
Assistant Commander(PK) Of The Staff For General Affairs	Milić I. Martinović
“PK” For Security Affairs	Maksimović
“PK” For intelligence Affairs	Lt.Col. Marić
“PK” Of The Rear	Sveto Malešević
Instructor	
Secretary	Senka
Courier	Limeni
Courier	
Escort To The Commander	Nikola Rumenović
Security	Lt. Col. Nikola Marić
Communications Dept. And Wiretapping Centre	Neško Obradović
Military Police Platoon	Radiško Marković (Raki)
Object Security Platoon	Slobodan Stojanović Borojević
Reconnaissance Platoon	
1 <sup>st</sup> Diversion Platoon	Dragan Golubović
2 <sup>nd</sup> Diversion Platoon	Dušan Vučinić – Mrkva Radivoje Vujanić
Rear Platoon	Sveto Malešević Golub Marić
Work Platoon	Predrag Vukmirović
Medical	Nebojša Milošević
Krab	Nebojša Obradović Darko Rac

<sup>138</sup> Annexes, vol 4, annex 146b.

22. The Yugoslav Army General Staff in Belgrade was in charge of the combat use of "21<sup>st</sup> DOD" outside the "RSK". Evidence for this can be found in the document sent by the Chief of Staff of the "Operations Group in Doboj", Colonel Novak Đukić, marked "Strictly Confidential no. 2641-1 from May 28 1994" and entitled "Agreement for the use of the unit." The document is addressed to the General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia, for the attention of Major-General Mile Mrkšić, and it requests that the special commando unit of 21<sup>st</sup> "Kordun's" Corps be released for combat operations in the area of responsibility for the "Operations Group in Doboj."

## APPENDIX 6 PRISON CAMPS

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### INTRODUCTION

1. The section on prison camps aims to identify and provide relevant information concerning the Serb-controlled detention centres within the territory of the Republic of Croatia (RC), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH), in which 7,624 Croatian citizens were detained.<sup>1</sup> The following is an analysis of the patterns and violations in the prison camps as manifested in the various reports and witness statements on detention centres.

2. The section itself is divided into three parts. The first part is on the establishment and function of the camps, the second part on the territorial distribution and organization, and the final part is on the treatment of prisoners. The names of detention centres are broken down by geographic key in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (i.e. RC, FRY and BH). There is also a number of

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<sup>1</sup> According to the information by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government.

prisoners that were detained in unidentified locations (e.g. private houses), so they were not classified under the geographic location.<sup>2</sup>

3. Analysing the subject of prison camps or detention centres, the terms “prisons”, “assembly centres”, “jails”, and other structures on the occupied territory in the Republic of Croatia, FRY and BH were used for the unjustifiable imprisonment of people by the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) and Serbian para government. The main criteria for determining whether a site was a detention centre depended upon whether persons were alleged to have been held against their will. It is important to note that a large number of detainees were civilian prisoners, who were held in prison camps together with prisoners of war. The existence of the majority of prison camps is well documented, but sometimes the information concerning the number of prisoners includes a range of estimates.

#### **A. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTION OF THE CAMPS**

4. The establishment of a unified system of camps on the then occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia, on the territory of FRY and BH was one of the main components of the carefully prepared and planned scheme of aggression against the Republic of Croatia. The system of camps was established in the period between July and October 1991, but a large number of camps came into existence even after that period. Such internment was wholly illegitimate and intended to serve the political and military objectives of the detaining powers.

5. According to the figures of the Commission for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government (now: the Office for Detained and Missing Persons), 7,624 persons were in the camps and prisons on the territory of FRY, BH and the occupied territory of Croatia during the aggression against the Republic of Croatia.<sup>3</sup> Out of all exchanged and released persons, more than half persons were placed in the prisoner-of-war camps and prisons on the territory of FRY while the rest were in the prisons and camps on the then occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

6. When the JNA and the Serbian paramilitary units occupied certain areas of the Republic of Croatia in the summer of 1991, many camps were established in the occupied areas. The JNA and paramilitary units took to the camps almost all Croats and a great number of non-Serbs who did not want to leave the occupied

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<sup>2</sup> Some of the camps did not appear in this Appendix since its existence was not corroborated in respective geographic locations in the Republic of Croatia, FRY and BH. For example, the total number of detainees with unknown place of detention is provided by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government (773 persons) and Croatian Association for Detainees of Serbian Concentration Camps (1,178 persons).

<sup>3</sup> Text by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government about the prisoner of war camps and prisons on the territory of “Republika Srpska Krajina” (“RSK”), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH) and FRY dated 10 November 2000.

areas earlier. This included not only members of the armed forces but also many civilians, senior citizens, women and children.

7. The camps differ in size from small detention and selection centres that temporarily housed a few prisoners, to prison camps that housed thousands of prisoners. The duration of their operation varied from days to months. The majority of places used to detain prisoners were pre-existing structures, such as municipal buildings, administrative offices, schools, sports halls, factories, warehouses, farms, hotels, restaurants and apartments. The first selection of detained persons was killed immediately and the rest was taken to the already prepared larger camps in the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia, FRY and BH. Only a few were released from the camps and for many of them, all their property was taken away from them or destroyed, and after their release, they were expelled from the occupied area.

8. The basic decisive factor for sorting the detained persons was, in the first place, their ethnicity (i.e. Croatian and other non-Serb ethnicities). For example, after the occupation of Vukovar, several thousands of people were captured and detained. In the majority of camps located in the town of Vukovar and its surrounding area (e.g. Velepomet, Ovčara, Borovo Selo, Negoslavci, Dalj), the first selection of the detained persons was carried out. Several hundred persons were killed, later discovered in mass graves and some of them are still recorded as missing.

9. A large number of prisons, jails, prisoner-of-war camps, and assembly camps for the civilians and soldiers were established on the territory that was controlled by the Serbian para government and JNA units during the aggression against Croatia in the second half of 1991. People were violently arrested, imprisoned, and without any legal grounds kept for months and years in the inhuman living conditions. Those who were lucky managed to survive and they were released in the periodical exchanges of the prisoners of war<sup>4</sup>, but a number of them were either killed or disappeared without a trace.

10. As of February 2001, 1,419 persons were registered as missing by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government. Their destiny is unknown and they mostly disappeared at the end of 1991 from the occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia, which was at the time controlled by the Serbian para government and JNA. There is a well-founded suspicion that a major part of them were first imprisoned at the prison camps where they were brutally killed.

11. Atrocities in some of these camps included mass killings. After a period spent in the camps, many of detained persons were killed. The detained persons were mostly Croatian civilians captured after the occupation of the area, but there were also detained inhabitants of other non-Serbian nationalities. In October 1991, all remaining Croatian inhabitants, civilians, seniors, women and men, were taken

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<sup>4</sup> Note: In the exchanges the rebel Serbs treated even the detained civilians as prisoners of war.

from their homes in the village of Baćin. After a few days of imprisonment in the local fire station, 56 persons were killed and buried in a mass grave.<sup>5</sup> In November 1991, a majority of the wounded persons and the medical staff from the Vukovar hospital, mostly of Croatian nationality, were taken to the warehouses of the farming estate Ovčara near Vukovar, where they were killed. So far, the mortal remains of 200 persons were exhumed from only one mass grave. The mass killings of the prisoners were committed in the camps of Berak, Dalj, Erdut and other villages as well.

12. In 1991 several prisons, camps and collective centres for military personnel and civilians were opened in the area under the control of the paramilitaries and the JNA. People were imprisoned for months and years in inhumane conditions. Some were exchanged as POW's but many were murdered or are still missing. Besides the prisons run by the paramilitaries and the JNA there were also private prisons, opened by several local "strong men" i.e. the prison in Erdut operated by Željko Ražnjatović-Arkan.<sup>6</sup> Several such private prisons were opened during the aggression on Vukovar. The exact number of prisons or camps where Croats were imprisoned is hard to estimate as most villages had incarcerating facilities. According to the data at our disposal there were seventy-two villages in which prison camps were operated.<sup>7</sup>

13. The existence of the unified and organized system of camps is proven by the fact that the camps were established at the same time, that the prisoners from the camps in the area of the Republic of Croatia were transferred to the camps in the area of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, that the prisoners from Bosnia and Herzegovina were transferred to the camps in the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia, as well as by the fact that the camps were established and controlled by the JNA. In the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia, paramilitary formations joined the JNA.

14. The main intention of the establishment of such a system of Serbian camps was the mass killings, forceful expulsion and ethnic cleansing of Croats in the occupied areas, as well as the intimidation of non-Serbian inhabitants. Even the released persons were expelled and their property robbed. There are many recorded cases when persons were forced to sign statements by which they renounced their personal property and gave it to the aggressor. The properties of the persons taken to the camps in the area of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were robbed or destroyed. The prisoners, after a long period of multiple torturing, were taken back to the unoccupied areas of the Republic of

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<sup>5</sup> Annexes, vol 2 (II), annex 334, The Lime-Kiln in Baćin – Exhumed Persons dated March 13 until March 25 1997.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> A part of the data on the prisons and camps in "Republika Srpska Krajina" may be found in Annex VIII, of the Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to the Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Add.2 (Vol. I) dated 28 December 1994.

Croatia. The ethnic cleansing was directly carried out by mass and organized killings of the prisoners, which at the same time served the function of intimidation.

## **B. TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION AND ORGANIZATION**

15. A large number of prisons and camps in which the Croats and other Croatian citizens of non-Serbian nationality were imprisoned also existed on the territory of FRY and BH. As was already emphasized, when the camps in the then occupied areas of Croatia were established, camps in the area of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were also established, to which the detained persons from the area of the Republic of Croatia were taken.<sup>8</sup>

The following section is divided by geographic location (i.e. countries) and contains various observations related to the individual detention centres reported.

### **B1: SERB-CONTROLLED CAMPS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

16. According to the data by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government, 2,383 persons were exchanged or released from the camps in the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia. Considering the fact that there were some camps that served for mass executions, as well as temporary camps, from which the prisoners were taken to the other, larger camps, we can justly say that the number of the camps in the occupied areas was considerably larger. The camps were distributed throughout the entire occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia. As local prisons, they used police stations (e.g. Darda, Beli Manastir, Dalj, Korenica etc.), cooperative centres and schools (e.g. Baćin, Dalj, Erdut, Tenja), farming cooperative communities and farms (e.g. Jakobovac, Ovčara), private houses and correctional facilities and prisons. After the prisoners were taken to the area of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and after the exchanges in the end of 1992, the majority of the camps were closed down. However, the camps in the correctional facilities and prisons continued to operate (e.g. Beli Manastir, Knin, Glina, Stara Gradiška). The latter continued to operate until the liberation of the occupied areas in 1995, that is, until the complete sovereignty was established in the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia.

17. Those responsible for the operation and maintenance of Serb-controlled camps in Croatia were a mixture of JNA officers and soldiers, "SAO Krajina"

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<sup>8</sup> Note: According to the figures of the Office for Detained and Missing Persons and Croatian Association for Detainees of Serbian Concentration Camps, besides mentioned prisons, jails, and camps located on the then occupied Croatian territory and the territories of BH and FRY there also existed, the prisons, jails, and camps in the following places: Čavić Brdo, Golubić, Gvozd, Konjic, Lovas, Mirkovci, Modriča, Ovčara, Petrovci, Požarevac, Ruma, Stari Jankovci, Subotica, Tuzla, Vrginmost, Vrlika, Vršac, Zaječar, Željava, Žitnić.

police forces, Serb Territorial Defence units and various paramilitary forces. The smaller prison camps were established and controlled by the members of the paramilitary formations, which were responsible to the JNA through the territorial defence (e.g. Negoslavci, Erdut). The larger prison camps were established and controlled by the members of the JNA, with the same organisational structure as in the camps of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

*List of Camps by Geographic Location*

18. The figures exist in regard to the establishment of the prisons (prisoner of war camps) in 1991, at which the non-Serbian population from Croatia was detained, in the following places in the Republic of Croatia<sup>9</sup>:

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>10</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
<b>Beli Manastir</b> <sup>11</sup>	Police station/Warehouse	65	300 - 2,500	33	1991-
<b>Benkovac</b>	Military barracks	43	at least 84 <sup>12</sup>	NA	1991 -

<sup>9</sup> Text by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons.

<sup>10</sup> Note: The list of persons detained in camps under Serbian control is sometimes approximate and incomplete, established on the basis of the figures of the following sources:

\***CRO**: Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government (Ured za zatočene i nestale osobe Vlade Republike Hrvatska).

Since a lot of detainees were transferred from one detention centre to another, the detention centre where they have been first registered is considered as their place of detention. It is important to note that the detainees were regularly transferred from one detention centre to another. As the prisoners were frequently moved, it was hard to establish their exact number.

\*\***UN**: United Nations Commission of Experts: Annex VIII - Prison Camps, of the Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to the Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Add.2 (Vol. IV) dated 27 May 1994.

It is important to note that a wide assortment of sources were used in this report, among them: the ICRC, the US Department of State, the UK Defence Debriefing Team, the Amnesty International, the Helsinki Watch and various government sources. The sources vary from documents confirming the existence of certain detention centres with independent corroborating reports, but there were also some uncorroborated claims or corroborated reports by non-neutral sources (these sources were designated as such in the report).

\*\*\***NGO**: Croatian Association for Detainees of Serbian Concentration Camps (Hrvatsko društvo logoraša srpskih koncentracijskih logora).

The information concerning the number of prisoners is made available from a vast database established by this non-governmental organisation based in Zagreb. The detained persons were identified by the mentioned NGO, which subsequently verified their status in the alleged detention centre.

<sup>11</sup> The prison Beli Manastir was the central prison of the Serbian para authorities in the area of Eastern Slavonia. According to certain information, around 1,500 detainees were captured in the prison and at least 1,000 persons were detained in the warehouse near the Danube River.

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>10</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
<b>Berak</b>	Detention centre	4	at least 92 <sup>13</sup>	5	Sep 1991 – Dec 1991
<b>Bijela</b>	Shop and school in the village (basements)	NA	7	NA	Sep 1991 – Dec 1991
<b>Borovo Selo</b>	Unidentified building	52	5	19	1991 -
<b>Bučje</b> <sup>14</sup>	Former City hall and veterinary station	136	150	384	Aug 1991- Dec 1995
<b>Dalj</b> <sup>15</sup>	Prison / Agricultural farm	29	approx. 20	23	Sep 1991- 1997
<b>Darda</b>	Police station	9	NA <sup>16</sup>	1	1991-1992
<b>Drniš</b>	Hospital	NA	3	NA	Sep 1991 –
<b>Erdut</b> <sup>17</sup>	Training centre near the castle	NA	NA	NA	1991-

<sup>12</sup> According to one report, 84 civilians from the village of Škabrnja in Zadar County, of which 17 were children under the age of 10, were taken by masked “Chetniks” to military barracks in Benkovac on 18 November 1991.

<sup>13</sup> A total of 92 civilians were reportedly detained at this facility between 2 September and 12 December 1991.

<sup>14</sup> The village of Bučje is known for the infamous prison that was founded by the Serbian para authorities during the aggression on Croatia. The prison Bučje was established in the temporarily occupied area of Western Slavonia on 19 August 1991, when also the Police Station Pakrac was established with the Command in Bučje. According to available information, the camp existed until 13 December 1991, when the last prisoners, around 75, were transported to Stara Gradiška, because the rebel Serbs expected that the Croatian Army could liberate the village Bučje, which happened on 26 December 1991.

<sup>15</sup> The military prison in Dalj was established after the Serbs had seized Dalj and the surrounding villages. The prison was known under the name “Yellow House.” It was in function all the time during the occupation. Although it was formally a military prison, especially the “Serbian Volunteer Guard” of Željko Ražnjatović-Arkan, regularly used it as prison for members of different Serbian paramilitary units. The prison was closed down in the beginning of peaceful reintegration of the region of Croatian Danube in 1997.

<sup>16</sup> The ICRC listed the police station in Darda as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 6 June 1992.

<sup>17</sup> The camp in Erdut was established in the middle of 1991 by the JNA during the aggression of Croatia in the area of Eastern Slavonia. It was located in the Training Centre near the castle in Erdut. In the beginning of the aggression, the camp was under the authority of General Andrija Biorčević, who then was Commander of the JNA Corps from Novi Sad and Commander of the “Operative Group North”, which attacked Vukovar. In that time, the prison in Erdut was a transit prison camp, where detained persons were kept until they were transported to bigger camps in the area of FRY (e.g. Begejci, Stajičevo, Sremska Mitrovica and Niš). The camp in Erdut was for a period of time in the authority of Željko Ražnjatović-Arkan and his “Serbian Volunteer Guard”, which had its “Training Centre” in Erdut, and which used the detainees as living targets and objects for training of techniques of close combat. The operative data on Erdut was obtained

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>10</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
<b>Ernestinovo</b>	Camp	35	NA <sup>18</sup>	21	1991-
<b>Glina</b> <sup>19</sup>	Former Correctional facility	209	60-100	198	Jun 1991- Aug 1995
<b>Hrvatska Kostajnica</b>	-	3	NA	NA	-
<b>Jagodnjak</b> <sup>20</sup>	Soccer stadium	15	1,500	16	Sep 1991- Mar 1992
<b>Jukinac</b>	-	NA	NA	2	-
<b>Knin</b> <sup>21</sup>	Military and civilian prison, Former hospital, "Knin Barracks" <sup>22</sup>	676	at least 1,635 <sup>23</sup>	611	June 1991- Aug 1995
<b>Korenica</b> <sup>24</sup>	Military prison/Police station	5	NA <sup>25</sup>	1	Sep 1991- May 1995
<b>Mikluševci</b>	-	2	NA	4	-
<b>Odžaci</b>	Police station	2	NA	2	-
<b>Okučani</b>	Police station	5	NA <sup>26</sup>	2	1991 -

from Čedomir Mihajlović, who was an official in the "State Intelligence Service" in Belgrade, available in the text by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons.

<sup>18</sup> The existence of a detention centre in this village has been corroborated by the ICRC and Amnesty International.

<sup>19</sup> According to the 1991 Census, Glina had 22,997 inhabitants. 36% were Croats, 60.5% Serbs and 4.5% of other nationalities. The Serbian para government and the JNA established a prison in August 1991 in Glina. This prison existed until the town's liberation in the operation "Storm" in August 1995. The Serbian forces, the Serbian territorial defence, the "SAO Krajina" Police, the former JNA and other paramilitaries, had control over the functioning of the prison Glina.

<sup>20</sup> The prison in Jagodnjak was located at the soccer stadium. According to unofficial figures, it was established on 15 September 1991 and the captives were kept there for a short time until they were transferred to a bigger prison in Beli Manastir or Borovo Selo. A number of detainees in March 1992 was estimated at around 1,500 persons.

<sup>21</sup> According to the 1991 Census, Knin had 42,337 inhabitants. Of these 88.6% were Serbs, 8.6% Croats and 2.8% others. During the temporary occupation, several prisons, i.e. imprisonment facilities and buildings, were established. According to the confiscated documents of the Serbian para-government of "Republika Srpska Krajina", Knin had a County Prison, a collective Centre, a Military Prison and one document also mentions a certain "Camp Knin".

<sup>22</sup> Text by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons.

<sup>23</sup> The existence of JNA military prison has been corroborated by the US State Department. On 5 and 6 April 1992, JNA units from the Knin corps, "the White Eagles" and an unidentified JNA tank unit collected some 1,600 Croatian civilians and 35 Bosnian Croatian and Muslim soldiers, loaded them onto buses and transported them to Knin.

<sup>24</sup> In the area of Korenica, there were two known prisons: the military prison Frkašić and the prison of the Korenica police station. According to the available figures, the prison camp for the detained Croats in Korenica was formed in October 1991. The Croats from the villages in the areas of Slunj and Plitvice were also imprisoned in this camp.

<sup>25</sup> The existence of these detention centres have been corroborated by the ICRC.

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>10</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
<b>Petrinja</b>	Casern	1	at least 31 <sup>27</sup>	NA	Sep 1991 -
<b>Plaški</b>	Police station	22	NA	25	-
<b>Sekulinci</b>	-	2	NA	NA	-
<b>Slunj</b> <sup>28</sup>	Military prison	7	NA <sup>29</sup>	6	Sep 1991- May 1995
<b>Stara Gradiška</b> <sup>30</sup>	Prison building	256	at least 635 <sup>31</sup>	244	Sep 1991- May 1995
<b>Velika Peratovica</b>	Former school building	7	NA	NA	Sep 1991 – Nov 1991
<b>Vojnić</b> <sup>32</sup>	Police station	45	NA <sup>33</sup>	28	1991-1995
<b>Vukovar</b>		711	NA <sup>34</sup>	5	Nov 1991 - 1992
<b>Vukovar-Velepromet</b> <sup>35</sup>	Velepromet warehouse	1	NA <sup>36</sup>	NA	Nov 1991- 1992

<sup>26</sup> The existence of this detention centre has been corroborated by multiple sources.

<sup>27</sup> The Vasil Gaćeša casern, which was formerly operated by the JNA, reportedly served as a Serb-run detention centre in September of 1991. The casern was used to house Croatian civilians in Petrinja county. At least 31 Croatian persons were captured while trying to escape the fighting in Petrinja and taken to the casern.

<sup>28</sup> The prison camp was established by the Serbian para authorities in the area of Slunj, immediately after they had occupied the town of Slunj. The prison was located in the former building of the “National Defence of Slunj”. The military prison was located in the military facility at the artillery range of Slunj. In both prisons, the prisoners were tortured and maltreated in different ways.

<sup>29</sup> The ICRC reported the military barracks at Slunj as a place of detention and first visited the detention centre on 26 October 1993.

<sup>30</sup> The prison in Stara Gradiška was located in the building of the old prison, which operated until the aggression on Croatia, i.e. until the temporary occupation of that area by the JNA and the Serbian paramilitary forces. The Serbian para authorities used it as prison in the period from September 1991 until May 1995. The prison in Stara Gradiška was the central prison of the Serbian para authorities in the area of Western Slavonia, and it had many purposes. During 1991, it was a military prison, and later it was called the Military Investigative Prison, Military Collective Centre and the County Prison Stara Gradiška. In that prison, mainly Croats were locked up, but sometimes Serbs, who were penalized for different crimes, were also brought to the prison.

<sup>31</sup> A prisoner who was appointed to serve as “camp doctor” upon his arrival in Stara Gradiška on 9 December 1991, noted that he examined 635 prisoners between 12 December 1991 and 6 February 1992.

<sup>32</sup> The local rebel Serbs had a prison in Vojnić, which was a part of the Police Station in Vojnić. The existence of the prison is confirmed by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons.

<sup>33</sup> The existence of this detention centre has been corroborated by the US Government.

<sup>34</sup> Many of the inhabitants of Vukovar were captured and held in camps and detention centres in and around Vukovar, while the majority of the detainees were taken to facilities throughout FRY.

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>10</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
Vukovar - Vupik	Agricultural factory	39	NA	42	Nov 1991 -

19. In addition, there was a number of jails on the territory of the “Republika Srpska Krajina.” According to the “RSK administrative constitution”, every municipality had a police station, the Secretariat of the Interior (SUP) and every police station had a prison. Furthermore, during the existence of the “RSK” para state, the so-called “private prisons” also existed formed by the certain local “persons in power”. For example, the prison-jail in Erdut was formed and governed by Željko Ražnjatović-Arkan. Actually, the local Serbian extremists formed a larger number of the private prisons during the aggression against Vukovar.

20. In the following text, we refer to the available figures on the listed prison camps. For some camps exist a larger number of documents and figures, therefore they have been analysed in detail.<sup>37</sup> The other camps have been analysed according to the available figures and findings. The basic information about them have been mentioned, including the place where a camp existed, the approximate number of detained persons and the approximate time of camp existence.

## B2: CAMPS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

21. The involvement of the FRY in imprisoning people, in the carrying out of mental and physical torture, and executions at the camp is apparent from the fact that a number of the prisons and prison camps were located on the territory of FRY. Some of these already existed, and others were established in 1991.<sup>38</sup> The

<sup>35</sup> During the fighting and after the seizure of Vukovar, the warehouse “Velepromet” became the biggest prisoner camp in Croatia. The majority of the non-Serbs from the occupied town, who survived, passed through this camp. It was for the most time of its existence a location for torturing and executing Croatian captives. The camp was closed down in December 1991, when it was replaced by the prison camp in Dalj. Beside the warehouse “Velepromet”, several smaller prisons were established in the area of Vukovar by the Serbian para authorities, where they kept the defenders of Vukovar and non-Serbian civilians. It is known that in Sajmište, private prisons were established in private houses, where the prisoners were all killed. The prisoners who survived the camp in the warehouse “Velepromet” and other prison camps in the area of Vukovar were transported to prisons in FRY: Stajičevo, Begejci, Sremska Mitrovica and Niš.

<sup>36</sup> The UN report states that Velepromet was “the local subsidiary of a business which, following the occupation, served as a major collecting point for thousands of captured civilians as well as a distribution centre for several area Serb concentration camps.”

<sup>37</sup> Annex III of the Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to the Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Add.2 (Vol. 1) dated 28 December 1994.

<sup>38</sup> The “Agreement” was signed for the SFRJ Armed Forces by the authorized Andrija Rašeta where the Agreement intended the exchange of all prisoners, that is persons who were deprived of freedom based on the all for all principal. The Agreement was signed on 8 November 1991

JNA established and controlled the camps in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A classic military hierarchy was established in the camps: the commander and the command of the camp were officers of the JNA, while members of the military police of the JNA were used as guards. Regardless of this structure, other members of the JNA, the paramilitary formations and civilians from the occupied area of the Republic of Croatia were allowed to visit the camps in the area of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in order to denounce, abuse and take retaliation measures.

22. According to the data by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government, 3,868 persons were exchanged and released from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the aggression on the Republic of Croatia. This means that over half of all prisoners from the area of the Republic of Croatia were imprisoned in the camps in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The camps were located throughout the entire territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Montenegro and both civilians and prisoners of war were held there.

23. The majority of the camps in the area of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were established in September and the beginning of October 1991 (e.g. Sremska Mitrovica, Begejci, Šid). Most of the detained persons in various prisons and camps were from the area of the Croatian Danube, where the majority of those imprisoned were apparently captured at the battle of Vukovar in November 1991. Military and civilian prisons were used as crime locations (e.g. Sremska Mitrovica, Belgrade, Niš etc.), as well as other objects in the location of the barracks (e.g. Bujanj Potok, Morinj etc.), farms (e.g. Stajićevo, Begejci) and police stations (e.g. Šid). Almost all of camps were opened until the end of 1992, since the majority of prisoners were already exchanged at that time. The remaining prisoners were imprisoned at the correction facilities. The last group of war prisoners from the Republic of Croatia were imprisoned at the correction facilities in Sremska Mitrovica until their exchange in 1994.

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and shows that the JNA was not a neutral party, which prevented armed conflicts in the Republic of Croatia, but actively participated in them.

*List of Camps by Geographic Location*

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>39</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
<b>Aleksinac</b>	Unidentified building	NA	at least 180 <sup>40</sup>	16	-
<b>Begejci</b> <sup>41</sup>	Agricultural centre	555	500-600	622	1 Oct 1991- 21 Dec 1991
<b>Bubanj Potok</b>	Military barracks	2	NA	1	Sep 1991 -
<b>Kumbor</b>	Military prison	3	NA	2	1991 -
<b>Livade</b> <sup>42</sup>	Farm	NA	6,500 <sup>43</sup>	NA	Oct 1991-1995

<sup>39</sup> Note: The list of persons detained in camps under Serbian control is sometimes approximate and incomplete, established on the basis of the figures of the following sources:

\***CRO**: Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government (Ured za zatočene i nestale osobe Vlade Republike Hrvatske).

Since a lot of detainees were transferred from one detention centre to another, the detention centre where they have been first registered is considered as their place of detention. It is important to note that the detainees were regularly transferred from one detention centre to another. As the prisoners were frequently moved, it was hard to establish their exact number.

\*\***UN**: United Nations Commission of Experts: Annex VIII - Prison Camps, of the Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to the Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Add.2 (Vol. IV) dated 27 May 1994.

It is important to note that a wide assortment of sources were used in this report, among them: the ICRC, the US Department of State, the UK Defence Debriefing Team, the Amnesty International, the Helsinki Watch and various government sources. The sources vary from documents confirming the existence of certain detention centres with independent corroborating reports, but there are also some uncorroborated claims or corroborated reports by non-neutral sources (these sources were designated as such in the report).

\*\*\***NGO**: Croatian Association of Detainees for Serbian Concentration Camps (Hrvatsko društvo logoraša srpskih koncentracijskih logora).

The information concerning the number of prisoners is made available from a vast database established by this non-governmental organisation based in Zagreb. The detained persons were identified by the mentioned NGO, which subsequently verified their status in the alleged detention centre.

<sup>40</sup> The existence of this detention centre has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State. A group of 180 Croatian National Guardsmen from Vukovar were transferred by bus from the Sremska Mitrovica to the Aleksinac detention centre (the date of their internment is not known). Upon arrival at Aleksinac, prisoners were maltreated by military police, commanding officers, and civilians.

<sup>41</sup> The camp in Begejci was originally an agricultural farm (the stabling, administration building, secondary objects, grain elevator, eaves, residential objects). On November 21 1991, when a larger group of the captured defenders from Borovo Naselje was brought in, the object looked like a concentration camp (surrounded by a double barbed wire with dogs in between, the guard-houses were on each corner and the whole camp was floodlit). The greatest number of prisoners, 550-600, was recorded at the end of November 1991. The camp was guarded by a unit composed of approximately 30 persons who were the members of the JNA (the Headquarters of the unit was in Bubanj Potok, the barracks Topčider or the barracks Dedinje). The prisoners were treated inhumanely; the members of the Croatian Ministry of Interior and National Guardsmen were especially exposed to severe maltreatment (beating, starving, mental maltreatment).

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>39</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
Morinj	Military prison	347	NA <sup>44</sup>	385	1991 -
Niš <sup>45</sup>	Military prison	447	1,540	489	18 Nov 1991- 26 Feb 1992
Novi Sad	-	14	NA <sup>46</sup>	15	1991 -
Padinska Skela	Prison	5	NA <sup>47</sup>	5	-
Sombor	Prison	3	NA <sup>48</sup>	6	1991 -
Sremska Mitrovica <sup>49</sup>	Criminal rehabilitation centre (KPD)	1,656	3,000-5,000 <sup>50</sup>	1,916	Nov 1991-
Stajićevo <sup>51</sup>	Farm buildings (barns)	661	1,000 – 2,000	789	Nov 1991-1995
Šid	Prison	23	NA <sup>52</sup>	19	1992 -
Valjevo	Prison	11	1 <sup>53</sup>	11	1991 -
VIZ Beograd <sup>54</sup>	Military investigative prison (VIZ)	120	NA <sup>55</sup>	145	1991 –1992

<sup>42</sup> It was established on the premises of the farm “Livade” (Meadows) and the prisoners were predominantly from Vukovar, Mikluševci, and Borovo Naselje.

<sup>43</sup> A detention centre in Livade held approximately 6,500 people in October 1991, 400 of whom were women.

<sup>44</sup> The existence of this detention centre run by the JNA and Serbian paramilitaries has been corroborated by the ICRC and Amnesty International.

<sup>45</sup> The military prison in Niš was turned into camp at the end of 1991, during the final combat in Eastern Slavonia, that is, during the occupation of the town Vukovar.

<sup>46</sup> International Society for Human Rights (ISHR) had reports of prison camps in Novi Sad.

<sup>47</sup> The ICRC visited Padinska Skela prison on 19 June 1992.

<sup>48</sup> The ICRC visited Sombor district prison on 19 March 1992.

<sup>49</sup> The camp in Sremska Mitrovica was established on the premises of Criminal rehabilitation centre during October 1991. Most of the detained persons were from Vukovar and Eastern Slavonia.

<sup>50</sup> The number of detainees reported present at the Criminal Rehabilitation Centre (KPD) in Sremska Mitrovica after the Vukovar surrender in November, 1991 range as high as 5,000. At least 84 women were imprisoned after the fall of Vukovar and more were transferred to the facility in December 1991 and January 1992. On 22 December 1991 a large number of prisoners captured on approximately 18 November 1992 in Vukovar were transferred from Stajićevo and Begejci to the KPD in Sremska Mitrovica.

<sup>51</sup> The camp in Stajićevo was established in either October or November 1991, during the assault of Vukovar. Most of the detainees were from the Vukovar area, including Borovo Naselje, who were captured in November 1991. It is believed that Lieutenant Colonel Živanović was in charge of the camp, while he was also the Commander of the camp in Begejci in 1991.

<sup>52</sup> ISHR and Amnesty International had reports of a detention centre in Šid.

<sup>53</sup> The existence of this prison has been corroborated by the ICRC.

### B3: SERB-CONTROLLED CAMPS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

24. According to the data by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government, 600 imprisoned citizens of the Republic of Croatia (most of them were from the territory of the Republic of Croatia) were exchanged and released from the fourteen camps in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The camps were located in the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Military and civilian prisons (e.g. Banja Luka, Bileća), farming buildings (e.g. Manjača, Batković), and police stations were used as crime locations. In certain areas, there were also inter related camps (e.g. Banja Luka, where the prisoners were transferred from the civilian prison to the military prison and *vice versa*, in order to avoid their registration and record by international organisations).

25. The camps in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina were established already in autumn of 1991, long before the conflicts in those areas broke out. One of the biggest camps, Manjača near Banja Luka, was established in September 1991, after the occupation of Banovina, a part of the Republic of Croatia. Prior to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serb captors in Croatia transferred some prisoners to the Manjača camp. Also, the detainees captured in northern Croatia were in most cases taken to the camps in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus, these camps were established considerably earlier than the beginning of the armed conflicts in that area and were under the command of the JNA, which established the same organisational and hierarchic system as in the camps in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Since the beginning of the armed conflicts in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, paramilitary formations participated in the control of the prison camps along with the JNA. After the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, the camps in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina were gradually closed. The last group of prisoners brought to Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Republic of Croatia, were exchanged in April of 1996.

26. Among other things, the structure of the prisoners was also a significant feature of these camps in all territories. Members of the armed forces and civilians of different age groups were imprisoned in the same cells at these camps.

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<sup>54</sup> VIZ Beograd was a military investigative prison and the existence of this detention centre has been corroborated by multiple sources. Many members of the Croatian National Guard Corps from Vukovar were transferred from Sremska Mitrovica to the military prison in Belgrade.

<sup>55</sup> The existence of this detention centre has been corroborated by multiple sources.

*List of Camps by Geographic Location*

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>56</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
Baljevac	-	NA	NA	12	1991-
Banja Luka	-	19	NA	17	-
Batković	Camp	15	at least 529 <sup>57</sup>	13	1991 -
Bileća <sup>58</sup>	Military and civilian barracks	131	approx. 3,000	150	1992 -
Manjača <sup>59</sup>	Camp	391	approx. 3,700 <sup>60</sup>	441	Sep 1991-

<sup>56</sup> Note: The list of persons detained in camps under Serbian control is sometimes approximate and incomplete, established on the basis of the figures of the following sources:

\*CRO: Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government (Ured za zatočene i nestale osobe Vlade RH).

Since a lot of detainees were transferred from one detention centre to another, the detention centre where they have been first registered is considered as their place of detention. It is important to note that the detainees were regularly transferred from one detention centre to another. As the prisoners were frequently moved, it was hard to establish their exact number.

\*\*UN: United Nations Commission of Experts: Annex VIII - Prison Camps, of the Final Report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to the Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), S/1994/674/Add.2 (Vol. IV) dated 27 May 1994.

It is important to note that a wide assortment of sources were used in this report, among them: the ICRC, the US Department of State, the UK Defence Debriefing Team, the Amnesty International, the Helsinki Watch and various government sources. The sources vary from documents confirming the existence of certain detention centres with independent corroborating reports, but there are also some uncorroborated claims or corroborated reports by non-neutral sources (these sources were designated as such in the report).

\*\*\*NGO: Croatian Association for Detainees of Serbian Concentration Camps (Hrvatsko društvo logoraša srpskih koncentracijskih logora).

The information concerning the number of prisoners is made available from a vast database established by this non-governmental organisation based in Zagreb. The detained persons were identified by the mentioned NGO, which subsequently verified their status in the alleged detention centre.

<sup>57</sup> The ICRC visited Batković on 13 December 1992, where 529 detainees originating from Manjača were imprisoned. Also, Helsinki Watch reported that on that same date, it witnessed 500 men (including 319 Muslims, 180 Croats and one German-- numbers reportedly provided by Serbian authorities administering the camp), being taken away from Manjača.

<sup>58</sup> There is a number of reports of a number of Croats taken prisoner in Mostar by Serb forces then later transferred to a camp in Bileća, which consisted of military and civilian barracks.

<sup>59</sup> The camp Manjača was established in 1991 as a reception centre for the captured members of the National Guard Corps and the Ministry of Interior, who were captured in the area of Hrvatska Kostajnica in the beginning of September 1991. The camp is well known for the brutal living conditions of the prisoners during 1992, when, together with the Croats, also many Muslims were kept.

<sup>60</sup> The ICRC reports indicate that during mid-July 1992, there were approximately 3,700 prisoners in Manjača (it was predominantly Muslim prison population with up to 20% Croats).

Name of prison camp	Type of detention centre	Number of detained persons <sup>56</sup>			Dates of Operation
		CRO*	UN**	NGO***	
Sarajevo	-	24	100-150 <sup>61</sup>	32	-
Šamarica	-	7	NA	NA	-
Trebinje	Military prison	3	1,490 <sup>62</sup>	NA	1992-
Tunjice	Prison	NA	NA <sup>63</sup>	1	1991 -
Zenica	-	5	NA	3	1992 -

### C. THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

27. The captured persons were a mix of soldiers and civilians, mainly Croats with a scattering of non-Croats. Among the imprisoned persons were people over the age of sixty, but also under the age of eighteen, as well as small children (including one-year-old babies).<sup>64</sup> Among the prisoners were also 861 women (which constitutes 11.3% of the number of released prisoners) and a large number of wounded, serious chronic and mental patients.<sup>65</sup>

28. The camps were maintained and operated by a mix of military personnel, former army officers and soldiers, various paramilitaries, local volunteers and members of civilian police forces. Camp commanders appear to have been well aware of the abuse that took place and often allowed Serb civilians and paramilitaries access to the prisoners in order to abuse them. There were many reports of situations where there was movement in and out of camps by visitors, including local civilians, paramilitary forces, and the army, who perpetrated abuses upon the prison population. It was common to see that groups of militiamen regularly entered a prison camp to beat, torture and kill inmates. It can be said that the guards often exercised the power of life and death over the detainees.

29. Reports of beatings and sadistic treatment of prisoners were common where the prisoners were commonly subjected to the most inhumane treatment imaginable. In fact, many prisoners died as a result of the maltreatment. The abuse of prisoners would start immediately after their capture and arrest, when they would generally be physically abused through the use of different weapons and other instruments. There are many examples of murdering the prisoners with cold

<sup>61</sup> As of August 1993, the Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission estimated that 100 to 150 people were detained by Bosnian Serb forces in the Sarajevo area.

<sup>62</sup> According to the BH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, a military prison in Trebinje held 1,490 prisoners as of October 1992.

<sup>63</sup> The ICRC corroborated the existence of two facilities at Tunjice: the Tunjice Prison which it visited on 5 November 1992, and the Military Prison, which it visited on 31 August 1993.

<sup>64</sup> Appendices, vol 6, List of Detained and Missing Persons, List of Persons Detained in Camps under Serbian control on the Territory of FRY, BH and Croatia.

<sup>65</sup> Text by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons.

steel and firearms immediately after their arrest.<sup>66</sup> Sometimes prisoners were placed in dangerous situations and used in military operations, such as mine clearing,<sup>67</sup> while some prisoners were exposed to false executions<sup>68</sup> or different forms of public humiliation.<sup>69</sup> Some of the prisoners were singled out and murdered.<sup>70</sup> The remaining prisoners were taken to larger prison camps in the occupied areas of Croatia or directly to the camps in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The abuse would continue upon the arrival at the previously determined prisons and camps in the occupied areas<sup>71</sup> The same abuse lasted during the entire imprisonment and among many forms of mistreatment used by Serbian forces at the camps were the summary execution and slaughter of detained civilians.<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 153; "...the Chetniks then began with the arrest of the survivors. The group of Chetniks that moved towards them was led by Ilija Kojić, who is responsible for the deaths of nine people that were killed on that spot... the other five from their group that were slightly wounded, but could not raise, were killed by Ilija Kojić, by shooting them in their heads."

<sup>67</sup> Witness Statements by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 98; "They (guards) lined us up two by two and took us into a minefield. ... We did not know that it was a minefield. They told us that we were going to pick grapes, which was not logical after all that happened. I could not figure out what was going on. There were less than sixty of us. We went in front of them lined up two by two. ... People started screaming in pain. ... They started shooting at us from behind our backs. Some twenty people were killed here..."

<sup>68</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol.2 (I), annex 154; "...one drunk Chetnik came with an automatic gun in his hands, and he said: 'At 9 o'clock, no, at half past 9 you will go for execution.' I don't know when after that, but the door was opened again, but that was not the same man from before, it was an older man in uniform, he was a major. As he entered, he said: 'Get up men.' You can imagine how we felt after all we had gone through, how frightened we were. We knew that it was the end. But, the major said: 'Hold your hands, two by two, put your heads down, and get out slowly, there's a bus postponed.'"

<sup>69</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 74; "They tortured us in the stable, took us one by one in the middle of the stable and beat us, made us sing Chetnik's hymn, and Chetnik's songs. We had to beat one another on their command. During the day they took us to work, they formed working groups, more to beat us with clubs more easily than to make us work. We had to jump one on another. They brought police dogs to sniff us and jump over us."

<sup>70</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 155; "There was a massive grave dug out in which I saw many corpses. In front of me was the group led by Savić, I saw as he killed everyone in his group with a Kalashnikov. These people were shot next to this canal-grave and as they were shot their bodies fell into the grave."

<sup>71</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 74; "When we arrived to camp Begejci, two rows of the military policemen met us. They took us out of the truck one by one and beat us. They beat us with sticks, legs, fists and bats. I was beaten the most in those two rows, because I couldn't get up after I was thrown out of the truck."

<sup>72</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 147; "The first night at 'Velepromet' I saw executions. I saw 12 tied persons who were taken outside and executed, at around 9 p.m. ... I saw streams of blood flowing, eyes were falling out everywhere, hair, teeth, livers and brains were being splattered all over. My granddaughter Amela saw all this, along with many other women, because they took us outside to watch with the intent to make us have nervous breakdowns. Before this they beat those people so severely that their bodies were bloody. When they undressed them before the execution, I saw that some bled from their

30. At the prison camps, the prisoners were exposed to interrogations, which included brutal beatings with weapons, batons, wood bats, arms and kicking and in some cases, cold-blooded killings.<sup>73</sup> Interrogation consisted of questions relating to military and strategic information, political affiliations and beliefs. The prisoners were forced to give statements and false confessions to crimes they had not committed, which were then publicly displayed.<sup>74</sup> Such confessions, which were forcibly extracted from prisoners, were used as a reason for their detention and treatment. In many cases, the prisoners had to sign statements on renouncing their entire property to the aggressor.<sup>75</sup> After the interrogations, the prisoners were taken back to the cells with the other prisoners, where they would continue to be abused by the guards<sup>76</sup>, but also by the civilians and the members of the paramilitary formations who had access to the camps in order to take personal retaliation measures and torture the prisoners.<sup>77</sup>

31. Among others, there are prisoner testimonies from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who were imprisoned during the battle for Kupres during April 1992, and who were taken to the County Prison Knin in Croatia. From the testimony of [REDACTED] it is clear that the prisoners from Kupres were taken to the prison in Knin. There they were abused first and tortured by the members of the JNA in their prison upon which they were surrendered to the Martić soldiers,

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genitals. Some had their fingers severed, others their ears or genitals, all those body parts were scattered around the ground.”

73 Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 132; “We were interrogated by the members of KOS (the Serbian Counter-Intelligence Service)... They beat us as much as they wanted, and whenever they wanted. Whoever wanted could come to our lock up and beat us. They used every opportunity to beat us, even when they were taking us to the interrogation room.”

74 Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 144; “...Out trial in public lasted for a month and a half, but again they managed to find some people that had to give statements and confess crimes they didn’t do. I saw when they broke one man’s spine and he was taken to VMA (military police academy) in Belgrade. Tortures continued all the time...”

75 Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 29; “All my property was left there, the house, the land, machinery, cattle... the same as the other exiled citizens. They deceived us to sign that we were leaving voluntarily, and that all our property we were leaving to them. All from my group, except me signed it. They said that we had to sign so that they would not be tormented by the International Committee of Red Cross with the charges of killing us. They stole all our property...”

76 Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 74; “They beat us all the time. ..They beat us with sticks, legs and fists. They beat us even when we lay on the floor, on planks... They were beating my genitals, kidneys, everywhere ... Once they beat my genitals about 30 times and they were saying: ‘Fuck your Ustasha’s mother ... , You won’t make any more little Croats.’”

77 Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 156; “On December 22, 1991 I was removed to Sremska Mitrovica ... During the first two days they brought into the camp Sremska Mitrovica two civilian guards (women) who beat us with sticks, hands, legs. Marija Boban went mad there. ... At night I heard terrible cries of pain coming from other segregation cells ...”

which were located in the old hospital.<sup>78</sup> [redacted] testified about the tortures in the military prison in Knin where he mentioned [redacted] and [redacted] who died due to the tortures in prison.<sup>79</sup> [redacted] also described the tremendous cruelty of the military policemen at the military prison in Knin. He said that the guards tortured the prisoners by putting out cigarettes on their tongues, beating them with a hammer wrapped in a cloth until they would faint.<sup>80</sup>

32. Although predominantly male detention centres, some women were also kept in the camps. The women detained were subjected to the worst kinds of abuse on a daily basis, including rape and other sexual assaults. There were allegations of rape at camps wherever women and girls were held. Apart from beatings, the most frequent forms of torture were the rape of women and forced fellatio on camp guards. The women were sexually abused and raped nightly by camp guards.<sup>81</sup> Also, there were reports of the sexual abuse of men, including one where the guards publicly humiliated and abused a father and son. In this case, the guards were trying to force them into sexual intercourse while the reservists were shouting that “the Ustahas are homosexuals and that was all they know how to do.”<sup>82</sup>

33. In general, living conditions in most camps were described as extremely poor. The prisoners were jammed into relatively small rooms without sufficient bedding.<sup>83</sup> In addition, the detention centres had poor sanitary facilities and scant food or medical care. The rooms were cold, damp and dark, so that the prisoners

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<sup>78</sup> Text by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons: “...they would put a cloth into my mouth, pull up my shirt and beat me on the back. I did not count the kicks and punches.”

<sup>79</sup> Text by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons: “...we were beaten seriously and beaten black and blue. We spent the first week in the barracks, where we experienced terrible things. We were abused the whole day, beaten with bats and other objects that they would find at hand. Often somebody would faint and that also caused the death of two of our men...One of them was [redacted] and the other was my best friend [redacted]”

<sup>80</sup> Text by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons: “...then they would beat us with hammers, this was the most terrible time...Any way you looked five or six of them were beating someone black and blue. Until you faint, then they would throw you inside.”

<sup>81</sup> Witness Statement by [redacted] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 35; “They immediately stripped me, and made me kiss and lick their penises. Seven of them raped me, mostly by forcing to engage in oral sex. The whole time I was blindfolded. ... The hardest thing for me was to swallow the sperm and urine... He grabbed my breasts a few times and hit me in the abdomen, when I couldn't swallow anymore, they threw me out onto the concrete floor.”

<sup>82</sup> Witness Statement by [redacted] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 91; “I saw [redacted] and [redacted] there, they were father and son, and the soldiers forced them to masturbate one another... Then the soldiers had ordered them to masturbate one another, which they had refused to do and the soldiers started to beat them again. It lasted for a long time. ... They were screaming that they would destroy Croatian semen.”

<sup>83</sup> Witness Statement by [redacted] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 156; “As the room was overcrowded we were not able to sleep in a supine position. We had to lay down literally, like “packed sardines”. So, in the morning we would wake up in the same position as we had laid down.”

were forced to sleep on concrete or dirt floors<sup>84</sup> being exposed to low temperatures without blankets.<sup>85</sup> Due to the lack and inability to use the sanitary facilities, the hygienic conditions were reduced to the lowest possible level and the nutrition was deficient, irregular and of low quality.<sup>86</sup> Other common complaints included inadequate opportunity to bathe and change clothes. Little or no medical attention was prevalent, so the wounded, ill and beaten often suffered without adequate medical care. Some of the prisoners even died as a result of this neglect.<sup>87</sup>

34. The Serbian detaining powers were reported to have attempted to deceive visitors interested in the condition of camps. For example, places of detention and the prisoners themselves were cleaned up before a visit and prisoners who appeared to be in satisfactory condition were shown off, whereas those who showed physical signs of maltreatment were hidden.<sup>88</sup> As a result of the abuse an undefined number of prisoners died in the camps in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which is also testified to by a number of unidentified bodies buried in the exact location of the prison camps. According to the information by the Office for Detained and Missing Persons of the Croatian Government, only a small number of mortal remains of dead people from the prison camps were brought from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the last several years.

## CONCLUSION

35. A large system of prison camps was established and maintained with the aim of an effective imprisonment and maltreatment of the large number of Croatian citizens, primarily Croatians. Thousands of them were murdered, raped and tortured at the Serb-controlled camps in the occupied territory of Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the territorial sense, the camps were established in all areas controlled by Yugoslav authorities:

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<sup>84</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 154; "During the first few days we were sitting and sleeping one over the other, on bare concrete. ..."

<sup>85</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 74; "...In Begejci we were in one stable, with a concrete floor, some straw and one tent-half. It was very cold, 16 – 17 degrees centigrade under zero. The door was open all the time. We slept one beside another. There was about 570 people until they separated women..."

<sup>86</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 157; "There were 187 of us. There were more young men. Some slept on beds and others on mattresses. The mattresses were full of fleas and bed bugs. Unhygienic. We could wash a bit, but there were no showers. The food was terrible. Approximately twenty prisoners were left without food each day."

<sup>87</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED], Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 138; "The first one was [REDACTED] He was cruelly beaten in Stajićevo and when we came to Niš he had a high temperature. His condition got worse. He went under medical examination but they didn't give him anything. He had a fever for 2 to 3 days. He was taken away again. We heard later that he had died."

<sup>88</sup> Witness Statement by [REDACTED] Annexes, vol 2 (I), annex 156; "They hid me and a few other persons for two days from the ICRC."

in the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia, the area of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

36. With the occupation of every village or town and with the establishment of the camps, the captured members of armed forces of the Republic of Croatia as well as the civilian population, which had not left the conflict area earlier, were systematically taken to the prison camps. The evidence shows that thousands of Croat and other non-Serb detainees suffered and died because of their ethnicity. The age, gender or status of the captured was not taken into account at this time, but the only criterion was their nationality.

37. The system of prison camps had as a premeditated strategy to drive out Croats and other non-Serbs from the area in order to create an ethnically pure Serb state. It was a genocide committed on a massive scale with the help of a large number of JNA members, paramilitaries and other loyal followers of the idea of creating an ethnically pure Greater Serbia. This follows a pattern of a policy of persecution and "ethnic cleansing," where the FRY clearly violated the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide from 1948, which consequently lead to charges of genocide at the International Court of Justice against the FRY.



## APPENDIX 7

### DAMAGE TO CULTURAL MONUMENTS ON CROATIAN TERRITORY AND LIST OF LOCATIONS FROM WHICH MOVABLE CULTURAL PROPERTY WAS TAKEN

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## **A. DAMAGE TO CULTURAL MONUMENTS ON CROATIAN TERRITORY**

### **(INCLUDING ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS NOT BELONGING TO THE CATEGORY OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS AND CEMETERIES)**

1. A total of two thousands three hundred twenty three historic buildings classified as cultural monuments were damaged or destroyed in Croatia in the period 1991-1995 as a direct result of Serbia's genocidal campaign against Croats<sup>1</sup>. The list of damaged and destroyed cultural monuments in the area (see Addendum 1) comprises the following types of buildings: historic-memorial, civil, military/defence, ecclesiastical, sepulchral/cemeteries, sculpture/street furniture.<sup>2</sup> Damage was most extensive in relation to civil cultural monuments located within historic urban areas.

2. The historic urban section of Vukovar (Eastern Slavonia) was most heavily damaged: entire parts of the city were systematically destroyed. Of the monuments included in UNESCO's World Heritage List, the historic Old Town of Dubrovnik merits particular attention. In artillery attacks during 1991 and 1992 a total of four hundred nine historic buildings within the city walls were hit and damaged. Among the historic centres which are due to be listed on the World Heritage List, the historic urban part of "Tvrđa", the fortress complex built in 1721 in Osijek (town in Eastern Slavonia) should be singled out. A total of one hundred eight out of one hundred fourteen historic buildings in "Tvrđa" were damaged in mortar and artillery attacks on Osijek, which was not a legitimate military target in any sense.

3. Apart from civilian buildings in historic urban centres, damage was most frequently recorded on ecclesiastical cultural monuments belonging to the cultural heritage of Croatia. A total of three hundred ninety three ecclesiastical cultural monuments were damaged or destroyed in the area (see list in Addendum 2).<sup>3</sup> As a

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<sup>1</sup> See: the Map.

The relevant area includes those parts of the Republic of Croatia, which are addressed in this Memorial, namely the Serb-occupied territories and wider areas intended to be annexed to Great Serbia.

<sup>2</sup> See: Addendum 1.

The total number of damaged or destroyed cultural monuments in the whole area of the Republic of Croatia is two thousands four hundred twenty three. The area does not include the following Croatian counties in which one hundred six historic buildings categorised as cultural monuments were damaged and destroyed: the Town of Zagreb, Varaždin, Zagreb and Split-Dalmatia counties.

<sup>3</sup> It should be stressed that the list in Addendum 2 comprises only ecclesiastical buildings representing cultural monuments; damaged and destroyed ecclesiastical buildings not categorised as cultural monuments under Croatian law are not listed.

part of the policy of ridding the area of Croats and Croatian culture, nearly all ecclesiastical cultural monuments on the occupied territories belonging to the Roman Catholic religious community were damaged or destroyed, mostly by the intentional planting of explosive devices. For example in the town of Benkovac (Zadar County) alone eighteen ecclesiastical cultural monuments (seventeen churches and the Franciscan monastery), many of them representing valuable examples of pre-Romanesque and Romanesque churches characteristic of the early period of Croatian history, were completely or partially destroyed, mainly by explosive devices.<sup>4</sup> The specific targeting of Croatian cultural monuments is reflected in the fact that only one Orthodox Church in that area suffered damage, which was superficial.<sup>5</sup> A similar example can be shown in the two small communities of Hrvatska Dubica and Hrvatska Kostajnica in the Sisak-Moslavina County, where eight Roman Catholic churches and chapels and the Franciscan monastery (all ecclesiastical cultural monuments) were completely destroyed or irreparably damaged.<sup>6</sup> At the same time the Orthodox churches in the same communities were not damaged.<sup>7</sup>

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The list in Addendum 2 does not include Orthodox churches. It should be mentioned, however, that the total number of ecclesiastical cultural monuments belonging to the Serbian Orthodox Church, damaged in the period 1991-1995, is limited to ten: eight churches (Churches of St. Elias in Donji Kašić and of St. George in Islam Grčki in the Zadar-Knin County; of St. Mother Paraskeva in Kukurjovac and of St. Panteleimon, in Toranj, Požega-Slavonia County; of Transfiguration of Christ in Medari and of St. George in Šagovina Mašićka, Brod-Posavina County; of St. Spiridon in Skradin, Šibenik County and of St. Nicholas in Karlovac, Karlovac County), Court of "Vladika" in Pakrac, Požega-Slavonia County and building of Eparchy Gornjokarlovačka in Karlovac. All the mentioned ecclesiastical monuments belonging to the Serbian Orthodox Church (except the building of Eparchy Gornjokarlovačka in Karlovac) were damaged or destroyed in the mortar or artillery attacks of Serbian rebels and the JNA, mostly in 1991; the building of Eparchy Gornjokarlovačka in Karlovac was mined.

<sup>4</sup> Twelve churches were completely destroyed - churches of the Birth of the Holy Virgin Mary (19th century) in Benkovac, of St. Anthony the Hermit (19th century) in Bulić, of St. Martin (17th century) in Donji Lepuri, of St. Jerome (13rd century) and of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (18th century) in Korlat, of St. Peter (11th century) in Kula Atlagić, of the Holy Ghost (17th century), of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (14th century) in Perušić Benkovački; of St. Michael (11th century) in Popovići, of St. Francis (18th century), of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Health (19th century) in Smilčić and of St. Catherine (15th century) in Vukšić) as well as the Franciscan monastery of the 15th century in Donji Karin.

Five churches were partially destroyed - churches of the Appearance of the Blessed Virgin Mary (19th century) Medviđa, of St. Anthony of Padua (19th century) in Nadin, of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (18th century) in Rodaljice, of St. John the Baptist (19th century) in Tinj, of St. Michael (16th century) in Vukšić.

See photos in Addendum 4.

<sup>5</sup> The church of St. George in Islam Grčki.

<sup>6</sup> Community of Hrvatska Dubica: churches of Blessed Virgin Mary and of the Holy Trinity and chapels of the Holy Heart of Jesus and of All Saints (Baćin). Hrvatska Kostajnica: Churches of St. Anna, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Nicholas and St. Roko, the Franciscan monastery. Photos enclosed in Addendum 4.

<sup>7</sup> Churches of Descent of the Holy Ghost in Hrvatska Dubica and of St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel in Hrvatska Kostajnica.

4. A total of one thousand four hundred twenty three ecclesiastical buildings in the Republic of Croatia were damaged or destroyed, including ecclesiastical buildings not categorised as cultural monuments.<sup>8</sup> Typical are the examples in the village of Lišane Ostrovičke (Knin area), where four Roman Catholic ecclesiastical buildings (two churches and two chapels) not categorised as cultural monuments were completely destroyed in 1991.<sup>9</sup> Another example is the village of Lasinja in Karlovac County, in which five ecclesiastical buildings were damaged or destroyed: besides the church of St. Anthony of Padua belonging to the category of cultural monuments, four catholic chapels were heavily damaged.<sup>10</sup>

5. Damage and destruction of Croatian culture was not limited to catholic churches and chapels: cemeteries were also often the object of direct attacks and vandalism, with one hundred catholic cemeteries in Croatia being damaged or destroyed.<sup>11</sup>

6. Traditional buildings and historic housing and economic facilities belonging to the cultural heritage of Croatia in many villages with predominantly Croatian population on the occupied territories were also damaged or destroyed, mainly by explosives or by fire. Characteristic examples of destroyed traditional rural architecture are to be found in the Dubrovnik area and Eastern Slavonia. In Eastern Slavonia (Vukovar-Srijem County) numerous villages, in which early traditional architecture had been carefully preserved, were completely destroyed:

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<sup>8</sup> See: *Ranjena Crkva u Hrvatskoj. Uništavanje sakralnih objekata u Hrvatskoj* (Wounded Church in Croatia, Destroying of Ecclesiastical Objects in Croatia) (1991-1995.), Zagreb, 1996, p.400.

<sup>9</sup> Churches of St. Jerome and St.Nicholas Tavelić; chapels of Virgin Mary and St.Anthony, *ibid.*, pp. 260-261. See photos in Addendum 5.

<sup>10</sup> Chapels of St.Elizabeth, St. Florian, St. John and St.Trinity, *ibid.*, pp.382-383. See photo in Addendum 6.

<sup>11</sup> See: *Ranjena crkva u Hrvatskoj*, op.cit., footnote 8, p.400. Destroyed catholic cemeteries include in **Sisak-Moslavina County**: e.g. destroyed cemetery and the chapel of St.Blaise in the village Novo Selo Glinsko; destroyed cemeteries and chapels of St.Anna and St.Roko in Hrvatska Kostajnica; destroyed cemetery and the chapel of Virgin Mary in Hrvatska Dubica; cemetery in Dvorište (Čardak Drveni); destroyed cemetery and the chapel of Blessed Virgin Mary in Donja Budičina; in **Zadar County**: e.g. destroyed cemetery and the St. Martin's chapel in Donji Lepuri; devastated cemetery and the church of Blessed Virgin Mary in Korlat; destroyed cemetery and St. Peter's church in Kula Atlagić; devastated cemetery and the church of Blessed Virgin Mary in Perušić Benkovački; destroyed cemetery and the church of St.Michael in Popovići; destroyed cemetery and St.Francis'church in Pristeg; destroyed cemetery and the church of Holy Ghost in Podgradina; in **Karlovac County**: e.g. devastated cemetery and the church of St. Dorothea in Logorište (Karlovac), devastated cemetery and heavily damaged chapel of St. Elizabeth in Lasinja; devastated cemetery and the church of St.Mary in Saborsko; in **Lika-Senj County**: e.g. devastated cemetery and damaged church of St.James Apostle in Bilaj, devastated cemetery and damaged church of St.Roko in Sveti Rok; in **Vukovar-Srijem County**: e.g. destroyed cemetery and the chapel of the Raising of the Holy Cross in Tovarnik; three devastated cemeteries in Vukovar (old cemetery near the Eltz family chapel, cemeteries "Bugarsko groblje" and "Dubrava"); devastated cemetery and damaged chapel in Komletinci; in **Osijek-Baranja County**: e.g. devastated cemetery and damaged chapel of St.Anna in Osijek (Gornji Grad), damaged cemetery and the chapel of the Holy Cross in Osijek IX; in **Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County** e.g. devastated cemetery and the chapel of St. Anna in Mali Ston.

e.g. Bogdanovci, Cerić, Donje Novo Selo, Lipovac, Marinci, Nijemci, Podgrade.<sup>12</sup> In the Dubrovnik-Neretva County the traditional architecture of the old family community estates suffered serious damage. Examples include an extremely valuable monument of a living-farming unit (Sladenovići) from the 19th century in Slano or the living-farming complex (Kula Pasarića) from the 17th century in Čepikuće, which were partially destroyed.<sup>13</sup> The worst consequences of vandalism and deliberate destruction were to be found in the settlements of Grude, Stravća, Poljice and Čilipi.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> See photos in Addendum 7.

<sup>13</sup> See photos in Addendum 8.

<sup>14</sup> See photos in Addendum 9.

## ADDENDUM 1

### INTRODUCTORY TEXT TO THE LIST OF WAR DAMAGES OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS DONE BY MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

(OVERVIEW ACCORDING TO COUNTIES)

Summary overview of war damage on immovable cultural monuments, included in this overview, according to the damage categories of the surface area of the damaged objects and the amount of the estimated war damage in DM:

COUNTY	1 <sup>2</sup>	2	3	4	5	6	T
Bjelovar-Bilogora	3	2	0	0	1	0	6
Brod-Posavina	3	8	4	2	2	1	20
Dubrovnik-Neretva	18	14	26	8	4	0	71
Karlovac	5	4	4	8	6	4	31
Lika-Senj	0	2	4	4	7	1	17
Osijek-Baranja	10	5	8	3	7	3	36
Požega-Slavonija	1	2	3	0	1	2	9
Sisak-Moslavina	2	2	10	6	12	31	63
Šibenik-Knin	7	3	10	4	7	8	39
Virovitica-Podravina	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vukovar-Srijem	8	2	7	14	11	5	47
Zadar	7	9	4	3	12	18	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>393</b>

The state of things in the individual counties in this overview is as follows:

#### *Bjelovar-Bilogora County*

In the area of the Bjelovar-Bilogora County, thirty-two cultural monuments were damaged, a complete surface of 22,344 m<sup>2</sup> to the amount of 4.95 million DM, mainly in the area of the town of Daruvar within the historic unit of the sanatorium. The damage is mainly superficial or minor, and the constructional parts of the monuments are not damaged. Partially destroyed (damage category 5) are three cultural monuments (the building "Croatia" from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, "Ivanova Kupka" built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Daruvar, and the Church of the Holy Spirit in Đulovci from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century).

*Brod-Posavina County*

The area of the Brod-Posavina County, besides being partially occupied, was also continuously attacked from the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the military action "Flash (Bljesak)". Seventy-two cultural monuments were damaged (mainly damage category 2 - light damage and no damage to the constructional parts of the buildings). Mostly civilian buildings were damaged; within the area of the historic centre of Slavonski Brod (forty of them), and then as in the areas of other counties, ecclesiastical monuments (twenty-three of them). Of the ecclesiastical cultural monuments in the occupied area liberated in the "Falsh" action, the following monuments were partially or completely destroyed: the Church of the Holy Spirit in Gornji Bogičevci (from 1830), of St. John the Baptist in Dragalić (from 1900) and of St. Elias in Masić (from the 19<sup>th</sup> century). In the area of this county, on several locations it was noticed that after the destruction the building material was spread around the place (Gornji Bogičevci), and in Okučani a market was built on the place where the Church of St. Vid (from 1906) used to stand.

On the entire area of the county the complete war damage of the seventy-two monuments of a surface of 95,531 m<sup>2</sup> was estimated at 14.438 million DM.

*Dubrovnik-Neretva County*

The area of the Dubrovnik-Neretva County was from the beginning of the aggression on Croatia under the constant attack of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Yugoslav Navy, and the Montenegrin paramilitary units, which held the entire Dubrovnik area under siege for eleven months including Konavle and the Dubrovnik coast area, not allowing Dubrovnik access to the sea. All of this happened in spite of the fact that Dubrovnik is one of the historic towns on the World Heritage List, that in it and in its area were no military or civilian strategic objects or units, and that it was clearly marked with symbols of the international community as required by the Hague Convention and UNESCO, and in spite of the fact that from the beginning of the occupation of Dubrovnik the UNESCO mission and the European Council were in the city. The flag carrying the emblem of the Hague Convention and the UNESCO flag were placed on Minceta but they were only another "military" target of the battery which from the area of Bosanka could control every movement on Stradun and on every street of the historic centre of town, which for the first time in its history was savagely attacked from the land and the sea.

In the area of the county war damage on six hundred and ninety-three cultural monuments were estimated. The majority of the monuments in the area of Dubrovnik (five-hundred and forty-two cultural monuments) were damaged, five-hundred and nine of them being in the centre of the town and listed in the world heritage; the historic monuments of Čilipi were also damaged (twelve damaged monuments), of Mali Ston (fifty-two) and Ston (twelve). In most of the cases, the damage does not go beyond the third category (lighter damage of the portable construction), but in the narrow historic centre of Dubrovnik and in Čilipi several

buildings caught fire and were seriously damaged. This way eight representative palaces were damaged, among them the palace of the Dubrovnik Summer Festival, the Giorgi-Maineri palace in Široka Street 5, in Ulica od Puca 11 and 16 and in Zatariceva 9 (all from the 18<sup>th</sup> century), which were damaged on 6 December 1991, when missiles from the land and the sea were falling on the town the entire day. During the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army and the Montenegrin reserve officers from Konavle, ten representative buildings in the centre of Čilipi were set on fire.

Heavy damage was estimated on the summerhouses in the entire area of Gruž and Rijeka Dubrovačka. While the summerhouses of Kaboga and Pučić (from the 17<sup>th</sup> century), Natali-Sorkočević and Skočibuha-Majstorović (from the 16<sup>th</sup> century), Gundulić (from the 17<sup>th</sup> century) and others in Gruž were only lightly damaged (war damage categories 1 and 3), the summerhouses Kaboga (16<sup>th</sup> century), Kurtela (17<sup>th</sup> century) and Bizzaro (18<sup>th</sup> century) in Komolac were partially torn down (war damage category 5), and on the summerhouses of Sorkočević and Gundulić from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and also in Komolac, the monuments' construction was lightly damaged (damage category 3). On other locations in the area of Rijeka Dubrovačka (Sustjepan, Čajkovići, Rozat, Mokošica), as well as on Lapad, much damage was caused through war operations or vandalism; so that the summerhouse, the civilian house, ecclesiastical buildings (the complex of the Franciscan monastery and the Church of the Appearance of the Holy Virgin Mary in Rožat, the Church of St. Salvation in Mokošica and of St. Stefan in Sustjepan) were damaged.

In the coastal area of Dubrovnik where the traditional architecture of the old family community estates was preserved there was also much damage. Partially destroyed were Sladenovci, an extremely valuable monument of a living-farming unit from the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Topola; a living-farming complex - the Tower Pasarić from the 17<sup>th</sup> century in Čepikuće and many other living-farming buildings belonging to the traditional architectural heritage typical of this area were damaged.

Many buildings were also damaged in the area of Konavle, mainly because of being set on fire. These were excellent examples of living-farm units built through a long period of a joint family way of living. The worst consequences of vandalism and deliberate destruction were noticed in the settlements of Gruda (the rural complexes with sheds in Tepin Dol), the complexes Dabo in Stravća and Grbić in Poljice and almost the entire centre of Čilipi with the Homeland house-museum and several buildings.

In the entire area of Dubrovnik-Neretva County war damage was established on six-hundred-eighty-three immovable cultural monuments over a complete surface area of 294,541m<sup>2</sup> to the amount of 60,7272 million DM.

### *Karlovac County*

In the area of the Karlovac County – from the beginning of the war until 1995 – the town of Karlovac was a target of constant cannon and mortar attacks. The consequences of the multiple attacks were enormous and substantial damage on the

historic buildings, especially in the very historic centre - the so-called “Zvijezda (star)”, but also in other historic complexes (Gaza, Švarci and Turanj). In addition to this Turanj was an active battlefield until August 1995 and this part of the town was destroyed with a variety of explosives several times. One hundred and forty-four historic buildings were damaged – some of them several times; two of them were completely destroyed, and four seriously damaged.

In the vicinity of Karlovac the Baroque vandals destroyed the complex of the Church of St. Mary “Snježna” and the Pauline monastery, which was occupied. The church tower fell on the gallery, the church roof together with the attic was partially destroyed, and the entire church furniture, that was not evacuated, was seriously damaged by rain. The dampness of the rain also seriously damaged the wall paintings in the sanctuary. In the monastery rooms, which were occupied by the paramilitary Serb units, in addition to the destroyed parts of the library, traces of an incredible primitive way of life were found. According to the traces, one can conclude that the temporary “tenants” used these rooms as living rooms and sanitary areas at the same time.

The extraordinary picturesque traditional miller settlement in Rastoci near Slunj suffered considerable damage to the housing buildings and mills. Of the thirty damaged buildings eight were completely destroyed.

As in the area of the Sisak-Moslavina County, in the area of the Karlovac County, which was occupied until 1995, the cultural monuments – mostly ecclesiastical buildings, were seriously damaged or completely destroyed (the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary in Cetingrad, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in Slunj, of St. Helen the Crusades in Rakovica, all of them from the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century).

On the entire area of the county on two hundred and eleven immovable cultural monuments war damage was established on a surface area of 154,890m<sup>2</sup> to the amount of 28,369 DM.

#### *Lika-Senj County*

In the area of the Lika-Senj County 91 cultural monuments were damaged, the majority of them are in the historic urban units of Gospić (thirty-four cultural monuments) and Otočac (thirty-nine cultural monuments).

Within the historic urban units in this area damage is mainly of the 2<sup>nd</sup> category (light damage without consequences on the constructional parts of the buildings), but in both units there are heavy and partial destroyed cultural monuments (in Gospić three and in Otočac six).

In Smiljan the farming complex within the place of birth of Nikola Tesla was burnt down.

In the area of the county, besides the civil (housing and business-housing buildings) in the historic units mentioned mostly ecclesiastical buildings were

damaged, the damage ranging from the 3<sup>rd</sup> (light damage of the portable construction) to the 5<sup>th</sup> category (partially destroyed building). Seriously damaged – almost destroyed were - the Church of the Appearance of Mary from 1885 in Brlog, of St. Anthony of Padua from the 17<sup>th</sup> and St. Joseph from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Lički Novi, and the Churches of St. Peter and Paul from 1878 in Lički Ribnik and St. Jacob the Apostle from 1848 in Bilaj.

The war damage was established on ninety-one cultural monuments over a surface of 71,372m<sup>2</sup> and to the amount of 18,469 million DM.

### *Osijek-Baranja County*

From the beginning of the aggression on Croatia in the area of the Osijek-Baranja County, Osijek was almost daily intensively attacked, and the northeastern area of the county – Baranja, was not accessible to the legal government authorities and the institutions for the protection of the cultural monuments of the Republic of Croatia until July 1997. Although there is no serious damage (destroyed and partially destroyed buildings), except to ecclesiastical historic buildings in the area of Baranja and Podunavlje, the most substantial damage is certainly in the area of the historic unit Tvrđa in Osijek in which, of one hundred and fourteen historic buildings of different monument value, one hundred and eight were hit and damaged (twenty-two buildings with minor surface damage; fifty-one with light damage without damage to the portable construction; thirty-two buildings with serious damage to the portable construction and three buildings with serious damage to the portable construction). Many instances of damage were also established on the historic units of Gornji Grad (war damage was established on one hundred and nine of seven hundred and seventy-seven protected historic buildings); in Donji Grad damage was established on thirty-three of two hundred and fifty-six protected historic buildings.

In addition in the historic urban units in the town of Osijek, light war damage in the area of the Osijek-Baranja county were established on the castle of Norman-Prandau in Valpovo, and in Đakovo to the front of the Cathedral, the Bishop's manor and on several dean residences. Serious damage (partially destroyed buildings) was established on the palace Gutman in Belišće.

In the area of Baranja, which was for the first time accessible to the Special Commission for Registering and Estimating War Damage on Cultural Monuments in July 1997, war damage was established almost solely on ecclesiastical buildings belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, except for minor surface damage to the castles in Bilje and Darda. The damage on these buildings is mostly the consequence of placed explosives or of fires (Beli Manastir, Darda, Erdut, Dalj). The example of the church in Sarvaš is well known, since it was used to show the efficiency of the cannons of the Yugoslav People's Army (it was intensively shelled and gradually destroyed during the ordered TV taping). It was established that the damage was, for the most part, bigger in the southern part of Baranja and in

the Podunavlje part of the Osijek-Baranja County, while there is almost none in the northwestern part of the county.

In the area of this county war damage was established on three hundred and eighty-eight cultural monuments over a surface area of 545,097m<sup>2</sup> and to the amount of 64.501 million DM.

#### *Požega-Slavonia County*

In the area of the Požega-Slavonia County several important historic units are located of which two (Lipik and Pakrac) were seriously damaged.

In the area of the medical unit of Lipik mainly built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (thirty-eight cultural monuments were damaged) - the buildings of the resort were most seriously damaged four of them (Wandelbahn, Kursalon, House Bellevue and Swiss House) were partially destroyed (category 5), and the remaining ones suffered light damage to the constructional units (category 3), i.e. light damage without damage to the constructional parts of the building (category 2).

Several historic buildings within the farming unit of the horse-farm Lipicaner were also damaged (category 3 and 5).

In the Pakrac historic centre 108 cultural monuments were damaged, and the damage mostly ranged from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> category (light damage without damage to the constructional units and light damage of the portable construction of the buildings), while three buildings were blown up (the Chapel of St. Joseph and two historic buildings in Strossmayer Street), and 19 of them partially destroyed.

In addition to the civilian buildings in the area of the historic urban unit, for the most part and most seriously ecclesiastical buildings were damaged, especially those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. So that in this county, except for the Church of St. Francis in Lipik (18<sup>th</sup> century) and the Neo-gothic Chapel of St. Joseph in Pakrac which were levelled to the ground, and the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary in Pakrac from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, which was partially destroyed, almost all Catholic churches in the villages and outside them were damaged. Among them is also the Franciscan monastery with the church of St Anthony of Padua in Našice the tower of which was destroyed on 20 September 1991 and the roof of the sanctuary and the monastery burnt.

In the area of this county also several cases of deliberate destruction of the monuments in honour of the victims and Fascists during the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War were noticed. With explosives, they destroyed the Monument to the Victory of the Slavonian Population (the work of the academic sculptor Vojin Bakić), and the Monument Grave for the victims of the Fascist Terror in Lipik. The mosaic "Šušnjarska Bitka" (by Edo Murtić) in Šušnjari was also seriously damaged.

In the entire area of the county war damage on one hundred and sixty-two cultural monuments was established, with the surface of 108,715m<sup>2</sup> and in the amount of 54.203 million DM.

*Sisak-Moslavina County*

In the area of the Sisak-Moslavina County, valuable historic urban units (Sisak, Petrinja, Hrvatska Kostajnica and Glina) were damaged. Hrvatska Kostajnica was most seriously damaged; eighty-one historic buildings (of which ten were completely destroyed and thirteen seriously damaged). Among others, in Hrvatska Kostajnica the Franciscan monastery with the Church of St. Anthony of Padua (built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century) were seriously damaged, and the parish Church of St. Nicholas, also from the 18<sup>th</sup> century was completely destroyed, while the most valuable parts of the historic centre (the Sonnenschein house from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the “Napoleon Building” from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century) were completely swept away after the shelling. The damage were noticed also on the perimeter wall of the Old Town in Hrvatska Kostajnica, but since the area is still not accessible, the war damage could not be established nor estimated.

The same damage was found in Petrinja. In its historic centre, among other damaged historic buildings, six historic monuments (among them the baroque Church of St. Lawrence from the 18<sup>th</sup> century) were completely destroyed and three (from a total of forty-three) cultural monuments were seriously damaged.

In the areas of this county, which were occupied until the military police action “Storm”, almost all monuments that belonged to the Roman Catholic religion were seriously damaged. Beside the above mentioned ecclesiastical monuments in Hrvatska Kostajnica and Petrinja the following churches were also seriously damaged or completely destroyed: in Divuša (the late 17<sup>th</sup> century), Glina (built in 1830, according to the project of Bartol Felbinger), Baćin (the 19<sup>th</sup> century), Gori (the original Templar Gothic Baroque structure), Hrvatska Dubica (the 18/19<sup>th</sup> century), Jasenovac (built in 1714, renovated in 1829), Lasinje (from 1833), Rajić (the 18<sup>th</sup> century), and Roždanik (the 19<sup>th</sup> century). They were almost all destroyed by explosives, and the remaining building material was taken or used for road construction by the locals, as was the case with the Church of St. Lawrence in Petrinja or the church of St. Bartholomew in Hrastovica.

In the area of the county war damage was established on two hundred and forty-three culture monuments, over an area of 140,082 square meters and to the total sum of 82,418 billion DM.

*Šibenik-Knin County*

The area of Šibenik County was partly occupied and inaccessible to the expert Commissions in charge of registering and estimating war damage until August 1995.

In this area, two historic urban centres (Skradin and Šibenik) were attacked and damaged during 1991 and 1992. In one of the attacks, the cupola of the Šibenik Cathedral was hit with a cannon missile (18 September 1991). War damage was established on the civilian buildings (thirty-two culture monuments) mostly referring to the historic urban parts of Skradin (thirteen monumental structures),

Šibenik (seventeen monumental structures), and the historic parts of Drniš (seven monumental structures). In the areas that were not occupied the damage is of the 3<sup>rd</sup> category (light damage of the portable construction) in Skradin and of the 4<sup>th</sup> category (serious damage of the portable constructions) in Šibenik. But, in the occupied town of Drniš all seven historic buildings were seriously damaged (the 5<sup>th</sup> category, that is partially destroyed buildings).

In the area of the county, especially in that area that was seized, ecclesiastical buildings suffered the most serious damage (thirty-five ecclesiastical cultural monuments, six of which were completely destroyed, six partially damaged, four had serious damage on the portable construction, and the remaining nineteen had light damage of the portable construction, in other words, light surface damage). Among others, the churches of the Holy Spirit (14<sup>th</sup> century) in Krković, St. Nicolas (13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) in Plaštovo, St. Anthony of Padua (15<sup>th</sup> century) in Vačani, St. Marko (9<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in the location of the old Croatian necropolis) in Sonković; partially destroyed were the churches St. Martin from the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Mratovo, St. Bartholomew in Zdrapanj from the 15<sup>th</sup> century (the church was built in the location of the old Christian basilica). The incredible vandalism did not miss the Church of the Holy Saviour in Otavice-the mausoleum of the Meštrović family, the interior of which was brutally devastated (the relief on the walls were damaged and the alabaster plates on the windows were broken, the crypt was broken into and the coffins of the dead were violated), beside the fact that bronze doorframes with the relicts of the deceased were stolen.

The war damage was established to sixty-nine immovable cultural monuments over a total area of 42,091 m<sup>2</sup> to the amount of 11.332 million DM.

#### *Virovitica-Podravina County*

In the area of the Virovitica-Podravina county, six cultural monuments with a total surface area of 2.706 m<sup>2</sup> were damaged or destroyed to the amount of 4.457 million DM. Except for one building in Podravska Slatina (the pharmacy building), all were ecclesiastical buildings. Among them was the Church of the Appearance of the Holy Virgin Maria in Voćin, one of the most significant gothic cultural monuments in the area of northern Croatia, which in the middle of the eighties was reconstructed, after it had been seriously damaged in World War Two. When they were leaving Voćin, the Serbian paramilitary units, after they had "evacuated" everything of value from it (allegedly to Vojvodina), destroyed it with explosive devices.

#### *Vukovar-Srijem County*

The area of the Vukovar-Srijem county was also only partially accessible until July 1997, when the special Commission for registering and estimating war damage on cultural monuments was for the first time granted permission by the UNTAES for a preliminary examination of the condition of the cultural monuments in the entire

area of the Croatian Podunavlje. Generally speaking, the condition of buildings found in that area was similar to others, temporarily seized areas (parts of the Zadar-Knin, Šibenik and Sisak-Moslavina Counties). That means that the damage to civilian buildings were relatively light, except for the area of the historic urban core of Vukovar and the Croatian villages that were radically “cleansed”, while the ecclesiastical Roman Catholic buildings were deliberately destroyed and burned down. However, what stunned everyone during the first examination of the area was the condition of the historic urban entirety of the town of Vukovar. In spite of the fact, that the exceptionally bad conditions could have been expected through the reports, photo-documentation, or videos of European monitors or journalists, the condition was much worse than the worst foreboding. The ruins we found there, and especially the rows of empty lots, on which, deliberately and systematically, and on the decision of the local (aggressor) authorities, all houses were brought down and the ground levelled (in the Andrić Street, Moša Pijada Street, and in Bečarski Square), confirmed the assumption that Vukovar was the monumental historic centre that suffered most damage in this war.

In the entire area of the Vukovar-Srijem county two hundred and fifty monumental buildings were either damaged or destroyed. One hundred and twenty-three were historic buildings, twenty-one of which were of the 6<sup>th</sup> damage category (completely destroyed) and fifty buildings were of the 5<sup>th</sup> damage category (partially destroyed) – which makes the highest percentage of destroyed and seriously damaged historic buildings amongst all in the war stricken historic urban centres in Croatia. In the area of the town of Vukovar, serious damage (damage category 5 and 6) were also found on the complex of the Franciscan Monastery with the Church of St. Philip and Jacob, on the baroque palace of the Kotarski Court, on the building of the old grammar school building and on many other palaces, villas and buildings. Damage categories from 3 to 6 were also found on ecclesiastical buildings (the Chapel of the Oak Queen, the Church of St. Roko, the Chapel of the Holy Cross).

In the broader area of the county, a great number of completely destroyed villages were found, in which before the war traditional architecture was preserved (Bogdanovci, Cerić, Donje Novo Selo, Lipovac, Marinci, Nijemci, Podgrađe), while on many ecclesiastical buildings robberies and the use of explosives could be proven (the Church of the Holy Cross in Bogdanovci, St. Martin from the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Svinjarevci, St. George in Bapska from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, St. Vendelin the Abbot from 1846 in Jarmina, St. Lawrence the Martyr from 1808 in Lipovac, St. Catherine from the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Cerić, St. Elijah the Prophet from 1805 in Rajevo selo, St. Anne from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Nuštar, St. Anne from 1782 in Slakovci, Ascension of the Holy Cross from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the St. Matthew and Bartholomew from 1804 in Tovarnik.

The total surface of the damaged and destroyed cultural monuments was estimated at 186,747 m<sup>2</sup> to an amount of 149,393 German marks.

*Zadar County*

In the area of the Zadar County, the most terrible destruction of the Croatian cultural heritage occurred. A whole range of early Romanesque and Romanesque ecclesiastical buildings of characteristic architectural shape from the earliest periods of Croatian history were destroyed through explosive devices or seriously damaged: St. Peter's in Kula Atlagica (11<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century), St. Martin's in Pridraga (in its base old Christian with architectural elements and stone sculptures from the period of Croatian rulers), St. Martin's in Donji Lepuri (11<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century with an antique archaeological layer), St. Maria (9<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century) and St. Lucas (15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century) in Škabrnja, and many others – entirely, sixty-nine ecclesiastical buildings from the period of pre-Romanesque period to the Baroque and the Classicism). Seriously damaged, robbed and, eventually, with explosive devices destroyed was also the Franciscan Monastery in Karin, on which, before the war, large-scale recovery work was completed, after it had been damaged in the earthquake in 1986. Also, in the archaeological location of the Church of the Holy Saviour damage was found on old-Croatian graves and on the whole church.

In the historic entirety of Zadar, thirty-two cultural monuments were damaged (the most serious damage was on the Rector's Palace, the archives and library building, the Cathedral of St. Stošija- which was directly hit by a missile from a plane in the choir zone, so that the pipe organ was completely destroyed-the St. Krševan and the Captain's Tower).

In the historic urban area of Novigrad, the damage does not surpass damage category 2 (light damage without damage on the construction parts of the building), except for two buildings (the County building and the Buzolić house, which were partially destroyed).

The war damage in the area of the Zadar County was found on one hundred and ten cultural structures on a total surface area of 64,470 m<sup>2</sup> to a total amount of 18,891 DM.

LIST OF WAR DAMAGES OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS  
DONE BY MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
CROATIA

(OVERVIEW ACCORDING TO COUNTIES)

In Zagreb, 12 October 2000

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## Legend:

- $\Delta$  = houses, residences, villas, summer houses
- $\diamond$  = schools, hospitals
- = hotels, cinemas
- $\beta$  = monuments, fountains, mausoleums
- $\Pi$  = military objects
- $\infty$  = historical objects, towers, palaces, country-seats, castles, fortresses
- $\blacktriangledown$  = graveyards, cemeteries
- † = churches, chapels
- $\times$  = buildings (farming, business, tenement, cultural...)
- = parish houses, monasteries, convents, synagogues

**COUNTY: BJELOVAR-BILOGORA**

City: BJELOVAR

BJELOVAR

227020 <sup>15</sup>	†CRKVA SVETE TEREZIJE; TRG EUGENA KVATERNIKA; XVIII century	2 <sup>16</sup>	41.142,86 <sup>17</sup>
227018	×ZGRADA ĐURĐEVAČKE REGIMENTE; TRG EUGENA KVATERNIKA 4; XIX century	2	27.285,71
227023	×ZGRADA NEKADAŠNJE ŽUPANIJE; TRG EUGENA KVATERNIKA 6; XIX century	1	5.285,71
227021	×ZGRADA POVIJESNOG ARHIVA BJELOVAR; TRG EUGENA KVATERNIKA 3; XVIII century	1	3.714,29
227024	×ZGRADA STARE KOMANDE; TRG EUGENA KVATERNIKA 2; XVIII century	2	224.285,71
227019	□ŽUPNI DVOR; TRG EUGENA KVATERNIKA 5; XVIII century	1	4.285,71

City: DARUVAR

DARUVAR

226002	†CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; MATIJE GUPCA BB; XVIII century	1	57.428,57
226004	■HOTEL "SLAVONIJA"; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 20 - S. RADIĆA; XX century	2	87.000,00
226005	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA "CROATIA"; KNYITLOVA 1 ( STJEPANA RADIĆA); XX century	5	503.571,43
226012	ΔVILA "ARCADIA"; JULIJEV PARK BB; XIX century	1	20.428,57
226009	ΔVILA MARIJA - "ŠVICARSKA KUĆA"; JULIJEV PARK 1; XIX century	2	60.428,57
226014	×ZGRADA - MARIJINA KUPKA; JULIJEV PARK BB; XX century	2	3.714,29
226001	×ZGRADA "JEDNOTA"; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 7; XX century	1	33.000,00

<sup>15</sup> Registration number (documentation of war damages on cultural monuments).

<sup>16</sup> Degree of damage: 1 – minor superficial damage; 2 – light damage (constructional unit); 3 light damage of portable construction; 4 – serious damage of portable construction; 5 – building partially destroyed; 6 – building completely destroyed.

<sup>17</sup> Figures are expressed in German Marks (DEM).

226013	×ZGRADA "TERASA"; JULIJEV PARK BB; XX century	1	19.428,57
226003	×ZGRADA "VRANJEVINA"; MATIJE GUPCA 2; XIX century	2	173.000,00
226010	×ZGRADA ANTUNOVA (BLATNA) KUPKA; JULIJEV PARK BB; XVIII century	1	16.285,71
226006	×ZGRADA IVANOVA KUPKA (ALEKSANDROV DOM); JULIJEV PARK BB; XIX century	5	1.376.571,43
226011	×ZGRADA-CENTRALNO BLATNO KUPALIŠTE; JULIJEV PARK BB; XX century	2	20.428,57
226007	▼ ŽIDOVSKO GROBLJE ŽRTAVA FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA; VIHOGRADSKA BB; XIX century	2	16.000,00

DOLJANI (Darugar)

228016	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE; DOLJANI; XX century	3	57.428,57
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Municipality: ĐULOVAC

ĐULOVAC

227001	†CRKVA SV. DUHA; ĐULOVAC; XIX century	5	951.000,00
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VELIKI BASTAJI

227002	†CRKVA SVETOG ANTUNA; XX century	1	6.571,43
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Municipality: GRUBIŠNO POLJE

DONJA RAŠENICAVELIKA BARNA

227006	†CRKVA SV. ANTUNA; VELIKA BARNA; XX century	2	30.571,43
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Municipality: SIRAC

SIRAC

228025	†CRKVA POHOĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XX century	1	56.714,29
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**COUNTY: BROD-POSAVINA**

Municipality: BEBRINA

BEBRINA

135005	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; BEBRINA 108; XIX century	2	33.428,57
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<u>DUBOČAC</u>			
135006	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. MIHAELA ARKANDELA; DUBOČAC 44; XIX century	4	229.428,57
Municipality: CERNIK			
<u>CERNIK (Cernik)</u>			
229015	†CRKVA SV. PETRA; POTOČNA 4; XVIII century	2	490.428,57
229013	∞DVORAC CERNIK; CERNIK; XIII century	2	263.571,43
229014	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; POTOČNA 4; XVIII century	2	416.142,86
229016	▼ŽIDOVSKO GROBLJE; CERNIK - OKRUGE; XX century	2	2.571,43
<u>ŠAGOVINA CERNIČKA</u>			
229018	†CRKVA SV. LUKE; ŠAGOVINA CERNIČKA, U NASELJU; XX century	2	35.142,86
Municipality: DAVOR			
<u>ORUBICA</u>			
229023	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE PROROKA; SAVSKA 77; XIX century	1	10.714,29
Municipality: DRAGALIĆ			
<u>DRAGALIĆ</u>			
230003	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; DRAGALIĆ BB; XIX century	5	312.714,29
<u>GORICE (Dragalić)</u>			
229024	†CRKVA SV. VIDA; GORICE; XX century	3	35.285,71
<u>MAŠIĆ</u>			
230001	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE; MAŠIĆ BB; XIX century	5	418.142,86
<u>MEDARI</u>			
230007	ZGRADA ŠKOLE; MEDARI BB; XIX century	3	168.714,29
<u>POLJANE (Dragalić)</u>			
230002	†CRKVA SV. FABIJANA I SEBASTIJANA;POLJANE BB; XX century	3	12.428,57
Municipality: GORNJI BOGIĆEVCI			
<u>GORNJI BOGIĆEVCI</u>			
230013	†CRKVA SV. DUHA; GORNJI BOGIĆEVCI BB; XIX century	6	792.285,71

## City: NOVA GRADIŠKA

NOVA GRADIŠKA

229011	†CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BDM; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA B.B.; XIX century	2	304.714,29
229003	†CRKVA SV. TEREZIJE; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA; XVIII century	2	59.285,71
229005	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KARLA DIENEŠA 5; XX century	3	178.000,00
229004	ΔRODNA KUĆA K. DIENEŠA; KARLA DIENEŠA 6; XIX century	1	13.428,57
229012	βSPOMENIK PALIM BORCIMA NOB-A; KRALJA TOMISLAVA; XX century	3	36.285,71
229001	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; STROSSMAYEROVA 2; XIX century	2	53.571,43
229009	×ZAVIČAJNI MUZEJ; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 7; XIX century	2	15.142,86
229006	×ZGRADA CARITASA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 4; XIX century	3	127.142,86
229007	×ZGRADA OPĆINSKOG SUDA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 6; XIX century	3	43.714,29
229008	×ZGRADA STAROG SUDA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 5; XVIII century	3	46.571,43

## Municipality: ORIOVAC

SLAVONSKI KOBAŠ

135004	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 4A; XVIII century	2	138.285,71
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## City: SLAVONSKI BROD

SLAVONSKI BROD

125003	×BARUTANA; TVRĐAVA BROD; XVIII century	2	31.428,57
125007	†CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; TRG PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; XVIII century	2	292.142,86
132006	†CRKVA SV. STJEPANA; KREŠIMIROVA BB; XVIII century	1	16.285,71
125006	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; TRG SVETOG TROJSTVA 1; XVIII century	2	674.000,00
122024	HORNWERK; TVRĐAVA BROD; XVIII century	3	25.285,71
122023	KAVALIR; TVRĐAVA BROD; XVIII century	3	2.031.428,57

129052	×KONTUMAC - SKLADIŠTE SOLI; STANKA VRAZA 5; XVIII century	2	3.857,14
129051	ΔKONTUMAC - STAN UPRAVNIKA CARINARNICE; STANKA VRAZA 3; XVIII century	1	9.714,29
129045	ΔKUĆA BENČEVIĆ; KRALJA PETRA KREŠIMIRA IV 8; XX century	1	34.428,57
129046	ΔKUĆA BENČEVIĆ; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 1; XIX century	3	90.571,43
122061	ΔKUĆA BRLIĆ; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 8; XIX century	3	124.285,71
129054	ΔKUĆA HORVAT; ULICA ANTE STARČEVIĆA 8; XIX century	1	23.571,43
129048	ΔKUĆA JARIĆ; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 3; XIX century	2	77.428,57
129049	ΔKUĆA KRNIĆ; ULICA ANTE STARČEVIĆA 13; XIX century	2	31.714,29
129053	ΔKUĆA PACHANY; ULICA ANTE STARČEVIĆA 53; XIX century	1	7.857,14
129047	ΔKUĆA RADOSAVLJEVIĆ; STARČEVIĆEVA 1; XIX century	2	33.142,86
122064	ΔKUĆA RAKASOVIĆ; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 14; XIX century	1	13.714,29
125004	MIRNODOPSKA BARUTANA; TVRĐAVA BROD; XIX century	1	11.571,43
122022	OFICIRSKI DOM; TVRĐAVA BROD; XIX century	2	502.428,57
132005	×POVIJESNI ARHIV; A. CESARCA 1; XX century	2	50.142,86
125005	SJEVERNA KURTINA; TVRĐAVA BROD; XVIII century	1	39.142,86
125001	SLAVONSKA KASARNA; TVRĐAVA BROD; XVIII century	3	679.428,57
132002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KREŠIMIROVA 29; XX century	3	59.285,71
129050	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ULICA A. STARČEVIĆA 17; XVIII century	2	7.285,71
132008	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; STARČEVIĆEVA 19; XVIII century	3	23.000,00
132003	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KREŠIMIROVA 45; XX century	1	7.142,86
132010	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 5; XIX century	1	9.000,00
125002	STAN KAPELANA; TVRĐAVA BROD; XVIII century	2	47.000,00

132001	×ZGRADA KOENIG; KREŠIMIROVA 15; XIX century	1	47.000,00
125008	×ZGRADA MUZEJA BRODSKOG POSAVLJA; STARČEVIĆEVA 40; XVIII century	2	98.285,71
132009	×ZGRADA OKRUŽNE BLAGAJNE; TRG POBJEDE 4; XX century	1	53.428,57
122066	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; KREŠIMIROVA 11; XIX century	1	12.714,29
122060	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 15; XIX century	2	26.428,57
122063	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA, KUĆA KOHN; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 13; XIX century	1	27.285,71
132011	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; KREŠIMIROVA 10; XX century	1	28.000,00
132012	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 4; XIX century	1	9.142,86
132007	×ZGRADA STARE KIRURGIJE; A. ŠTAMPARA 42; XX century	2	58.857,14
122062	×ZGRADA STROJARSKOG FAKULTETA - BIVŠE GIMNAZIJE; TRG I.B. MAŽURANIĆ 2; XIX century	2	39.000,00
132004	×ZGRADA TIL-ŠIMIĆ; TRG POBJEDE 7; XX century	1	62.142,86
122065	×ZGRADA VATROGASNOG DOMA; TRG SV. TROJSTVA BB; XX century	1	32.428,57

Municipality: STARA GRADIŠKA

DONJI VAROŠ

230010	†KAPELA SV. VALENTINA, SEBASTIJANA I JAKOVA; DONJI VAROŠ BB; XIX century	3	11.428,57
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GORNJI VAROŠ

230008	†KAPELA SV. ILIJE; GORNJI VAROŠ; XIX century	1	3.714,29
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STARA GRADIŠKA

230014	×ZGRADA "KULE"; STARA GRADIŠKA; XVIII century	4	3.824.571,43
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USKOCI

230009	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; USKOCI BB; XIX century	3	66.000,00
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Municipality: VRBJE

MAČKOVAC (Vrbje)

229020	†CRKVA SV. MATEJA APOSTOLA I EVANĐELISTA; MAČKOVAC; XIX century	4	428.714,29
7/101			

**COUNTY: DUBROVNIK-NERETVA**

Municipality: DUBROVAČKO PRIMORJE

BANIĆI

725039	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; BANIĆI 2; XIX century	3	187.000,00
725038	×KUĆA S KOMINOM "KOLA"; GORNJE SELO; XIX century	4	14.000,00
725037	×STAMBENO GOSPODARSKA CJELINA KOLA; DONJE SELO; XIX century	5	564.142,86

ČEPIKUĆE

725005	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE; BRDO LIBOBUJE; XVIII century	5	55.285,71
725006	†CRKVA SV. MARTINA S GROBLJEM; XVI century	1	16.428,57
725001	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; GRADAC; XVII century	5	46.000,00
725003	×GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS GOGA; RADNIĆI BB; XIX century	1	4.142,86
725002	×GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS HRDALO; RADNIĆI 8; XIX century	5	84.714,29
725007	×STAMBENO GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS KULA PASARIĆA; ČEPIKUĆE 17; XVII century	5	335.857,14
725004	×STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS ANDRIJAŠEVIĆ; ČUKOVA LJUT; XVII century	3	90.857,14

DOLI

725017	×GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS MILIĆ- LJUBAN; GRGOVIĆI; XVI century	4	73.571,43
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LISAC (Dubrovačko primorje)

725045	†CRKVA SVIH SVETIH; XVI century	1	1.285,71
725010	†GOSPA OD ROZARIJA S GROBLJEM; XVII century	3	73.142,86
725009	×KOMPLEKS KARLIĆ-RABAĐIJA; GORNJE SELO 7; XIX century	5	207.714,29

725011	×RURALNA CJELINA KOTEZA; KOTEZI; XIX century	5	267.714,29
<u>MAJKOVI</u>			
725033	†CRKVA SV. TROJSTVA; ZABREŽJE; XX century	4	261.142,86
<u>MRAVNICA (Dubrovačko primorje)</u>			
725021	†CRKVA MALE GOSPE; MRAVNICA 4; XVIII century	3	16.000,00
<u>OŠLJE</u>			
725028	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; GORICA; XVII century	1	18.285,71
725027	†CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; OŠLJE; XVI century	4	66.571,43
725026	×STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS ŠOTRIĆ; ŽIVANOVIĆI; XIX century	5	105.714,29
<u>PODGORA (Dubrovačko primorje)</u>			
725020	†CRKVA SV. KRIŽA S GROBLJEM; MIHOLJ KRST 1; XIX century	1	2.428,57
<u>SLANO</u>			
725016	†CRKVA SV.ROKA; GRGURIĆI, PUT OSMINA 9; XVI century	1	5.857,14
725040	×DIO STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKE CJELINE SLAĐENOVIĆI; SLAĐENOVIĆI; XIX century	5	178.571,43
725035	×DIO STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKE CJELINE SLAĐENOVIĆI; SLAĐENOVIĆI; XIX century	5	209.000,00
725043	×DIO STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKE CJELINE SLAĐENOVIĆI; SLAĐENOVIĆI; XIX century	5	186.857,14
725041	×DIO STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKE CJELINE SLAĐENOVIĆI; SLAĐENOVIĆI; XIX century	3	46.857,14
725044	×DIO STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKE CJELINE SLAĐENOVIĆI; SLAĐENOVIĆI; XIX century	5	95.857,14
725042	×DIO STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKE CJELINE SLAĐENOVIĆI; SLAĐENOVIĆI; XIX century	5	149.857,14
725012	†FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN I CRKVA SV. JERONIMA; UZ KOMARDU 2; XV century	4	1.066.142,86
725013	∞KNEŽEV DVOR; UZ KOMARDU 4; XV century	5	802.714,29

725014	ΔLJETNIKOVAC OHMUČEVIĆ; PUT OD JASENJA 1; XVI century	5	1.666.571,43
725015	×STAMBENO-GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS KNEŽIĆ; PODSTRANJE 2; XIX century	4	97.571,43

SMOKOVLJANI

725030	×STAMBENA ZGRADA MORDJIN; DOLINA; XIX century	5	142.285,71
725029	×STAMBENO GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS VLAHOVIĆ; TUNJICA; XIX century	3	79.428,57

TOPOLO

725025	†CRKVA SV. LUJA I NEKROPOLA STEĆAKA; XIX century	1	4.285,71
725024	†CRKVA SV. STJEPANA; XV century	3	18.571,43
725023	×GOSPODARSKA CJELINA KONSUO - POJATA S GUMNOM; POLJE; XIX century	3	3.571,43
725022	×STAMBENO GOSPODARSKI KOMPLEKS PERO KONSUO; TOPOLO 25; XIX century	2	21.000,00

TRNOVA

725018	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; TRNOVA; XVIII century	3	35.857,14
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TRNOVICA (Dubrovačko primorje)

725019	†CRKVA SV. IVANA S GROBLJEM I STEĆCIMA; XVIII century	2	1.428,57
725008	×KOMIN GROŠETA; TRNOVICA; XIX century	4	3.428,57

Municipality: DUBROVNIK

BRSEČINE

725031	†CRKVA SV. ANE (LJETNIKOVAC BIZZARO); XVIII century	1	29.571,43
725032	ΔLJETNIKOVAC ZUZORIĆ-BIZZARO; XVI century	5	571.857,14

DUBROVNIK

730044	BENEDIKTINSKI SAMOSTAN NA LOKRUMU; OTOK LOKRUM; XVII century	3	885.428,57
727001	BLOK KINO KAVANA; PRED DVOROM 4; XIX century	2	298.428,57
728001	×CENTAR ZA UMJETNIČKI ODGOJ LUKA SORKOČEVIĆ; STROSSMAYEROVA 3; XVIII century	2	367.857,14
728062	×CENTAR ZA UMJETNIČKI ODGOJ LUKA SORKOČEVIĆ; STROSSMAYEROVA 3; XVIII century	3	25.000,00

728061	×CENTAR ZA UMJETNIČKI ODGOJ LUKA SORKOČEVIĆ; STROSSMAYEROVA 3 - VRT; XVIII century	3	2.285,71
726150	†CRKVA DOMINO; ŠIROKA ULICA; XVII century	3	74.714,29
730022	†CRKVA GOSPE OD MILOSRĐA I SAMOSTAN; LIECHTENSTEINOV PUT 16 I 18, GORICA; XVIII century	3	1.242.857,14
723004	†CRKVA GOSPE OD OBRANE; DUBAC; XX century	4	88.285,71
726080	†CRKVA GOSPINOG VAZNESENJA; OD PUČA 8; XX century	2	309.142,86
727009	†CRKVA NAVJEŠTENJA MARIJINA; SV. DOMINIKA 1; XVI century	2	21.285,71
723009	†CRKVA PRESVETOG SRCA ISUSOVA; SREBRENO; XX century	1	1.857,14
729017	†CRKVA SIGURATA; OD SIGURATE 13; XVII century	4	107.285,71
723003	†CRKVA SV. ANE - NOVA; GORNJI BRGAT; XX century	4	11.285,71
723002	†CRKVA SV. ANE (STARA); GORNJI BRGAT; XVII century	3	10.857,14
723026	†CRKVA SV. ANTUNA; MAKOŠE; XVII century	3	5.285,71
724046	†CRKVA SV. DUHA; KOMOLAC; XVI century	3	17.714,29
730040	†CRKVA SV. ĐURĐA; U PILAMA; XVI century	1	8.142,86
723024	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; MARTINOVIĆI; XVIII century	2	1.714,29
731020	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; SREDNJI KONO 22; XVII century	2	93.714,29
723001	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; ŽARKOVICA (RAJČEVICA); XIV century	4	21.428,57
726151	†CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; OD PUČA; XVII century	2	98.428,57
731028	†CRKVA SV. KRIŽA; POSAT; XVIII century	1	5.571,43
731042	†CRKVA SV. LAZARA; HVARSKA 24; XV century	1	4.285,71
723017	†CRKVA SV. LUKE; ČIBAČA; XVIII century	1	571,43
727028	†CRKVA SV. LUKE; SV. DOMINIKA; XVI century	1	857,14
723005	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE MANDALJENE; MANDALJENA; XVIII century	2	18.000,00
723027	†CRKVA SV. NEDJELJE; BUJIĆI; XX century	3	5.857,14

723022	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; DONJE SOLINE; XV century	2	5.714,29
731010	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; ULICA DR. ANTE STARČEVIĆA; XVI century	3	22.857,14
726023	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; ZA ROKOM; XVI century	2	30.857,14
724050	†CRKVA SV. SPASA; MOKOŠICA; XX century	3	74.857,14
729002	†CRKVA SV. SPASA; POLJANA PASKA MILIČEVIĆA; XVI century	1	185.857,14
723006	†CRKVA SV. STJEPANA; KUPARI; XX century	1	571,43
724043	†CRKVA SV. STJEPANA; SUSTJEPAN; XVII century	4	116.857,14
726149	†CRKVA SV. VLAHA; LUŽA; XVIII century	3	344.428,57
723021	†CRKVA VELIKE GOSPE; PLAT; XIX century	1	714,29
723025	†CRKVA VELIKE GOSPE; POSTRANJE; XIX century	4	64.285,71
724049	†CRKVA VELIKE GOSPE; ROŽAT; XVIII century	3	61.428,57
730045	†CRKVICA NAVJEŠTENJA; OTOK LOKRUM; XV century	2	1.571,43
727007	□DOMINIKANSKI SAMOSTAN; SV. DOMINIKA 1; XVI century	3	426.428,57
730042	βFONTANA "STOJNA I SATIR" - I. RENDIĆA; BRSALJE; XX century	1	32.285,71
729001	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN I CRKVA SV.FRANJE ASIŠKOG; PLACA 2; XVII century	4	7.127.285,71
727092	∞GRADSKE ZIDINE; XV century	2	199.571,43
727089	∞GRADSKE ZIDINE - BASTION PALAČA; KNEŽEV DVOR; XVII century	1	6.428,57
727090	∞GRADSKE ZIDINE - KULA OD PLOČA; XV century	2	5.428,57
727091	∞GRADSKE ZIDINE OD KULE SV. LUKA DO KULE PALAČA; XIV century	2	17.000,00
727004	βGRADSKI ZVONIK; PLACA; XV century	2	4.142,86
727021	■HOTEL "DUBRAVKA" - PALAČA PUCIĆ; OD PUČA 1; XVIII century	1	18.714,29
728059	†JEZUITSKI SAMOSTAN SA CRKVOM SV. IGNACIJA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA POLJANA 1; XVIII century	3	1.491.142,86
723018	JOSIPOVAC; ČELOPECI; XX century	3	15.857,14

723014	†KAPELA GOSPE OD ROZARIJA; MLINI; XVI century	2	1.571,43
727094	†KAPELA SRCA ISUSOVA; OD PUČA 1; XVIII century	1	10.000,00
730016	†KAPELA STAMBENOG KOMPLEKSA; DALMATINSKA 16; XVIII century	3	7.857,14
723007	†KAPELA SV. NIKOLE U KOMPLEKSU MADEŠKO; SREBRENO; XVII century	1	857,14
731040	†KAPELICA U SKLOPU DOMA "IVO VUKUŠIĆ"; VLAHA BUKOVCA 5; XVIII century	1	1.571,43
727014	†KATEDRALA UZNESENJA MARIJINA (GOSPA VELIKA); DRŽIĆEVA POLJANA; XVII century	2	71.285,71
727002	∞KNEŽEV DVOR; KNEŽEV DVOR; XV century	2	137.142,86
729059	□KOMPLEKS BIVŠEG SAMOSTANA SV. MARIJE; OD KAŠTELA 11; XVIII century	2	330.571,43
726137	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 10; XVIII century	2	1.571,43
726133	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 11; XVIII century	3	2.857,14
726148	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 12; XVIII century	3	4.285,71
726131	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 13; XVIII century	3	1.142,86
726092	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 14; XVIII century	3	3.857,14
726132	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 15; XVIII century	3	2.000,00
726130	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 17; XX century	2	1.285,71
726093	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 18; XVIII century	2	2.000,00
726094	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 20; XVII century	2	1.142,86
726135	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 7; XVIII century	3	3.285,71
726136	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 8, PRIJEKO; XV century	3	3.000,00
726134	ΔKUĆA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 9; XVIII century	3	5.428,57
726056	ΔKUĆA; BOŽIDAREVIĆEVA 3; XVII century	3	18.000,00
726068	ΔKUĆA; C. ZUZORIĆ 3; XVIII century	3	10.142,86
726017	ΔKUĆA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 11; XVIII century	3	8.428,57
726027	ΔKUĆA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 13; XVII century	3	6.714,29
726128	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 10; XVIII century	2	1.285,71
726141	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 11; XVIII century	3	3.857,14
726108	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 12; XV century	2	3.000,00
726142	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 13, 15; XVI century	3	4.142,86
726115	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 16; XVI century	2	1.714,29
726143	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 19; XVI century	3	5.428,57

726129	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 20, PELINE; XX century	2	1.428,57
726138	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 6; XVIII century	3	2.714,29
726140	ΔKUĆA; DROPČEVA 7, PRIJEKO; XVIII century	2	3.714,29
726035	ΔKUĆA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 10; XVIII century	1	1.571,43
726026	ΔKUĆA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 12, ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 15; XVIII century	3	16.571,43
726030	ΔKUĆA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 5; XVIII century	1	3.000,00
726031	ΔKUĆA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 7; XVIII century	1	2.000,00
726034	ΔKUĆA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 8, OD PUČA; XVIII century	3	3.857,14
726011	ΔKUĆA; FERIĆEVA 2; XVII century	3	8.714,29
726038	ΔKUĆA; FERIĆEVA 3; XVIII century	3	11.142,86
726040	ΔKUĆA; FERIĆEVA 4; XVII century	3	32.000,00
726039	ΔKUĆA; FERIĆEVA 5; XVIII century	1	1.000,00
726025	ΔKUĆA; FERIĆEVA 7; XVIII century	2	4.000,00
726033	ΔKUĆA; FERIĆEVA 9, 11; XVIII century	2	9.571,43
726029	ΔKUĆA; GARIŠTE 7; XVIII century	1	1.857,14
726028	ΔKUĆA; GETALDIĆEVA 10; XVIII century	1	2.285,71
726003	ΔKUĆA; GETALDIĆEVA 12; XVIII century	3	2.857,14
726021	ΔKUĆA; GETALDIĆEVA 13; XVIII century	1	5.285,71
726042	ΔKUĆA; GUČETIĆEVA 2; XVIII century	2	4.571,43
726052	ΔKUĆA; HLIĐINA 1; XVII century	2	6.000,00
726053	ΔKUĆA; HLIĐINA 2; XVIII century	3	6.285,71
726072	ΔKUĆA; IZMEĐU POLAČA 10; XVI century	3	22.428,57
726071	ΔKUĆA; IZMEĐU POLAČA 12; XVII century	2	13.571,43
726070	ΔKUĆA; IZMEĐU POLAČA 14; XVII century	1	11.285,71
726066	ΔKUĆA; IZMEĐU POLAČA 22; XVIII century	3	15.000,00
726067	ΔKUĆA; IZMEĐU POLAČA 24; XVII century	3	8.142,86
726069	ΔKUĆA; IZMEĐU POLAČA 6; XVII century	2	14.571,43
726073	ΔKUĆA; IZMEĐU POLAČA 8; XVI century	3	25.428,57
726109	ΔKUĆA; KOVAČKA 10; XVIII century	2	2.857,14
726110	ΔKUĆA; KOVAČKA 12; XVIII century	1	857,14
726107	ΔKUĆA; KOVAČKA 17; XVIII century	3	3.285,71
726103	ΔKUĆA; KOVAČKA 6, 8, PRIJEKO; XVI century	1	4.000,00
726063	ΔKUĆA; LUČARICA 10; XVIII century	3	21.000,00
726076	ΔKUĆA; LUČARICA 6; XVI century	2	21.857,14
726077	ΔKUĆA; LUČARICA 8, MAROJICE KABOGE; XVII century	3	27.571,43

726079	ΔKUĆA; M. KABOGE 2, IZMEĐU POLAČA; XVIII century	3	22.142,86
726064	ΔKUĆA; MAROJICE KABOGE 4; XVIII century	3	15.857,14
726044	ΔKUĆA; MIHA PRACATA 10; XVI century	3	18.571,43
726043	ΔKUĆA; MIHA PRACATA 12; XVI century	3	2.428,57
726045	ΔKUĆA; MIHA PRACATA 6, GUČETIĆEVA 2; XVIII century	5	238.142,86
726041	ΔKUĆA; MIHA PRACATA 8, PEČARICA; XVI century	1	3.142,86
726065	ΔKUĆA; N. BOŽIDAREVIĆA 1; XVI century	2	22.571,43
726018	ΔKUĆA; NA ANDRIJI 2, 4, 6, 8; XVIII century	1	7.714,29
726081	ΔKUĆA; OD DOMINA 1, HLIĐINA; XVIII century	3	23.142,86
726037	ΔKUĆA; OD DOMINA 2; XVIII century	3	16.428,57
726083	ΔKUĆA; OD DOMINA 3, 5; XX century	1	4.714,29
726013	ΔKUĆA; OD DOMINA 4; XVIII century	1	1.857,14
726007	ΔKUĆA; OD DOMINA 6; XVIII century	1	3.142,86
726082	ΔKUĆA; PEČARICA 2; XX century	1	3.714,29
726046	ΔKUĆA; PEČARICA 4; XVI century	2	8.285,71
726090	ΔKUĆA; PEČARICA 6; XVIII century	2	6.428,57
726087	ΔKUĆA; PEČARICA 8, TMUŠASTA; XVIII century	2	15.857,14
726113	ΔKUĆA; PELINE 3, KOVAČKA; XVIII century	2	2.285,71
726095	ΔKUĆA; PELINE 5, BOŠKOVIĆEVA; XVIII century	2	1.285,71
726144	ΔKUĆA; PELINE 7, HANIBALA LUCIĆA 2; XX century	3	3.857,14
726139	ΔKUĆA; PRIJEKO 12, BOŠKOVIĆEVA, DROPČEVA; XVIII century	3	10.571,43
726098	ΔKUĆA; PRIJEKO 4, KOVAČKA 7; XVIII century	1	2.571,43
726100	ΔKUĆA; PRIJEKO 6, ŽUDIOSKA 8; XVIII century	1	2.714,29
726014	ΔKUĆA; PUZLJIVA 10, 12, 14; XVIII century	3	29.000,00
726009	ΔKUĆA; PUZLJIVA 2; XVIII century	1	4.571,43
726016	ΔKUĆA; PUZLJIVA 3; XVIII century	4	24.428,57
726015	ΔKUĆA; PUZLJIVA 5, OD RUPA 2; XVIII century	2	12.285,71
726020	ΔKUĆA; PUZLJIVA 6; XVIII century	1	2.571,43
726085	ΔKUĆA; STROSSMAYEROVA 10, TMUŠASTA; XVI century	1	2.857,14

726086	ΔKUĆA; STROSSMAYEROVA 12; XVIII century	2	20.714,29
726089	ΔKUĆA; STROSSMAYEROVA 6, TMUŠASTA; XVI century	1	2.285,71
726059	ΔKUĆA; SV. JOSIPA 1; XVII century	5	310.571,43
726060	ΔKUĆA; SV. JOSIPA 10, 12; XVI century	1	2.857,14
726058	ΔKUĆA; SV. JOSIPA 2; XVII century	1	2.428,57
726057	ΔKUĆA; SV. JOSIPA 6; XVIII century	2	1.714,29
726001	ΔKUĆA; ŠIROKA 6; XVII century	3	11.714,29
726002	ΔKUĆA; ŠIROKA 8; XVIII century	3	14.428,57
726051	ΔKUĆA; TMUŠASTA 1; XVI century	1	571,43
726050	ΔKUĆA; TMUŠASTA 2; XVIII century	1	1.285,71
726055	ΔKUĆA; ULICA OD PUČA 11; XVIII century	5	319.285,71
726054	ΔKUĆA; ULICA OD PUČA 9; XVIII century	3	10.714,29
726061	ΔKUĆA; ULICA OD PUČA 6, M. PRACATA; XVIII century	3	62.714,29
726125	ΔKUĆA; VETRANIĆEVA 10; XVIII century	2	1.428,57
726124	ΔKUĆA; VETRANIĆEVA 14; XVIII century	3	3.428,57
726123	ΔKUĆA; VETRANIĆEVA 18; XVIII century	3	1.714,29
726121	ΔKUĆA; VETRANIĆEVA 22, H. LUCIĆA; XVIII century	2	1.142,86
726126	ΔKUĆA; VETRANIĆEVA 8; XVIII century	3	4.285,71
726127	ΔKUĆA; VETRANIĆEVA 8, PRIJEKO 12; XVI century	3	15.285,71
726006	ΔKUĆA; ZA ROKOM 1; XVIII century	3	18.285,71
726032	ΔKUĆA; ZA ROKOM 2; XVIII century	2	5.571,43
726004	ΔKUĆA; ZA ROKOM 3; XVIII century	3	13.428,57
726008	ΔKUĆA; ZA ROKOM 5; XVIII century	1	3.000,00
726010	ΔKUĆA; ZA ROKOM 6; XVIII century	1	2.142,86
726024	ΔKUĆA; ZA ROKOM 7; XVIII century	3	44.285,71
726012	ΔKUĆA; ZA ROKOM 9, FERICEVA 1; XVIII century	2	8.285,71
726118	ΔKUĆA; ZAMANJINA 10; XVIII century	1	2.285,71
726116	ΔKUĆA; ZAMANJINA 11; XVIII century	1	857,14
726117	ΔKUĆA; ZAMANJINA 12; XVIII century	2	5.428,57
726119	ΔKUĆA; ZAMANJINA 13; XVIII century	1	1.000,00
726146	ΔKUĆA; ZAMANJINA 14; XVIII century	3	10.000,00
726120	ΔKUĆA; ZAMANJINA 15 I 17; XVIII century	3	4.000,00
726145	ΔKUĆA; ZAMANJINA 16, HANIBALA LUCIĆA; XVI century	3	2.714,29
726122	ΔKUĆA; ZAMANJINA, VETRANIĆEVA 20; XV century	2	3.428,57

726075	ΔKUĆA; ZELJARICA 5; XVIII century	1	32.428,57
726005	ΔKUĆA; ZLATARIĆEVA 7; XVIII century	2	5.857,14
726036	ΔKUĆA; ZLATARIĆEVA 9; XVIII century	5	214.000,00
726112	ΔKUĆA; ZLATARSKA 13, KOVAČKA 14; XIV century	3	4.571,43
726111	ΔKUĆA; ZLATARSKA 15, PELINE 1; XIV century	3	7.142,86
726101	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 10; XVIII century	2	1.857,14
726147	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 11; XVI century	3	2.142,86
726102	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 12; XVIII century	1	1.285,71
726096	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 13; XVI century	3	7.714,29
726097	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 15; XVIII century	2	1.571,43
726104	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 16; XVIII century	3	4.285,71
726105	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 20; XVI century	1	2.000,00
726099	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 22; XVIII century	3	3.000,00
726106	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 28, PELINE; XVI century	1	1.142,86
726114	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 7; XVIII century	2	2.571,43
726091	ΔKUĆA; ŽUDIOSKA 9; XVIII century	3	5.285,71
726074	ΔKUĆA BONA - SARCA; LUČARICA 3; XVIII century	3	24.571,43
727040	ΔKUĆA BOŠKOVIĆ (STAMBENA ZGRADA); BOŠKOVIĆEVA 3; XVIII century	1	63.571,43
726088	ΔKUĆA MARINA DRŽIĆA; ŠIROKA ULICA 3; XVII century	1	1.571,43
731012	×LADANJSKI KOMPLEKS NIKŠIĆ; IZVIJAČICA 5 - SREDNJI KONO; XVII century	3	63.428,57
730024	×LADANJSKO-GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; VOLANTINA 1, BONINOVO; XIX century	3	38.571,43
731037	□LAZARETI; PUT FRANA SUPILA; XVII century	2	359.428,57
726019	■LJETNA POZORNICA - KINO; ZA ROKOM; XX century	2	7.000,00
730032	ΔLJETNIKOVAC; PRIVEŽNA 1; XVII century	1	13.428,57
730030	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BISKUPIJA (VUKOTA); BRDASTA 1; XVIII century	3	34.857,14
730046	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BISKUPIJE; IVANA KUKULJEVIĆA 17; XVIII century	1	36.571,43
724040	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BIZZARO; KOMOLAC-ČEMPRESATA; XVIII century	5	850.571,43
723019	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BIZZARO-GRBIĆ; ČIBAČA - GORICA; XVI century	1	5.142,86

724051	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BONA; MOKOŠICA; XVI century	3	103.571,43
724036	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BOZDARI ŠKAPRELEND; ČAJKOVIĆI; XVIII century	3	865.571,43
730012	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BOŽIDAREVIĆ-VUIĆ; OBALA STJEPANA RADIĆA 1; XVII century	2	37.571,43
724034	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BUNIĆ - KABOGA; BATAHOVINA 2; XVI century	3	656.428,57
730010	ΔLJETNIKOVAC BUNIĆ-BONA; OBALA S. RADIĆA 12; XVI century	1	106.714,29
730036	ΔLJETNIKOVAC CRIJEVIĆ-PUCIĆ "NERUN"; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 35 A; XVI century	3	238.571,43
724044	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GETALDI; KOMOLAC; XX century	5	518.571,43
730018	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GETALDI-SOLITUDO; IVANA ZAJCA 35; XIX century	2	55.857,14
731031	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GJIVOJE; ZRINSKO-FRANKOPANSKA 23; XVIII century	2	12.285,71
724038	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GOZZE; MOKOŠICA; XVI century	2	63.000,00
731002	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GRACIĆ; BRŠALJE 11; XVIII century	2	36.142,86
724037	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GRADIĆ; MOKOŠICA, GRADIĆE 1; XVI century	5	1.454.285,71
730011	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GRADIĆ (GRADI) - PUCIĆ; OBALA S. RADIĆA 5; XVI century	1	212.285,71
724047	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GUNDULIĆ; KOMOLAC 52; XVI century	3	115.571,43
723011	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GUNDULIĆ; MLINI; XVI century	3	7.714,29
730014	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GUNDULIĆ (GONDOLA) - ZAGO; NIKOLE TESLE 14; XVII century	1	33.285,71
730009	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GUNDULIĆ-GONDOLA, PUCIĆ; OBALA S. RADIĆA 16; XVI century	1	73.428,57
730006	ΔLJETNIKOVAC KABOGA; GRUŠKA OBALA 11; XVIII century	3	38.285,71
730005	ΔLJETNIKOVAC KABOGA; GRUŠKA OBALA 12; XVII century	1	6.714,29
723015	41.1 ΔLJETNIKOVAC KATIĆ-BETERINA; MLINI - BETERINA; XVI century	4	46.142,86
724029	ΔLJETNIKOVAC KURTELA - POZZE; KOMOLAC 46; XVII century	5	458.857,14
724041	ΔLJETNIKOVAC KUSINOVO; SUSTJEPAN 65; XV century	3	410.285,71

724045	ΔLJETNIKOVAC KUŠT (NEKADA KABOGA); KOMOLAC; XVI century	5	457.714,29
730013	ΔLJETNIKOVAC MAJSTORVIĆ (BONA); NIKOLE TESLE 1; XVI century	2	38.285,71
723010	ΔLJETNIKOVAC MILOSLAVIĆ; SREBRENO - BRAŠINA; XVIII century	1	15.142,86
731001	ΔLJETNIKOVAC PUCIĆ; DR. ANTE STARČEVIĆA 1; XVII century	3	210.714,29
730003	ΔLJETNIKOVAC PUCIĆ-BOBALIĆ; GRUŠKA OBALA 28 I 30, LJUBUŠKA 4; XVII century	4	237.285,71
730026	ΔLJETNIKOVAC PUCIĆ-KOŠTA; GORNJI KONO 60; XVII century	1	4.142,86
730017	ΔLJETNIKOVAC PUCIĆ-PITAREVIĆ; LAPADSKA OBALA 24; XVI century	3	631.428,57
724042	ΔLJETNIKOVAC RESTIĆ; SUSTJEPAN; XVI century	5	248.428,57
731036	ΔLJETNIKOVAC REŠETAR (JAKOVLJEVIĆ, MIŠ); ZRINSKO-FRANKOPANSKA 25; XVIII century	2	8.714,29
731030	ΔLJETNIKOVAC REŠETAR-ABRAMOVIĆ; ZRINSKO-FRANKOPANSKA 18; XVIII century	1	4.714,29
730023	ΔLJETNIKOVAC SKOČIBUHA; PUT ĐIVA NATALI 11, BONINOVO; XVI century	3	737.000,00
724039	ΔLJETNIKOVAC SORKOČEVIĆ; KOMOLAC; XVI century	3	2.188.142,86
730002	ΔLJETNIKOVAC SORKOČEVIĆ-NATALIĆ; GRUŠKA OBALA 35; XVI century	1	11.571,43
724035	ΔLJETNIKOVAC STAY; BATAHOVINA; XVII century	2	278.285,71
724052	ΔLJETNIKOVAC ZAMANJA; OBULJENO 1; XVI century	2	21.714,29
730043	ΔLOKRUM, KUĆA LUGARA; OTOK LOKRUM; XIX century	5	489.000,00
723013	ΔMLINICA DUPER; MLINI; XIX century	5	333.000,00
729003	∞ONOFRIJEVA ČESMA (VELIKA); POLJANA PASKA MILIČEVIĆA; XV century	3	48.285,71
728010	∞PALAČA ANDROVIĆ; ANDROVIĆEVA 1; XVII century	1	26.714,29
727026	∞PALAČA BUNIĆ; MAROJICE KABOGE 8; XVII century	3	46.714,29
726084	∞PALAČA GIORGI - MAINERI; ŠIROKA 5; XVIII century	5	845.428,57

729058	∞PALAČA ISUSOVIĆ-BRAICHI; PRIJEKO 24; XVII century	1	10.285,71
726078	∞PALAČA KABOGA; C. ZUZORIĆ 4; XVIII century	3	13.000,00
728008	∞PALAČA KABUŽIĆ; BANDUREVA 3; XVII century	1	1.571,43
727093	βPLACA (STRADUN); PLACA; XX century	2	61.285,71
729085	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 4; XVII century	3	32.714,29
729087	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 6; XVIII century	2	14.285,71
727015	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA POLJANA 2; XVIII century	2	10.428,57
729075	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; OD SIGURATE 1, PLACA; XVIII century	5	988.000,00
730039	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; OD TABAKARIJE 1; XVII century	1	21.000,00
729096	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 2, PLACA; XIX century	3	61.285,71
728019	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; POLJANA PASKA MILIČEVIĆA 1; XVIII century	2	34.714,29
726022	□SAMOSTAN KLARISA; POLJANA PASKA MILIČEVIĆA; XVIII century	3	1.290.714,29
729016	□SAMOSTAN SIGURATA; OD SIGURATE 13; XVIII century	3	37.714,29
730035	□SAMOSTAN SLUŽBENICA MILOSRĐA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 19; XIX century	3	229.571,43
730007	□SAMOSTAN SV. KRIŽA; GRUŠKA OBALA 3; XIX century	3	197.857,14
724048	□SAMOSTAN SV. MARIJE; ROŽAT; XVI century	3	1.862.142,86
727035	□SINAGOGA; ŽUDIOSKA 5; XVIII century	2	10.142,86
727005	∞SPONZA - DIVONA; SV. DOMINIKA 1; XVI century	3	208.571,43
729049	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 10; XVII century	3	16.714,29
729050	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 11; XVIII century	3	20.571,43
729051	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 14; XVIII century	3	12.142,86
729052	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 15; XVII century	2	2.714,29
729103	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 23; XVIII century	3	2.000,00

729053	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 24; XIX century	3	8.000,00
729054	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 26; XVIII century	3	20.571,43
729086	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 5, PRIJEKO; XVIII century	3	32.285,71
729048	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTUNINSKA 9; XIX century	3	27.428,57
731007	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BALTAZARA BOGIŠIĆA 11; XVIII century	2	5.714,29
731006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BALTAZARA BOGIŠIĆA 13; XIX century	2	2.714,29
731005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BALTAZARA BOGIŠIĆA 9 - PLATSKA 7; XVIII century	1	4.285,71
728004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANDUREVA 5, 7, 9; XVII century	3	16.000,00
728003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANDUREVA 6, 8; XVII century	3	8.428,57
731029	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BERNARDA SHAWA 5; XIX century	2	17.714,29
728056	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BOŽIDAREVIĆEVA 6, VARA; XVI century	1	5.714,29
727017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BUNIĆEVA POLJANA 6; XIX century	3	26.428,57
729008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; CELESTINA MEDOVIĆA 10; XVIII century	1	3.000,00
729006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; CELESTINA MEDOVIĆA 6; XVI century	3	12.857,14
729007	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; CELESTINA MEDOVIĆA 8; XVI century	1	2.714,29
728029	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 2; XVIII century	3	9.142,86
728038	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 3; XVIII century	3	21.857,14
728028	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 4; XVIII century	2	2.857,14
728039	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 5, 7; XVIII century	3	5.142,86
728027	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 6; XVIII century	3	8.000,00
728040	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 9; XVIII century	3	11.142,86
730015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DALMATINSKA 5, 7, OD BATALE 12; XIX century	2	21.714,29

731008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DONJI KONO 5; XIX century	2	3.000,00
731009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DR. ANTE STARČEVIĆA 28; XVIII century	2	6.857,14
727043	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DROPČEVA 4; XVIII century	2	4.857,14
728047	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 1, ŠIROKA; XVIII century	3	10.428,57
728041	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 4; XVIII century	1	714,29
728042	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 6; XVIII century	3	8.571,43
731011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ĐURA PULJIĆA 3 - SREDNJI KONO; XIX century	3	18.285,71
731017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ĐURA PULJIĆA 5; XVIII century	2	16.571,43
730033	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; FRANA BULIĆA 5; XIX century	1	12.428,57
728020	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GARIŠTE 1; XVIII century	3	14.857,14
728018	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GARIŠTE 2; XVIII century	3	23.285,71
728035	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 11; XVII century	1	857,14
728025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 2, PLACA; XVIII century	3	13.142,86
728031	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 3; XVIII century	3	8.857,14
728024	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 4; XVIII century	1	3.142,86
728032	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 5; XVIII century	2	4.000,00
728023	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 6; XVIII century	2	24.428,57
728033	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 7; XVIII century	1	571,43
728021	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 8; XVIII century	1	1.714,29
728034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 9; XVIII century	1	1.142,86
730031	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GORNJI KONO 46; XIX century	1	4.285,71
728060	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GRADIĆEVA 4; XVIII century	2	3.571,43

731025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GRUDSKA 2; XIX century	1	2.000,00
727016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA POLJANA 2; XVIII century	2	9.714,29
727071	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; H. LUCIĆA 4, PELINE; XIX century	3	18.000,00
727074	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; H. LUCIĆA 6, PELINE 13; XX century	3	3.857,14
729009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ISPOD MINČETE 4; XVII century	1	3.285,71
729010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ISPOD MINČETE 6; XVII century	3	8.571,43
729004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ISPOD MINČETE 9; XVIII century	2	3.571,43
731033	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; IVANA MAŽURANIĆA 1; XIX century	1	5.142,86
728002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; IVANA RABLJANINA 5; XVIII century	3	8.142,86
731016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; IZVIJAČICA 12; XIX century	1	3.142,86
731015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; IZVIJAČICA 9 - SREDNJI KONO; XIX century	2	1.142,86
730001	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; JAKLJANSKA 7, GRUŽ; XVII century	4	134.571,43
728006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KNEZA DAMJANA JUDE 10; XVIII century	2	12.714,29
728005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KNEZA DAMJANA JUDE 6, 8; XIX century	1	6.142,86
728012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KNEZA HRVAŠA 5; XVIII century	1	12.714,29
727031	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KOVAČKA 4; XVIII century	2	6.285,71
727067	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 10; XVIII century	1	2.142,86
727068	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 12; XVII century	3	5.428,57
727061	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 13; XIX century	2	3.142,86
727069	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 14; XVIII century	1	3.000,00
727070	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 16; XIX century	1	2.571,43
727072	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 24; XVII century	1	3.000,00

729093	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 3; XVIII century	3	3.142,86
729094	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 6; XVIII century	1	9.857,14
727062	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 9, 11; XVIII century	3	16.571,43
729040	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALA 2, PLOVANI SKALINI; XVII century	3	45.000,00
729061	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MRTVO ZVONO 7; XVIII century	3	9.000,00
728049	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; N. BOŽIDAREVIĆA 2, IZMEĐU POLAČA; XVIII century	3	62.714,29
729091	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 10; XVI century	2	26.000,00
729055	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 15; XVIII century	3	6.857,14
727055	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 18; XVIII century	3	10.571,43
729056	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 19; XVIII century	3	8.857,14
729102	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 2, PLACA; I XVII century	4	89.000,00
727058	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 24; XVIII century	3	5.428,57
729089	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 6; XVIII century	1	3.285,71
729090	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 8; XVII century	1	6.714,29
730004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NEUMSKA 6; XVIII century	2	5.000,00
730020	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NIKA I MEDA PUCIĆA 4; XIX century	3	28.000,00
730008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OBALA S. RADIĆA 28; XVIII century	1	18.571,43
731041	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OBODSKA 1; XVII century	3	20.142,86
730027	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD ČEMPRESA 4 I 6; XIX century	2	11.428,57
730029	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD ČEMPRESA 8 I 10; XIX century	2	17.857,14
729069	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD DOMINA 12, 14; XVIII century	1	3.428,57
729070	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD DOMINA 16; XVII century	2	6.571,43

729060	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD KAŠTELA 5; XVIII century	2	5.428,57
728044	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD PUČA 16; XVIII century	5	376.857,14
728043	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD PUČA 18; XVIII century	3	18.428,57
729071	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD RUPA 1, ZA RUPAMA; XVIII century	3	10.000,00
729015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD SIGURATE 8; XVI century	3	6.714,29
730038	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; OD TABAKARIJE 4; XVIII century	1	10.571,43
729043	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 10; XVIII century	3	16.428,57
729031	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 11; XVIII century	2	3.428,57
729044	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 12; XVIII century	2	7.714,29
729032	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 13; XX century	3	6.000,00
729045	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 14; XVIII century	2	1.857,14
729033	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 15; XVIII century	3	5.428,57
729034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 17; XVI century	3	6.571,43
729035	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 19; XVIII century	1	4.571,43
729046	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 24, ANTUNINSKA; XVIII century	2	11.571,43
729047	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 26; XVII century	3	13.571,43
729036	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 27; XX century	1	1.714,29
729037	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 37; XVIII century	1	3.857,14
729082	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 4; XVIII century	1	7.428,57
729030	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 7; XVII century	3	8.571,43
727063	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 11; XVIII century	3	8.571,43
727073	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 15; XVIII century	2	5.285,71

727057	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 19, KUNIĆEVA BB; XX century	1	2.714,29
727008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 2; XVII century	2	5.857,14
727056	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 21, NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA; XX century	2	3.285,71
729041	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 23, NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA; XVIII century	3	9.000,00
729042	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 27; XVIII century	1	4.571,43
729012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 29, PALMOTIĆEVA; XVIII century	2	8.142,86
729013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 31, PLOVANI SKALINI; XVIII century	2	7.571,43
729014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 37; XVIII century	1	2.142,86
727060	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELINE 9; XVIII century	1	2.571,43
731024	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PELJEŠKA 1; XIX century	2	6.000,00
731022	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PERA BUDMANIA 19; XIX century	1	3.857,14
729095	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 1, 3; XVIII century	3	74.285,71
727085	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 10; XVIII century	2	3.428,57
727086	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 12, 14; XVIII century	2	2.142,86
727079	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 15; XV century	1	1.142,86
727087	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 16; XIX century	2	2.285,71
727078	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 17; XV century	1	2.285,71
727077	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 19; XV century	3	3.714,29
727076	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 23; XVIII century	2	3.571,43
727075	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 25; XVIII century	3	9.571,43
727084	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 6; XVIII century	3	13.714,29
727082	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 7, PRIJEKO BB; XVIII century	3	12.714,29

727081	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 9; XVIII century	2	7.571,43
729019	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI; XVIII century	2	3.285,71
729018	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 1; XVIII century	2	2.142,86
729023	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 10; XX century	1	3.428,57
729024	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 11; XX century	2	4.714,29
729025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 12; XVII century	1	6.000,00
729026	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 14; XVII century	3	15.857,14
729027	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 15; XVIII century	3	5.857,14
729028	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 17; XX century	2	9.142,86
729029	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 19, PALMOTIĆEVA; XVIII century	3	11.571,43
729020	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 6; XVIII century	3	11.428,57
729022	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 7, 9; XX century	3	9.285,71
729021	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PLOVANI SKALINI 8; XVIII century	2	5.285,71
728017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; POLJANA PASKA MILIČEVIĆA 2; XVIII century	3	13.428,57
727066	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 18; XVIII century	1	2.428,57
729057	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 22, NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA; XVIII century	1	7.142,86
729100	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 23, KUNIĆEVA; XVIII century	1	1.714,29
729101	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 25, NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA; XVIII century	3	11.000,00
729074	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 26, 28; XVIII century	2	96.571,43
729073	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 27, ANTUNINSKA; XVIII century	2	5.285,71
729039	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 32, 34, OD SIGURATE; XVIII century	2	44.000,00
727034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 8, 10, ŽUDIOSKA; XVIII century	1	3.571,43

727033	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 9, KOVAČKA; XIX century	2	2.571,43
731018	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SREDNJI KONO 14; XVIII century	3	14.285,71
728007	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STAYEVA 1, 3, OD PUSTIJERNE; XVIII century	3	6.142,86
728009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROVA 1; XVIII century	3	14.142,86
729063	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROVA 11, OD RUPA XVIII century	1	5.857,14
729062	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROVA 9; XVIII century	2	11.714,29
728011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STULINA 4; XVIII century	1	1.428,57
730028	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SV. ĐURĐA 15; XIX century	3	15.285,71
729064	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SVETA MARIJA 1; XVII century	1	2.571,43
729065	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SVETA MARIJA 2, OD RUPA; XVIII century	1	10.142,86
729066	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SVETA MARIJA 3; XVIII century	3	14.285,71
729067	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SVETA MARIJA 4, 6; XVI century	3	10.142,86
729068	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SVETA MARIJA 5; XVIII century	2	3.428,57
730021	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ŠETALIŠTE KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 46; XVIII century	3	28.714,29
731027	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; UZ MLINE 2; XIX century	1	857,14
728055	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VARA 2, BOŽIDAREVIĆEVA; XVIII century	3	28.000,00
729099	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VETRANIĆEVA 1; XVII century	1	2.571,43
727080	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VETRANIĆEVA 11; XV century	3	8.000,00
727088	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VETRANIĆEVA 13; XVIII century	2	1.571,43
727059	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VETRANIĆEVA 17; XVIII century	1	4.000,00
727064	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VETRANIĆEVA 7; XVIII century	3	5.000,00
727065	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VETRANIĆEVA 9; XVIII century	1	1.285,71

731039	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VLAHA BUKOVCA 4; XIX century	1	3.857,14
731038	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VLAHA BUKOVCA 4; XIX century	3	12.571,43
731026	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZA KAPELICOM 8, GORNJI KONO; XIX century	2	6.285,71
731032	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZAGREBAČKA 40; XVIII century	3	10.000,00
728026	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZLATARIĆEVA 1; XVIII century	3	6.000,00
728014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZLATARIĆEVA 2; XVIII century	3	15.857,14
728022	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZLATARIĆEVA 3; XVIII century	1	5.000,00
728015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZLATARIĆEVA 4; XVIII century	3	9.000,00
728016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZLATARIĆEVA 6; XVIII century	3	10.857,14
727011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZLATARSKA 6; XVII century	2	9.714,29
727012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZLATARSKA 8; XX century	2	3.857,14
731014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZRINSKO-FRANKOPANSKA 8, SREDNJI KONO; XIX century	2	2.428,57
729005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA - KUĆA SVEĆENIKA; CELESTINA MEDOVIĆA 4; XVI century	3	34.857,14
730025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA - VILA "LUCIE"; ANICE BOŠKOVIĆ 22, BONINOVO; XX century	5	1.743.285,71
731003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA KOMPLEKSA GALJUF - DORŠNER; MARIJANA BLAŽIĆA 4; XVIII century	3	87.571,43
731013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA S KAPELICOM SV. ANTUNA; ZRINSKO FRANKOPANSKA 6 - SREDNJI KONO; XVIII century	2	4.285,71
731023	×STAMBENI KOMPLEKS; PELJEŠKA 3; XVIII century	3	16.142,86
731019	×STAMBENI KOMPLEKS; SREDNJI KONO 18; XVIII century	3	76.142,86
731021	×STAMBENI KOMPLEKS "BOŠKOVIĆ"; BALTAZARA BOGIŠIĆA 19, DONJI KONO; XVII century	1	5.142,86

731035	×STAMBENI KOMPLEKS S CRKVOM SV. KRIŽA; ULICA KRIVA 3; XVIII century	1	13.285,71
723012	×STAMBENI OBJEKT S MLINICOM IVELJA; MLINI; XIX century	1	857,14
727041	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 5; XVII century	1	2.857,14
727019	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BUNIĆEVA POLJANA 3; XVIII century	2	12.000,00
728037	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ČUBRANOVIĆEVA 1, PLACA; XVIII century	3	21.428,57
727045	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DROPČEVA 1, PLACA, ZAMANJINA 2; XVII century	2	19.142,86
727046	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DROPČEVA 3; XVIII century	2	5.571,43
727027	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; MAROJICE KABOGE 10; XIX century	2	10.000,00
727042	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 13; XIX century	2	6.000,00
727044	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 15, DROPČEVA 6; XVI century	3	43.285,71
727054	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 20, 20A NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA; XVIII century	3	22.285,71
727047	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO BB, ZAMANJINA 6; XVIII century	1	4.714,29
727052	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; VETRANIĆEVA 4; XVIII century	1	4.142,86
727048	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZAMANJINA 1, PLACA, VETRANIĆEVA 2; XVII century	3	51.285,71
727049	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZAMANJINA 3; XVIII century	2	15.857,14
727050	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZAMANJINA 5, 7, 9; XIX century	3	15.857,14
727039	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BOŠKOVIĆEVA 1, DROPČEVA 2, PLACA; XVII century	3	47.571,43
728058	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BOŽIDAREVIĆEVA 8, OD PUČA; XVIII century	2	18.000,00
728036	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 2, PLACA; XVIII century	3	24.714,29
728046	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ĐORĐIĆEVA 3; XVIII century	1	11.142,86

728030	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GETALDIĆEVA 1, PLACA; XVIII century	3	24.285,71
727022	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA POLJANA 7, 8; XVIII century	2	11.428,57
728054	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; IZMEĐU POLAČA 24, 28, PLACA; XVIII century	3	83.571,43
727032	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KOVAČKA 1, ŽUDIOSKA 2; XVIII century	3	18.714,29
729092	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KUNIĆEVA 2, PLACA; XVIII century	2	135.285,71
727024	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; MAROJICE KABOGE 6; XVI century	3	33.285,71
729088	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NALJEŠKOVIĆEVA 1, PLACA; XVIII century	3	68.428,57
728050	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; OD PUČA 12; XVIII century	3	26.000,00
728053	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; OD PUČA 14, ŠIROKA; XVIII century	3	15.857,14
729076	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; OD SIGURATE 2, PLACA; XVIII century	5	506.571,43
729077	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; OD SIGURATE 3; XVIII century	3	14.857,14
729078	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; OD SIGURATE 4; XVIII century	2	11.857,14
729079	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; OD SIGURATE 5, CELESTINA MEDOVIČA; XVIII century	3	67.428,57
729080	XSTAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 1, PLACA; XVIII century	3	98.285,71
729081	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 2, PLACA; XVIII century	3	182.428,57
729083	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 4 A; XVIII century	2	37.428,57
729084	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PALMOTIĆEVA 5, PRIJEKO, OD SIGURATE; XVII century	2	27.285,71
729097	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 4; XVIII century	3	3.571,43
729098	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PETILOVRIJENCI 5; XVIII century	1	2.285,71
727037	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 11, BOŠKOVIĆEVA 6; XVIII century	1	3.714,29

727083	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 14, 16, PETILOVRIJENCI; XVII century	2	7.428,57
729038	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRIJEKO 30, PALMOTIĆEVA; XVIII century	3	34.000,00
728045	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ŠIROKA 4, ĐORĐIĆEVA; XVIII century	3	30.714,29
728057	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ŠIROKA ULICA 1, IZMEĐU POLAČA, VARA; XVIII century	3	63.142,86
728048	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ŠIROKA ULICA 2, PLACA; XVIII century	3	17.000,00
727025	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; USKA 1; XVI century	3	63.000,00
728051	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; VARA 1, 3; XIX century	3	18.000,00
728052	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; VARA 5, ŠIROKA; XVIII century	3	46.714,29
727053	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; VETRANIĆEVA 6; XVII century	2	4.714,29
727051	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZAMANJINA 11, PRIJEKO 17; XV century	2	13.857,14
727029	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZLATARSKA 1, PLACA, KOVAČKA 2; XVIII century	2	28.857,14
727030	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZLATARSKA 3; XVIII century	1	3.142,86
727038	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ŽUDIOSKA 1, BOŠKOVIĆEVA 2; XVII century	1	6.142,86
727036	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ŽUDIOSKA 7, BOŠKOVIĆEVA 4; XIX century	1	4.285,71
727013	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA - DŽAMIJA; MIHA PRACATA 3; XVIII century	2	28.857,14
727018	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA I AMERLINGOVA FONTANA; BUNIĆEVA POLJANA 5, GUNDULIĆEVA POLJ.; XVIII century	1	30.428,57
727020	βSTUBIŠTE UZ JEZUITE; GUNDULIĆEVA POLJANA - UZ JEZUITE; XVII century	1	25.285,71
730034	ΔVILA "DUBRAVKA"; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 21; XX century	3	263.857,14
730019	ΔVILA "ELITA"; NIKA I MEDA PUCIĆA BB; XX century	1	61.142,86
723020	ΔVILA NAPRSTAK; SREBRENO; XX century	4	3.571,43

723008	ΔVILLA "SREBRENKA"; SREBRENO; XIX century	2	42.285,71
727003	×VIŠESTAMBENA POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PELINE 4; XIX century	2	14.857,14
730037	×VIŠESTAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 11; XVIII century	3	84.285,71
727010	×VIŠESTAMBENA ZGRADA; ZLATARSKA 2, 4, PRIJEKO 2; XVIII century	3	20.428,57
729011	×ZGRADA; ISPOD MINČETE 8; XVII century	3	16.142,86
727006	×ZGRADA BRATOVŠTINE SV. ROZARIJA; SV. DOMINIKA 3, XVI century	2	7.857,14
727023	×ZGRADA CENTRA ZA SOCIJALNI RAD; MIHA PRACATA 11; XVI century	1	32.857,14
726049	◇ZGRADA ŠKOLE; GUČETIĆEVA 1; XVIII century	1	4.714,29
726048	◇ZGRADA ŠKOLE; GUČETIĆEVA 1; XVI century	2	25.857,14
726047	◇ZGRADA ŠKOLE; GUČETIĆEVA 1, MIHA PRACATA; XVI century	1	6.571,43
728013	◇ZGRADA ŠKOLE - GARIŠTE; GARIŠTE 3, 5; XVIII century	3	43.857,14
729072	∞ŽITNICA RUPE; OD RUPA; XVI century	2	83.714,29
731004	+ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. ANDRIJE I ŽUPNI DVOR; MIHA KLAIĆA 8; XIX century	3	180.285,71
<u>OSOJNIK (Dubrovnik)</u>			
725036	+CRKVA SV. ĐURĐA; XX century	5	523.000,00
<u>TRSTENO (Dubrovnik)</u>			
725034	ΔLJETNIKOVAC GUČETIĆ (GOZZE - PAVILJON); POTOK 2; XVI century	4	49.571,43
Municipality: KONAVLE			
<u>CAVTAT</u>			
724033	†CRKVA GOSPE OD SNIJEGA; XVII century	1	14.000,00
724006	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE; PRAHLJIVAC (OBOD); XV century	3	3.571,43
724032	βMAUZOLEJ OBITELJI RAČIĆ; RAT; XX century	1	30.000,00
<u>ČILIP</u>			
724011	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; ČILIP; XIX century	2	343.000,00
724031	×KOMINATA GRBIĆ; BISTROĆE 29; XIX century	2	1.000,00
724018	×KOMPLEKS KRILANOVIĆ; BEROJE 33; XIX century	5	568.714,29

724013	ΔKUĆA REŠETAR; BEROJE 2; XX century	5	707.428,57
724014	ΔKUĆA SKURIĆ; BEROJE 7; XIX century	5	210.428,57
724017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA CAREVIĆ; BEROJE 36; XX century	5	206.714,29
724019	×STAMBENA ZGRADA KRILANOVIĆ; BEROJE BB; XIX century	5	214.714,29
724009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA OBRADOVIĆ; BEROJE 8; XX century	5	194.000,00
724010	×STAMBENI SKLOP BOŠKOVIĆ; BEROJE BB; XIX century	5	489.714,29
724012	ZAVIČAJNA KUĆA KONAVALA; BEROJE 1; XX century	5	194.714,29
724015	×ZGRADA MJESNE ZAJEDNICE; BEROJE BB; XX century	5	234.285,71
724016	◊ZGRADA STARE ŠKOLE; BEROJE BB; XVI century	5	381.142,86
<u>DUBRAVKA</u>			
724023	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; MRCINE; XX century	3	88.142,86
<u>ĐURINIĆI</u>			
724002	†CRKVA MALE GOSPE; VIŠNJIĆI 16; XVII century	2	2.857,14
<u>GABRILI</u>			
724024	†CRKVA SV. MARTINA; GABRILI 50; XIV century	3	9.285,71
<u>GRUDA</u>			
724025	×KOMPLEKS BUŠKOVIĆ; BAČEV DO 13, 14; XIX century	5	438.857,14
724028	×KOMPLEKS ČUPIĆ; GRUDA 119; XIX century	5	239.857,14
724026	ΔKUĆA GIRA; BAČEV DO 11; XIX century	5	190.142,86
724027	ΔKUĆA GLAVIĆ; BAČEV DO 9; XIX century	5	157.714,29
724021	ΔKUĆA MAGUD; BAČEV DO 17; XIX century	5	91.857,14
724020	×RURALNI KOMPLEKS DRAŠKOVIĆ; BAČEV DO 20; XIX century	5	393.000,00
724005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA BRAJKOVIĆ; GRUDA 105; XX century	5	546.285,71
724004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA KOSTOPEČ; GRUDA 106; XIX century	2	41.000,00
<u>POLJICE (Konavle)</u>			
724007	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA RURALNOG KOMPLEKSA GLAVIĆ; POLJICE 12; XIX century	5	326.857,14

POPOVIĆI (Konavle)

724030	ΔKUĆA SMIŠLJAN; TEPIN DO 13, 14; XIX century	5	244.714,29
724008	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA I KOMINATA RURALNOG SKLOPA BANAC; TEPIN DO 1; XIX century	5	456.285,71

PRIDVORJE (Konavle)

724001	†CRKVA I SAMOSTAN SV. VLAHA; XV century	5	911.142,86
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STRAVČA

724022	×KOMPLEKS DABO; STRAVČA; XIX century	5	30.428,57
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VITALJINA

724003	†CRKVA SV. SPASA (STARA); XVII century	3	24.285,71
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Municipality: STON

MALI STON

721006	∞ARSENAL; MALI STON; XVI century	4	22.714,29
722014	†CRKVA SV. ANTUNA OPATA; MALI STON; XIX century	3	17.285,71
722030	†CRKVA SVETE ANE S GROBLJEM; MALI STON; XIX century	3	8.000,00
722028	×DVOJNA STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 10; XIX century	1	142,86
722022	×DVOJNA STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 9, 10; XVIII century	3	9.428,57
721012	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	3	1.428,57
722024	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	2	2.857,14
721024	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVII century	2	1.428,57
721004	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	5	14.285,71
721020	×GRADSKA CISTERNA; MALI STON; XVIII century	2	7.714,29
721003	ΔKUĆA KRALJ; MALI STON; XIX century	2	13.571,43
721008	∞KULA MEDI (UZ ARSENAL); MALI STON; XV century	3	8.142,86
721007	∞KULA TOLJEVAC; MALI STON; XVI century	3	97.857,14
722001	×SLANICA (MAGAZIN SOLI); MALI STON; XVI century	4	69.857,14

722017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	3	9.428,57
721034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVII century	2	4.000,00
721031	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	2	8.857,14
721028	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	2	4.428,57
722016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	2	2.285,71
721019	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVII century	3	13.571,43
721018	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	3	3.571,43
721023	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XX century	4	28.142,86
722026	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	1	857,14
722003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVI century	1	285,71
721013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	4	37.428,57
722029	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	1	2.857,14
721022	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	5	38.857,14
721026	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	3	9.285,71
722002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	3	3.142,86
721021	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	3	28.571,43
721017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	3	2.714,29
721027	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	3	8.000,00
721033	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVII century	3	9.285,71
721032	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	3	5.714,29
721029	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	3	41.857,14
722015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XIX century	3	17.000,00

721015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	3	9.714,29
721016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVII century	3	8.714,29
721030	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	3	857,14
721025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON; XVIII century	3	19.428,57
721009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 11; XIX century	3	8.714,29
722027	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 11; XX century	3	3.571,43
722023	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 12; XX century	2	3.428,57
722021	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 12; XX century	3	1.142,86
721010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 13; XVIII century	3	18.142,86
721014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 19; XVIII century	2	2.142,86
722019	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 7; XX century	1	1.714,29
722025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 8; XX century	1	2.857,14
721011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MALI STON 9; XVIII century	3	16.857,14
721005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA KRALJ; MALI STON; XIX century	4	144.571,43
722020	ΔSTAMBENI KOMPLEKS GUČIĆ; MALI STON 6; XVIII century	1	6.142,86
722018	□ŽUPNA KUĆA; MALI STON 5; XIX century	3	5.714,29
<u>STON</u>			
722013	†CRKVA SV. IME ISUSOVO; ULICA IVE VOJNOVIĆA; XVII century	1	9.285,71
722010	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA (PEKARA); MARINA DRŽIĆA 20; XX century	2	2.142,86
722012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; 18. LISTOPADA 7; XVIII century	3	19.000,00
721001	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; IVE VOJNOVIĆA 15; XVI century	3	2.142,86
721002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; IVE VOJNOVIĆA 17; XX century	5	176.142,86
722005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MARINA DRŽIĆA 17; XIX century	3	10.142,86

722006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MARINA DRŽIĆA 2; XIX century	2	1.000,00
722004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MARINA DRŽIĆA 6; XIX century	2	714,29
722011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MARINA DRŽIĆA 9; XIX century	1	5.000,00
722007	××STAMBENA ZGRADA; MARINA DRŽIĆA BB; XX century	2	3.142,86
722008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA - RUŠEVINA; OD MIRA 11; XV century	3	1.857,14
722009	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PLACA 11; XX century	2	4.142,86

Municipality: ŽUPA DUBROVAČKA

ČELOPECI

723023	†CRKVA SV. VIĆENCA; ČELOPECI; XVII century	2	23.857,14
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ČIBAČA

723016	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; ČIBAČA (ZA KULOM); XVIII century	3	4.571,43
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**COUNTY: KARLOVAC**

Municipality: BARILOVIĆI

BELAJ (Barilovići)

321063	◇OSNOVNA ŠKOLA - BELAJ; BELAJ 30; XX century	5	336.285,71
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CEROVAC BARILOVIČKI

321067	†CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA, ŽUPNA; CEROVAC BARILOVIČKI 16; XVIII century	2	138.000,00
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GORNJI VELEMERIĆ

321074	†CRKVA SV. MARTINA; MARTINŠČAK; XX century	3	10.428,57
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LESKOVAC BARILOVIČKI

321068	†CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; LESKOVAC BARILOVIČKI; XVIII century	3	193.285,71
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Municipality: CETINGRAD

CETINGRAD

337013	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; CETINGRAD; XIX century	6	2.270.428,57
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337025	†KURIJA ŽUPNOG DVORA; CETINGRAD; XIX century	5	351.142,86
Municipality: GENERALSKI STOL			
<u>MATEŠKO SELO</u>			
321072	†CRKVA SV. JURJA; MATEŠKO SELO; XVI century	1	2.000,00
Municipality: JOSIPDOL			
<u>CEROVNIK</u>			
426004	†CRKVA UZAŠAŠĆA ISUSOVA; CEROVNIK; XIX century	3	79.428,57
<u>MODRUŠ</u>			
426002	†CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; MODRUŠ; XV century	2	1.428,57
<u>OŠTARIJE</u>			
426005	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; OŠTARIJE; XV century	1	55.714,29
Municipality: KARLOVAC			
<u>BLATNICA POKUPSKA</u>			
321052	†CRKVA SV. DUHA (NA GROBLJU); BLATNICA POKUPSKA; XX century	4	43.857,14
<u>KARLOVAC</u>			
321051	†CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE SNIJEŽNE; DUBOVAC; XVIII century	2	24.428,57
337021	†CRKVA M.B. SNJEŽNE S PAVLINSKIM SAMOSTANOM; KAMENSKO; XV century	4	1.822.571,43
337023	†CRKVA PRESV. TROJSTVA S FRANJEVAČKIM SAMOSTANOM; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 1/ZVIJEZDA; XVII century	2	280.285,71
321043	†CRKVA SV. DOROTEJA NA GROBLJU; LOGORIŠTE; XVII century	4	127.285,71
321041	†CRKVA SV. FRANJE KSAVERSKOG; GORNJA ŠVARČA; XIX century	1	8.428,57
321040	∞DVORAC ŠVARČA; GORNJA ŠVARČA 98/1; XVIII century	3	79.000,00
322039	◊GIMNAZIJA KARLOVAC; RAKOVAC 4; XIX century	1	146.142,86
322008	◊GLAZBENA ŠKOLA KARLOVAC; CESARČEVA 3, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	1	42.428,57
321006	GLORIJET; CESARČEVA BB, ZVIJEZDA; XX century	1	2.285,71

321018	■GRADSKA STRAŽA - UGOSTITELJSKA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 32, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	7.000,00
337011	×GRADSKI MUZEJ KARLOVAC; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 7/ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	2	47.428,57
321048	ΔOBITELJSKA KUĆA; PREDGRAĐE, LOPAŠIĆEVA 1; XX century	1	6.000,00
321044	ΔOBITELJSKA KUĆA; PREDGRAĐE, RADIĆEVA 36; XX century	1	6.000,00
321049	ΔOBITELJSKA KUĆA - VILA; RADIĆEVA 34; XX century	2	34.857,14
322067	◊OSNOVNA ŠKOLA "DRAGOJLA JARNJEVIĆ"; RADIĆEVA 31; XIX century	1	63.142,86
321036	∞PALAČA VRANICZANY; PREDGRAĐE, ZRINJSKI TRG 7; XIX century	2	14.428,57
322004	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANJAVČIĆEVA 8, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	1	26.000,00
337009	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 2-NINSKOG 8,ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	1	13.428,57
322006	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRAŠEVA 2, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	1	9.571,43
322017	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEVA 11, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	27.857,14
321071	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; MAČEKOVA 26, PREDGRAĐE; XX century	1	8.857,14
321070	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, MAČEKOVA 28; XX century	2	48.571,43
321075	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, MAČEKOVA 30; XX century	2	6.000,00
321026	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; VRANICZANYEVA 2, PREDGRAĐE; XX century	1	8.571,43
321027	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; VRANICZANYEVA 6, PREDGRAĐE; XIX century	2	29.714,29
337003	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA - DJEČJI VRTIĆ "LEDO"; LOPAŠIĆEVA 5/PREDGRAĐE; XX century	3	69.714,29
322003	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA - GOSTIONICA; ZVIJEZDA, GRGURA NINSKOG 4; XIX century	2	13.857,14
322023	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA I OKRUŽNI ZATVOR;, HAULIKOVA 1, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	18.857,14

322057	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANIJA 17; XIX century	1	9.000,00
322053	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANIJA 20; XIX century	1	4.428,57
322065	STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANJAVČIĆEVA 1, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	1	2.428,57
337006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; FRANKOPANSKA 11 - ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	88.142,86
322045	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; FRANKOPANSKA 2, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	3	19.428,57
322034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GAJEVA 10; XIX century	1	1.142,86
322033	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GAJEVA 2; XVIII century	4	327.142,86
322042	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GORNJA GAZA 11; XIX century	3	21.428,57
322040	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GORNJA GAZA 8; XX century	2	12.000,00
321055	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; HAULIKOVA 14, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	9.285,71
321054	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; HAULIKOVA 16-ŠENOINA 1, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	5	278.142,86
337001	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; JONKEOVA 1/PREDGRAĐE; XX century	3	26.285,71
337002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; JONKEOVA 9/PREDGRAĐE; XX century	2	8.000,00
322063	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KAČIĆEVA 4; XIX century	3	6.000,00
337008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KARASOVA 3 - ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	3	23.000,00
321032	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KARLOVAC; XX century	2	18.857,14
322064	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEVA 10, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	1	4.142,86
322018	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEVA 13, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	2	19.142,86
322011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEVA 2; XVIII century	3	142,86
322013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEVA 3, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	3	9.142,86
321013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEVA 32, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	3	28.142,86
322012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEVA 7, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	3	17.857,14

321073	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MARMONTOVA ALEJA 1; XX century	1	3.857,14
322061	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MASARYKOVA 11; XIX century	3	28.714,29
322062	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MASARYKOVA 4; XIX century	3	11.571,43
322025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MAŽURANIĆEVA 3, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	1	3.285,71
337010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MAŽURANIĆEVA 5/ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	4	58.571,43
321033	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, DOMOBRANSKA 7; XX century	3	166.571,43
321045	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, LJUDEVITA JONKEA 7; XX century	3	14.285,71
321042	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, MAČEKOVA 6; XX century	1	20.000,00
321031	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, PERIVOJ SLOBODE 7; XIX century	2	7.428,57
321050	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, SMIČIKLASOVA 6; XX century	3	23.714,29
321037	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, ZAJČEVA 6; XX century	2	25.142,86
321035	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, ZRINJSKI TRG 19; XIX century	4	23.571,43
337012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREŠERNOVA 17/ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	4	233.142,86
337036	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREŠERNOVA 19 B - ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	3	22.714,29
337040	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PREŠERNOVA 7 (ZVIJEZDA); XVII century	3	17.714,29
337038	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 30/ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	17.714,29
321057	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 3, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	4	344.428,57
337037	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ŠIMUNIĆEVA 15/ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	17.428,57
321022	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ŠIMUNIĆEVA 23, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	3	54.857,14
321011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ŠIMUNIĆEVA 4, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	6	153.714,29
322043	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ŠIPUŠEVA 4; XX century	2	6.142,86
321053	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZVIJEZDA, HAULIKOVA 12; XVIII century	1	4.428,57

321059	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZVIJEZDA, ŠIMUNIĆEVA 6; XIX century	3	12.857,14
321003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA - SVRATIŠTE; RADIĆEVA 1 - TIJESNA 2, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	2	17.857,14
321034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA (KURELAC); PREDGRAĐE, DOMOBRANSKA 5; XX century	1	5.571,43
322038	×STAMBENA ZGRADA I GOSTIONICA; DOMAGOJEVA 12; XIX century	5	120.428,57
337035	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA; BANJAVČIĆEVA 20 - ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	3	27.857,14
322051	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANIJA 11; XIX century	1	3.428,57
322056	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANIJA 16; XIX century	1	8.285,71
322059	xSTAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANIJA 18; XIX century	1	14.714,29
322058	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANIJA 19; XIX century	2	19.000,00
322060	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANIJA 25; XIX century	2	2.571,43
322050	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANIJA 8; XIX century	1	4.000,00
322005	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANJAVČIĆEVA 10, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	2	31.714,29
322010	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANJAVČIĆEVA 5-RADIĆEVA 6, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	10.142,86
322007	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; CESARČEVA 4, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	1	15.000,00
321007	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; CESARČEVA 5-RADIĆEVA- TIJESNA,ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	24.142,86
322041	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DRAŠKOVIĆEVA 11; XIX century	1	4.285,71
337005	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; FRANKOPANSKA 9 - ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	2.714,29
322035	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GAJEVA 12; XVIII century	1	3.142,86
322036	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GAJEVA 14; XX century	1	1.714,29

322037	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GAJEVA 16; XVIII century	2	4.571,43
322029	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA 5; XIX century	1	3.571,43
322030	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA 6; XIX century	1	5.142,86
321023	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA 7, PREDGRAĐE; XIX century	1	12.000,00
321024	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA 8, PREDGRAĐE; XIX century	1	23.571,43
321020	xSTAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; HAULIKOVA 10, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	1	8.285,71
337007	×TAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; HAULIKOVA 18 - ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	3	36.285,71
321019	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; HAULIKOVA 7, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	1	6.142,86
322032	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; JARNJEVIĆEVA 2; XIX century	3	13.857,14
322014	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEVA 12, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	3	6.142,86
322044	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; MAČEKOVA 2; XX century	3	23.285,71
322019	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; MAŽURANIĆEVA 6, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	3	63.714,29
322049	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 2; XX century	1	7.714,29
322048	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 6; XIX century	3	15.714,29
322047	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 8; XIX century	3	38.142,86
322028	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRERADOVIĆEVA 14; XIX century	3	23.571,43
322027	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PRERADOVIĆEVA 2; XIX century	2	9.285,71
322021	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 12, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	1	11.714,29
321017	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 15, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	31.428,57
321002	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 3 - BANJAVČIĆEVA 7; XVIII century	1	3.857,14

322002	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZVIJEZDA, GRGURA NINSKOG 6,; XVIII century	3	34.857,14
322074	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZVIJEZDA, ŠIMUNIĆEVA 10; XVIII century	2	27.428,57
321009	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANJAVČIĆEVA 14, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	1	12.857,14
321010	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANJAVČIĆEVA 18, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	2	10.714,29
321008	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; CESARČEVA 6 - TIJESNA, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	1	4.285,71
322026	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA 4; XIX century	1	10.000,00
322031	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; JARNJEVIĆEVA 1; XIX century	3	6.571,43
321029	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, PERIVOJ SLOBODE 1; XIX century	2	13.714,29
321030	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; PREDGRAĐE, PERIVOJ SLOBODE 10; XIX century	3	50.571,43
321016	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 21, ZVIJEZDA; XVII century	3	18.142,86
322024	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 22-HAULIKOVA 3, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	1	3.857,14
321001	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 2, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	2	53.142,86
337039	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TURANJ 10; XIX century	4	256.142,86
321058	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ZVIJEZDA, PAVLEKA MIŠKINE 1; XVIII century	1	3.714,29
321038	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA, PALAČA; PREDGRAĐE, ZRINJSKI TRG 10; XIX century	3	275.571,43
322069	[[VOJARNA "DOMOBRANSKA"; DOMOBRANSKA 12; XIX century	3	387.142,86
322070	[[VOJARNA "FRANKOPAN"; KRAŠEVA 3; XIX century	3	288.571,43
322071	[[VOJARNA "RADIĆEVA"; RADIĆEVA 8-10, ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	1	15.857,14

321014	■ZGRADA - HOTEL "CENTRAL"; SAMOSTANSKA 1 - HAULIKOVA 5, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	3	189.714,29
322073	■ZGRADA - KINO "EDISON"; PERIVOJ SLOBODE 13; XX century	1	33.428,57
322072	×ZGRADA - LIKOVNA GALERIJA "ULAK"; DOMOBRANSKA 1A; XX century	1	2.714,29
321015	×ZGRADA - MESNICA KRIŽANIĆ; RADIĆEVA 19, ZVIJEZDA; XVII century	3	9.142,86
322046	◇ZGRADA - OSNOVNA ŠKOLA "BRAĆE SELJAN"; DOMOBRANSKA 2 - NAZOROVA 1; XIX century	3	347.857,14
322068	◇ZGRADA - PODRUČNI ODJEL ŠKOLE "D.JARNJEVIĆ"; RAKOVAC 2; XIX century	3	61.428,57
321025	×ZGRADA - PRVA HRVATSKA PUČKA ŠTEDIONICA; GUNDULIĆEVA 9, PREDGRAĐE; XX century	2	35.000,00
322055	×ZGRADA CENTRA ZA ODGOJ DJECE I OMLADINE; BANIIJA 14; XX century	1	20.571,43
322054	×ZGRADA CENTRA ZA ODGOJ I OBRAZOVANJE; BANIIJA 24; XIX century	1	12.285,71
321047	×ZGRADA DJEČJIH JASLICA "LEDO"; PREDGRAĐE, LOPAŠIĆEVA 3; XX century	1	6.142,86
322052	×ZGRADA GOSTIONICE "TRI PEHARČEKA"; BANIIJA 12; XIX century	1	1.142,86
337004	×ZGRADA MAGISTRATA; BANJAVČIĆEVA 9/ZVIJEZDA; XVIII century	4	1.354.000,00
322015	×ZGRADA, EPARHIJSKI DVOR; MAŽURANIĆEVA 4, RADIĆEVA 14, ZVIJEZDA; XIX century	5	1.991.714,29
321028	×ZORIN DOM - GRADSKO KAZALIŠTE; DOMOBRANSKA 1, PREDGRAĐE; XIX century	3	249.571,43

LADVENJAK

337028	†CRKVA SV. VIDA MUČENIKA; LADVENJAK; XVIII century	4	219.571,43
321062	□ŽUPNI DVOR; LADVENJAK; XIX century	3	84.857,14

REČICA

321039	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; REČICA 47; XVIII century	3	513.857,14
321069	KURIJA DRAŠKOVIĆ; REČICA 49; XIX century	3	338.285,71
321064	□ŽUPNI DVOR; REČICA 47; XIX century	1	6.857,14

<u>SKAKAVAC</u>		
337030	†CRKVA SV. ROKA ISPOVJEDNIKA; SKAKAVAC; XIX century	5 499.142,86
<u>ŠIŠLJAVIĆ</u>		
321066	†CRKVA SV. JOSIPA, ŽUPNA; ŠIŠLJAVIĆ 67; XIX century	1 38.285,71
321065	□ŽUPNI DVOR; ŠIŠLJAVIĆ 67; XIX century	2 2.857,14
<u>VUKMANIĆ</u>		
337032	†CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; VUKMANIĆ; XVIII century	4 183.428,57
Municipality: LASINJA		
<u>BANSKI KOVAČEVAC</u>		
337024	†CRKVA SV. PETRA; BANSKI KOVAČEVAC; XVIII century	6 132.428,57
337034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KABLAR 5; XX century	6 161.857,14
<u>LASINJA</u>		
334050	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; LASINJA; XIX century	6 877.571,43
City: OGULIN		
<u>OGULIN</u>		
426001	×ZGRADA; MAŽURANIĆEVA 2; XIX century	1 9.142,86
Municipality: RAKOVICA		
<u>DREŽNIK GRAD</u>		
337018	†CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; DREŽNIK GRAD; XIX century	5 916.857,14
<u>RAKOVICA</u>		
337020	†CRKVA SV. JELENE KRIŽARICE; XIX century	5 1.084.428,57
Municipality: SABORSKO		
<u>SABORSKO</u>		
337017	†CRKVA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; SABORSKO; XIX century	6 1.002.428,57
337014	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE OD ROZARIJA; SABORSKO/MJESNO GROBLJE; XVIII century	5 140.428,57
337015	□ŽUPNI DVOR; SABORSKO; XIX century	5 197.000,00

Municipality: SLUNJ

BLAGAJ

337027	†CRKVA SV. DUHA; HRVATSKI BLAGAJ; XIX century	4	279.000,00
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CVITOVIC

337026	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; CVITOVIC; XX century	4	721.428,57
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DONJI LADEVAC

337029	†CRKVA SV. JURJA MUČENIKA; LAĐEVAČKO SELIŠTE; XVIII century	4	120.714,29
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GORNJI LADEVAC

337016	†CRKVA MAJKE BOŽJE KRALJICE SVIJETA; GORNJI LADEVAC; XX century	5	38.857,14
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RASTOKE

329002	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; DONJE RASTOKE 04; XIX century	4	8.000,00
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329007	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; DONJE RASTOKE 8; XIX century	4	11.428,57
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332012	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA – ŠAJER, GORNJE RASTOKE 25; XX century	4	6.000,00
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332004	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA (ŠAJER); GORNJE RASTOKE 32; XX century	3	2.285,71
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332014	MLINICA; GORNJE RASTOKE 24; XIX century	4	30.142,86
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332002	MLINICA; GORNJE RASTOKE 33; XIX century	3	4.714,29
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329012	MLINICA (10); DONJE RASTOKE 10; XIX century	6	42.142,86
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329015	MLINICA (11); DONJE RASTOKE 11; XIX century	6	46.571,43
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329021	MLINICA (15); DONJE RASTOKE 15; XIX century	6	30.714,29
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329020	MLINICA (16); DONJE RASTOKE 16; XIX century	3	7.000,00
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329025	MLINICA (17); DONJE RASTOKE 17; XX century	2	6.285,71
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329030	MLINICA (21); DONJE RASTOKE 21; XIX century	6	53.571,43
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329014	MLINICA (5); DONJE RASTOKE 5; XIX century	6	43.857,14
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329006	MLINICA (8); DONJE RASTOKE 08; XIX century	5	35.571,43
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329019	MLINICA I ŠUPA (14); DONJE RASTOKE 14; XIX century	3	4.142,86
329027	MLINICA SA SUŠOM I STAJOM (18); DONJE RASTOKE 18; XIX century	2	23.285,71
329031	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; DONJE RASTOKE 21; XIX century	6	131.857,14
329032	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; DONJE RASTOKE 22; XIX century	4	38.142,86
329034	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; DONJE RASTOKE 23; XIX century	4	38.714,29
329001	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DONJE RASTOKE 04; XIX century	4	133.000,00
329026	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DONJE RASTOKE 18; XIX century	4	83.142,86
332013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GORNJE RASTOKE 24; XIX century	4	17.571,43
332010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GORNJE RASTOKE 28; XX century	2	1.571,43
332009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GORNJE RASTOKE 28A; XX century	3	26.571,43
332007	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GORNJE RASTOKE 29; XIX century	4	21.000,00
332011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA SA MLINICOM; GORNJE RASTOKE 25; XIX century	4	43.714,29
329011	×STAMBENO GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; DONJE RASTOKE 10; XIX century	6	85.142,86
329013	×STAMBENO GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; 11; XIX century	6	119.000,00
329016	×STAMBENO GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; DONJE RASTOKE 12; XIX century	4	39.857,14
329018	×STAMBENO GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA; DONJE RASTOKE 14; XIX century	4	90.714,29
<u>SLUNJ</u>			
337033	†CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; SLUNJ; XVI century	5	853.428,57
337019	†CRKVA SV.MARIJE MAGDALENE; SLUNJ/GROBLJE; XIX century	1	5.571,43
337041	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; FRANKOPANSKA 1; XIX century	2	20.714,29
332015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; FRANKOPANSKA 3; XVIII century	2	13.571,43
337022	◇ZGRADA ŠKOLE; ŠKOLSKA 22; XIX century	2	324.000,00

**COUNTY: LIKA-SENJ**

Municipality: GOSPIĆ

BILAJ

424008	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. JAKOVA APOSTOLA; BILAJ; XIX century	5	419.142,86
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GOSPIĆ

424005	◇"STARA GIMNAZIJA" - STRUKOVNA ŠKOLA GOSPIĆ; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 12; XIX century	2	383.571,43
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427001	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; GROBLJE SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; XIX century	3	3.714,29
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424001	∞KULA AGE SENKOVIĆA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 2; XVII century	5	433.000,00
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425001	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 19; XIX century	1	23.857,14
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423007	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANA IVANA KARLOVIĆA 16; XX century	2	62.000,00
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427003	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KANIŠKA 17; XIX century	2	8.714,29
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425006	ΔRODNA KUĆA MIROSLAVA KRALJEVIĆA; KANIŠKA 3 - POPA FRANA BINIČKOG 1; XIX century	2	19.428,57
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425011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 11; XX century	3	107.285,71
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424002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 4; XVIII century	3	792.428,57
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424004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 8; XIX century	1	11.571,43
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425010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 9 - P. FRANA BINIČKOG; XIX century	1	12.428,57
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427004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KANIŠKA 23; XX century	2	24.428,57
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425004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MLINARSKA 1; XIX century	2	14.428,57
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425003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; POPA FRANA BINIČKOG 4; XIX century	3	20.857,14
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423012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; POPA NIKOLE MAŠIĆA 2; XIX century	1	36.142,86
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423009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SENJSKIH ŽRTAVA 11; XX century	1	8.428,57
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423008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SENJSKIH ŽRTAVA 13 - POPA N.MAŠIĆA 8; XX century	1	18.428,57
423010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; SENJSKIH ŽRTAVA 9; XX century	1	15.571,43
423001	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 13XIX century	3	211.857,14
425002	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 21XIX century	4	61.714,29
423011	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANA I. KARLOVIĆA 14; XIX century	5	953.285,71
425007	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KANIŠKA 5; XVIII century	3	33.714,29
425009	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KANIŠKA 9; XIX century	2	20.428,57
424006	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; POPA FRANA BINIČKOG 18; XVIII century	3	122.285,71
425008	×STAMBENO-UGOSTITELJSKA ZGRADA; KANIŠKA 7; XIX century	2	26.428,57
423005	■STARI HOTEL-RESTORAN "LIKA"; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 25; XIX century	2	176.714,29
423013	▣IVOJARNA EUGEN KVATERNIK; KANIŠKA 110; XIX century	4	1.505.571,43
427007	×ZGRADA DJEČJEG CENTRA; SENJSKIH ŽRTAVA 36; XIX century	2	60.285,71
427005	×ZGRADA ĐAČKOG DOMA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 28; XIX century	2	107.285,71
424003	×ZGRADA JURJEVIĆ/TOMLJENOVIC; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 6; XIX century	5	669.285,71
423006	×ZGRADA MUZEJA LIKE; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 27; XVIII century	3	124.142,86
427006	×ZGRADA RADIO GOSPIĆA; TRG STJEPANA RADIĆA 4; XX century	2	38.000,00
423004	†ŽUPNA CRKVA NAVJEŠTENJA B.D.MARIJE; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 24; XVIII century	4	2.610.142,86
425005	□ŽUPNI DVOR; KANIŠKA 1; XIX century	1	26.714,29

LIČKI NOVI

424010	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SVETOG ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; LIČKI NOVI; XVII century	5	359.571,43
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LIČKI OSIK

424011	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SVETOG JOSIPA; LIČKI OSIK; XIX century	5	940.571,43
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<u>LIČKI RIBNIK</u>		
424009	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA APOSTOLA; LIČKI RIBNIK; XIX century	4 132.714,29
<u>SMILJAN</u>		
423017	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA UZ RODNU KUĆU N. TESLE; SMILJAN; XIX century	6 49.428,57
<u>TRNOVAC (Gospić)</u>		
424007	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; TRNOVAC; XIX century	3 52.857,14
Municipality: LOVINAC		
<u>LOVINAC (Lovinac)</u>		
428003	†CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA; LOVINAC; XVIII century	5 673.571,43
<u>RIČICE (Lovinac)</u>		
428001	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; RIČICE; XIX century	5 464.857,14
<u>SVETI ROK</u>		
428002	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; ROK; XVIII century	5 556.571,43
<u>VRANIK</u>		
428004	†CRKVA SV. FRANE; VRANIK - KOD IZVORA; XIX century	6 145.571,43
Municipality: OTOČAC		
<u>BRLOG</u>		
422011	†CRKVA POHOĐENJA B.D. MARIJE ELIZABETI; BRLOG; XIX century	4 364.428,57
428007	†PAROHIJSKA CRKVA SV. SAVE; BRLOG; XVIII century	1 56.000,00
<u>OTOČAC</u>		
422001	†CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA; XVIII century	5 1.564.285,71
421027	ΠIDOM BIVŠE JNA; ULICA BANA JELAČIĆA 16; XIX century	3 729.571,43
429005	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; VATROGASNA 1; XIX century	3 123.714,29
429003	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA - KUĆA ČASTEK; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 18; XX century	2 27.000,00
421029	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RUĐERA BOŠKOVIĆA 4; XIX century	1 7.428,57
423015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG POPA MARKA MESIĆA 7; XIX century	1 52.714,29

423014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG POPA MESIĆA 6; XIX century	2	45.000,00
429006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VATROGASNA 7; XIX century	3	69.714,29
429002	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 12; XIX century	4	180.714,29
429008	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 14; XIX century	2	12.714,29
421009	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 39; XIX century	3	65.571,43
421003	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 63; XIX century	1	49.428,57
429007	×STAMBENO-TRGOVAČKA ZGRADA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 49; XX century	2	66.571,43
422009	×ZGRADA; BANA JELAČIĆA 18; XIX century	5	640.285,71
422008	×ZGRADA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 44; XVIII century	2	20.142,86
422004	×ZGRADA; TRG POPA MARKA MESIĆA 5; XIX century	3	56.714,29
422003	×ZGRADA; TRG POPA MARKA MESIĆA 8; XVIII century	4	196.714,29
429004	×ZGRADA BIVŠE VOJARNE; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 19; XIX century	3	239.000,00
421001	×ZGRADA DOMA ZAVNOHA-NARODNO SVEUČILIŠTE OTOČAC; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 37; XIX century	3	190.571,43
421020	×ZGRADA OPĆINE OTOČAC; ZVONIMIROVA 10; XVIII century	2	46.714,29
422010	×ZGRADA OPĆINE OTOČAC; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 8; XIX century	2	57.714,29
421025	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; IVE SENJANINA 10; XIX century	3	79.571,43
423016	×ZGRADA RADIO STANICE; TRG POPA MESIĆA 10; XIX century	2	45.428,57
421026	◇ZGRADA SREDNJE ŠKOLE U OTOČCU; ULICA ĆIRILA I METODA 6; XX century	2	9.571,43
421018	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; BANA JELAČIĆA 14; XIX century	4	135.142,86
421022	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FORTIČKA 3; XIX century	2	3.142,86
421024	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FORTIČKA ULICA 33; XIX century	5	180.000,00
421007	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 43; XIX century	2	5.428,57

421028	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; UL. ANTE STARČEVIĆA 1; XIX century	2	8.571,43
422005	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; BANA JELAČIĆA 2; XIX century	4	232.428,57
421015	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 25; XIX century	1	36.857,14
421014	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 27; XIX century	2	100.000,00
421013	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 27 A; XIX century	5	138.428,57
421012	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 29; XIX century	5	437.857,14
421011	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 31; XIX century	5	650.428,57
421010	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 35; XIX century	2	90.714,29
421008	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 41; XIX century	2	13.857,14
421006	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 51; XIX century	2	48.714,29
421005	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 59; XIX century	1	14.428,57
421004	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 61; XX century	2	35.714,29
421002	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 65; XIX century	2	82.857,14
421016	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; VATROGASNA 11; XIX century	2	39.285,71
422012	×ZGRADA STARE BOLNICE; FORTIČKA ULICA 2; XIX century	3	171.857,14
429001	□ŽUPNI DVOR; TRG POPA MARKA MESIĆA 11; XVIII century	2	41.428,57
<u>PROZOR</u>			
426006	†CRKVA UZVIŠENJA SV. KRIŽA; PROZOR; XVIII century	2	21.285,71
<u>SINAC</u>			
426007	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE PROROKA; SINAC; XIX century	3	144.000,00
<u>ŠVICA</u>			
421021	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; CRKVINA; XIX century	4	105.714,29

Municipality: PERUŠIĆ

PERUŠIĆ

424012	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; PERUŠIĆ, U NASELJU; XX century	3	11.000,00
424013	∞RUŠEVINE SREDNJEVJEKOVNOG GRADA -; TURSKA KULA PERUŠIĆ; XV century	1	24.571,43

Municipality: UDBINA

JOŠAN

428005	†CRKVA SV. JOVANA; JOŠAN; XIV century	2	25.571,43
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PODLAPAČA

428011	†CRKVA SV. JURJA; PODLAPAČA; XX century	2	70.571,43
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**COUNTY: OSIJEK-BARANJA**

City: BELI MANASTIR

BELI MANASTIR

161013	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. MARTINA BISKUPA; ULICA JNA; XVIII century	5	1.530.714,29
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BRANJIN VRH

161014	†ŽUPNA CRKVA UZVIŠENJA SV. KRIŽA; VLADIMIRA NAZORA; XVIII century	3	248.857,14
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City: BELIŠĆE

BELIŠĆE

129001	∞PALAČA GUTMANN; TRG A. STARČEVIĆA 1; XX century	5	5.741.142,86
135011	×ZGRADA MUZEJA U BELIŠĆU; VIJENAC S.H. GUTMANA 1, XIX century	2	20.571,43

Municipality: BILJE

BILJE

161001	†CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BDM; ULICA RADE KONČARA 1; XVIII century	2	52.285,71
161002	∞DVORAC EUGENA SAVOJSKOG; Š. PETOEPIA 5; XVIII century	1	37.428,57
161003	†REFORMIRANA KRŠĆANSKA CRKVA; BILJE; XIX century	5	394.285,71

KOPAČEVO

162001	†CRKVA REFORMIRANIH; ŠANDORA PETOEFIA 1; XIX century	1	13.714,29
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TIKVEŠ

168017	†KAPELICA; ŠUMA TIKVEŠ; XIX century	1	25.000,00
168014	×ZGRADA STAROG DVORCA; XIX century	1	207.857,14

Municipality: BIZOVAC

BIZOVAC

169007	∞DVORAC NORMAN; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 89; XIX century	1	44.857,14
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Municipality: ČEMINAC

ČEMINAC

161011	†CRKVA PRESVETOG SRCA ISUSOVA; DUGA ULICA; XX century	5	1.157.714,29
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Municipality: DARDA

DARDA

161005	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; ULICA MARŠALA TITA 122; XVIII century	5	514.142,86
161004	∞DVORAC ESTERHAZY; DARDA; XVIII century	1	291.857,14

Municipality: DRAŽ

DRAŽ

161018	†CRKVA SV. BARBARE; XIX century	4	449.285,71
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DUBOŠEVICA

161017	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BDM; TRG JNA 1; XVIII century	2	34.000,00
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City: ĐAKOVO

ĐAKOVO

135017	†KATEDRALA SV. PETRA; TRG J.J. STROSSMAYERA; XIX century	1	260.142,86
135013	×ZGRADA BISKUPSKOG DVORA; TRG J.J. STROSSMAYERA 1; XVIII century	2	145.428,57
135016	×ZGRADA BOGOSLOVNOG SJEMENIŠTA; TRG J. J. STROSSMAYERA 5; XX century	1	62.571,43
135018	×ZGRADA SAMOSTANA SESTARA SV. KRIŽA SA CRKVOM; ULICA KRALJA TOMISLAVA 22; XX century	1	40.857,14

135015	×ZGRADA SPOMEN MUZEJA BISKUPA J.J.STROSSMAYERA; L. BOTIĆA 2; XIX century	1	5.714,29
Municipality: ERDUT			
<u>ALJMAŠ</u>			
162003	†CRKVA POHOĐENJA MARIJINA; TRG BRAĆE RADIĆA39; XIX century	6	842.285,71
162004	ΔKUĆA SOLTER; TRG BRAĆE RADIĆ; XIX century	3	148.714,29
162005	ΔLJETNIKOVAC ADAMOVIĆ; TRG BRAĆE RADIĆA 12; XIX century	4	446.285,71
<u>DALJ</u>			
162008	†CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; BRAĆE RADIĆA 9; XX century	6	1.281.428,57
162009	ΔRODNA KUĆA MILUTINA MILANKOVIĆA; PARTIZANSKA ULICA 13; XIX century	2	32.428,57
<u>ERDUT</u>			
162006	†CRKVA SVIH SVETIH; VLADIMIRA NAZORA BB; XIX century	6	334.000,00
162007	∞SREDNJOVJEKOVNI GRAD; OBALA DUNAVA; XV century	2	9.714,29
Municipality: ERNESTINOVO			
<u>ERNESTINOVO</u>			
168011	∞DVORAC REINER; V. NAZORA 70; XVIII century	2	52.285,71
<u>LASLOVO</u>			
168008	†REFORMIRANA KRŠĆANSKA CRKVA; XVIII century	5	750.857,14
Municipality: JAGODNJAK			
<u>BOLMAN</u>			
161006	†CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA, PAROHIJSKA; ULICA S. KOVAČEVIĆA; XVIII century	2	16.285,71
<u>JAGODNJAK</u>			
161008	†CRKVA SV.VENDELINA OPATA; ULICA B. RADIĆEVIĆA; XIX century	1	16.428,57

Municipality: MAGADENOVAC

KUĆANCI

132013	†CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; ULICA KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 99; XIX century	5	487.428,57
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Municipality: NAŠICE

MARTIN

135008	†CRKVA SV. MARTINA; MJESNO GROBLJE; XIV century	3	76.714,29
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NAŠICE

135007	∞DVORAC PEJAČEVIĆ; PEJAČEVIĆEV TRG 5; XIX century	1	65.857,14
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135009	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN SV. ANTUNA PAD. SA CRKVOM; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 1; XVIII century	4	554.000,00
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135010	†KAPELA SA KRIPTOM GROFA PEJAČEVIĆA; ULICA V. NAZORA - MATANOVCÍ; XIX century	1	98.142,86
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City: OSIJEK

OSIJEK

121032	⌈BARUTANA NA KRONENWERKU; KRONENWERK; XVIII century	2	67.857,14
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123019	×BASTION I. I BEDEM DO VODENIH VRATA; FAKULTETSKA BB, TVRĐA; XVIII century	3	1.098.428,57
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123022	×BASTION VIII; TRG VATROSLAVA LISINSKOG BB, TVRĐA; XVIII century	2	230.142,86
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123020	×BASTION VIII, OD VODENIH VRATA DO RESTORANA; TRG VATROSLAVA LISINSKOG BB; XVIII century	1	38.857,14
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123021	×BASTION VIII, SALA ZA VJENČANJE I RESTORAN; TRG VATROSLAVA LISINSKOG BB; XVIII century	2	499.142,86
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123024	⌈BIVŠA GENERAL-VOJARNA (GENERALATSHAUS); TRG SVETOGA TROJSTVA 3; XVIII century	2	652.571,43
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123032	□BIVŠA ZGRADA FRANJEVAČKOG SAMOSTANA - FAKULTET; TVRĐA, FAKULTETSKA 7; XVIII century	2	90.714,29
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123031	□BIVŠA ZGRADA FRANJEVAČKOG SAMOSTANA (NOVOG);BOESENDORFEROVA 2; XVIII century	3	471.000,00
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123028	†CRKVA NAŠAŠĆA SVETOGA KRIŽA; TRG VATROSLAVA LISINSKOG; XVIII century	3	258.714,29
133003	†CRKVA PRESLAVNOG IMENA MARIJINA; CRKVENA ULICA 32, DONJI GRAD; XVIII century	3	137.857,14
125009	†CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; TRG MARINA DRŽIĆA, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	4	5.198.000,00
126045	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; SOLARSKI TRG 7; XVIII century	1	46.714,29
123003	†CRKVA SVETOG MIHOVILA, ŽUPNA; TVRĐA, TRG JURJA KRIŽANIĆA; XVIII century	2	906.714,29
133009	▣CRVENA VOJARNA; GAJEV TRG 6, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	399.000,00
126027	▣ČASNIČKI PAVILJON; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 2; XX century	1	11.714,29
132023	ΔČINOVNIČKA KUĆA DD GEORG SCHICHT; CARA HADRIJANA 17, DONJI GRAD; XX century	3	65.714,29
129032	×DOM HRVATSKOG RADIŠE; ZAGREBAČKA 2A; XX century	2	38.571,43
127039	ΔDOM OBRITNIKA (KUĆA POSPIŠIL); IVANA ADAMOVIĆA 2, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	1	66.714,29
129037	×DOM SV. VINKA; STROSSMAYEROVA 69; XX century	2	6.428,57
126040	∞DVORAC PEJAČEVIĆ; STROSSMAYEROVA 141; XVIII century	2	268.142,86
127032	†EVANGELIČKA CRKVA; JAEGEROVA BB, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	3	186.142,86
121033	FORTIFIKACIJA - KRONENWERK; KRONENWERK; XVIII century	1	25.857,14
123034	×GOSPODARSKI OBJEKT FRANJEVAČKOG SAMOSTANA; TVRĐA, TRG VATROSLAVA LISINSKOG 3; XVIII century	1	6.428,57
126064	ΔGRADSKA KUĆA; STARČEVIĆEV TRG 7; XIX century	2	127.142,86
129043	ΔGRADSKI VRT; DIVALTOVA 4; XIX century	4	494.571,43
133011	▼GROBLJE SV. ANE; ULICA SV. ANE; XX century	4	71.571,43
129039	×GUTMANOVA STANICA; KAŠIĆEVA 3; XX century	2	58.142,86

126071	■HOTEL "CENTRAL"; STARČEVIČEV TRG 6; XIX century	2	24.857,14
126034	■HOTEL "RAJAL"; KAPUCINSKA 34; XX century	2	219.428,57
133010	†KAPELA SV. ANE; ULICA SV. ANE - GROBLJE; XVIII century	3	74.428,57
132021	†KAPELA SV. KRIŽA; RKT. GROBLJE, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	2	26.142,86
128011	†KAPUCINSKA CRKVA SV. JAKOBA; KAPUCINSKA ULICA ,XVIII century	3	114.571,43
128012	□KAPUCINSKI SAMOSTAN; KAPUCINSKA 41; XVIII century	2	28.857,14
126009	■KINO "URANIA"; ŠETALIŠTE VJEKOSLAVA HENGLA 2; XX century	1	182.142,86
133002	βKIP SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; PARK KRALJICE KATARINE KOSAČA; XVIII century	3	20.428,57
129042	×KOMPLEKS PAROMLINA; GUNDULIČEVA 5; XIX century	3	282.000,00
121030	∞KOMPOZICIJA KRUŽNI PIL; TVRĐA, TRG SV. TROJSTVA; XVIII century	2	45.857,14
121021	ΔKUĆA "KOOP"; FAKULTETSKA 5, TVRĐA; XVIII century	2	11.857,14
129026	ΔKUĆA ADLER; REISNEROVA 26; XX century	2	16.714,29
128028	ΔKUĆA BATORY; RADIČEVA 14, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	48.428,57
127024	ΔKUĆA BAUER; RADIČEVA 6, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	74.142,86
129012	ΔKUĆA BERGER; ULICA HRVATSKE REPUBLIKE 9; XIX century	2	18.714,29
126067	ΔKUĆA BLAU; STARČEVIČEV TRG 5; XIX century	2	35.714,29
126039	ΔKUĆA CERNUTA; KAPUCINSKA 44, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	1	15.428,57
126025	ΔKUĆA CVITKOVIĆ-TRIŠLER; MAŽURANIČEV VIJENAC 2; XX century	2	17.714,29
126033	ΔKUĆA ČAČINOVIĆ; ŠETALIŠTE PETRA PRERADOVIČA 3; XX century	2	35.285,71
127036	ΔKUĆA ČADEŽ; ZVONIMIROVA 17, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	58.428,57
123015	ΔKUĆA ČERKIĆ; BOESENDORFEROVA 4; XIX century	1	82.428,57
126050	ΔKUĆA DR. VRANEŠEVIČA; STROSSMAYEROVA 4; XX century	2	25.142,86

128007	ΔKUĆA DREIBOLTZ; ŽUPANIJSKA 15, REPUBLIKE 26; XX century	2	51.571,43
126007	ΔKUĆA FISCHER; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 20, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	60.000,00
128030	ΔKUĆA FRANCK; RADIĆEVA 18, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	44.000,00
126044	ΔKUĆA GILLMING-KNOBLOCH; STROSSMAYEROVA 2, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	49.000,00
126020	ΔKUĆA GOLDSTEIN; KARDINALA STEPINCA 13; XX century	1	12.000,00
126024	ΔKUĆA GOVORKOVIĆ; VIJENAC I. MAŽURANIĆA 6; XX century	2	43.857,14
126013	ΔKUĆA GROESSER; ŠETALIŠTE KARDINALA ŠEPERA 4; XX century	2	32.142,86
129036	ΔKUĆA HELFRICH; KERŠOVANIJEVA 10A; XX century	1	17.000,00
126069	ΔKUĆA HERMANN; PEJAČEVIĆEVA 11; XIX century	1	5.857,14
126062	ΔKUĆA HOFBAUER; PEJAČEVIĆEVA 9; XX century	1	6.000,00
128036	ΔKUĆA HOFBAUER; RADIĆEVA 15; XX century	1	16.285,71
127037	ΔKUĆA KAHM; FRANJE KREŽME 14, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	3	72.000,00
126032	ΔKUĆA KARLOVĆ; KAPUCINSKA 26; XX century	3	160.857,14
126031	ΔKUĆA KISS; ŠETALIŠTE P. PRERADOVIĆA 5; XX century	2	29.714,29
126016	ΔKUĆA KLEMEN; STEPINČEVA 4; XX century	2	30.142,86
127017	ΔKUĆA KNOPF; KAPUCINSKA 19, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	76.571,43
126037	ΔKUĆA KOELĐERAJ; TRG A. STARČEVIĆA 8, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	1	12.285,71
126003	ΔKUĆA KORSKY; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 16; XX century	2	110.428,57
132018	ΔKUĆA KRAGUJEVIĆ; GOJKOVIĆEVA 1, DONJI GRAD; XVIII century	2	15.571,43
126043	ΔKUĆA M.R. - KUĆA RAJAL; TRG A. STARČEVIĆA 9, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	1	14.714,29
129005	ΔKUĆA MAKSIMOVIĆ; RADIĆEVA 20; XIX century	3	690.285,71
127025	ΔKUĆA MILANKOVIĆ; JAEGEROVA 5, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	80.000,00

128040	ΔKUĆA MOLNAR; STEPINČEVA 12, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	4	202.285,71
126036	ΔKUĆA MUAČEVIĆ; KAPUCINSKA 42, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	68.571,43
133001	ΔKUĆA NA BRIGU; HUTTLEROVA 1, DONJI GRAD; XVIII century	2	48.142,86
126010	ΔKUĆA NOVAK; ŠETALIŠTE KARDINALA ŠEPERA 7; XX century	2	69.428,57
129011	ΔKUĆA OGRIZEK; ŽUPANIJSKA 44; XX century	1	15.142,86
126070	ΔKUĆA PEŠEK; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 1; XX century	1	4.285,71
127018	ΔKUĆA PFEIFFER/I; KAPUCINSKA 17, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	43.571,43
127019	ΔKUĆA PFEIFFER/II; KAPUCINSKA 15, GODNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	43.857,14
128029	ΔKUĆA PLAVŠIĆ-GOTSCHALK; RADIĆEVA 16, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	180.000,00
123018	ΔKUĆA PLEMIĆ; FRANJEVAČKA 5; XVIII century	3	92.571,43
128042	ΔKUĆA POVISCHIL; VUKOVARSKA 8, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	116.714,29
126004	ΔKUĆA POVIŠIL; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 22, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	126.714,29
128009	ΔKUĆA PRANDAU-NORMAN; STARČEVIĆEV TRG 2; XIX century	3	999.000,00
129019	ΔKUĆA PROHASKA; REISNEROVA 75, KAČIĆEVA 1; XX century	1	19.285,71
128034	ΔKUĆA RECHNITZ; GAJEV TRG 9; XX century	2	44.142,86
126021	ΔKUĆA REIN; KARDINALA STEPINCA 15; XX century	1	8.285,71
128021	ΔKUĆA REINFELD; JAEGEROVA 14; XIX century	2	29.285,71
128022	ΔKUĆA REISNER; JAEGEROVA 16; XIX century	3	103.142,86
126029	ΔKUĆA REISZ; ŠETALIŠTE V. HENGLA 2; XX century	2	112.000,00
128024	ΔKUĆA RIFFER; JAEGEROVA 20, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	50.000,00
126042	ΔKUĆA SA SKULPTUROM SLONA; RIBARSKA 1; XIX century	1	13.142,86
126006	ΔKUĆA SAUTER; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 18, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	104.142,86

126015	ΔKUĆA SCHIHT; ŠETALIŠTE KARDINALA ŠEPERA 5; XX century	2	10.857,14
126001	ΔKUĆA SCHMIDT; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 12, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	119.857,14
128019	ΔKUĆA SCHMIDT; JAEGEROVA 10; XIX century	2	60.714,29
128020	ΔKUĆA SCHMIDT; JAEGEROVA 12; XIX century	2	46.142,86
128026	ΔKUĆA SCHMIDT; ŠKOLSKA 1, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	4	172.285,71
129033	ΔKUĆA SCHMUCKLER; FRANJE KREŽME 7; XX century	1	7.857,14
126008	ΔKUĆA SEKULIĆ-PLAVŠIĆ; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 10, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	62.000,00
129009	ΔKUĆA SMOLJAN; RADIĆEVA 60, KAŠIĆEVA 60; XX century	1	9.000,00
126002	ΔKUĆA SPITZER; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 14, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	76.714,29
129020	ΔKUĆA SPRINGER; ŽUPANIJSKA 18; XX century	1	25.428,57
128033	KUĆA STAMBENA; GAJEV TRG 8, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	1	45.428,57
129015	ΔKUĆA STAMBENA; RADIĆEVA 34; XX century	2	33.428,57
126056	ΔKUĆA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 7, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	1	6.857,14
128045	ΔKUĆA STAMBENA; VUKOVARSKA 2, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	91.857,14
128044	ΔKUĆA STAMBENA; VUKOVARSKA 4, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	1	29.714,29
128043	ΔKUĆA STAMBENA; VUKOVARSKA 6; XX century	2	37.000,00
126060	ΔKUĆA STAMBENA; WALDINGEROVA 9, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	1	8.857,14
127026	ΔKUĆA STEYSKAL; RADIĆEVA 8, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	37.285,71
126022	ΔKUĆA STRUPPI-KREN; VIJENAC I. MAŽURANIĆA 4; XX century	2	44.285,71
126066	ΔKUĆA THUERNER; STARČEVIĆEV TRG 4, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	63.857,14
126051	ΔKUĆA TRUHELKA; STROSSMAYEROVA 44; XX century	2	31.142,86
126019	ΔKUĆA TUFFEK; STEPINČEVA 11; XX century	2	4.142,86

129023	ΔKUĆA UNION; REISNEROVA 34; XX century	2	19.714,29
126023	ΔKUĆA VABIĆ; VIJENAC I. MAŽURANIĆA 5; XX century	1	16.714,29
129044	ΔKUĆA VIRER; VUKOVARSKA 120; XX century	3	13.714,29
129027	ΔKUĆA WEISMANN; GAJEV TRG 4; XIX century	3	52.857,14
129010	ΔKUĆA WEISS; RADIĆEVA 52; XX century	1	11.000,00
127008	ΔKUĆA WEISSMAN; RADIĆEVA 9; XX century	2	35.857,14
127001	ΔKUĆA WINTER; NEUMANOVA 4; XIX century	2	161.285,71
128039	ΔKUĆA WOGER; GUNDULIĆEVA 10; XX century	1	10.857,14
126030	ΔKUĆA ZIMERMAN; ŠETALIŠTE P. PRERADOVIĆA 8; XX century	2	10.285,71
129035	ΔKUĆA ZIMMER; FRANJE KREŽME 11; XX century	1	13.571,43
128023	ΔKUĆA ZWIBACK; JAEGEROVA 18; XIX century	2	77.285,71
133008	ΔKUĆA ŽIVANOVIĆ; KRSTOVA 20, GORNJI GRAD; XVIII century	2	24.714,29
126055	βMAUZOLEJ OBITELJI PEJAČEVIĆ; GROBLJE RETFALA; XIX century	1	5.285,71
133007	ΔMLIN JEDVAJ; VOĆARSKA BB; XIX century	1	4.857,14
128038	ΔNAJAMNA KUĆA; GUNDULIĆEVA 12, 12A; XX century	2	81.285,71
126028	ΔNAJAMNA KUĆA; ŠETALIŠTE P. PRERADOVIĆA 9; XX century	2	28.142,86
129013	ΔNAJAMNA KUĆA "DRAVA"; REISNEROVA 115; XX century	2	17.285,71
126035	ΔNAJAMNA KUĆA (JERNAY I RODER); KAPUCINSKA 36, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	34.285,71
126014	×NAJAMNA ZGRADA "NAŠIČKO DD"; ŠET.KARDINALA ŠEPERA 1, STEPINČEVA 23; XX century	2	19.285,71
126026	ΔOPĆINSKA NAJAMNA KUĆA; VIJENAC I. MAŽURANIĆA 1; XX century	2	6.285,71
126005	∞PALAČA GILLMING; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 24; XX century	2	228.857,14
123002	×POMOĆNA ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 20, TVRĐA; XIX century	4	398.285,71

126052	×POSLOVNA JEDNOKATNA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROVA 14; XX century	3	173.571,43
127006	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 11; XIX century	1	42.428,57
127005	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; GAJEV TRG 5; XIX century	3	93.285,71
128037	PRAVNI FAKULTET; RADIĆEVA 17, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	56.142,86
126059	ΔPRIZEMNA KUĆA; PEJAČEVIĆEVA 25; XIX century	1	857,14
126053	×REFORMIRANA KRŠČANSKA CRKVA; ŠANDORA PETOEFIA 78; XVIII century	1	16.571,43
129029	×SOKOKLSKI DOM; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 5; XX century	2	52.714,29
126046	×SOLARSKI URED; SOLARSKI TRG 1; XVIII century	2	15.000,00
126017	×STAMBENA KATNICA; STEPINČEVA 6 I 8; XX century	1	31.428,57
126058	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; PEJAČEVIĆEVA 40; XX century	2	34.285,71
126038	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; RIBARSKA 2, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	1	6.000,00
136007	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; ZMAJ JOVINA 15, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	2	7.285,71
136008	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; ZMAJ JOVINA 16, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	1	11.571,43
136009	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; ZMAJ JOVINA 18, DONJI GRAD; XX century	3	43.428,57
126068	ΔSTAMBENA UGLOVNICA; PEJAČEVIĆEVA 20; XIX century	2	26.571,43
136005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; CARA HADRIJANA 10 - JOSIPA HUTTLERA; XX century	2	13.857,14
136006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; CARA HADRIJANA 10A; XX century	1	6.714,29
136002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; CARA HADRIJANA 15, DONJI GRAD; XX century	5	365.857,14
133006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; CARA HADRIJANA 19, DONJI GRAD; XX century	2	37.857,14
127030	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 3, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	24.857,14
127035	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; F. KREŽME 12, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	4	210.857,14
129034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; FRANJE KREŽME 3; XX century	5	382.857,14

127012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GAJEV TRG 3, 3A; XIX century	2	49.142,86
129018	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA 17; XX century	2	30.142,86
129028	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GUNDULIĆEVA 60, DVORIŠTE; XIX century	2	14.571,43
127004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NEUMANOVA 2A I 2; XIX century	2	38.000,00
127002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NEUMANOVA 6 I 6A; XIX century	2	93.857,14
127023	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 10, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	100.857,14
127007	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 11; XX century	1	129.000,00
129007	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 31; XX century	2	66.714,29
127013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 5; XIX century	2	24.714,29
127014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 7; XIX century	1	16.571,43
129024	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; REISNEROVA 61; XX century	2	42.857,14
129025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; REISNEROVA 63; XX century	1	3.285,71
136003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 13, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	2	17.571,43
129030	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZAGREBAČKA 4; XX century	2	37.000,00
127028	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ZVONIMIROVA 15, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	22.571,43
136001	×STAMBENA ZGRADA ZA CARINSKE ČINOVNIKE; CARA HADRIJANA 13, DONJI GRAD; XX century	5	657.142,86
129017	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ŽUPANIJSKA 2 I MARINA DRŽIĆA 1; XVIII century	2	27.428,57
126065	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA JEDNOKATNICA; PEJAČEVIĆEVA 2; XIX century	2	25.857,14
136010	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 12; XIX century	1	21.428,57
136011	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 3-BRANKA RADIĆEVIĆA; XX century	2	36.428,57

126041	ΔTRGOVAČKA KUĆA; KAPUCINSKA 40, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	31.714,29
132022	×UPRAVNA ZGRADA ŠEĆERANE; FRANKOPANSKA 99, DONJI GRAD; XX century	3	167.285,71
123036	×VETERINARSKA STANICA; FAKULTETSKA BB; XIX century	2	161.142,86
129040	ΔVILA HERMANN; DRINSKA 2; XX century	3	139.000,00
129008	ΔVILA UNION (SANATORIJ BATORY); RADIĆEVA 23; XX century	2	147.000,00
126047	×VODOVODNA CENTRALA; SOLARSKI TRG 2; XX century	2	7.285,71
121022	×ZGRADA; BOESENDORFEROVA 1, TVRĐA; XVIII century	2	15.571,43
121019	×ZGRADA; FAKULTETSKA 1, TVRĐA; XVIII century	2	9.714,29
122030	×ZGRADA; FIRINGEROVA 12; XVIII century	1	7.571,43
121025	×ZGRADA; FIRINGEROVA 2, TVRĐA; XVIII century	3	19.000,00
121031	×ZGRADA; FIRINGEROVA 2A, TVRĐA; XVIII century	1	428,57
121029	×ZGRADA; FIRINGEROVA 4, TVRĐA; XVIII century	1	12.428,57
121023	×ZGRADA; FRANJEVAČKA 12, TVRĐA; XVIII century	2	15.285,71
121012	×ZGRADA; FRANJEVAČKA 2; XVIII century	1	14.857,14
121013	×ZGRADA; FRANJEVAČKA 4; XVIII century	3	48.428,57
121014	×ZGRADA; FRANJEVAČKA 8; XVIII century	3	22.857,14
121011	×ZGRADA; KRIŽANIĆEV TRG 7; XVIII century	2	48.000,00
121026	×ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 1; XVIII century	4	107.714,29
121009	×ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 10; XVIII century	1	3.000,00
121008	×ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 12; XVIII century	1	5.428,57
121027	×ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 3, TVRĐA; XVIII century	3	9.857,14
121016	×ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 4; XIX century	3	22.142,86
121028	×ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 5; XVIII century	1	9.285,71
121018	×ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 6, TVRĐA; XVIII century	1	16.857,14
121015	×ZGRADA; KUHAČEVA 8; XVIII century	3	35.428,57
121020	×ZGRADA; TVRĐA, FAKULTETSKA 3; XVIII century	2	23.142,86

121017	×ZGRADA - BIVŠA TOPNIČKA VOJARNA; KUHAČEVA 2; XVIII century	3	204.857,14
121005	◇ZGRADA - EKONOMSKA I UPRAVNA ŠKOLA; TRG SVETOG TROJSTVA 4; XIX century	2	275.142,86
128014	×ZGRADA - POSLOVNA; KAPUCINSKA 29; XX century	2	26.714,29
121007	×ZGRADA - RODNA KUĆA F. J. KUHAČA; KUHAČEVA 14; XVIII century	2	14.571,43
123025	∏ZGRADA - VOJNI STACIONAR; KUHAČEVA 18, TVRĐA; XVIII century	3	483.285,71
126012	×ZGRADA "CROATIA"; ŠETALIŠTE KARDINALA ŠEPERA 3; XX century	2	21.857,14
123005	×ZGRADA "DOMA TEHNIKE"; TRG JURJA KRIŽANIĆA 1; XVIII century	2	96.571,43
129002	×ZGRADA "LITOKARTONA"; ULICA HRVATSKE REPUBLIKE 33; XIX century	2	170.857,14
128027	×ZGRADA "SLAVIJA" BANKE; RADIĆEVA 12, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	22.428,57
121035	×ZGRADA "ŠPORTSKI OBJEKT" GROSSE HORNWERK CASS.; CARA HADRIJANA 4; XVIII century	2	78.285,71
122002	×ZGRADA (POMOĆNE DVORIŠNE ZGRADE); KUHAČEVA 31; XVIII century	2	21.285,71
122037	×ZGRADA BIVŠE KASARNE; FIRINGEROVA 3, TVRĐA; XVIII century	2	236.000,00
136004	×ZGRADA BIVŠE ŠKOLE; MATIJE GUPCA 10; XIX century	2	16.571,43
123035	×ZGRADA BIVŠE UNTERZEUG HAUS VOJARNE; JAGIĆEVA BB; XVIII century	3	2.080.571,43
126063	×ZGRADA BIVŠEG DJEČAČKOG SIROTIŠTA; STROSSMAYEROVA 58; XIX century	2	133.857,14
123001	×ZGRADA BIVŠEG VOJNOG ZATVORA; KUHAČEVA 20, TVRĐA; XIX century	4	706.000,00
123011	×ZGRADA BIVŠEG VOJNOGA SKLADIŠTA BRAŠNA; KATANČIĆEVA BB, TVRĐA; XVIII century	2	23.000,00
121001	×ZGRADA BIVŠI STROSSMAYEROV KONVIKT; TRG SVETOG TROJSTVA 1; XIX century	2	301.142,86
121010	×ZGRADA DOMA ČASNIH SESTARA; KUHAČEVA 8A; XVIII century	2	13.000,00
122010	×ZGRADA DRUGE GIMNAZIJE; K. FIRINGERA 5; XVIII century	2	150.285,71

127040	×ZGRADA ĐAČKOG DOMA; ZAGREBAČKA 5, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	61.571,43
128032	×ZGRADA EKONOMSKOG FAKULTETA; GAJEV TRG 7, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	3	354.428,57
127038	×ZGRADA FONDA ZA PROMET, ST. I KOM.GOSPODARSTVO; F. KREŽME 18, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	87.857,14
123027	□ZGRADA FRANJEVAČKOG SAMOSTANA SV. KRIŽA; TRG VATROSLAVA LISINSKOG 3; XVIII century	3	564.428,57
123033	×ZGRADA GALERIJE WALDINGER; FAKULTETSKA 9; XVIII century	2	57.857,14
127003	×ZGRADA GALERIJE, BIVŠA KUĆA HERMAN; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 9; XIX century	2	169.857,14
121002	×ZGRADA GLAVNA STRAŽA; TRG SVETOG TROJSTVA 2; XVIII century	3	242.857,14
127027	×ZGRADA GLAVNE POŠTE; KARDINALA STEPINCA 17, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	335.428,57
127015	×ZGRADA GOSPODARSKE KOMORE; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 13; XIX century	3	174.285,71
121036	×ZGRADA GPP-A; CARA HADRIJANA 1; XIX century	3	81.142,86
122032	×ZGRADA GRADSKOG POGLAVARSTVA; KUHAČEVA 9; XVIII century	3	298.714,29
121024	×ZGRADA HISTORIJSKOG ARHIVA; FIRINGEROVA 1, TVRĐA; XVIII century	3	557.285,71
122003	×ZGRADA HRVATSKE AKADEMIJE ZNANOSTI I UMJETNOST; KUHAČEVA 29; XVIII century	1	9.428,57
128005	×ZGRADA HRVATSKOG NARODNOG KAZALIŠTA; ŽUPANIJSKA 9; XIX century	4	3.626.857,14
127031	×ZGRADA ISUSOVAČKE REZIDENCIJE; KARDINALA STEPINCA 27, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	56.714,29
132024	×ZGRADA KINA "SLAVIJA"; CVJETKOVA 15, DONJI GRAD; XX century	2	23.142,86
135021	×ZGRADA KLINIKE ZA KIRURŠKE BOLESTI; JOSIPA HUTTLERA 4; XX century	3	1.105.571,43
135020	×ZGRADA KLINIKE ZA NEUROLOŠKE BOLESTI; JOSIPA HUTTLERA 4, DONJI GRAD; XX century	3	305.428,57
135022	×ZGRADA KLINIKE ZA UNUTRAŠNJE BOLESTI - INTERNA; JOSIPA HUTTLERA 4 - DONJI GRAD; XIX century	3	722.571,43

121034	[[ZGRADA MALE KASARNE; CARA HADRIANA BB; XVIII century	3	45.428,57
121004	×ZGRADA MUZEJA SLAVONIJE; TRG SVETOG TROJSTVA 5, TVRĐA; XVIII century	3	306.428,57
121003	×ZGRADA MUZEJA SLAVONIJE; TRG SVETOG TROJSTVA 6; XVIII century	2	423.857,14
123023	×ZGRADA NEKADAŠNJE VOJNE PEKARE; TRG VATROSLAVA LISINSKOG 1, TVRĐA; XVIII century	3	190.428,57
133005	×ZGRADA NIŽE PUČKE ŠKOLE; CRKVENA 23, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	2	21.142,86
127010	×ZGRADA NOVINA "NARODNA OBRANA"; GAJEV TRG 1; XX century	2	33.142,86
135019	×ZGRADA ODJELA ZA KOŽNE I SPOLNE BOLESTI; PARK KATARINE KOSAČA 12, DONJI GRAD; XX century	3	311.000,00
127020	×ZGRADA OKRUŽNOG TUŽILAŠTVA; KAPUCINSKA 21, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	1	15.428,57
128017	×ZGRADA OTVORENOG SVEUČILIŠTA; JAEGEROVA 6; XIX century	2	53.571,43
132027	□ZGRADA PAROHIJSKOG DOMA; GOJKOVIĆEVA 12, DONJI GRAD; XVIII century	2	139.285,71
128031	×ZGRADA PEDAGOŠKOG FAKULTETA; JAEGEROVA 9, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	362.142,86
128015	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; JAEGEROVA 2; XIX century	2	190.857,14
127022	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; JAEGEROVA 3, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	89.571,43
128016	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; JAEGEROVA 4; XIX century	1	16.571,43
128013	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; KAPUCINSKA 39; XIX century	2	43.571,43
127011	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; UL. STJEPANA RADIĆA 3; XX century	3	41.714,29
128004	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA, (BIVŠI HOTEL PSUNJ); ŽUPANIJSKA 7; XIX century	3	93.571,43
132014	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; CRKVENA 28, DONJI GRAD; XVIII century	2	131.714,29
122009	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; K. FIRINGERA 24; XX century	2	11.428,57
122025	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 15; XVIII century	3	35.571,43

122017	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 19; XVIII century	3	6.571,43
122033	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 7; XVIII century	1	4.857,14
122040	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO-STAMBENA; MARKOVIĆEVA 1; XVIII century	2	50.000,00
122018	×ZGRADA POŠTE I CARINE; MARKOVIĆEVA 2; XVIII century	2	6.142,86
126057	×ZGRADA PROCESUALNOG SUCA; STROSSMAYEROVA 33; XIX century	2	8.428,57
126048	×ZGRADA PRVE HRVATSKE ŠTEDIONICE; TRG A. STARČEVIĆA 12, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	125.000,00
122005	×ZGRADA R.ZAVODA ZA ZAŠT. SP. KULTURE U OSIJEKU;KUHAČEVA 27; XVIII century	2	44.571,43
132016	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; CRKVENA 11, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	2	13.285,71
132026	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; CRKVENA 24, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	2	57.142,86
132015	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; CRKVENA 26, DONJI GRAD; XVIII century	2	38.428,57
132017	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; CRKVENA 9, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	4	118.571,43
122012	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; D. PINTEROVIĆ 1; XVIII century	2	11.142,86
122006	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; D. PINTEROVIĆ 2; XVIII century	2	39.428,57
122039	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; D. PINTEROVIĆ 3; XVIII century	3	50.857,14
122007	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; D. PINTEROVIĆ 4; XVIII century	3	63.142,86
122038	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; D. PINTEROVIĆ 5; XVIII century	2	26.428,57
122020	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FIRINGEROVA 16; XVIII century	3	118.714,29
122021	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FIRINGEROVA 20; XVIII century	3	82.000,00
122036	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FIRINGEROVA 6; XVIII century	1	15.857,14
122029	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FIRINGEROVA 8; XVIII century	1	7.142,86
122035	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FRANJEVAČKA 1 B; XVIII century	1	29.428,57

123030	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FRANJEVAČKA 16; XVIII century	2	11.000,00
123029	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FRANJEVAČKA 18; XVIII century	2	51.714,29
123016	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FRANJEVAČKA 9; XVIII century	2	28.714,29
123017	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; FRANJEVAČKA 7; XIX century	3	77.857,14
127009	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; GAJEV TRG 2; XIX century	2	34.857,14
132019	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; GOJKOVIĆEVA 10, DONJI GRAD; XVIII century	1	11.571,43
128025	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; JAEGEROVA 22; XIX century	1	20.000,00
128018	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; JAEGEROVA 8 ,8A; XIX century	1	10.714,29
122008	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; K. FIRINGERA 22; XVIII century	2	2.714,29
122011	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; K. FIRINGERA 7; XVIII century	1	12.714,29
123014	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KATANČIĆEVA 1; XVIII century	2	11.000,00
123013	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KATANČIĆEVA 3; XVIII century	1	43.142,86
123012	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KATANČIĆEVA 5; XVIII century	3	12.857,14
123008	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KLAIĆEVA 1; XIX century	2	16.714,29
123009	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KLAIĆEVA 2; XVIII century	2	6.714,29
122027	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 11, TVRĐA; XVIII century	2	15.714,29
121006	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 16; XVIII century	2	51.714,29
122016	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 21; XVIII century	2	10.142,86
122015	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 23; XVIII century	3	161.714,29
122013	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 25; XVIII century	1	8.714,29
122001	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; KUHAČEVA 31; XVIII century	2	26.285,71
122031	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; MARKOVIĆEVA 7; XVIII century	1	10.285,71

129003	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; RADIĆEVA 32; XIX century	2	55.285,71
129006	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; RADIĆEVA 35; XIX century	3	139.714,29
129004	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; RADIĆEVA 42; XX century	1	5.285,71
129022	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; REISNEROVA 24; XX century	1	3.857,14
123010	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; SMIČIKLASOVA 1; XIX century	2	60.142,86
128041	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STEPINČEVA 10, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	3	31.714,29
127029	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STEPINČEVA 41, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	36.857,14
129021	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; ŠKOLSKA 6; XIX century	1	16.000,00
123006	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; TRG JURJA KRIŽANIĆA 3; XVIII century	2	15.142,86
123007	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; TRG JURJA KRIŽANIĆA 5; XVIII century	2	11.428,57
129016	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; ULICA HRVATSKE REPUBLIKE 45; XIX century	2	18.000,00
128046	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; VUKOVARSKA 10; XX century	2	20.714,29
128001	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; ŽUPANIJSKA 1; XIX century	2	43.285,71
132020	×ZGRADA STAMBENA - KUĆA KOJIĆ; GOJKOVIĆEVA 19, DONJI GRAD; XVIII century	2	20.000,00
122014	×ZGRADA STAMBENA DVORIŠNA; KUHAČEVA 25; XVIII century	1	2.142,86
122034	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; FRANJEVAČKA 3; XVIII century	2	11.000,00
122026	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; KUHAČEVA 13; XVIII century	2	44.428,57
128002	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; ŽUPANIJSKA 3; XIX century	3	229.142,86
128003	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; ŽUPANIJSKA 5; XIX century	2	270.142,86
128010	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; STARČEVIĆEV TRG 1; XIX century	3	39.000,00
128008	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; STARČEVIĆEV TRG 3; XIX century	2	74.142,86
128006	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; ŽUPANIJSKA 11; XIX century	3	80.000,00

129041	×ZGRADA STRELJANE; DIVALTOVA 2 A; XIX century	3	241.000,00
127016	×ZGRADA SUDA; EUROPSKA AVENIJA 7, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	2	347.285,71
127034	×ZGRADA TEKSTILNE ŠKOLE; VUKOVARSKA 1, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	3	111.142,86
122019	×ZGRADA TREĆE GIMNAZIJE; FIRINGEROVA 14; XIX century	2	132.285,71
123026	ZGRADA VOJNE MRTVAČNICE; KUHAČEVA 18; XVIII century	3	33.142,86
126049	×ZGRADA ZAVODA ZA DRUŠTV. PLANIR. I STATISTIKU; STROSSMAYEROVA 6; XX century	2	73.571,43
127021	×ZGRADA ZAVODA ZA PLATNI PROMET; JAEGEROVA 1, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	204.000,00
129014	×ZGRADA ŽELJEZNIČKOG KOLODVORA; TRG LAVOSLAVA RUŽIČKE 2; XIX century	3	203.714,29
128035	×ZGRADA ŽIDOVSKOJE OPĆINE; RADIĆEVA 13, GORNJI GRAD; XX century	2	245.428,57
129038	×ZGRADA ŽUPANIJE; ŽUPANIJSKA 4; XIX century	4	1.621.428,57
123004	□ZGRADA ŽUPNOG DVORA; TVRĐA, TRG JURJA KRIŽANIĆA 2; XVIII century	3	93.428,57
126061	□ŽUPNI DVOR; PEJAČEVIĆEVA 1; XIX century	2	14.571,43
127033	□ŽUPNI DVOR EVANGELIČKE CRKVE; JAEGEROVA 7, GORNJI GRAD; XIX century	1	18.000,00
133004	□ŽUPNI STAN; CRKVENA ULICA 34, DONJI GRAD; XIX century	1	9.571,43
126054	□ŽUPNI URED REFORMIRANE KRŠĆANSKE CRKVA; ŠANDORA PETOEFIJA 78; XIX century	1	4.285,71

SARVAŠ

162002	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; OSJEČKA 53; XVIII century	5	488.000,00
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TENJA

168010	∞DVORAC ADAMOVIĆ; BRAĆE JOVANOVIĆ 2; XIX century	1	543.428,57
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Municipality: PETLOVAC

BARANJSKO PETROVO SELO

161010	†CRKVA SV. LOVRE; XX century	1	7.714,29
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<u>LUČ</u>		
161012	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; LUČ; XVIII century	1 28.428,57
<u>PETLOVAC</u>		
161009	†CRKVA UZAŠAŠĆA SV. KRIŽA; RADE KONČARA 72; XVIII century	5 972.285,71
Municipality: PETRIJEVCI		
<u>PETRIJEVCI</u>		
135002	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. PETRA APOSTOLA; ULICA REPUBLIKE BR. 68; XVIII century	2 56.428,57
Municipality: POPOVAC		
<u>KNEŽEVO</u>		
161015	†KAPELA U SKLOPU KOMPLEKSA KNEŽEVO; U KOMPLEKSU DVORCA KNEŽEVO; XX century	1 22.428,57
<u>POPOVAC (Popovac)</u>		
161016	†CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; VLADIMIRA NAZORA 22; XVIII century	1 28.714,29
City: VALPOVO		
<u>VALPOVO</u>		
135001	∞DVORAC PRANDAU-NORMAN; DVORAC 1; XV century	2 120.142,86
135003	□ZGRADA ŽUPNOG DVORA; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 12; XVIII century	2 33.428,57
Municipality: VLADISLAVCI		
<u>HRASTIN</u>		
133012	†REFORMATSKA CRKVA; PETOEFI ŠANDORA 24; XVIII century	3 289.285,71
<b>COUNTY: POŽEGA-SLAVONIA</b>		
Municipality: BRESTOVAC		
<u>KAMENSKA</u>		
228034	βSPOMENIK POBJEDE NARODA SLAVONIJE; BRDO NAD SELOM KAMENSKA; XX century	6 403.000,00

KAMENSKI VUČJAK

228032	◊SPOMEN ŠKOLA, DEPADANSA MUZEJA; KAMENSKI VUČJAK; XX century	6	27.571,43
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ŠUŠNJARI (Brestovac)

228031	βMOZAIK ŠUŠNJARSKA BITKA; DOČIĆ; XX century	3	29.714,29
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Municipality: LIPIK

BREZINE (Lipik)

228022	†KAPELA SV. ANTUNA (ANDRIJE); RKT GROBLJE; XX century	3	41.857,14
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FILIPOVAC

228020	†CRKVA SV. SPASA; TABOR 12; XX century	3	15.285,71
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GAJ (Lipik)

228019	†CRKVA SV. KATARINE; SLAVKA SUDRE 4; XVIII century	2	132.857,14
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KUKUNJEVAC

228026	†CRKVA PREPODOBNE SV. MATERE PARASKEVE; KUKUNJEVAC, U NASELJU; XVIII century	5	735.142,86
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LIPIK

224029	†CRKVA SV. FRANJE I SV. JOSIPA RADNIKA; ULICA MATIJE GUPCA; XVIII century	6	1.522.285,71
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221001	×DOM 1, LJEČILIŠNI KOMPLEKS LIPIK; MARIJE TEREZIJE 2; XIX century	4	1.355.428,57
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221020	×PAVILJON IZVOR; MARIJE TEREZIJE BB; XIX century	2	86.571,43
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223022	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA MARIJE TEREZIJE 3; XX century	5	730.428,57
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228018	βSPOMEN KOSTURNICA I SPOMENIK ŽFT; MARIJE TEREZIJE; XX century	6	63.428,57
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224011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MARIJE TEREZIJE 29; XX century	3	158.000,00
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224010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; MARIJE TEREZIJE 31; XX century	2	207.428,57
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224036	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ULICA ERGELA BB; XIX century	3	119.857,14
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224034	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ULICA ERGELA BB; XIX century	3	188.714,29
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223023	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 5; XX century	2	73.428,57
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223027	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA MATIJE GUPCA 8; XIX century	3	197.714,29
224017	×ZGRADA; STARČEVIĆEVA 40; XX century	3	127.714,29
221016	×ZGRADA "CURSSALON"; MARIJE TEREZIJE 6 A; XIX century	5	11.300.000,00
223017	×ZGRADA AMBULANTE I STANA; ULICA MARIJE TEREZIJE 15; XIX century	2	41.857,14
223024	×ZGRADA ANKIN DVOR; UDINSKA ULICA 5; XX century	5	508.000,00
223016	×ZGRADA APOTEKE I UPRAVE; ULICA MARIJE TEREZIJE 13; XX century	2	73.857,14
221002	×ZGRADA DOM 2 LJEČILIŠNI KOMPLEKS LIPIK; MARIJE TEREZIJE 2A; XIX century	3	551.285,71
221019	×ZGRADA DOMA ZA DJECU I MLADEŽ "ŠVICARAC"; MATIJE GUPCA 3; XIX century	5	533.000,00
221018	×ZGRADA DOMA ZA DJECU I OMLADINU "BELLEVUE"; MATIJE GUPCA 1; XIX century	5	1.349.571,43
224037	×ZGRADA KONJUŠNICE; ERGELA BB; XIX century	4	970.714,29
224035	×ZGRADA KOVAČNICE; ERGELA BB; XIX century	2	57.142,86
223019	×ZGRADA MIRIN DVOR; ULICA MARIJE TEREZIJE 19 I 21; XX century	1	76.571,43
221003	×ZGRADA MRAMORNE KUPKE; MARIJE TEREZIJE 4; XIX century	3	350.857,14
224012	×ZGRADA OPĆINE; MARIJE TEREZIJE 27; XX century	2	56.714,29
223018	×ZGRADA OSJEČKOG ODMARALIŠTA; ULICA MARIJE TEREZIJE 23; XX century	3	557.142,86
224019	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; ANTE STARČEVIĆA 17 I 21; XX century	5	573.000,00
224023	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 8; XX century	2	53.000,00
221007	×ZGRADA PRAONICE RUBLJA; MARIJE TEREZIJE 2; XIX century	3	176.571,43
221006	×ZGRADA QELLA I; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 7; XIX century	3	313.000,00
221008	×ZGRADA QUELLA II; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 7; XIX century	3	94.285,71
221005	×ZGRADA RESTORANA I KUHINJE; MARIJE TEREZIJE 2B; XIX century	3	307.142,86
224016	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; SLAVONSKA ULICA 47; XX century	5	254.000,00

224013	×ZGRADA STAMBENA - VILA SAVIĆ; MARIJE TEREZIJE 25; XX century	2	158.428,57
224014	×ZGRADA STAMBENA (MALA VILA SAVIĆ); SLAVONSKA ULICA 49; XX century	2	59.285,71
223025	×ZGRADA STARE POŠTE; UDINSKA ULICA 7; XX century	3	136.428,57
224015	×ZGRADA STARE ŠKOLE; SLAVONSKA ULICA 47; XIX century	2	216.857,14
224033	×ZGRADA UPRAVE; ERGELA BB; XX century	5	512.571,43
221015	×ZGRADA WANDELBAHN; MARIJE TEREZIJE 6 B; XIX century	5	557.285,71

POLJANA (Lipik)

228021	†CRKVA SV. ANE; GAJEVA; XX century	1	22.857,14
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Municipality: PAKRAC

BADLJEVINA

228017	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; TRG BRAĆE RADIĆ; XVIII century	3	64.285,71
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PAKRAC

223035	†CRKVA SVETOG IVANA NEPOMUKA; ULICA MATIJE GUPCA 8; XIX century	2	45.571,43
221010	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; KALVARIJA BB; XVIII century	5	2.742.285,71
224039	†EPISKOPSKA CRKVA SV. DUHA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 13 A; XIX century	4	763.857,14
223037	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA JANKOVIĆEVOG KOMPLEKSA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA BB; XVIII century	3	130.714,29
224032	■HOTEL PAKRAC; ULICA MATIJE GUPCA 2; XX century	3	483.857,14
222015	■HOTEL POLLAK; BRAĆE RADIĆ 3; XX century	3	649.142,86
222032	†KAPELA SV. JOSIPA; ZAVRŠETAK ULICE J. J. STROSSMAYERA; XIX century	6	8.142,86
228008	×MUNJARA; PROLAZ BARUNA TRENKA 15; XX century	2	192.857,14
222030	◇OSNOVNA ŠKOLA; ULICA BRAĆE RADIĆ 13; XX century	2	320.000,00
222026	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BRAĆE RADIĆ 3A; XX century	2	39.000,00
222002	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG 76. BATALJUNA 3; XX century	2	58.571,43

223011	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 3; XIX century	3	244.714,29
223004	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 12; XX century	2	175.000,00
223002	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 16; XIX century	4	489.428,57
223033	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA MATIJE GUPCA 18; XIX century	3	323.142,86
228006	βSPOMEN KOSTURNICA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA; XX century	1	8.000,00
228005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BOLNIČKA 11; XX century	5	264.714,29
228003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BOLNIČKA 29; XX century	2	9.857,14
228002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BOLNIČKA 42-44; XX century	2	39.000,00
222014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 1; XX century	2	56.857,14
222020	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 16; XVIII century	5	313.714,29
222017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 24; XX century	5	117.000,00
222016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 26; XX century	5	152.714,29
222013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 3; XX century	5	306.428,57
222025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 4; XX century	2	49.285,71
222012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 5; XX century	2	15.285,71
222011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 7; XX century	3	154.714,29
228010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROVA 18; XX century	1	13.571,43
228012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROVA 20; XIX century	2	11.714,29
228011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROVA 28; XX century	1	15.285,71
222006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG 76. BATALJUNA 7; XX century	3	64.285,71
228014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 13; XX century	3	96.571,43
228013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 9; XX century	5	341.571,43

222045	×STAMBENA ZGRADA-SAMOSTAN SESTARA SV. KRIŽA; STROSSMAYEROVA 3; XIX century	2	41.714,29
222035	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BOLNIČKA 16; XX century	2	76.000,00
222027	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BRAĆE RADIĆ 5; XX century	2	115.571,43
222028	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BRAĆE RADIĆ 9; XX century	5	480.571,43
228030	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 18; XX century	3	115.571,43
228027	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 20; XVIII century	4	129.857,14
222023	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 10; XIX century	2	48.714,29
222024	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 6; XIX century	2	21.428,57
222010	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 9; XX century	2	48.571,43
223036	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA AUGUSTA CESARCA 2; XX century	1	18.142,86
223003	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA BRAĆE RADIĆ 6; XX century	2	41.142,86
223006	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 8; XIX century	4	252.000,00
223034	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA MATIJE GUPCA 23; XX century	2	65.714,29
228004	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BOLNIČKA 29; XX century	2	33.142,86
222022	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 12; XIX century	4	150.000,00
223030	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 13; XX century	3	117.285,71
223029	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 19; XIX century	2	44.714,29
228015	×ZGRADA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 14; XIX century	5	483.285,71
224004	×ZGRADA AMBULANTE; HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 27; XX century	2	265.714,29
223014	×ZGRADA DOMA ZDRAVLJA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 17; XIX century	3	265.571,43
223013	×ZGRADA ĐAČKOG DOMA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 11; XX century	3	203.857,14

223009	×ZGRADA ĐAČKOG DOMA (ADM. ZGRADA JANKOVIĆ); ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 2; XIX century	4	203.428,57
223008	×ZGRADA ĐAČKOG DOMA (KURIJA JANKOVIĆ); TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 1; XIX century	3	311.285,71
228001	×ZGRADA KLAONICE; BOLNIČKA 60; XX century	1	82.000,00
222055	×ZGRADA KOTARSKOG SUDA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 4; XX century	2	198.571,43
228009	×ZGRADA PEKARE; M. GUPCA 24; XX century	4	318.857,14
224030	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; AUGUSTA CESARCA 1; XX century	3	235.000,00
222046	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; STROSSMAYEROVA 2; XX century	5	45.285,71
222004	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; TRG 76. BATALJUNA 5; XX century	2	66.714,29
223031	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 19; XX century	3	159.142,86
223012	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 7; XX century	2	47.857,14
224026	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA (VATROGASNI TORANJ); TRG 76. BATALJUNA 8; XIX century	2	38.428,57
224006	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; BOLNIČKA 1; XX century	2	59.571,43
224005	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 23/1; XX century	3	95.000,00
222019	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 18; XIX century	1	64.714,29
224031	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; MATIJE GUPCA 1; XX century	3	209.714,29
223007	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA (KOMPLEKS JANKOVIĆ); ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 4; XIX century	3	120.571,43
223005	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO-STAMBENA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 10; XX century	4	291.285,71
221013	×ZGRADA PRVE ZEMALJSKE BOLNICE (SIVA); BOLNIČKA ULICA 78; XIX century	5	3.419.000,00
221011	×ZGRADA SPAHIJSKOG PODRUMA; STROSSMAYEROVA 8; XVIII century	4	196.857,14
224024	◊ZGRADA SREDNJE ŠKOLE; ULICA MATIJE GUPCA 10; XIX century	2	258.285,71

224008	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; BOLNIČKA 18; XIX century	2	10.285,71
222048	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 10; XIX century	5	267.571,43
222043	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 11; XX century	3	106.714,29
222049	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 12; XIX century	5	137.142,86
222050	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 14; XIX century	6	56.142,86
222051	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 16; XIX century	3	48.428,57
222052	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 22; XIX century	3	51.142,86
222038	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 33; XIX century	2	24.285,71
222047	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 4; XIX century	3	49.142,86
222037	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 41; XX century	5	300.857,14
222044	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; STROSSMAYEROVA 9; XX century	6	148.285,71
222053	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 7; XIX century	5	665.000,00
222056	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 8; XX century	3	145.285,71
221009	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; ULICA BRAĆE RADIĆ 1; XX century	1	26.142,86
222018	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; ULICA KRALJA TOMISLAVA 22; XX century	5	161.714,29
222021	×ZGRADA STAMBENA - KUĆA MULLER; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 14; XIX century	2	35.142,86
224007	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; BOLNIČKA 10; XX century	2	60.000,00
222042	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; STROSSMAYEROVA 13; XIX century	5	237.714,29
222040	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; STROSSMAYEROVA 29; XIX century	2	41.571,43
224003	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; TRG 76. BATALJUNA 1; XX century	5	1.041.571,43
222003	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; TRG 76. BATALJUNA 4; XX century	2	18.285,71
222005	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; TRG 76. BATALJUNA 6; XX century	1	11.571,43

224040	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 10; XX century	5	208.142,86
222054	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 5; XVIII century	3	110.428,57
223010	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 6; XX century	2	37.571,43
224025	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; AUGUSTA CESARCA 4; XX century	3	50.142,86
224028	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; AUGUSTA CESARCA 6; XX century	2	71.285,71
224009	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; TRG 76. BATALJUNA 10; XIX century	4	207.714,29
223015	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 1; XIX century	1	9.142,86
223028	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 15; XX century	2	25.142,86
221012	×ZGRADA STARE OPĆINE; ULICA HRVATSKIH VELIKANA 3; XVIII century	1	9.000,00
222036	×ZGRADA STARE POŠTE; ULICA KRALJA TOMISLAVA 32; XIX century	2	28.714,29
221014	×ZGRADA STARE PSIHJATRIJE; BOLNIČKA 78; XIX century	4	2.498.714,29
224038	×ZGRADA VLADIKINOG DVORA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 16; XVIII century	4	1.680.857,14
222031	□ŽUPNI DVOR; STROSSMAYEROVA 1; XIX century	3	304.000,00
<u>TORANJ (Pakrac)</u>			
227007	†CRKVA SV. PANTELIJE; TORANJ; XX century	5	179.571,43
227008	†CRKVA SVETOG PANTELEJMONA; GROBLJE; XV century	3	65.000,00

**COUNTY: SISAK-MOSLAVINA**

Municipality: DVOR

DIVUŠA

334040	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. KATARINE; XVIII century	6	1.144.571,43
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DVOR

334041	†CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; XIX century	3	34.000,00
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GVOZDANSKO

334042	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. FILIPA I JAKOVA; U NASELJU; XVIII century	5	143.714,29
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Municipality: GLINA

DVORIŠĆE (Glina)

335030	†CRKVA SV. ANDUNA PADOVANSKOG; GROBLJE; XVIII century	4	77.000,00
335031	▼ČARDAK DRVENI; GROBLJE; XIX century	6	20.714,29

GLINA

335011	†CRKVA SVETOG KRIŽA; JUKINEČKA BB, JUKINAC; XX century	4	18.571,43
335020	■HOTEL CASINA - NOVA ZGRADA; ULICA ANTUNA I STJEPANA RADIĆA BB; XX century	1	33.571,43
335021	■HOTEL CASINA - STARA ZGRADA; ULICA ANTUNA I STJEPANA RADIĆA BB; XIX century	3	381.571,43
335045	×STAMBENA KATNA UGLOVNICA; KNEZA BRANIMIRA 21; XIX century	1	4.571,43
335042	×STAMBENA KATNICA; ULICA KNEZA BRANIMIRA 11; XIX century	3	133.142,86
335041	×STAMBENA KATNICA; ULICA KNEZA BRANIMIRA 19; XX century	5	232.571,43
335043	×STAMBENA PRIZEMNA UGLOVNICA; ULICA KNEZA BRANIMIRA 8; XIX century	2	19.142,86
335036	×STAMBENA PRIZEMNICA; TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA 30; XVIII century	3	52.285,71
335046	×STAMBENA PRIZEMNICA; ULICA KRALJA TOMISLAVA 58; XIX century	1	1.857,14
335040	×STAMBENA PRIZEMNICA; ULICA ŽRTAVA DOMOVINSKOG RATA 15; XIX century	1	2.571,43
335037	×STAMBENA PRIZEMNICA, DRVENA; MAJSKA 3; XIX century	6	104.142,86
335039	×STAMBENA ZGRADA, UGLOVNICA; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA BB; XIX century	2	98.571,43
335038	◇STARA ŠKOLA; TRG BANA J. JELAČIĆA 28; XIX century	1	26.857,14
335035	×STARA ZGRADA OPĆINE; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 25; XIX century	1	10.142,86
335047	×ZGRADA PRAVOSUĐA (KATNA UGLOVNICA); ULICA KRALJA TOMISLAVA 11; XIX century	2	51.571,43
335044	×ZGRADA S DRVENOM KONSTRUKCIJOM-KATNA UGLOVNICA; ULICA KNEZA BRANIMIRA 18; XIX century	2	14.428,57

335053	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA BB; XIX century	6	1.748.571,43
335022	□ŽUPNI DVOR; TRG JOSIPA BANA JELAČIĆA BB; XIX century	1	4.428,57
<u>GORNJA BUČICA</u>			
335023	†CRKVA SVETOG ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG, ŽUPNA; GORNJA BUČICA; XIX century	5	721.714,29
335029	□ŽUPNI DVOR; GORNJA BUČICA; XX century	5	254.000,00
<u>GORNJI VIDUŠEVAC</u>			
335008	†CRKVA SV. FRANJE KSAVERSKOG, ŽUPNA; GORNJI VIDUŠEVAC; XIX century	6	1.818.142,86
<u>MAJA</u>			
335010	†CRKVA SVETOG ILIJE PROROKA, ŽUPNA; SVRAČICA; XIX century	5	808.428,57
335034	□ŽUPNI DVOR; SVRAČICA; XIX century	5	211.428,57
<u>MALA SOLINA</u>			
335013	†CRKVA RANJENOG ISUSA, ŽUPNA; MALA SOLINA; XIX century	5	939.000,00
<u>NOVO SELO GLINSKO</u>			
335014	†CRKVA SVETOG BLAŽA; NA GROBLJU; XX century	6	53.428,57
<u>SKELA</u>			
335009	†CRKVA SVETOG NIKOLE ( NA GROBLJU); GROBLJE; XVIII century	5	50.428,57
Municipality: HRVATSKA DUBICA			
<u>BAĆIN</u>			
333045	†KAPELA SVIH SVETIH; BAĆIN DONJI; XIX century	6	299.428,57
<u>HRVATSKA DUBICA</u>			
333043	†CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE (NA GROBLJU); GROBLJE; XIX century	6	472.142,86
333044	†KAPELA SRCA ISUSOVOG; UL. MARŠALA TITA; XIX century	6	184.714,29
333042	†ŽUPNA CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; HRVATSKA DUBICA; XVIII century	6	2.054.428,57

City: HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA

HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA

333034	×"HRVATSKI DOM", NARODNO SVEUČILIŠTE; V. NAZORA 21; XX century	1	361.428,57
333020	×"NAPOLEONSKA ZGRADA"; BANIJSKA 3; XIX century	6	1.338.857,14
334039	†CRKVA SV. ANE; GROBLJE; XVIII century	6	271.000,00
334026	†CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; TRG MARŠALA TITA; XVIII century	5	5.636.428,57
333029	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE, ŽUPNA; TRG NARODNIH HEROJA BB; XVIII century	6	3.978.857,14
333041	†CRKVA SV. ROKA (NA GROBLJU); GROBLJE - BRDO DJED; XVIII century	6	486.714,29
334027	FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; TRG MARŠALA TITA; XVIII century	4	781.000,00
333014	ΔGRADSKA KUĆA; N. MARAKOVIĆA BB; XIX century	1	81.857,14
334047	▼GROBNICA OBITELJI MISKIĆ; GROBLJE SV. ANE UL. R. DJETELIĆA BB; XX century	6	36.714,29
333019	ΔKUĆA NA RASKRŠĆU (NAPOLEON); BANIJSKA 1; XIX century	6	715.571,43
334019	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 7; XIX century	4	122.000,00
334018	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 7A; XVIII century	4	263.571,43
334023	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG MARŠALA TITA 2; XX century	5	337.142,86
334034	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 40; XIX century	4	103.000,00
334024	ΔSTAMBENA KUĆA SONENNSCHEIN; TRG MARŠALA TITA 3; XVIII century	6	1.367.285,71
333023	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANIJSKA 22; XIX century	4	91.857,14
333024	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANIJSKA 28; XX century	5	120.857,14
333025	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANIJSKA 32; XIX century	2	5.428,57
333026	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; BANIJSKA 38; XIX century	5	168.428,57
334002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; D. TRSTENJAKA 52; XIX century	5	468.285,71
334001	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; D. TRSTENJAKA 66; XIX century	2	27.000,00

334016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 10; XVIII century	4	53.000,00
334015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 13; XIX century	3	193.857,14
334014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 16; XIX century	4	57.000,00
334013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 17; XIX century	3	146.571,43
334012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 18; XIX century	4	92.571,43
334011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 22; XIX century	4	53.000,00
334009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 23; XVIII century	6	493.000,00
334010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 24; XIX century	3	17.285,71
334008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 27; XIX century	4	87.285,71
334004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 39; XX century	2	78.142,86
334020	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 6; XVIII century	3	54.285,71
334017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 9; XIX century	4	66.285,71
334037	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; DRAKULIĆEVA 3; XIX century	4	59.000,00
334038	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; M. DRAKULIĆA 17; XIX century	4	24.428,57
333006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; N. MARAKOVIĆA 12; XIX century	1	176.142,86
333007	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; N. MARAKOVIĆA 21; XIX century	3	104.428,57
333008	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; N. MARAKOVIĆA 27; XX century	6	474.857,14
333009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; N. MARAKOVIĆA 33; XIX century	3	88.714,29
333010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; N. MARAKOVIĆA 35; XIX century	1	52.000,00
333005	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; N. MARAKOVIĆA 6; XIX century	1	58.571,43
333001	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 1; XIX century	3	98.714,29
333003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 11; XIX century	1	64.285,71

333004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 15; XIX century	1	34.000,00
333012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 20; XIX century	5	105.000,00
333002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 3; XIX century	1	29.571,43
333015	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 34; XIX century	4	110.000,00
333016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 36; XIX century	4	56.428,57
333017	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 38; XIX century	3	45.428,57
333011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 49; XIX century	5	274.714,29
333018	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NINE MARAKOVIĆA 54; XIX century	3	83.000,00
334030	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 22; XIX century	4	111.571,43
334031	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 24; XIX century	4	72.428,57
334032	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 33; XIX century	3	52.428,57
334035	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 41; XIX century	4	21.000,00
334036	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 51; XIX century	4	48.142,86
334028	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 7; XIX century	4	150.285,71
334029	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 9; XIX century	4	114.857,14
333031	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG NARODNIH HEROJA 4; XIX century	1	20.571,43
333030	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG NARODNIH HEROJA 7; XIX century	1	13.428,57
333038	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ULICA VLADIMIRA NAZORA 14; XX century	1	22.428,57
333039	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; V. NAZORA 56; XX century	5	170.000,00
333032	×STAMBENA ZGRADA - "STARA FINANCA"; NAZOROVA 30; XVIII century	6	604.142,86
334005	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 34; XIX century	3	117.571,43
334003	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 44; XIX century	2	96.285,71

333035	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; V. NAZORA 31; XX century	1	10.285,71
333027	×STAMBENO TRGOVAČKA ZGRADA; BANIJSKA 29; XX century	1	8.142,86
334007	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 30; XVIII century	5	374.714,29
334006	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 31; XIX century	4	178.714,29
334025	×STAMBENO-TRGOVAČKA ZGRADA; TRG MARŠALA TITA 5; XX century	5	197.142,86
334021	×TRGOVAČKO STAMBENA ZGRADA; DAVORINA TRSTENJAKA 4; XIX century	4	134.428,57
333040	×UPRAVNA ZGRADA MUP-A; ULICA Ž. BROZNIĆA 2; XX century	5	649.285,71
333013	×VATROGASNI DOM (KUĆA MISKIĆ); NINE MARAKOVIĆA BB; XIX century	2	183.142,86
333021	×ZGRADA; BANIJSKA 4; XIX century	1	60.714,29
333022	×ZGRADA; BANIJSKA ULICA 5; XIX century	1	108.000,00
333033	×ZGRADA HOTELA "CENTRAL"; NAZOROVA 1; XX century	2	579.571,43
333036	×ZGRADA SREDNJE ŠKOLE; NAZOROVA 8; XX century	3	785.142,86
334033	×ZGRADA STAROG KOTARA; RATKA DJETELIĆA 35; XIX century	5	517.857,14
333037	×ZGRADA SUDA; V. NAZORA 10; XX century	2	139.571,43
334022	×ZGRADA VIJEĆNICE; TRG MARŠALA TITA 1; XVIII century	3	1.048.000,00
333028	×ŽUPNI DVOR; TRG NARODNIH HEROJA BB; XVIII century	5	670.142,86
<u>UTOLICA</u>			
334043	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE I LUKE; XIX century	3	4.571,43

## Municipality: JASENOVAC

DRENOV BOK

227016	×TRADICIJSKA KUĆA; DRENOV BOK 25; XIX century	2	3.285,71
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JASENOVAC (Jasenovac)

230016	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; TRG KRALJA PETRA SVAČIĆA BB; XVIII century	5	1.494.571,43
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KRAPJE

227015	×TRADICIJSKA KUĆA; KRAPJE 65; XIX century	2	1.857,14
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## Municipality: LEKENIK

LETOVANIĆ

327007	†LETOVANIĆ; CRKVA SV. FABIJANA I SEBASTIJANA; LETOVANIĆ; XVIII century	1	263.428,57
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STARI FARKAŠIĆ

327006	†CRKVA POHOĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; STARI FARKAŠIĆ; XIX century	3	118.428,57
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ŠIŠINEC

327004	†CRKVA SVETE MARTE DJEVICE; ŠIŠINEC; XVIII century	5	1.828.428,57
327005	□ŽUPNI DVOR; ŠIŠINEC 9; XVIII century	3	112.857,14

## Municipality: MAJUR

MRAČAJ

333046	†KAPELA SV. IVANA GLAVOSJEKA (NA GROBLJU); GROBLJE; XIX century	4	291.857,14
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## Municipality: NOVSKA

JAZAVICA

230015	†CRKVA SV. PETKE (VOTIVNA KAPELA); JAZAVICA BB; XX century	3	3.142,86
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NOVSKA

227014	†CRKVA SV. JOSIPA NA GROBLJU; ULICA ADALBERTA KNOPPA; XIX century	3	30.285,71
226015	†CRKVA SV. LUKE EVANĐELISTA; TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA 10; XVIII century	2	21.142,86
227013	βSPOMENIK PALIM BORCIMA I ŽRTVAMA FAŠIZMA; TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA; XX century	5	4.714,29
227011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA 7; XX century	2	11.857,14
227012	■STARI HOTEL KNOPP; ZAGREBAČKA 2; XIX century	4	211.714,29
226016	×ZGRADA BIVŠE OPĆINE; TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA 8; XX century	1	5.285,71
226017	×ZGRADA BIVŠEG KOTARSKOG SUDA; TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA 9; XX century	2	15.857,14
226018	×ZGRADA POŠTE; TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA 14; XX century	1	22.000,00

226019	×ZGRADA ŽELJEZARE SISAK, METAFLEX DOO NOVSKA; TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA 13; XX century	1	5.285,71
227010	□ZGRADA ŽUPNOG DVORA; TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA 16; XX century	1	13.285,71

RAJIĆ (Novska)

230012	†CRKVA SV. TOME APOSTOLA; RAJIĆ BB; XIX century	6	1.056.428,57
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ROŽDANIK

230011	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; ROŽDANIK BB; XIX century	6	566.714,29
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STARI GRABOVAC

227017	†CRKVA UZVIŠENJA SV. KRIŽA; STARI GRABOVAC 101A; XX century	4	44.000,00
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Municipality: PETRINJA

BREST POKUPSKI

327012	†CRKVA SVETA BARBARA; BREST POKUPSKI; XX century	6	150.000,00
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DONJA BUDIČINA

335017	†CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; GROBLJE; XVIII century	6	168.000,00
335018	†CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; GROBLJE (GORNJA BUDIČINA); XIX century	6	121.714,29

GORA

334048	†CRKVA SV. IVANA I PAVLA; VAN NASELJA; XVIII century	3	92.571,43
334044	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE, ŽUPNA; GORA; XVI century	6	5.039.000,00
334045	□KURIJA ŽUPNOG DVORA U GORI; XIX century	5	636.000,00

HRASTOVICA

335026	†CRKVA SVETOG BARTOLA APOSTOLA, ŽUPNA; HRASTOVICA; XIX century	6	1.284.142,86
335050	×GOSPODARSKA ZGRADA UZ ŽUPNI DVOR; HRASTOVICA 87; XIX century	6	62.857,14
335051	×HRVATSKI SELJAČKI DOM (ZGRADA ČITAONICE); HRASTOVICA 34; XVIII century	6	100.000,00
335049	×STAMBENA KATNICA PANJAN; HRASTOVICA 34; XIX century	5	312.142,86

335048	×STAMBENA ZGRADA TUMORAD-ŠIMUNOVIĆ; HRASTOVICA 121; XIX century	5	262.571,43
335052	βVRELO - ČESMA BARTOLOVEC; ISPRED KUĆE PANJAN; XX century	3	1.714,29
335028	□ŽUPNI DVOR; HRASTOVICA 87; XIX century	6	269.857,14
<u>HRVATSKI ČUNTIĆ</u>			
334046	†CRKVA SV. ANTE SA SAMOSTANOM; HRVATSKI ČUNTIĆ; XVIII century	6	1.588.714,29
<u>KRIŽ HRASTOVAČKI</u>			
335003	†CRKVA SVETOG KRIŽA; XIX century	6	176.142,86
<u>MALA GORICA (Petrinja)</u>			
327017	†CRKVA SVETOG JURJA; MALA GORICA; XVIII century	3	294.000,00
327018	□KURIJA KAPTOLSKOG IMANJA; DONJI PUT 99, MALA GORICA; XIX century	3	38.571,43
327016	□KURIJA ŽUPNOG DVORA; DONJI PUT 93, MALA GORICA; XIX century	2	14.857,14
<u>MOŠČENICA</u>			
327011	†CRKVA SVETOG JAKOVA; MOŠČENICA; XIX century	3	49.714,29
<u>PECKI</u>			
335027	†CRKVA SVETOG IVANA KRSTITELJA GLAVOSJEKA; PECKI; XIX century	5	110.857,14
<u>PETRINJA</u>			
331018	†CRKVA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; KANIŽA; XIX century	6	109.142,86
331015	†CRKVA SV. BENEDIKTA; GROBLJE; XIX century	6	277.428,57
331017	†CRKVA SV. KATARINE; MAJDANCI, RADIĆEVA UL.; XIX century	6	924.000,00
331019	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; GROBLJE; XIX century	6	396.714,29
331014	†CRKVA SV. TROJSTVA; GROBLJE SV. TROJSTVA; XIX century	6	305.714,29
331012	■HOTEL BANIJA; TURKULINOVA 2; XIX century	2	436.000,00
331016	†KAPELA SV. NIKOLE; GRADSKO GROBLJE - PRAVOSLAVNO; XVIII century	2	33.571,43
331013	ΔKUĆA ROKSANDIĆ; PRERADOVIĆEV TRG 3; XIX century	5	613.857,14
330006	ΔKUĆA TOMIĆ; NAZOROVA 10; XVIII century	3	573.857,14

330021	◇PRVA OSNOVNA ŠKOLA PETRINJA; GUNDULIĆEVA 5; XIX century	2	241.714,29
331007	□SAMOSTAN SV. KRIŽA-DRUŽBA KĆERI BOŽJE LJUBAVI; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 16; XIX century	4	205.714,29
330020	◇SREDNJA ŠKOLA PETRINJA; GUNDULIĆEVA 3; XIX century	2	266.285,71
330014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; TRG STJEPANA RADIĆA 5; XIX century	3	71.857,14
330007	×STAMBENA POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 12; XVIII century	1	14.571,43
330022	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; GAJEVA 8; XVIII century	3	204.000,00
331009	STAMBENA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 18; XVIII century	2	105.714,29
330008	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 13; XVIII century	2	51.571,43
330009	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 15; XIX century	2	105.285,71
330001	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 2; XIX century	2	67.428,57
330010	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 20; XIX century	2	25.285,71
330011	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 22; XIX century	5	425.714,29
330002	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 3; XIX century	2	17.857,14
330023	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 4; XX century	2	37.857,14
330003	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 6; XX century	2	55.571,43
330004	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 7; XIX century	2	69.142,86
330005	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 8; XIX century	2	79.142,86
331006	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 10; XIX century	3	196.000,00
331010	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 19; XVIII century	2	67.285,71
331001	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 2; XVIII century	1	98.714,29
331002	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 3; XVIII century	2	64.000,00
331003	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 7; XVIII century	1	35.285,71

331004	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 8; XVIII century	1	31.571,43
330012	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG S. RADIĆA 3; XIX century	2	48.142,86
330016	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG STJEPANA RADIĆA 14; XX century	2	72.000,00
330017	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG STJEPANA RADIĆA 16; XIX century	5	455.857,14
330013	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG STJEPANA RADIĆA 4; XIX century	1	49.857,14
330015	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG STJEPANA RADIĆA 6; XIX century	2	14.714,29
330019	×ZGRADA GRADSKOG POGLAVARSTVA; GUNDULIĆEVA 2; XVIII century	2	409.142,86
330018	×ZGRADA KATASTRA I ARHIVA; GUNDULIĆEVA 1; XVIII century	3	433.285,71
331011	×ZGRADA STARE OPĆINE; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 20; XVIII century	3	162.571,43
331005	×ZGRADA SUDA; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 9; XIX century	2	76.285,71
330024	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. LOVRE; STROSSMAYEROV TRG; XVIII century	6	5.528.142,86
331008	□ŽUPNI DVOR; STROSSMAYEROV TRG 17; XVIII century	4	235.714,29

STRAŠNIK

335015	†CRKVA SVETOG ŠIMUNA I JUDE TADEJA; STRAŠNIK BB; XIX century	6	86.428,57
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TABORIŠTE

335016	†CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE OD SEDAM ŽALOSTI; TABORIŠTE; XIX century	6	73.428,57
335019	†CRKVA SVETOG PETRA; GROBLJE; XVIII century	5	170.857,14

Municipality: SISAK

GORNJE KOMAREVO

327008	†CRKVA SVETE KATARINE, ŽUPNA; GORNJE KOMAREVO 78; XIX century	2	112.000,00
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LETOVANCI

335025	†CRKVA SVETOG JURJA; LETOVANCI; XVIII century	6	255.571,43
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LONJA

327003	†CRKVA SVETOG DUHA, ŽUPNA; LONJA; XIX century	4	357.714,29
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MADŽARI

335024	†CRKVA SVETOG MARTINA; MAĐARI; XIX century	6	91.714,29
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SISAK

327009	†CRKVA SV. KRIŽA; TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA; XVIII century	3	207.000,00
326013	ΔHOLANDSKA KUĆA; RIMSKA ULICA 10; XIX century	1	13.285,71
326010	ΔKOTUROVA KUĆA; RIMSKA ULICA 6; XIX century	1	23.714,29
326011	ΔKUĆA FABAC; RIMSKA ULICA 8; XIX century	1	10.000,00
326006	ΔKUĆA LIEBERMAN; RIMSKA ULICA 1; XIX century	3	110.571,43
326014	ΔKUĆA MUELLER; RIMSKA ULICA 11; XIX century	1	111.000,00
326008	ΔKUĆA NEIBURG; RIMSKA ULICA 3; XIX century	1	13.000,00
326012	ΔKUĆA POVLICA; RIMSKA ULICA 9; XIX century	1	24.714,29
326007	ΔKUĆA REISS; RIMSKA ULICA 2; XIX century	1	18.571,43
326009	ΔKUĆA SIGUR; RIMSKA ULICA 4; XIX century	1	9.714,29
326017	ΔKUĆA STRIEGEL; KRANJČEVIĆEVA 9; XX century	2	15.571,43
326004	ΔKUĆA WELENREITER; TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA 4; XIX century	2	151.571,43
326016	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KUKULJEVIĆEVA ULICA 7; XIX century	2	14.857,14
326005	ΔTUŠKANNOVA KUĆA; TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA 5; XIX century	3	30.000,00
326001	∞VELIKI KAPTOL; TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 6; XIX century	2	13.428,57
326018	×ZGRADA; GRAD SISAK I DRUGI; XIX century	3	13.000,00
326002	×ZGRADA; TRG BANA J. JELAČIĆA 2; XIX century	1	13.142,86
326003	×ZGRADA CASINA (ULIČNA ZGRADA); TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA 3; XIX century	1	77.571,43
326023	×ZGRADA CASINA DVORIŠNI OBJEKT; TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA 3; XIX century	2	16.571,43

326015	×ZGRADA KOLODVORA; TRG REPUBLIKE 1; XIX century	2	85.571,43
<u>STARA DRENČINA</u>			
327010	†CRKVA SVETOG IVANA KRSTITELJA; STARA DRENČINA 34; XVIII century	3	329.857,14
<u>VUROT</u>			
327019	†CRKVA SVETOG FABIJANA I SEBASTIJANA; VUROT; XVIII century	3	135.857,14
Municipality: SUNJA			
<u>BOBOVAC</u>			
327002	†CRKVA SVETOG KRIŽA; BOBOVAC; XIX century	1	3.857,14
<u>STAZA</u>			
333047	†KAPELA SV. MARTINA; STAZA; XIX century	6	493.285,71
<u>SUNJA</u>			
327001	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE, ŽUPNA; SUNJA; XIX century	4	426.285,71
Municipality: TOPUSKO			
<u>TOPUSKO</u>			
335001	†CRKVA SVETE MARIJE OD POHODA, ŽUPNA; ŠKOLSKA ULICA BB; XIX century	5	1.096.142,86
335005	×DOM I (LJEČILIŠNI KOMPLEKS) (MILITARGEBAUDE); TRG JOSIPA BANA JELAČIĆA BB; XIX century	6	1.908.285,71
335006	×DOM II (ZIVILGEBAUDE), LJEČILIŠNI KOMPLEKS; TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA BB; XIX century	6	1.924.000,00
335002	×STARA ZGRADA RESTAURANTA LJEČILIŠTA (ZANVOH); ULICA VLADIMIRA NAZORA; XIX century	6	1.999.428,57
335004	ΔVILA MIRNA (LJEČILIŠNI KOMPLEKS); TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA BB; XIX century	6	538.142,86
<u>VELIKA VRANOVINA</u>			
334049	†KAPELA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA B.D.M.; VELIKA VRANOVINA BB; XIX century	5	46.000,00

**COUNTY: ŠIBENIK-KNIN**

Municipality: BISKUPIJA

BISKUPIJA

623011	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE; BISKUPIJA; XX century	1	77.428,57
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ZVJERINAC

623012	†CRKVA SV. ANE; KOSOVO-ZVJERINAC; XX century	6	432.142,86
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Municipality: CIVLJANE

CETINA

623013	BARIŠIĆA MLINICA; BARIŠIĆI; XIX century	3	7.000,00
623014	†CRKVA SV. SPASA; CETINA; VII-X century	1	2.285,71

Municipality: DRNIŠ

BADANJ

624002	†CRKVA SV. IVANA; BADANJ; XIX century	6	746.857,14
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BRIŠTANE

624035	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN GOSPE OD MILOSTI; VISOVAC; XVIII century	1	41.714,29
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DRINOVCI

624034	†CRKVA PRESVETOG IMENA ISUSOVA; MILJEVCI-DRINOVCI; XIX century	1	3.428,57
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DRNIŠ

624011	†CRKVA SV. ANTE; RADNIČKA CESTA; XVIII century	4	213.571,43
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624019	ΔKOMPLEKS KUĆA UZ MINARET; RADNIČKA CESTA 13; XVIII century	5	197.714,29
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624022	ΔKUĆA ČORIĆ; BOŽIDARA ADŽIJE 4-10; XIX century	5	666.000,00
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624020	ΔKUĆA ŠTRKALJ; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 4-8; XIX century	5	887.571,43
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624021	ΔKUĆA VIDOVIĆ; ANTUNA MIHANOVIĆA PETROPOLJSKOG 1-3; XIX century	5	541.285,71
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624017	ΔKUĆA VILIČIĆ; TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA 30-34; XIX century	5	900.714,29
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624013	◊MUZIČKA ŠKOLA; BOŽIDARA ADŽIJE 1,3,5; XIX century	5	676.857,14
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624012	∞TVRĐAVA "GRADINA"; "GRADINA"; XV century	3	3.857,14
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624016	×ZGRADA MIROVINSKOG OSIGURANJA; ANTUNA MIHANOVIĆA PETROPOLJSKOG 17; XIX century	5	356.428,57
<u>KRIČKE (Drniš)</u>			
624005	†GRKOKATOLIČKA CRKVA UZNESENJA B.D.M.; KRIČKE; XIX century	5	78.428,57
<u>SEDRAMIC</u>			
622026	†CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; MJESNO GROBLJE; XVIII century	3	5.714,29
<u>SIVERIĆ</u>			
624003	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. PETRA; SIVERIĆ; XIX century	3	26.285,71
<u>ŽITNIĆ</u>			
624001	†CRKVA SV. JURJA; ŽITNIĆ, GROBLJE; XVI century	1	2.857,14
Municipality: KIJEVO			
<u>KIJEVO</u>			
623009	†CRKVA SV. KATE; KIJEVO; XIX century	4	61.000,00
623008	†CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA; KIJEVO; XX century	6	1.460.285,71
City: KNIN			
<u>KNIN</u>			
623005	†CRKVA SV. ANTE; MARKA OREŠKOVIĆA 2; XIX century	5	644.428,57
623006	†CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; MARKA OREŠKOVIĆA 2; XX century	3	68.571,43
<u>KNINSKO POLJE</u>			
623007	†CRKVA SV. JAKOVA APOSTOLA; KNINSKO POLJE; XVIII century	5	178.142,86
Municipality: PROMINA			
<u>ČITLUK (Promina)</u>			
624008	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; ČITLUK; XIX century	5	133.000,00
<u>LUKAR</u>			
624010	†CRKVA GOSPE ČATRNSKE, ZVONIK; LUKAR; XX century	3	8.000,00
<u>MRATOVO</u>			
624009	†CRKVA SV. MARTINA; MRATOVO; XIX century	5	256.142,86

<u>OKLAJ</u>			
624007	†CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA; OKLAJ; XVIII century	5	174.857,14
<u>RAZVOĐE</u>			
624006	†CRKVA SVIH SVETIH; RAZVOĐE; XIX century	5	138.714,29
Municipality: RUŽIĆ			
<u>BALJCI</u>			
624033	†CRKVA SV. JOVANA; BALJCI; XVIII century	1	4.000,00
<u>GRADAC (Ružić)</u>			
624004	†ŽUPNA CRKVA ROĐENJA MARIJINA; GRADAC; XVIII century	6	1.069.571,43
<u>KLJAKE</u>			
622025	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. ILIJE; KADINA GLAVICA - KLJAKE; XIX century	3	47.571,43
<u>OTAVICE</u>			
624030	ΔKUĆA OBITELJI MEŠTROVIĆ; OTAVICE - ZASELAK BANOVAČA; XX century	2	139.571,43
624029	βMEŠTROVIĆEV MAUZOLEJ-CRKVA PRESV. OTKUPITELJA; OTAVICE, MEŠTROVIĆA GLAVICA; XX century	2	145.857,14
624032	◇OSNOVNA ŠKOLA; OTAVICE - ZASELAK BANOVAČA; XX century	3	191.571,43
624031	×ZDRAVSTVENA STANICA (BIVŠA ANTIMALARIČNA ST.); OTAVICE – ZASELAK BANOVAČA; XX century	5	115.000,00
Municipality: SKRADIN			
<u>DUBRAVICE</u>			
622019	†CRKVA SV. KATE; DUBRAVICE; XVII century	3	5.285,71
<u>KRKOVIĆ</u>			
624024	†CRKVA SVIH SVETIH; XIV century	6	235.714,29
<u>PLASTOVO</u>			
624026	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XIII century	6	123.428,57
<u>RUPE</u>			
624027	†CRKVA SV. JURJA; ŠIBENSKA BISKUPIJA; XVIII century	4	80.142,86

SKRADIN

622017	†CRKVA POROĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; TRG MALE GOSPE; XVIII century	3	195.857,14
622037	†CRKVA SV. SPIRIDONA - NOVA (OBJEKT XVII-17); TRGOVAČKA ULICA BB; XIX century	3	33.571,43
622033	×OBJEKT XII-9; TRGOVAČKA ULICA BB; XIX century	3	9.285,71
622030	×OBJEKT XIV-13 (KUĆA MARASOVIĆ); TRGOVAČKA ULICA BB; XIX century	3	51.428,57
622034	×OBJEKT XIV-21; TRGOVAČKA ULICA BB; XIX century	2	11.571,43
622036	×OBJEKT XIX-5; FRA LUJE MARUNA BB; XIX century	3	19.428,57
622038	×OBJEKT XVI-16; ULICA JURJA ČULINOVIĆA BB; XIX century	2	8.857,14
622032	×OBJEKT XVII-3; TRGOVAČKA ULICA; XIX century	3	14.857,14
622029	×OBJEKT XX-1/ZGRADA BIVŠE VOJARNE; TRG MALE GOSPE 1; XX century	2	13.285,71
622031	×OBJEKT XXIV-14 (BIVŠE KINO); BISKUPA ANTUNA BECIĆA BB; XX century	3	125.571,43
622039	×OBJEKTI IV-3; TRG KNEZA DOMAGOJA BB; XX century	3	98.571,43
622035	×ZGRADA XVII-16; TRGOVAČKA ULICA BB; XIX century	1	8.142,86
622018	□ŽUPNI DVOR; TRG MALE GOSPE; XIX century SONKOVIĆ	2	26.857,14
624023	†CRKVA SV. MARKA; XIV century VAĆANI	6	118.000,00
624028	†CRKVA SV. ANTE; XV century ŽDRAPANJ	6	385.142,86
624025	†CRKVA SV. BARTOLA; ŽDRAPANJ; XIII century	5	68.285,71

Municipality: ŠIBENIK

DONJE POLJE

622003	†CRKVA GOSPA OD GRIBLJE; MANDALINA; XIV century	2	1.857,14
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KONJEVRATE

622016	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; KONJEVRATE; XIX century	4	32.857,14
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ŠIBENIK

622010	†BIVŠA CRKVA SV. KATARINE; ULICA JURJA DALMATINCA 34; XV century	2	5.571,43
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622014	†CRKVA GOSPE VAN GRADA; PERIVOJ LUJE MARUNA; XVIII century	1	19.000,00
622004	†CRKVA SV. ANE; GROBLJE SV. ANE; XVII century	3	11.714,29
622011	†CRKVA SV. LOVRE; ANDRIJE KAČIĆA MIOŠIĆA; XVII century	2	2.714,29
622001	†CRKVA SV. VIDA; RAZORI; XIV century	4	19.285,71
622021	◇GRADSKA BOLNICA ODJEL PSIHIJATRIJE ZA ŽENE; STJEPANA RADIĆA 83; XIX century	1	25.857,14
622022	◇GRADSKA BOLNICA, ODJEL MUŠKE PSIHIJATRIJE; STJEPANA RADIĆA 83; XIX century	2	45.142,86
622012	†KATEDRALA SV. JAKOVA; TRG REPUBLIKE; XV century	3	499.428,57
622005	ΔKUĆA CHIABOV; R. VISIANIJA 1; XV century	4	19.571,43
622015	ΔKUĆA DIVNIĆ-MARASOVIĆ; TRG REPUBLIKE 4; XVI century	1	4.000,00
622007	ΔKUĆA ILJADICA; V. NAZORA 1; XX century	2	7.714,29
622023	ΔKUĆA NA OBALI; USKOČKA ULICA 1; XX century	3	56.857,14
622013	†NOVA CRKVA S DVORANOM BRATOVŠTINE; ULICA NOVE CRKVE; XV century	2	12.714,29
622008	∞PALAČA ŠIŽGORIĆ-GALBIANI; IVANA PRIBISLAVIĆA 1; XVI century	3	93.571,43
622020	×UPRAVNA ZGRADA MEDICINSKOG CENTRA; STJEPANA RADIĆA 83; XIX century	3	52.285,71
622006	×VIJEĆNICA; TRG REPUBLIKE 1; XX century	2	66.714,29
622009	×ZGRADA KAZALIŠTA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 1; XIX century	3	931.000,00
Municipality: UNEŠIĆ			
622024	†CRKVA SV. JURJA NA GROBLJU; MJESNO GROBLJE; XV century	1	5.571,43
Municipality: VODICE			
<u>SRIMA</u>			
622002	†CRKVA GOSPE SRIMSKO; SRIMSKA LOKVA; XIII century	3	11.857,14

**COUNTY: VIROVITICA-PODRAVINA**

Municipality: MIKLEUŠ

City: SLATINA

SLATINA (Slatina)

228040	×ZGRADA LJEKARNE; TRG SV. JOSIPA 4 I 5; XX century	2	9.285,71
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Municipality: VOĆIN

VOĆIN

225001	†CRKVA POHOĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; VOĆIN; XV century	6	3.742.571,43
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**COUNTY: VUKOVAR-SRIJEM**

Municipality: BABINA GREDA

BABINA GREDA

134009	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. LOVRE ĐAKONA I MUČENIKA; UL. BRAĆE RADIĆ 4; XIX century	1	27.142,86
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Municipality: BOGDANOVCI

BOGDANOVCI

162024	†CRKVA NAŠAŠĆA SV. KRIŽA; BOGDANOVCI, ULICA M. GUPCA; XIX century	6	768.857,14
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PETROVCI

167021	†CRKVA POKROVA PRESVETE BOGORODICE; PETROVCI; XIX century	3	115.428,57
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SVINJAREVCI

162025	†CRKVA SV. MARTINA; SVINJAREVCI; XIX century	5	287.142,86
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Municipality: BOŠNJACI

BOŠNJACI

134010	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. MARTINA BISKUPA; TRG FRA BERNARDINA TOME LEAKOVIĆA 8; XVIII century	1	42.000,00
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## Municipality: DRENOVCI

RAČINOVCI

134008	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; UL. BRAĆE RADIĆA 4; XIX century	1	69.857,14
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RAJEVO SELO

134012	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. ILIJE PROROKA; ULICA ZRINSKO-FRANKOPANSKA; XIX century	4	222.428,57
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## Municipality: ILOK

BAPSKA

162040	†CRKVA SV. JURJA; RADIĆEVA; XVIII century	3	202.857,14
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162039	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE; GROBLJE; XII century	1	13.428,57
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ILOK

162033	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KAPISTRANA (SV. MARIJE); ŠETALIŠTE IVE LOLE RIBARA; XV century	3	172.142,86
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162034	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; ŠETALIŠTE IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; XIV century	1	30.428,57
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162032	†KAPELA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; ŠETALIŠTE IVE LOLE RIBARA; XIX century	4	6.285,71
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162031	∞KULA UZ KURIJU BRNJAKOVIĆ (GRADSKO ZIDINE); PLATO IZNAD DUNAVA; XIV century	1	8.285,71
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ŠARENGRAD

162036	†CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; ŠARENGRAD; XV century	1	106.000,00
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162035	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN SV. PETRA; XV century	2	579.285,71
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167024	†OBITELJSKA KAPELA ELTZ; PAJZOŠ; XVIII century	6	172.714,29
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167023	×ZGRADA VINSKOG PODRUMA; PAJZOŠ; XX century	6	829.142,86
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## Municipality: JARMINA

JARMINA

134006	†CRKVA SV. VENDELINA, OPATA; MATIJE GUPCA 31; XIX century	5	1.121.428,57
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## Municipality: LOVAS

LOVAS

162028	†CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA ARKANDELA; KRALJA TOMISLAVA 16; XVIII century	6	876.000,00
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## Municipality: MARKUŠICA

GABOŠ

168002	†CRKVA ROĐENJA PRESVETE BOGORODICE; ULICA BRANKA RADIČEVIĆA 1; XIX century	2	48.285,71
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MARKUŠICA

168001	†PAROHIJSKA CRKVA SV. DUHA; ULICA SAVE POPOVIĆA 1; XIX century	1	47.000,00
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OSTROVO

168003	†CRKVA SV. JOVANA PRETEČE; ULICA MATIJE LJUBINKA 6; XIX century	3	101.857,14
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## Municipality: NIJEMCI

APŠEVCI

169003	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE, FILIJALNA; APŠEVCI; XIX century	4	301.000,00
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BANOVCI (Nijemci)

166020	†CRKVA SV. PETKE; XIX century	2	20.285,71
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ĐELETOVCI

167018	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KAPISTRANA; ULICA MATIJE GUPCA; XIX century	4	308.428,57
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LIPOVAC (Nijemci)

169005	†CRKVA SV. LOVRE; RADIĆEVA ULICA; XIX century	5	1.129.142,86
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169004	†CRKVA SV. LUKE; "LUČICA"; XIV century	3	402.857,14
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169006	□ZGRADA ŽUPNOG DVORA; MATIJE GUPCA 1; XIX century	5	317.428,57
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NIJEMCI

169001	†CRKVA SV. KATARINE, ŽUPNA; NIJEMCI; XVI century	5	908.571,43
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PODGRAĐE (Nijemci)

169002	†CRKVA SV. ŠIMUNA I JUDE TADEJA; MARŠALA TITA 28; XIX century	3	291.428,57
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## Municipality: NUŠTAR

CERIĆ

168013	†CRKVA SVETE KATARINE; ULICA BANA JELAČIĆA; XIX century	6	971.285,71
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MARINCI (Nuštar)

168009	†CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BL. DJEVICE MARIJE; MARŠALA TITA 1A; XIX century	4	156.714,29
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NUŠTAR

168012	†CRKVA SV. ANE; UZ CESTU NUŠTAR-MARINCI; XIX century	5	94.142,86
134004	†KAPELA DVORCA KHUEN-BELASSY; KRIŽNI PUT 4; XVIII century	2	105.428,57
134005	×ZGRADA DVORCA KHUEN-BELASSY; KRIŽNI PUT 4; XVIII century	2	524.857,14
134003	†ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. DUHA; KRIŽNI PUT 20 A; XIX century	4	526.857,14

## Municipality: OTOK (VINKOVCI)

KOMLETINCI

134007	†ŽUPNA CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA; UL. BRAĆE RADIĆA 18; XIX century	3	114.142,86
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## Municipality: STARI JANKOVCI

NOVI JANKOVCI

166021	†CRKVA SVIHK SVETIH; XIX century	4	151.285,71
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SLAKOVCI

167019	†CRKVA SV. ANE; PRERADOVIĆEVA ULICA; XVIII century	5	329.142,86
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STARI JANKOVCI

167020	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE; ULICA VELIKI KRAJ; XVIII century	4	469.285,71
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## Municipality: TOMPOJEVCI

TOMPOJEVCI

162026	†CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; M. OREŠKOVIĆA 4; XIX century	4	180.571,43
162027	∞LOVAČKI DVORAC ELTZ NA JELAŠU; ŠUMA JELAŠ - ISTOČNO OD VUKOVARA; XX century	6	798.714,29

## Municipality: TORDINCI

ANTIN

168006	†CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; GUNDULIĆEVA ULICA 48; XIX century	1	33.142,86
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KOROG

168007	†REFORMIRANA KRŠĆANSKA CRKVA; IVE LOLE RIBARA 79; XIX century	4	971.000,00
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TORDINCI

168004	†CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; ULICA MARŠALA TITA; XVIII century	4	390.285,71
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168005	†REFORMIRANA KRŠĆANSKA CRKVA; XIX century	4	302.285,71
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## Municipality: TOVARNIK

ILAČA

166019	†CRKVA SV. JAKOBA APOSTOLA; STROSSMAYEROVA; XVIII century	3	244.000,00
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TOVARNIK

166015	†CRKVA SV. BARTOLA I MATEJA; KOLODVORSKA; XIX century	5	1.138.428,57
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167017	†CRKVA UZVIŠENJA SV. KRIŽA; KATOLIČKO GROBLJE; XIX century	6	106.428,57
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167016	ΔKUĆA PRIZEMNA; ŠIDSKA 6; XX century	5	613.142,86
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166017	ΔKUĆA; ŠIDSKA 01; XIX century	4	163.285,71
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166016	×STAMBENA PRIZEMNICA; ŠIDSKA 3; XIX century	5	110.714,29
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## City: VINKOVCI

VINKOVCI

122059	†CRKVA SV. EUZEBIJA I POLIONA; TRG REPUBLIKE; XVIII century	4	522.000,00
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130001	†CRKVA SV. ILIJE NA MERAJI; GUNDULIĆEVA BB; XV century	3	12.285,71
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124019	×GALERIJA LIKOVNIH UMJETNOSTI VINKOVCI; DUGA ULICA 3; XVIII century	2	106.571,43
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124015	◊GIMNAZIJA MATIJE ANTUNA RELJKOVIĆA; TRG REPUBLIKE 1; XIX century	3	690.428,57
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134001	×MARIJIN DOM I; VOJARSKA 16; XVIII century	2	65.000,00
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134002	×MARIJIN DOM II; VOJARSKA 1B; XVIII century	2	55.857,14
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124016	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG REPUBLIKE 2; XVIII century	2	34.000,00
124017	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG REPUBLIKE 6; XVIII century	2	164.428,57
124022	×POSLOVNA ZGRADA; ULICA BANA JELAČIĆA 1; XIX century	2	201.000,00
124004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; HRVATSKIH ŽRTAVA 7; XIX century	2	10.714,29
124003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; HRVATSKIH ŽRTAVA 9; XIX century	2	11.714,29
124012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 8; XIX century	2	54.857,14
130010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; UL. H.D. GENSCHERA 7; XX century	3	156.857,14
124027	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANA JELAČIĆA 12; XIX century	1	38.000,00
124029	×STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA; TRG REPUBLIKE 2; XVIII century	2	43.714,29
124025	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; BANA JELAČIĆA 13; XIX century	2	71.142,86
124014	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 2; XVIII century	2	208.428,57
124028	×ZGRADA; BANA JELAČIĆA 2; XVIII century	1	17.857,14
124023	×ZGRADA; BANA JELAČIĆA 3; XVIII century	2	47.000,00
124005	×ZGRADA; HRVATSKIH ŽRTAVA 5; XIX century	2	18.857,14
131007	×ZGRADA - VILLA "BALLING"; ULICA H.D. GENSCHERA 3; XX century	4	368.857,14
131011	×ZGRADA "MOBILIJE"; DUGA ULICA 20; XIX century	3	144.428,57
131012	×ZGRADA "VINKOVAČKOG LISTA" I RADIJA; UL. JURJA DALMATINCA 29; XX century	2	22.142,86
124018	×ZGRADA CRVENOG KRIŽA; TRG REPUBLIKE 12; XVIII century	3	254.857,14
131002	×ZGRADA GRADSKO BOLNICE; UL. KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 53; XVIII century	2	288.285,71
122046	×ZGRADA HAZU; DUGA ULICA 11; XIX century	2	63.714,29
122058	×ZGRADA HRVATSKA ČITAONICA; GLAGOLJAŠKA 14; XVIII century	4	170.714,29
131003	×ZGRADA MUZEJA; TRG REPUBLIKE 16; XVIII century	3	267.857,14

124021	×ZGRADA MUZIČKE ŠKOLE; ISTARSKA 3; XIX century	4	423.142,86
124002	×ZGRADA OŠ "IVAN GORAN KOVAČIĆ"; HRVATSKIH ŽRTAVA 11; XIX century	2	266.000,00
124001	×ZGRADA OŠ "J.KOZARAC"; HRVATSKIH ŽRTAVA 13; XX century	2	410.285,71
124008	×ZGRADA PAROHIJSKOG DOMA; ISTARSKA 1; XIX century	5	338.571,43
124024	×ZGRADA POLET; BANA JELAČIĆA 7; XIX century	2	71.571,43
124026	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; BANA JELAČIĆA 15; XIX century	2	148.142,86
122047	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; DUGA ULICA 18A; XIX century	2	45.428,57
122043	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; DUGA ULICA 23; XIX century	2	37.428,57
122041	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA; DUGA ULICA 31; XIX century	1	8.000,00
122048	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA - GEODETSKI ZAVOD; GLAGOLJAŠKA 16; XX century	2	37.285,71
131008	×ZGRADA POSLOVNA, BIVŠA BRODSKA IMOVNA OPĆINA; ULICA KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 1; XX century	3	663.428,57
130006	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; DUGA ULICA 14; XVIII century	1	37.428,57
122054	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; DUGA ULICA 18; XIX century	2	30.714,29
122042	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; DUGA ULICA 29; XX century	2	136.428,57
130004	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; DUGA ULICA 4; XIX century	2	19.142,86
131005	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; DUGA ULICA 6; XX century	2	59.285,71
131004	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; DUGA ULICA 8; XX century	3	137.000,00
122052	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; GUNDULIĆEVA 1; XVIII century	5	310.571,43
130012	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; UL. KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 15; XX century	2	125.142,86
130003	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA; ULICA H. D. GENSCHERA 1; XX century	3	91.714,29
122044	×ZGRADA POSLOVNO STAMBENA - ZGRADA "NAME"; DUGA ULICA 17; XX century	2	101.285,71

130002	×ZGRADA RODILIŠTA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 64; XX century	4	236.142,86
130005	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; DUGA ULICA 10; XIX century	2	53.000,00
122050	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; GLAGOLJAŠKA 12; XX century	2	72.142,86
122057	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; GLAGOLJAŠKA 8; XX century	1	6.428,57
122049	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; GUNDULIĆEVA 5; XX century	2	25.285,71
122051	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; GUNDULIĆEVA 8; XIX century	3	37.000,00
124006	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; HRVATSKIH ŽRTAVA 3; XIX century	2	10.142,86
130011	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; UL. H.D. GENSCHERA 9; XX century	2	23.857,14
130009	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; UL. J. DALMATINCA 25; XX century	1	22.571,43
131009	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; UL. MATIJE GUPCA 23; XIX century	1	6.142,86
131006	×ZGRADA STAMBENA; ULICA H.D. GENSCHERA 5; XX century	1	17.000,00
122053	×ZGRADA STAMBENA - RODNA KUĆA JOSIPA RUNJANINA; GLAGOLJAŠKA 2C; XVIII century	2	4.000,00
122056	×ZGRADA STAMBENO POSLOVNA; GLAGOLJAŠKA 2B; XIX century	2	51.142,86
124009	×ZGRADA STAMBENO-POSLOVNA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 16; XX century	2	105.285,71
130007	×ZGRADA SUDA 1; TRG REPUBLIKE 17; XIX century	4	533.142,86
130008	×ZGRADA SUDA 2; TRG REPUBLIKE 17; XIX century	2	107.000,00
122045	×ZGRADA SVEUČILIŠTA, SADA KNJIŽNICA I ČITAONICA; GUNDULIĆEVA 6; XX century	3	81.428,57
124013	×ZGRADA ZANATSKOG CENTRA; KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 6; XIX century	5	1.010.285,71
131010	×ZGRADA ZAVODA ZA ZAPOŠLJAVANJE; UL. JURJA DALMATINCA 27; XX century	3	191.571,43
122055	□ZGRADA ŽUPNOG DVORA; TRG REPUBLIKE 5; XX century	5	531.285,71

## Municipality: VUKOVAR

SOTIN

167015	†CRKVA BL. DJEVICE MARIJE - POMOĆNICE KRŠĆANA; SOTIN; XVIII century	5	1.603.285,71
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VUKOVAR

164032	ΔBAROKNA JEDNOKATNICA - KUĆA ČIRIĆ-POJIĆ; ULICA MARŠALA TITA 44; XVIII century	6	688.000,00
167025	βBEĆARSKI KRIŽ; BEĆARSKI TRG; XIX century	6	47.142,86
163005	×BINGULAC I.; MARŠALA TITA 22; XIX century	4	190.285,71
163006	×BINGULAC II.; MARŠALA TITA 24; XVIII century	5	323.571,43
163007	×BINGULAC III.; ULICA MARŠALA TITA 20 B; XVIII century	4	272.571,43
166005	×BIVŠA GOSTIONICA "K ZVIJEZDI"; MARŠALA TITA 35; XIX century	3	216.285,71
165002	×BIVŠA VLASTELINSKA ZGRADA "KAPLJICA"; IVE LOLE RIBARA 3; XVIII century	5	1.045.000,00
164001	†CRKVA SV. FILIPA I JAKOBA; AUGUSTINČIĆEVA - GAJEVA; XVIII century	5	7.725.571,43
164010	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; ULICA IVE LOLE RIBARA BB; XVIII century	4	293.428,57
164019	∞DVORAC ELTZ, ZGRADA VELIKOG DVORA; ULICA IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; XVIII century	5	7.274.142,86
162020	×ELTZOV MLIN; IVE LOLE RIBARA/GUNDULIĆEVA; XIX century	5	1.261.857,14
163001	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; AUGUSTINČIĆEVA-GAJEVA; XVIII century	5	4.815.285,71
164003	×GAŠPAROVA APOTEKA; ULICA VLADIMIRA NAZORA 2; XVIII century	5	588.571,43
167009	□GROBNA KAPELA ELTZ; NOVO VUKOVARSKO GROBLJE, B. KIDRIČA; XX century	3	306.571,43
165018	×HIGIJENSKI ZAVOD; SAJMIŠTE 1; XX century	1	174.285,71
164011	×HRVATSKI DOM; MOŠE PIJADE 32; XX century	5	1.890.857,14
162018	†KAPELA GOSPE OD HRASTA; PRILJEVO BB; XIX century	5	39.000,00

166023	†KAPELA GOSPE OD SEDAM ŽALOSTI; KATOLIČKO GROBLJE; XX century	4	50.571,43
166013	†KAPELA NA MITNICI; MITNICA (KOD OKRETIŠTA AUTOBUSA); XX century	2	3.000,00
165007	†KAPELA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; GAJEVA ULICA; XVIII century	4	17.142,86
163012	†KAPELICA (ISPOVJEDNA ZA ZATVORENIKE); ULICA I.L.RIBARA; XVIII century	5	8.714,29
164020	∞KOMPLEKS DVORCA ELTZ, PAVILJON ZA GOSTE; ULICA IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; XIX century	6	4.100.857,14
164021	∞KOMPLEKS DVORCA ELTZ, ZGRADA KOLNICE (REMIZA); ULICA IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; XIX century	5	699.428,57
166004	ΔKUĆA ČASTEK; MARŠALA TITA 32; XX century	5	125.000,00
164004	ΔKUĆA EMSMINGER; MARŠALA TITA 21; XVIII century	5	205.428,57
164041	ΔKUĆA GLATZ; UGAO TESLINE (7) I TRGA OSLOBOĐENJA; XIX century	6	548.000,00
162016	ΔKUĆA GNUS; MOŠE PIJADE 23; XIX century	3	99.285,71
164016	ΔKUĆA HADŽIĆ - DJEČJI DISPANZER; TRG OSLOBOĐENJA 2; XX century	5	848.714,29
162011	ΔKUĆA MILANKOVIĆ; NAZOROVA 10/STROSSMAYEROVA; XX century	5	746.285,71
162023	ΔKUĆA NAJPAR; ULICA JNA 3; XIX century	6	1.183.285,71
162013	ΔKUĆA NJEGIĆ; MOŠE PIJADE 1; XX century	5	299.857,14
162014	ΔKUĆA ROGULIĆ; MOŠE PIJADE 21; XIX century	5	472.571,43
167008	ΔKUĆA STANIĆ; MARŠALA TITA 23; XIX century	4	429.285,71
164040	ΔKUĆA STANIŠIĆ; UGAO TUCOVIĆEVE I TESLINE; XIX century	6	814.857,14
164031	ΔKUĆA UGLJEŠIĆ; MOŠE PIJADE 18; XIX century	6	1.142.428,57
164025	ΔKUĆA VRTLARA U KOMPLEKSU ELTZ; IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; XX century	5	106.000,00
164012	□KURIJA ADAMOVIĆ; ULICA M. PIJADE 27; XIX century	5	529.000,00
164036	□KURIJA ELTZOVOG VLASTELINSTVA; IVE LOLE RIBARA 7; XVIII century	6	712.857,14

164017	◊MAĐARSKA ŠKOLA (STARA) - O.Š. "V. NAZOR"; RADIĆEVA 62; XIX century	5	2.167.857,14
163004	×MAGAŽA MIHAJLOVIĆ II; MARŠALA TITA 18; XVIII century	4	123.714,29
162010	×MAGAŽA PAUNOVIĆ; NAZOROVA; XIX century	5	1.229.142,86
163015	∞MALI DVOR ELTZ, VILLA KNOLL, PLUĆNI ODJEL; ULICA I.L. RIBARA 35; XIX century	4	2.254.857,14
166010	βMAUZOLEJ OBITELJI PANIĆ; KRAŠEVA ULICA; XX century	5	12.285,71
166011	βMAUZOLEJ OBITELJI STANIĆ; PRAVOSLAVNO GROBLJE; XX century	4	89.571,43
166009	βMAUZOLEJ PAUNOVIĆ; ULICA J. KRAŠA I M. GUPCA; XIX century	4	470.142,86
164002	×OBITELJSKA ZGRADA; MAKSIMA GORKOG 3; XIX century	5	601.714,29
163016	◊PALAČA JIRKOVSKY I (ZGRADA EKONOMSKE ŠKOLE); I.L.RIBARA 52; XIX century	3	680.714,29
163017	∞PALAČA JIRKOVSKY II; IVE LOLE RIBARA 50; XIX century	2	169.571,43
163013	∞PALAČA KOTARSKOG SUDA; IVE LOLE RIBARA 31; XIX century	5	7.379.000,00
164015	∞PALAČA LANDESMANN (ZGRADA MIORH-A); V. NAZORA 9; XIX century	5	1.549.857,14
163010	∞PALAČA SRIJEMSKE ŽUPANIJE; ULICA IVE LOLE RIBARA 9; XVIII century	5	5.435.000,00
164042	†POKLONAC PRESVETOG TROJSTVA (SV. OBITELJ); IVE LOLE RIBARA, ISPRED BR. 66; XX century	6	3.000,00
167014	†POKLONAC SRCA ISUSOVOG NA "KUGINOM GROBLJU"; UGAO PROLETERSKA/RADNIČKA; XX century	1	285,71
162022	†POKLONAC SV. KRIŽA; ULICA JNA (ISPRED KUĆE DESPOTOVIĆ); XIX century	3	714,29
165005	×PRIZEMNA ZGRADA; IVE LOLE RIBARA 66; XX century	2	159.285,71
165016	×PRIZEMNA ZGRADA; RADIĆEVA 64; XIX century	5	478.142,86
166024	▼RASPELO NA KATOLIČKOM GROBLJU; KATOLIČKO GROBLJE; XIX century	2	6.428,57
167001	ΔREZIDENCIJA PAUNOVIĆ; MARŠALA TITA 5; XIX century	4	731.142,86

167002	ΔREZIDENCIJA PAUNOVIĆ; MARŠALA TITA 7; XIX century	5	637.285,71
164013	ΔRODNA KUĆA LAVOSLAVA RUŽIČKE; M. PIJADE 25; XIX century	5	602.714,29
165008	×SECESIJSKA PRIZEMNICA; GAJEVA 29; XX century	5	218.571,43
166006	×STAMBENA PRIZEMNICA; MARŠALA TITA 34; XIX century	3	263.428,57
166003	×STAMBENA TRGOVAČKA KUĆA; MARŠALA TITA 31; XX century	5	151.571,43
162012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; NAZOROVA 4; XX century	6	401.000,00
162019	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; PRILJEVO 89; XX century	5	431.142,86
167005	×STAMBENO - POSLOVNA ZGRADA; MARŠALA TITA 10; XIX century	4	757.857,14
166007	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA; MARŠALA TITA 36; XIX century	3	171.571,43
162030	×STARA ŠKOLA; MOŠE PIJADE 34; XVIII century	5	213.428,57
162017	×STARI MLIN; PRILJEVO 123; XX century	4	203.857,14
166008	×STARI VODOTORANJ; TRG REPUBLIKE; XX century	3	24.857,14
166001	×STOLARIJA GREČL; MARŠALA TITA 29; XX century	3	49.428,57
162021	×UGAONA JEDNOKATNICA; PRIMORSKA 2/MOŠE PIJADE; XIX century	5	438.428,57
167011	×UPRAVNA ZGRADA MEDICINSKOG CENTRA; MIROGOJSKA 5; XX century	4	239.000,00
163018	ΔVILA FATTMA; BORISA KIDRIČA 10; XX century	4	298.571,43
167013	ΔVILA PIFAT; BORISA KIDRIČA 10; XX century	6	556.428,57
167010	ΔVILA RETTA; BORISA KIDRIČA 24; XX century	5	185.428,57
162037	ΔVILA STREIM; VUČEDOL BB; XX century	3	126.428,57
165001	□VLASTELINSKA KURIJA; ULICA IVE LOLE RIBARA 1; XIX century	5	1.302.000,00
164024	βVODOTORANJ U KOMPLEKSU ELTZ; IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; XX century	5	82.428,57
165015	×ZGRADA; AUGUSTINČIĆEVA 10; XX century	5	458.857,14
165011	×ZGRADA; AUGUSTINČIĆEVA 6; XIX century	5	458.428,57

165014	×ZGRADA; B. ADŽIJE 44; XX century	1	35.428,57
165009	×ZGRADA; GAJEVA 3; XX century	3	73.714,29
165006	×ZGRADA; IVE LOLE RIBARA 74; XX century	2	119.714,29
164030	×ZGRADA; M. PIJADE 16; XIX century	6	721.142,86
164033	×ZGRADA; MARŠALA TITA 12; XIX century	6	1.067.285,71
167007	×ZGRADA; MARŠALA TITA 26; XIX century	5	572.571,43
167004	×ZGRADA; MARŠALA TITA 9; XIX century	5	415.714,29
165017	×ZGRADA; UGAO RADIĆEVA/AUGUSTINČIĆEVA; XX century	4	420.428,57
164029	×ZGRADA "CROATIA" OSIGURANJA; ULICA M. PIJADE 14; XIX century	6	1.818.857,14
164034	×ZGRADA "ELTZOVH KOČIJAŠA"; B. KIDRIČA 6; XIX century	6	800.857,14
164039	×ZGRADA "MALOG KINA"; TESLINA 4; XX century	6	980.428,57
164037	×ZGRADA "SJEMENARSKJE STANICE"; ULICA JNA; XX century	6	1.805.142,86
164006	×ZGRADA "VARTEKSA"; MARŠALA TITA 17; XVIII century	4	225.571,43
166014	×ZGRADA "VELEPROMETA" (SRPSKI DOM); ZMAJ JOVINA 13; XIX century	4	782.428,57
164027	×ZGRADA ("KRZNARIJA"); M. PIJADE 10; XIX century	6	823.857,14
167006	×ZGRADA (JEDNOKATNICA); MARŠALA TITA 11; XX century	4	386.428,57
166002	×ZGRADA ALPINA; MARŠALA TITA 30; XIX century	3	93.000,00
164035	×ZGRADA BIVŠE BANKE; UGAO TESLINE I TUCOVIĆEVE; XX century	6	1.505.000,00
167003	×ZGRADA BIVŠE POŠTE; ULICA MARŠALA TITA 8; XIX century	4	656.714,29
164009	×ZGRADA BIVŠEG GRADSKOG POGLAVARSTVA; ULICA M. TITA 13; XIX century	4	509.571,43
164008	×ZGRADA BIVŠEG HOTELA ZLATNA DOLINA; UGAO NAZOROVE I MARŠALA TITA; XVIII century	3	682.571,43
162015	×ZGRADA GENERALTURISTA; MOŠE PIJADE 25; XIX century	4	180.428,57
163014	×ZGRADA IZA KOTARSKOG SUDA; ULICA ŽRTAVA FAŠIZMA; XIX century	5	898.571,43
163011	×ZGRADA KOTARSKJE OBLASTI; ULICA IVE LOLE RIBARA; XX century	4	1.699.428,57

163009	×ZGRADA LJEKARNE KIRCHBAUM-SCHWARTZ; ULICA M. TITA 14; XX century	4	1.183.000,00
163003	×ZGRADA MAGAZE MIHAJLOVIĆ I.; MARŠALA TITA 20; XVIII century	3	141.714,29
165010	×ZGRADA OBRTNE ŠKOLE; GAJEVA ULICA; XX century	2	118.285,71
164023	×ZGRADA ORANŽERIJE; IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; XX century	5	322.571,43
166012	×ZGRADA POGONA "VUTEKS"; KRAŠEVA; XX century	5	941.000,00
164007	×ZGRADA POLJOPRIVREDNE APOTEKE; MARŠALA TITA 15; XVIII century	4	169.857,14
164026	×ZGRADA RADIVOJEVIĆ ("TEHNIČAR"); MOŠE PIJADE 2; XX century	6	1.185.285,71
164018	×ZGRADA RADNIČKOG DOMA; MARŠALA TITA 2; XIX century	5	11.195.857,14
167026	×ZGRADA SINAGOGE; ŽIDOVSKO GROBLJE; XX century	1	225.857,14
164022	×ZGRADA SJEMENARSKE STANICE U KOMPLEKSU ELTZ; IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; XX century	5	510.571,43
162029	×ZGRADA STARE ELEKTRANE; CESTA BOROVO-VUKOVAR BB; XX century	6	1.353.571,43
163002	×ZGRADA STARE GIMNAZIJE; ULICA MAKSIMA GORKOG 2; XIX century	5	4.844.571,43
165004	×ZGRADA STARE ŠKOLE; IVE LOLE RIBARA 9; XIX century	4	770.000,00
163019	×ZGRADA STAROG KOLODVORA; PRILJEVO 2; XIX century	4	825.428,57
165003	×ZGRADA UPRAVE VLASTELINSTVA; IVE LOLE RIBARA 5; XVIII century	5	666.571,43
164005	×ZGRADA ZBIRKE BAUER (DILIŽANSNA POŠTA); ULICA M. TITA 19; XVIII century	5	1.412.285,71
163008	×ŽELJEZARIJA TACHLER - ZGRADA USTANOVE ZA INF.; ULICA M. TITA 16; XX century	4	597.714,29

City: ŽUPANJA

ŽUPANJA

134011	†ŽUPNA CRKVA MUČENIŠTVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; VELIKI KRAJ 47; XIX century	1	15.428,57
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**COUNTY: ZADAR**

City: BENKOVAC

BENKOVAC (Benkovac)

524039	†CRKVA ROĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	6	477.142,86
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BULIĆ

524041	†CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PUSTINJAKA; BULIĆ; XIX century	6	249.857,14
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DONJI KARIN

524006	□FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XV century	6	2.590.000,00
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DONJI LEPURI

524009	†CRKVA SVETOG MARTINA; GROBLJE; XVII century	6	71.857,14
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ISLAM GRČKI

524032	∞KULA JANKOVIĆ STOJANA - GOSPODARSKI DIO; ISLAM GRČKI; XX century	4	431.714,29
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524031	∞KULA JANKOVIĆ STOJANA - STAMBENI DIO; ISLAM GRČKI; XIX century	5	1.135.142,86
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KORLAT

524011	†CRKVA SVETOG JEROLIMA; KORLAT; XIII century	6	54.571,43
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524012	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; RUNJAVICA - GROBLJE; XVIII century	6	143.857,14
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KULA ATLAGIĆ

524004	†CRKVA SVETOG PETRA; GROBLJE - KATOLIČKO; XI century	6	237.571,43
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LISIČIĆ

524013	†CRKVA SVETOG DUHA; ASSERIA - PODGRAĐE; XVII century	6	98.571,43
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MEDVIĐA

524020	†CRKVA MALE GOSPE; PRAVOSLAVNO GROBLJE; XIX century	5	26.428,57
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524021	†CRKVA PRIKAZANJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	5	172.142,86
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NADIN

524019	†CRKVA SVETOG ANTE PADOVANSKOG; GROBLJE; XIX century	5	45.571,43
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<u>PERUŠIĆ BENKOVAČKI</u>		
524008	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIV century	6 374.857,14
524037	†KAPELA SVETOG JURJA; PERUŠIĆ BENKOVAČKI; XV century	2 10.571,43
<u>POPOVIĆI (Benkovac)</u>		
524010	†CRKVA SVETOG MIHOVILA; GROBLJE; XI century	6 71.571,43
<u>PRISTEG</u>		
524028	†CRKVA PRIKAZANJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	4 232.000,00
524026	†CRKVA SVETOG FRANE; GROBLJE; XVIII century	6 154.285,71
524027	†CRKVA SVETOG NIKOLE; XVIII century	3 7.428,57
<u>RODALJICE</u>		
524029	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; GROBLJE; XIX century	5 102.428,57
<u>SMILČIĆ</u>		
524030	†CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE OD ZDRAVLJA; XIX century	6 222.000,00
<u>TINJ</u>		
524035	†CRKVA SVETOG IVANA KRSTITELJA; GROBLJE TINJ; XIX century	5 50.857,14
<u>VUKŠIĆ</u>		
524016	†CRKVA SVETE KATE; XV century	6 84.285,71
524038	†CRKVA SVETOG MIHOVILA; GROBLJE; XVI century	5 58.571,43
Municipality: JASENICE		
<u>JASENICE (Jasenice)</u>		
524017	†CRKVA SVETOG JERONIMA; JASENICE; XIX century	6 752.285,71
<u>ZATON OBROVAČKI</u>		
524040	†CRKVA SVETOG FRANJE; PODPRAG; XIX century	2 75.428,57
Municipality: LIŠANE OSTROVIČKE		
<u>OSTROVICA</u>		
524042	†CRKVA SV. ANTE PADOVANSKOG; OSTROVICA; XIX century	5 68.142,86

## Municipality: NOVIGRAD

NOVIGRAD (Novigrad)

523008	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; NOVIGRAD; XIX century	1	2.000,00
523011	DVORI VLATKOVIĆA (KONTINI); NOVIGRAD; XIX century	2	10.714,29
523012	βGRADSKI SAT; NOVIGRAD; XX century	1	714,29
523009	×MALA KATNICA NA RIVI; OBALA VLADIMIRA NAZORA; XIX century	2	6.428,57
523001	×POSJEDNIČKA ZGRADA OŠTRIĆ-ZEKIĆ; OBALA VLADIMIRA NAZORA; XIX century	2	140.428,57
523005	×STAMBENA KATNICA S PODRUMOM; NOVIGRAD; XIX century	2	5.000,00
523013	×STAMBENA PRIZEMNICA SA VISOKIM POTKROVLJEM; NOVIGRAD; XIX century	1	4.857,14
523006	×STAMBENA ZGRADA BUZOLIĆ NA RIVI; OBALA VLADIMIRA NAZORA; XIX century	5	107.428,57
523010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA S BALKONOM NA RIVI; OBALA VLADIMIRA NAZORA; XIX century	2	15.285,71
523007	×STAMBENO-POSLOVNA ZGRADA NA RIVI; OBALA VLADIMIRA NAZORA; XIX century	2	22.857,14
523003	†STARA CRKVA; NOVIGRAD; XVII century	2	22.571,43
523004	◊STARA ŠKOLA; NOVIGRAD; XIX century	1	8.571,43
523002	×ZGRADA OPĆINE; OBALA VLADIMIRA NAZORA; XX century	5	440.857,14

PRIDRAGA

524005	†CRKVA SV. MARTINA; GROBLJE; IV-VI century	5	379.571,43
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## Municipality: OBROVAC

KRUŠEVO (Obrovac)

524024	†CRKVA SVETOG JURJA; KRUŠEVO; XIX century OBROVAC	6	542.857,14
524018	†CRKVA SVETOG JOSIPA; XVIII century	5	289.285,71

## Municipality: POLAČA

POLAČA (Polača)

524014	†CRKVA SVETOG KUZME I DAMJANA; GROBLJE; XIX century	6	281.857,14
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## Municipality: POLIČNIK

BRIŠEVO

522015	†CRKVA GOSPE OD RUŽARIJA; XIX century	3	7.000,00
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MURVICA (Poličnik)

522007	†CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BL. DJEVICE MARIJE; MURVICA; XIX century	5	72.571,43
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522008	†CRKVA GOSPE OD SNIGA (GOSPA OD ZAČEĆA); MJESNO GROBLJE; XVIII century	5	37.714,29
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POLIČNIK

522016	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; POLIČNIK; XVIII century	2	15.000,00
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SUHOVARE

522017	†CRKVA SV. ANTE PADOVANSKOG; MJESNO GROBLJE; XVIII century	1	4.285,71
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## Municipality: PREKO

POLJANA (Preko)

524034	∞TVRĐAVA SVETOG MIHOVILA; SVETI MIHOVIL; XIV century	3	11.142,86
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## Municipality: STANKOVCI

MORPOLAČA

524007	†CRKVA SVETOG PETRA; MORPOLAČA; XII century	1	2.142,86
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## Municipality: SUKOŠAN

DEBELJAK

522018	†CRKVA SV. MARTINA; BRIŽINE; XII century	6	36.857,14
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GORICA (Sukošan)

522019	†CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; GORICA - RAŠTANE; XIX century	2	3.857,14
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## Municipality: SVETI FILIP I JAKOV

SVETI FILIP I JAKOV

524033	†CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA; ROGOVO; XIV century	2	1.285,71
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## Municipality: ŠKABRNJA

ŠKABRNJE

524003	†CRKVA SV. LUKE; GROBLJE; XIV century	4	75.142,86
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524002	†CRKVA SVETE MARIJE; AMBAR; XV century	4	52.000,00
524001	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; ŠKABRNJA; XX century	6	543.571,43

Municipality: ZADAR

BABIN DUB

522006	†CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; DRAČEVAC ZADARSKI; XIX century	5	106.714,29
522005	∞OKRUGLA KULA; DRAČEVAC ZADARSKI; XVII century	5	117.000,00

CRNO (Zadar)

522020	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; CRNO; XIV century	5	75.428,57
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ZADAR

521021	×BASTION GRIMANI (DIO GRADSKIH UTVRDA); ZADAR, BASTION GRIMANI; XVI century	1	5.142,86
521022	×BASTION MORO (DIO GRADSKIH UTVRDA); BASTION MORO; XVI century	1	3.428,57
521017	□BIVŠI SAMOSTAN SV. NIKOLE; UL. BOŽIDARA PETRANOVIČA BB; XVIII century	1	2.285,71
521015	†CRKVA GOSPE OD ZDRAVLJA; PERIVOJ GOSPE OD ZDRAVLJA; XVIII century	1	1.714,29
521008	†CRKVA SV. KRŠEVANA; POLJANA PAPE ALEKSANDRA III, POLUOTOK; XII century	3	42.000,00
521009	†CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; TRG SV. FRANE; XVIII century	1	47.714,29
521011	†CRKVA SV. PETRA STAROG I ANDRIJE; ULICA DALMATINSKOG SABORA; VII-X century	1	13.571,43
521010	†CRKVA SV. ROKA; ZLATARSKA ULICA; XVI century	2	6.571,43
521002	†CRKVA SV. ŠIME; POLJANA ŠIME BUDINIĆA; IV-VI century	2	27.714,29
521012	×GRADSKA STRAŽA; NARODNI TRG; XVI century	1	3.428,57
521020	∞GRADSKO ZIDINE ("FOŠA"); FOŠA; XVI century	2	2.428,57
521013	∞KAPETANOVA KULA; TRG PET BUNARA BB; XIII century	3	44.428,57
521004	†KATEDRALA SV. STOŠIJE; TRG SV. STOŠIJE, POLUOTOK; XII century	3	84.285,71

521001	∞KNEŽEVA PALAČA (U SKLOPU NAMJESNIŠTVA); POLJANA ŠIME BUDINIĆA, POLUOTOK; XIX century	4	1.174.142,86
521014	∞KOPNENA VRATA; ZADAR, KOPNENA VRATA; XVI century	2	8.857,14
521007	□NOVO SJEMENIŠTE; TRG SV. STOŠIJE 2; XIX century	2	27.142,86
521016	∞PALAČA GRISOGONO; ULICA I. SMILJANIĆA 3; XVI century	1	6.285,71
521005	□SAMOSTAN SV. MARIJE; ZADAR, ULICA MADIJEVACA 1; XV century	2	4.000,00
522012	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KOVAČKA ULICA 1; XVI century	2	16.714,29
522011	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; KOVAČKA ULICA 12; XIX century	3	22.714,29
522013	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ULICA PLEMIĆA BORELLI 12; XIX century	3	63.428,57
522014	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ULICA PLEMIĆA BORELLI 14; XVIII century	3	11.285,71
522009	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ULICA ŠPIRE BRUSINE 10A; XIX century	3	14.714,29
522010	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; ULICA ŠPIRE BRUSINE 4 I 6; XVIII century	3	63.857,14
522004	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VAROŠKA 2; XVIII century	4	41.857,14
522003	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VAROŠKA 3; XVIII century	4	159.714,29
522001	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VAROŠKA 4; XIX century	3	34.000,00
522002	×STAMBENA ZGRADA; VAROŠKA 5; XIX century	3	39.428,57
521006	∞STARO (ILIRSKO) SJEMENIŠTE; TRG SV. STOŠIJE, POLUOTOK; XVIII century	3	61.000,00
521018	∞TRG PET BUNARA; TRG PET BUNARA; XVI century	1	1.000,00
521019	×ZGRADA "NARODNOG LISTA" (KUĆA DRIOLI); POLJANA ZEMALJSKOG ODBORA 4; XIX century	3	40.142,86
521003	×ZGRADA HISTORIJSKOG ARHIVA I NAUČNE BIBLIOTEKE; A. KUZMANIĆA; XIX century	3	327.285,71

Municipality: ZEMUNIK DONJI

SMOKOVIĆ

524025	†CRKVA SVETOG ĐURĐA; GROBLJE; XVIII century	6	153.428,57
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ZEMUNIK DONJI

524036	†CRKVA SVETE KATARINE; GROBLJE; XVII century	1	22.142,86
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## ADDENDUM 2

### INTRODUCTORY TEXT TO THE LIST OF WAR DAMAGES OF ECCLESIASTIC MONUMENTS DONE BY MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (OVERVIEW ACCORDING TO COUNTIES)

Ecclesiastical cultural monuments (churches and monasteries) fall within the category of the second most damaged monuments. Predominantly it was ecclesiastical buildings in the occupied areas that suffered the most damage. In these areas, almost all ecclesiastical buildings (including parish courts, Sunday School rooms etc.) that belonged to the Roman Catholic Congregation were heavily damaged or completely destroyed. This was done either by mining or by intentionally setting them on fire. It has to be stressed that in these areas (mainly in the Zadar County and the Šibenik-Knin County) most Early-Romanesque and Romanesque monuments from the earliest Croatian history are located.<sup>18</sup>

Below a summarized survey of the war damages on ecclesiastical cultural monuments according to the category of damage is given:

COUNTY	1 <sup>2</sup>	2	3	4	5	6	T
Bjelovar-Bilogora	3	2	0	0	1	0	6
Brod-Posavina	3	8	4	2	2	1	20
Dubrovnik-Neretva	18	14	26	8	4	0	71
Karlovac	5	4	4	8	6	4	31
Lika-Senj	0	2	4	4	7	1	17
Osijek-Baranja	10	5	8	3	7	3	36
Požega-Slavoniaa	1	2	3	0	1	2	9
Sisak-Moslavina	2	2	10	6	12	31	63
Šibenik-Knin	7	3	10	4	7	8	39
Virovitica-Podravina	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vukovar-Srijem	8	2	7	14	11	5	47
Zadar	7	9	4	3	12	18	53
TOTAL	64	53	80	52	70	74	393

<sup>18</sup> Extract from "The final Report of War Damage on Cultural Monuments", Special Commission for Estimating and Listing the War Damage on Cultural Monuments, Zagreb, July 1999.

In the areas of some counties covered by this survey the situation is as follows:

*Bjelovar-Bilogora County*

In the area of this County six ecclesiastical monuments were damaged including the Church of the Holy Ghost from the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Đulovac; it suffered damage of the fifth category (the building is partly torn down).

*Brod-Posavina County*

In the area of this County twenty ecclesiastical monuments were damaged or completely destroyed. Among them the 19<sup>th</sup> century Church of the Holy Ghost in Gornji Bogičevci. It has suffered damages of the sixth category, which means that it was completely destroyed, and its building material demolished.

Among the damaged ecclesiastical monuments in the Brod-Posavina County are also two Franciscan monasteries: in Cernik and Slavonski Brod that have suffered lighter damage.

*Dubrovnik-Neretva County*

In this area, seventy-one ecclesiastical monuments were damaged. Among them are also several buildings within the historic core of Dubrovnik that are mentioned in the World Heritage List. There are no completely destroyed structures in this county, whereas four were partially torn down (Čepikuce-Brdo Libobuje, the Church of St. Elias from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and Pridvorje, the Church of St. Vlaho with the Franciscan monastery).

In addition to the ecclesiastical objects of the Roman Catholic congregation, the synagogue in Dubrovnik was damaged (it is one of the oldest in Europe).

Among the damaged ecclesiastical monuments in the Dubrovnik-Neretva County are also three Franciscan (in Slano, Dubrovnik and Pridvorje), one Dominican (Dubrovnik) and one Benedictine (in Lokrum) monastery.

*Karlovac County*

In the area of this county thirty-one ecclesiastical monuments were damaged and four of them were completely destroyed (Cetingrad, the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Banski Kovačevac, the Church of St. Peter from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Lasinja, the Church of St. Anthony of Padua from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and Saborsko, the Church of St. John Nepomuk from the 19<sup>th</sup> century). Six monuments (Skakavac, the Church St. Roko the Confessor from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Drežnik grad, the Church of St. Anthony of Padova, Rakovica, the Church of St. Helen the Crusader from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Saborsko, the Church of St. Mary of the Rosary from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Gornji Lađevac, the Church of the

Mother of God Queen of the World from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Slunj, the Church of the Holy Trinity from the 16<sup>th</sup> century) were also heavily damaged (partially torn down).

Among the damaged ecclesiastical monuments in the area of the Karlovac County are also one Pauline monastery that suffered heavy constructional damage (Karlovac-Kamensko) and a Franciscan monastery with lighter damage (Karlovac).

#### *Lika-Senj County*

In the area of this county seventeen ecclesiastical monuments were damaged of which one was completely destroyed (Vranik, the Church of St. Frances from the 19<sup>th</sup> century), seven were partially torn down (Bilaj, the Church of St. Jacob the Apostle, Lički Novi, the Church of St. Anthony of Padua from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Lički Osik, the Church of St. Joseph from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Lovinac, the Church of St. Michael from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Ričice, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Sveti Rok, the Church of St. Roko from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Otočac, and the Church of the Holy Trinity from the 18<sup>th</sup> century).

#### *Osijek-Baranja County*

In the area of this county thirty-six ecclesiastical monuments were damaged, three of them being completely destroyed (Aljmaš, the Church of Holy Mary's Appearance from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Dalj, the Church of St. Joseph from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Erdut, the Church of All Saints from the 19<sup>th</sup> century), seven of them were partially destroyed (Bilje, the Reformed Christian Church, Čeminac, the Church of the Holy Heart of Jesus from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Darda, the Church of St. John the Baptist from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Kučanci, the Church of St. Peter and Paul from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Sarvaš, the Church of St. John the Baptist from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and Petlovac, the Church of the Ascension of the Holy Cross from the 18<sup>th</sup> century).

Apart from the damaged ecclesiastical monument objects that belong to the Roman Catholic Congregation four of the monuments belong to the Reformed Christian Church (Bilje, Kopačevo, Osijek and Hrastin).

Among the damaged ecclesiastical monuments in the area of the Karlovac County are also two Franciscan monasteries (Našice and Osijek), of which the one in Našice has suffered heavy damage to its framework construction.

#### *Požega-Slavonija County*

In the area of this county nine ecclesiastical monuments were damaged. Two of them are completely destroyed (Lipik, the Church of St. Frances and St. Joseph the Worker from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Pakrac, the Chapel of St. Joseph from the 19<sup>th</sup> century), and one was partially torn down (Pakrac, the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 18<sup>th</sup> century).

*Sisak – Moslavina County*

In the area of this county, sixty-three ecclesiastical monuments were damaged. This is also the county with the greatest damage to ecclesiastical monuments. Of the above, thirty-one ecclesiastical monuments were completely destroyed (Divuša, the Church of St. Catherine from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Glina, the Church of St. John Nepomuk from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Gornji Viduševac, of St. Frances Xavier from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Novo Selo Glinsko, the Church of St. Blaž from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Baćin Donji, the Chapel of All Saints from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hrvatska Dubica, the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Chapel of the Heart of Jesus from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Church of the Holy Trinity from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Hrvatska Kostajnica, the Church of St. Anna, the Church of St. Nicholas and the Church of St. Roko all three of them from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Rajić, the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Roždanik, the Church of St. Roko from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Brest Pokupski, the Church of St. Barbara from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Donja Budicina, the Church of the Immaculate Conception from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Gora, the Church of St. Mary from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Hrastovica, the Church of St. Bartholomew the Apostle from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hrvatski Čuntić, the Church of St. Anthony with the Franciscan monastery, Križ Hrastovački, the Church of the Holy Cross from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Petrinja, the Church of St. John Nepomuk, the Church of St. Benedict, the Church of St. Catherine, the Church of St. Roko and the Church of the Holy Trinity all of them from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the Church of St. Lawrence from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Strašnik, the Church of St. Simon and Jude Tadius from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Taborište, the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary of Seven Sadness from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Letovanci, the Church of St. George from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Madžari, the Church of St. Martin from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Path and Chapel of St. Martin from the 19<sup>th</sup> century), and twelve of them were partially torn down (Gvozdansko, the Church of St. Philip and Jacob from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Gornja Bučica, the Church of St. Anthony of Padua from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Maja, the Church of St. Elias the Prophet from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Mala Solina, the Church of Jesus Injured from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Skela, the Church of St. Nicholas from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Hrvatska Kostajnica, the Church of St. Anthony from Padua with the Franciscan monastery from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Jasenovac, the Church of St. Nicholas from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Šišinec, the Church of St. Martha the Virgin from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Pečki, the Church of St. John the Baptist the Beheaded from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Taborište, the Church of St. Peter from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Topusko, the Church of St. Mary of the Quest from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Velika Vranovina, the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception from the 19<sup>th</sup> century)

Among the damaged monuments are also two Franciscan monasteries (Hrvatska Kostajnica which was partially torn down and Hrvatski Čuntić which was completely torn down).

*Šibenik-Knin County*

In the area of this county, thirty-nine ecclesiastical monuments were damaged. Among them eight were completely torn down (Kosovo-Zvjerinac, the Church of St. Anna from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Badanj, the Church of St. John from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Kijevo, the Church of St. Michael from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Gradac, the Church of the Birth of Mary from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Krković, the Church of All Saints from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Vaćani, the Church of St. Anthony from the 15<sup>th</sup> century) and seven were partially torn down (Kričke, the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Knin, the Church of St. Anthony from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Kninsko Polje, the Church of St. Jacob the Apostle from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Mratovo, the Church of St. Martin from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Oklaj, the Church of St. Michael from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Razvode, the Church of All Saints from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Zdrapanj, the Church of St. Bartholomew from the 13<sup>th</sup> century).

Among the damaged monuments in the area of the Šibenik-Knin County are also two Franciscan monasteries (Brištane, the Franciscan monastery on Visovac and the Franciscan monastery in Knin).

*Virovitica-Podravina County*

In the area of this county only the Church of the Appearance of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 15<sup>th</sup> century in Voćin was destroyed from the ecclesiastical monuments that belong to the Roman Catholic Congregation.

*Vukovar-Srijem County*

In the area of this county, forty-seven ecclesiastical monuments were damaged or destroyed. Five of them were completely destroyed (Bogdanovci, the Church of the Carrying of the Holy Cross from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Pajzoš, the family chapel of the Eltz family from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Lovas, the Church of St. Michael the Archangel from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Cerić, the Church of St. Catharine from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Tovarnik, the Church of the Raising of the Holy Cross from the 19<sup>th</sup> century), eleven of them were partially torn down (Svinjarevci, the Church of St. Martin from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Jarmina, the Church of St. Vendelin the Monk from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Lipovac, the Church of St. Lawrence from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Nijemci, the Church of St. Catharine from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Nuštar, the Church of St. Anna from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Slakovci, the Church of St. Anna from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Sotin, the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary the Helper and Vukovar: the Church of St. Philip and Jacob with the Franciscan monastery from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the Chapel of the Oak Lady from the 19<sup>th</sup> century).

Among the damaged ecclesiastical monuments in the area of the Vukovar-Srijem County are also three Franciscan monasteries (Ilok, Šarengrad and Vukovar).

*Zadar County*

In the area of this county, fifty-three ecclesiastical monuments were damaged or destroyed. Eighteen of the above were completely destroyed (Benkovac, the Church of the Birth of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Bulić, the Church of St. Anthony the Hermit from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Donji Karin, the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary with the Franciscan monastery from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Donji Lepuri, the Church of St. Martin from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Korlat, the Church of St. Jerome from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Runjavica, the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Kula Atlagić, the Church of St. Peter from the 11<sup>th</sup> century, Podgrade, the Church of the Holy Ghost from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Perušić Benkovački, the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Popovići near Benkovac, the Church of St. Michael from the 11<sup>th</sup> century, Pristeg, the Church of St. Frances from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Smilčić, the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary of Health from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Vukšić, the Church of St. Kate from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Jasenice, the Church of St. Jerome from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Kruševo, the Church of St. George from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Polača, the Church of St. Kuzma and Damian from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Debeljak-Brizine, the Church of St. Martin from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Škabrnja, the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 20<sup>th</sup> century).

From the ecclesiastical monuments listed above heavily damaged (partially destroyed) there are twelve more (Medviđa, the Church of the Appearance of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Nadin, the Church of St. Anthony of Padua from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Rodaljce, the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Tinj, the Church of St. John the Baptist from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Vukšić, the Church of St. Kate from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Ostrovica, the Church of St. Anthony of Padua from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Pridraga, the Church of St. Martin from the 4<sup>th</sup> –6<sup>th</sup> century, Obrovac, the Church of St. Joseph from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Murvica, the Church of Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the Church of the Lady of Snow from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Dračevac Zadarski, the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and Crno, the Church of St. Nicholas from the 14<sup>th</sup> century).

Among the damaged structures in the area of the Zadar County is also the Franciscan Monastery in Donji Karin, which is completely destroyed.

**LIST OF WAR DAMAGES OF ECCLESIASTIC MONUMENTS  
DONE BY MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
(OVERVIEW ACCORDING TO COUNTIES)**

In Zagreb, 12 October 2000

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**COUNTY: BJELOVAR-BILOGORA**

City: BJELOVAR

BJELOVAR

227020 <sup>19</sup>	TRG EUGENA KVATERNIKA; CRKVA SVETE TEREZIJE; XVIII century	2 <sup>20</sup>	41.142,86 <sup>21</sup>
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City: DARUVAR

DARUVAR

226002	MATIJE GUPCA BB; CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; XVIII century	1	57.428,57
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Municipality: ĐULOVAC

ĐULOVAC

227001	ĐULOVAC; CRKVA SV. DUHA; XIX century	5	951.000,00
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VELIKI BASTAJI

227002	CRKVA SVETOG ANTUNA; XX century	1	6.571,43
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Municipality: GRUBIŠNO POLJE

VELIKA BARNA

227006	VELIKA BARNA; CRKVA SV. ANTUNA; XX century	2	30.571,43
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Municipality: SIRAČ

SIRAČ

228025	CRKVA POHOĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XX century	1	56.714,29
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<sup>19</sup> Registration number (documentation of war damages on cultural monuments)

<sup>20</sup> Degree of damage: 1 – minor superficial damage; 2 – light damage (constructional unit); 3 light damage of portable construction; 4 – serious damage of portable construction; 5 – building partially destroyed; 6 – building completely destroyed

<sup>21</sup> Figures are expressed in German Marks (DEM)

**COUNTY: BROD-POSAVINA**

Municipality: BEBRINA

BEBRINA

135005	BEBRINA 108; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; XIX century	2	33.428,57
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DUBOČAC

135006	DUBOČAC 44; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. MIHAELA ARKANĐELA; XIX century	4	229.428,57
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Municipality: CERNIK

CERNIK (Cernik)

229015	POTOČNA 4; CRKVA SV. PETRA; XVIII century	2	490.428,57
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229014	POTOČNA 4; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; XVIII century	2	416.142,86
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ŠAGOVINA CERNIČKA

229018	ŠAGOVINA CERNIČKA, U NASELJU; CRKVA SV. LUKE; XX century	2	35.142,86
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Municipality: DAVOR

ORUBICA

229023	SAVSKA 77; CRKVA SV. ILIJE PROROKA; XIX century	1	10.714,29
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Municipality: DRAGALIĆ

DRAGALIĆ

230003	DRAGALIĆ BB; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XIX century	5	312.714,29
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GORICE (Dragalić)

229024	GORICE; CRKVA SV. VIDA; XX century	3	35.285,71
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MAŠIĆ

230001	MAŠIĆ BB; CRKVA SV. ILIJE; XIX century	5	418.142,86
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POLJANE (Dragalić)

230002	POLJANE BB; CRKVA SV. FABIJANA I SEBASTIJANA; XX century	3	12.428,57
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Municipality: GORNJI BOGIĆEVCI

GORNJI BOGIĆEVCI

230013	GORNJI BOGIĆEVCI BB; CRKVA SV. DUHA; XIX century	6	792.285,71
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City: NOVA GRADIŠKA

NOVA GRADIŠKA

229011	TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA B.B.; CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BDM; XIX century	2	304.714,29
229003	TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA; CRKVA SV. TEREZIJE; XVIII century	2	59.285,71

Municipality: ORIOVAC

SLAVONSKI KOBAŠ

135004	ANTE STARČEVIĆA 4A; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XVIII century	2	138.285,71
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City: SLAVONSKI BROD

SLAVONSKI BROD

132006	KREŠIMIROVA BB; CRKVA SV. STJEPANA; XVIII century	1	16.285,71
125006	TRG SVETOG TROJSTVA 1; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; XVIII century	2	674.000,00

Municipality: STARA GRADIŠKA

DONJI VAROŠ

230010	DONJI VAROŠ BB; KAPELA SV. VALENTINA, SEBASTIJANA I JAKOVA; XIX century	3	11.428,57
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GORNJI VAROŠ

230008	GORNJI VAROŠ; KAPELA SV. ILIJE; XIX century	1	3.714,29
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USKOCI

230009	USKOCI BB; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XIX century	3	66.000,00
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Municipality: VRBJE

MAČKOVAC (Vrbje)

229020	MAČKOVAC; CRKVA SV. MATEJA APOSTOLA I EVANĐELISTA; XIX century	4	428.714,29
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**COUNTY: DUBROVAČKO-NERETVANSKA**

Municipality: DUBROVAČKO PRIMORJE

BANIĆI

725039	BANIĆI 2; CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; XIX century	3	187.000,00
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ČEPIKUĆE

725005	BRDO LIBOBUJE; CRKVA SV. ILIJE; XVIII century	5	55.285,71
725006	CRKVA SV. MARTINA S GROBLJEM; XVI century	1	16.428,57
725001	GRADAC; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XVII century	5	46.000,00

LISAC (Dubrovačko primorje)

725045	CRKVA SVI H SVETIH; XVI century	1	1.285,71
725010	GOSPA OD ROZARIJA S GROBLJEM; XVII century	3	73.142,86

MAJKOVI

725033	ZABREŽJE; CRKVA SV. TROJSTVA; XX century	4	261.142,86
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MRAVNICA (Dubrovačko primorje)

725021	MRAVNICA 4; CRKVA MALE GOSPE; XVIII century	3	16.000,00
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OŠLJE

725028	GORICA; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XVII century	1	18.285,71
725027	OŠLJE; CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; XVI century	4	66.571,43

PODGORA (Dubrovačko primorje)

725020	MIHOLJ KRST 1; CRKVA SV. KRIŽA S GROBLJEM; XIX century	1	2.428,57
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SLANO

725016	GRGURIĆI, PUT OSMINA 9; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XVI century	1	5.857,14
725012	UZ KOMARDU 2; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN I CRKVA SV. JERONIMA; XV century	4	1.066.142,86

TOPOLO

725025	CRKVA SV. LUJA I NEKROPOLA STEĆAKA; XIX century	1	4.285,71
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TRNOVA

725018	TRNOVA; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XVIII century	3	35.857,14
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TRNOVICA (Dubrovačko primorje)

725019	CRKVA SV. IVANA S GROBLJEM I STEĆCIMA; XVIII century	2	1.428,57
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City: DUBROVNIK

DUBROVNIK

730044	OTOK LOKRUM; BENEDIKTINSKI SAMOSTAN NA LOKRUMU; XVII century	3	885.428,57
726150	ŠIROKA ULICA; CRKVA DOMINO; XVII century	3	74.714,29
730022	LIECHTENSTEINOV PUT 16 I 18, GORICA; CRKVA GOSPE OD MILOSRĐA I SAMOSTAN; XVIII century	3	1.242.857,14
727009	SV. DOMINIKA 1; CRKVA NAVJEŠTENJA MARIJINA; XVI century	2	21.285,71
723009	SREBRENO; CRKVA PRESVETOG SRCA ISUSOVA; XX century	1	1.857,14
729017	OD SIGURATE 13; CRKVA SIGURATA; XVII century	4	107.285,71
723026	MAKOŠE; CRKVA SV. ANTUNA; XVII century	3	5.285,71
724046	KOMOLAC; CRKVA SV. DUHA; XVI century	3	17.714,29
730040	U PILAMA; CRKVA SV. ĐURĐA; XVI century	1	8.142,86
723024	MARTINOVIĆI; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XVIII century	2	1.714,29
731020	SREDNJI KONO 22; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XVII century	2	93.714,29
723001	ŽARKOVICA (RAJČEVICA); CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XIV century	4	21.428,57
726151	OD PUČA; CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; XVII century	2	98.428,57
731028	POSAT; CRKVA SV. KRIŽA; XVIII century	1	5.571,43
731042	HVARSKA 24; CRKVA SV. LAZARA; XV century	1	4.285,71
723017	ČIBAČA; CRKVA SV. LUKE; XVIII century	1	571,43
727028	SV. DOMINIKA; CRKVA SV. LUKE; XVI century	1	857,14
723005	MANDALJENA; CRKVA SV. MARIJE MANDALJENE; XVIII century	2	18.000,00
723027	BUIĆI; CRKVA SV. NEDJELJE; XX century	3	5.857,14
723022	DONJE SOLINE; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XV century	2	5.714,29
731010	ULICA DR. ANTE STARČEVIĆA; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XVI century	3	22.857,14
726023	ZA ROKOM; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XVI century	2	30.857,14
724050	MOKOŠICA; CRKVA SV. SPASA; XX century	3	74.857,14

729002	POLJANA PAŠKA MILIČEVIĆA; CRKVA SV. SPASA; XVI century	1	185.857,14
723006	KUPARI; CRKVA SV. STJEPANA; XX century	1	571,43
724043	SUSTJEPAN; CRKVA SV. STJEPANA; XVII century	4	116.857,14
726149	LUŽA; CRKVA SV. VLAHA; XVIII century	3	344.428,57
723021	PLAT; CRKVA VELIKE GOSPE; XIX century	1	714,29
723025	POSTRANJE; CRKVA VELIKE GOSPE; XIX century	4	64.285,71
724049	ROŽAT; CRKVA VELIKE GOSPE; XVIII century	3	61.428,57
730045	OTOK LOKRUM; CRKVICA NAVJEŠTENJA; XV century	2	1.571,43
727007	SV. DOMINIKA 1; DOMINIKANSKI SAMOSTAN; XVI century	3	426.428,57
729001	PLACA 2; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN I CRKVA SV.FRANJE ASIŠKOG; XVII century	4	7.127.285,71
723014	MLINI; KAPELA GOSPE OD ROZARIJA; XVI century	2	1.571,43
723007	SREBRENO; KAPELA SV. NIKOLE U KOMPLEKSU MADEŠKO; XVII century	1	857,14
727014	DRŽIĆEVA POLJANA; KATEDRALA UZNESENJA MARIJINA (GOSPA VELIKA); XVII century	2	71.285,71
726022	POLJANA PAŠKA MILIČEVIĆA; SAMOSTAN KLARISA; XVIII century	3	1.290.714,29
730007	GRUŠKA OBALA 3; SAMOSTAN SV. KRIŽA; XIX century	3	197.857,14
724048	ROŽAT; SAMOSTAN SV. MARIJE; XVI century	3	1.862.142,86
727035	ŽUDIOSKA 5; SINAGOGA; XVIII century	2	10.142,86
731004	MIHA KLAIĆA 8; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. ANDRIJE I ŽUPNI DVOR; XIX century	3	180.285,71

OSOJNIK (Dubrovnik)

725036	CRKVA SV. ĐURĐA; XX century	5	523.000,00
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Municipality: KONAVLE

CAVTAT

724033	CRKVA GOSPE OD SNIJEGA; XVII century	1	14.000,00
724006	PRAHLJIVAC (OBOD); CRKVA SV. ILIJE; XV century	3	3.571,43

<u>ČILIPÍ</u>		
724011	ČILIPÍ; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XIX century	2 343.000,00
<u>DUBRAVKA</u>		
724023	MRCINE; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XX century	3 88.142,86
<u>GABRILI</u>		
724024	GABRILI 50; CRKVA SV. MARTINA; XIV century	3 9.285,71
<u>PRIDVORJE (Konavle)</u>		
724001	CRKVA I SAMOSTAN SV. VLAHA; XV century	5 911.142,86
<u>VITALJINA</u>		
724003	CRKVA SV. SPASA (STARÁ); XVII century	3 24.285,71
Municipality: STON		
<u>MALI STON</u>		
722014	MALI STON; CRKVA SV. ANTUNA OPATA; XIX century	3 17.285,71
722030	MALI STON; CRKVA SVETE ANE S GROBLJEM; XIX century	3 8.000,00
<u>STON</u>		
722013	ULICA IVE VOJNOVIĆA; CRKVA SV. IME ISUSOVO; XVII century	1 9.285,71
Municipality: ŽUPA DUBROVAČKA		
<u>ČELOPECI</u>		
723023	ČELOPECI; CRKVA SV. VIĆENCA; XVII century	2 23.857,14
<u>ČIBAČA</u>		
723016	ČIBAČA (ZA KULOM); CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XVIII century	3 4.571,43
<b>COUNTY: KARLOVAC</b>		
Municipality: BARILOVIĆI		
<u>CEROVAC BARILOVIĆKI</u>		
321067	CEROVAC BARILOVIĆKI 16; CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA, ŽUPNA; XVIII century	2 138.000,00
<u>GORNJI VELEMERIĆ</u>		
321074	MARTINŠČAK; CRKVA SV. MARTINA; XX century	3 10.428,57

<u>LESKOVAC BARILOVIČKI</u>			
321068	LESKOVAC BARILOVIČKI; CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; XVIII century	3	193.285,71
Municipality: CETINGRAD			
<u>CETINGRAD</u>			
337013	CETINGRAD; CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	6	2.270.428,57
Municipality: GENERALSKI STOL			
<u>MATEŠKO SELO</u>			
321072	MATEŠKO SELO; CRKVA SV. JURJA; XVI century	1	2.000,00
Municipality: JOSIPDOL			
<u>CEROVNIK</u>			
426004	CEROVNIK; CRKVA UZAŠAŠĆA ISUSOVA; XIX century	3	79.428,57
<u>MODRUŠ</u>			
426002	MODRUŠ; CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; XV century	2	1.428,57
<u>OŠTARIJE</u>			
426005	OŠTARIJE; CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XV century	1	55.714,29
Municipality: KARLOVAC			
<u>BLATNICA POKUPSKA</u>			
321052	BLATNICA POKUPSKA; CRKVA SV. DUHA (NA GROBLJU); XX century	4	43.857,14
<u>KARLOVAC</u>			
321051	DUBOVAC; CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE SNIJEŽNE; XVIII century	2	24.428,57
337021	KAMENSKO; CRKVA M.B. SNJEŽNE S PAVLINSKIM SAMOSTANOM; XV century	4	1.822.571,43
337023	TRG BANA JELAČIĆA 1/ZVIJEZDA; CRKVA PRESV.TROJSTVA S FRANJEVAČKIM SAMOSTANOM; XVII century	2	280.285,71
321043	LOGORIŠTE; CRKVA SV. DOROTEJA NA GROBLJU; XVII century	4	127.285,71
321041	GORNJA ŠVARČA; CRKVA SV. FRANJE KSAVERSKOG; XIX century	1	8.428,57

<u>LADVENJAK</u>		
337028	LADVENJAK; CRKVA SV. VIDA MUČENIKA; XVIII century	4 219.571,43
<u>REČICA</u>		
321039	REČICA 47; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XVIII century	3 513.857,14
<u>SKAKAVAC</u>		
337030	SKAKAVAC; CRKVA SV. ROKA ISPOVJEDNIKA; XIX century	5 499.142,86
<u>ŠIŠLJAVIĆ</u>		
321066	ŠIŠLJAVIĆ 67; CRKVA SV. JOSIPA, ŽUPNA; XIX century	1 38.285,71
<u>VUKMANIĆ</u>		
337032	VUKMANIĆ; CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; XVIII century	4 183.428,57
Municipality: LASINJA		
<u>BANSKI KOVAČEVAC</u>		
337024	BANSKI KOVAČEVAC; CRKVA SV. PETRA; XVIII century	6 132.428,57
<u>LASINJA</u>		
334050	LASINJA; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; XIX century	6 877.571,43
Municipality: RAKOVICA		
<u>DREŽNIK GRAD</u>		
337018	DREŽNIK GRAD; CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; XIX century	5 916.857,14
<u>RAKOVICA</u>		
337020	CRKVA SV. JELENE KRIŽARICE; XIX century	5 1.084.428,57
Municipality: SABORSKO		
<u>SABORSKO</u>		
337017	SABORSKO; CRKVA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; XIX century	6 1.002.428,57
337014	SABORSKO/MJESNO GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. MARIJE OD ROZARIJA; XVIII century	5 140.428,57

## Municipality: SLUNJ

BLAGAJ

337027	HRVATSKI BLAGAJ; CRKVA SV. DUHA; XIX century	4	279.000,00
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CVITOVIĆ

337026	CVITOVIĆ; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XX century	4	721.428,57
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DONJI LAĐEVAC

337029	LAĐEVAČKO SELIŠTE; CRKVA SV. JURJA MUČENIKA; XVIII century	4	120.714,29
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GORNJI LAĐEVAC

337016	GORNJI LAĐEVAC; CRKVA MAJKE BOŽJE KRALJICE SVIJETA; XX century	5	38.857,14
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SLUNJ

337033	SLUNJ; CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; XVI century	5	853.428,57
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337019	SLUNJ/GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; XIX century	1	5.571,43
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**COUNTY: LIKA-SENJ**

## Municipality: GOSPIĆ

BILAJ

424008	BILAJ; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. JAKOVA APOSTOLA; XIX century	5	419.142,86
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GOSPIĆ

427001	GROBLJE SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; XIX century	3	3.714,29
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423004	ANTE STARČEVIĆA 24; ŽUPNA CRKVA NAVJEŠTENJA B.D.MARIJE; XVIII century	4	2.610.142,86
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LIČKI NOVI

424010	LIČKI NOVI; ŽUPNA CRKVA SVETOG ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; XVII century	5	359.571,43
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LIČKI OSIK

424011	LIČKI OSIK; ŽUPNA CRKVA SVETOG JOSIPA; XIX century	5	940.571,43
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LIČKI RIBNIK

424009	LIČKI RIBNIK; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA APOSTOLA; XIX century	4	132.714,29
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<u>TRNOVAC (Gospić)</u>			
424007	TRNOVAC; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XIX century	3	52.857,14
Municipality: LOVINAC			
<u>LOVINAC (Lovinac)</u>			
428003	LOVINAC; CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA; XVIII century	5	673.571,43
<u>RIČICE (Lovinac)</u>			
428001	RIČICE; CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; XIX century	5	464.857,14
<u>SVETI ROK</u>			
428002	ROK; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XVIII century	5	556.571,43
<u>VRANIK</u>			
428004	VRANIK - KOD IZVORA; CRKVA SV. FRANE; XIX century	6	145.571,43
Municipality: OTOČAC			
<u>BRLOG</u>			
422011	BRLOG; CRKVA POHOĐENJA B.D. MARIJE ELIZABETI; XIX century	4	364.428,57
<u>OTOČAC</u>			
422001	KRALJA ZVONIMIRA; CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; XVIII century	5	1.564.285,71
<u>PROZOR</u>			
426006	PROZOR; CRKVA UZVIŠENJA SV. KRIŽA; XVIII century	2	21.285,71
<u>SINAC</u>			
426007	SINAC; CRKVA SV. ILIJE PROROKA; XIX century	3	144.000,00
<u>ŠVICA</u>			
421021	CRKVINA; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XIX century	4	105.714,29
Municipality: PERUŠIĆ			
<u>PERUŠIĆ</u>			
424012	PERUŠIĆ, U NASELJU; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XX century	3	11.000,00

Municipality: UDBINA

PODLAPAČA

428011	PODLAPAČA; CRKVA SV. JURJA; XX century	2	70.571,43
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**COUNTY: OSIJEK-BARANJA**

City: BELI MANASTIR

BELI MANASTIR

161013	ULICA JNA; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. MARTINA BISKUPA; XVIII century	5	1.530.714,29
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BRANJIN VRH

161014	VLADIMIRA NAZORA; ŽUPNA CRKVA UZVIŠENJA SV. KRIŽA; XVIII century	3	248.857,14
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Municipality: BILJE

BILJE

161001	ULICA RADE KONČARA 1; CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BDM; XVIII century	2	52.285,71
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161003	BILJE; REFORMIRANA KRŠĆANSKA CRKVA; XIX century	5	394.285,71
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KOPAČEVO

162001	ŠANDORA PETOEFIA 1; CRKVA REFORMIRANIH; XIX	1	13.714,29
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TIKVEŠ

168017	ŠUMA TIKVEŠ; KAPELICA; XIX century	1	25.000,00
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Municipality: ČEMINAC

ČEMINAC

161011	DUGA ULICA; CRKVA PRESVETOG SRCA ISUSOVA; XX century	5	1.157.714,29
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**Municipality: DARDA**DARDA

161005	ULICA MARŠALA TITA 122; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XVIII century	5	514.142,86
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Municipality: DRAŽ

DRAŽ

161018	CRKVA SV. BARBARE; XIX century	4	449.285,71
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<u>DUBOŠEVICA</u>		
161017	TRG JNA 1; CRKVA UZNESENJA BDM; XVIII century	2 34.000,00
City: ĐAKOVO		
<u>ĐAKOVO</u>		
135017	TRG J.J. STROSSMAYERA; KATEDRALA SV. PETRA; XIX century	1 260.142,86
Municipality: ERDUT		
<u>ALJMAŠ</u>		
162003	TRG BRAĆE RADIĆA 39; CRKVA POHOĐENJA MARIJINA; XIX century	6 842.285,71
<u>DALJ</u>		
162008	BRAĆE RADIĆA 9; CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; XX century	6 1.281.428,57
<u>ERDUT</u>		
162006	VLADIMIRA NAZORA BB; CRKVA SVIH SVETIH; XIX century	6 334.000,00
Municipality: JAGODNJAK		
<u>JAGODNJAK</u>		
161008	ULICA B. RADIČEVIĆA; CRKVA SV. VENDELINA OPATA; XIX century	1 16.428,57
Municipality: MAGADENOVAC		
<u>KUĆANCI</u>		
132013	ULICA KRALJA ZVONIMIRA 99; CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; XIX century	5 487.428,57
Municipality: NAŠICE		
<u>MARTIN</u>		
135008	MJESNO GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. MARTINA; XIV century	3 76.714,29
<u>NAŠICE</u>		
135009	KRALJA TOMISLAVA 1; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN SV. ANTUNA PAD. SA CRKVOM; XVIII century	4 554.000,00

## City: OSIJEK

OSIJEK

123028	TRG VATROSLAVA LISINSKOG; CRKVA NAŠAŠĆA SVETOGA KRIŽA; XVIII century	3	258.714,29
133003	CRKVENA ULICA 32, DONJI GRAD; CRKVA PRESLAVNOG IMENA MARIJINA; XVIII century	3	137.857,14
125009	TRG MARINA DRŽIĆA, GORNJI GRAD; CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; XIX century	4	5.198.000,00
126045	SOLARSKI TRG 7; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XVIII century	1	46.714,29
123003	TVRĐA, TRG JURJA KRIŽANIĆA; CRKVA SVETOG MIHOVILA, ŽUPNA; XVIII century	2	906.714,29
127032	JAEGEROVA BB, GORNJI GRAD; EVANGELIČKA CRKVA; XX century	3	186.142,86
133010	ULICA SV. ANE - GROBLJE; KAPELA SV. ANE; XVIII century	3	74.428,57
132021	RKT. GROBLJE, DONJI GRAD; KAPELA SV. KRIŽA; XIX century	2	26.142,86
128011	KAPUCINSKA ULICA; KAPUCINSKA CRKVA SV. JAKOBA; XVIII century	3	114.571,43
126053	ŠANDORA PETOEFIA 78; REFORMIRANA KRŠĆANSKA CRKVA; XVIII century	1	16.571,43

SARVAŠ

162002	OSJEČKA 53; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XVIII century	5	488.000,00
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## Municipality: PETLOVAC

BARANJSKO PETROVO SELO

161010	CRKVA SV. LOVRE; XX century	1	7.714,29
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LUČ

161012	LUČ; CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; XVIII century	1	28.428,57
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PETLOVAC

161009	RADE KONČARA 72; CRKVA UZAŠAŠĆA SV. KRIŽA; XVIII century	5	972.285,71
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## Municipality: PETRIJEVCI

PETRIJEVCI

135002	ULICA REPUBLIKE BR. 68; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. PETRA APOSTOLA; XVIII century	2	56.428,57
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## Municipality: POPOVAC

KNEŽEVO

161015	U KOMPLEKSU DVORCA KNEŽEVO; KAPELA U SKLOPU KOMPLEKSA KNEŽEVO; XX century	1	22.428,57
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POPOVAC (Popovac)

161016	VLADIMIRA NAZORA 22; CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; XVIII century	1	28.714,29
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## Municipality: VLADISLAVCI

HRASTIN

133012	PETOEFI ŠANDORA 24; REFORMATSKA CRKVA; XVIII century	3	289.285,71
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**COUNTY: POŽEGA-SLAVONIA**

## Municipality: LIPIK

BREZINE (Lipik)

228022	RKT GROBLJE; KAPELA SV. ANTUNA (ANDRIJE); XX century	3	41.857,14
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FILIPOVAC

228020	TABOR 12; CRKVA SV. SPASA; XX century	3	15.285,71
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GAJ (Lipik)

228019	SLAVKA SUDRE 4; CRKVA SV. KATARINE; XVIII century	2	132.857,14
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LIPIK

224029	ULICA MATIJE GUPCA; CRKVA SV. FRANJE I SV. JOSIPA RADNIKA; XVIII century	6	1.522.285,71
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POLJANA (Lipik)

228021	GAJEVA; CRKVA SV. ANE; XX century	1	22.857,14
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## Municipality: PAKRAC

BADLJEVINA

228017	TRG BRAĆE RADIĆ; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XVIII century	3	64.285,71
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PAKRAC

223035	ULICA MATIJE GUPCA 8; CRKVA SVETOG IVANA NEPOMUKA; XIX century	2	45.571,43
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221010	KALVARIJA BB; CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XVIII century	5	2.742.285,71
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222032	ZAVRŠETAK ULICE J. J. STROSSMAYERA; KAPELA SV. JOSIPA; XIX century	6	8.142,86
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**COUNTY: SISAK-MOSLAVINA**

Municipality: DVOR

DIVUŠA

334040	ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. KATARINE; XVIII century	6	1.144.571,43
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DVOR

334041	CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; XIX century	3	34.000,00
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GVOZDANSKO

334042	ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. FILIPA I JAKOVA; XVIII century	5	143.714,29
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Municipality: GLINA

DVORIŠĆE (Glina)

335030	GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. ANDUNA PADOVANSKOG; XVIII century	4	77.000,00
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GLINA

335053	TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA BB; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; XIX century	6	1.748.571,43
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GORNJA BUČICA

335023	GORNJA BUČICA; CRKVA SVETOG ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG, ŽUPNA; XIX century	5	721.714,29
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GORNJI VIDUŠEVAC

335008	GORNJI VIDUŠEVAC; CRKVA SV. FRANJE KSAVERSKOG, ŽUPNA; XIX century	6	1.818.142,86
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MAJA

335010	SVRAČICA; CRKVA SVETOG ILIJE PROROKA, ŽUPNA; XIX century	5	808.428,57
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MALA SOLINA

335013	MALA SOLINA; CRKVA RANJENOG ISUSA, ŽUPNA; XIX century	5	939.000,00
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NOVO SELO GLINSKO

335014	NA GROBLJU; CRKVA SVETOG BLAŽA; XX century	6	53.428,57
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SKELA

335009	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETOG NIKOLE ( NA GROBLJU); XVIII century	5	50.428,57
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## Municipality: HRVATSKA DUBICA

BACIN

333045	BAČIN DONJI; KAPELA SVIH SVETIH; XIX century	6	299.428,57
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HRVATSKA DUBICA

333043	GROBLJE; CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE (NA GROBLJU); XIX century	6	472.142,86
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333044	UL. MARŠALA TITA; KAPELA SRCA ISUSOVOG; XIX century	6	184.714,29
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333042	HRVATSKA DUBICA; ŽUPNA CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; XVIII century	6	2.054.428,57
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## City: HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA

HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA

334039	GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. ANE; XVIII century	6	271.000,00
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334026	TRG MARŠALA TITA; CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; XVIII century	5	5.636.428,57
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333029	TRG NARODNIH HEROJA BB; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE, ŽUPNA; XVIII century	6	3.978.857,14
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333041	GROBLJE - BRDO DJED; CRKVA SV. ROKA (NA GROBLJU); XVIII century	6	486.714,29
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334027	TRG MARŠALA TITA; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; XVIII century	4	781.000,00
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UTOLICA

334043	CRKVA SV. ILIJE I LUKE; XIX century	3	4.571,43
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## Municipality: JASENOVAC

JASENOVAC (Jasenovac)

230016	TRG KRALJA PETRA SVAČIĆA BB; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XVIII century	5	1.494.571,43
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## Municipality: LEKENIK

LETOVANIĆ

327007	LETOVANIĆ; CRKVA SV. FABIJANA I SEBASTIJANA; XVIII century	1	263.428,57
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STARI FARKAŠIĆ

327006	STARI FARKAŠIĆ; CRKVA POHOĐENJE BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	3	118.428,57
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ŠIŠINEC

327004	ŠIŠINEC; CRKVA SVETE MARTE DJEVICE; XVIII century	5	1.828.428,57
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## Municipality: MAJUR

MRAČAJ

333046	GROBLJE; KAPELA SV. IVANA GLAVOSJEKA (NA GROBLJU); XIX century	4	291.857,14
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## Municipality: NOVSKA

JAZAVICA

230015	JAZAVICA BB; CRKVA SV. PETKE (VOTIVNA KAPELA); XX century	3	3.142,86
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NOVSKA

227014	ULICA ADALBERTA KNOPPA; CRKVA SV. JOSIPA NA GROBLJU; XIX century	3	30.285,71
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226015	TRG LUKE ILIĆA ORIOVČANINA 10; CRKVA SV. LUKE EVANĐELISTA; XVIII century	2	21.142,86
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RAJIĆ (Novska)

230012	RAJIĆ BB; CRKVA SV. TOME APOSTOLA; XIX century	6	1.056.428,57
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ROŽDANIK

230011	ROŽDANIK BB; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XIX century	6	566.714,29
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STARI GRABOVAC

227017	STARI GRABOVAC 101A; CRKVA UZVIŠENJA SV. KRIŽA; XX century	4	44.000,00
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## Municipality: PETRINJA

BREST POKUPSKI

327012	BREST POKUPSKI; CRKVA SVETA BARBARA; XX century	6	150.000,00
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DONJA BUDIČINA

335017	GROBLJE; CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XVIII century	6	168.000,00
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335018	GROBLJE (GORNJA BUDIČINA); CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	6	121.714,29
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GORA

334048	VAN NASELJA; CRKVA SV. IVANA I PAVLA; XVIII century	3	92.571,43
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334044	GORA; CRKVA SV. MARIJE, ŽUPNA; XVI century	6	5.039.000,00
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HRASTOVICA

335026	HRASTOVICA; CRKVA SVETOG BARTOLA APOSTOLA, ŽUPNA; XIX century	6	1.284.142,86
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<u>HRVATSKI ČUNTIĆ</u>		
334046	HRVATSKI ČUNTIĆ; CRKVA SV. ANTE SA SAMOSTANOM; XVIII century	6 1.588.714,29
<u>KRIŽ HRASTOVAČKI</u>		
335003	CRKVA SVETOG KRIŽA; XIX century	6 176.142,86
<u>MALA GORICA (Petrinja)</u>		
327017	MALA GORICA; CRKVA SVETOG JURJA; XVIII century	3 294.000,00
<u>MOŠČENICA</u>		
327011	MOŠČENICA; CRKVA SVETOG JAKOVA; XIX century	3 49.714,29
<u>PECKI</u>		
335027	PECKI; CRKVA SVETOG IVANA KRSTITELJA GLAVOSJEKA; XIX century	5 110.857,14
<u>PETRINJA</u>		
331018	KANIŽA; CRKVA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; XIX century	6 109.142,86
331015	GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. BENEDIKTA; XIX century	6 277.428,57
331017	MAJDANCI, RADIĆEVA UL.; CRKVA SV. KATARINE; XIX century	6 924.000,00
331019	GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XIX century	6 396.714,29
331014	GROBLJE SV. TROJSTVA; CRKVA SV. TROJSTVA; XIX century	6 305.714,29
330024	STROSSMAYEROV TRG; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. LOVRE; XVIII century	6 5.528.142,86
<u>STRAŠNIK</u>		
335015	STRAŠNIK BB; CRKVA SVETOG ŠIMUNA I JUDE TADEJA; XIX century	6 86.428,57
<u>TABORIŠTE</u>		
335016	TABORIŠTE; CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE OD SEDAM ŽALOSTI; XIX century	6 73.428,57
335019	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETOG PETRA; XVIII century	5 170.857,14
Municipality: SISAK		
<u>GORNJE KOMAREVO</u>		
327008	GORNJE KOMAREVO 78; CRKVA SVETE KATARINE, ŽUPNA; XIX century	2 112.000,00
<u>LETOVANCI</u>		
335025	LETOVANCI; CRKVA SVETOG JURJA; XVIII century	6 255.571,43

<u>LONJA</u>		
327003	LONJA; CRKVA SVETOG DUHA, ŽUPNA; XIX century	4 357.714,29
<u>MADŽARI</u>		
335024	MAĐARI; CRKVA SVETOG MARTINA; XIX century	6 91.714,29
<u>SISAK</u>		
327009	TRG BANA JOSIPA JELAČIĆA; CRKVA SV. KRIŽA; XVIII century	3 207.000,00
<u>VUROT</u>		
327019	VUROT; CRKVA SVETOG FABIJANA I SEBASTIJANA; XVIII century	3 135.857,14
Municipality: SUNJA		
<u>BOBOVAC</u>		
327002	BOBOVAC; CRKVA SVETOG KRIŽA; XIX century	1 3.857,14
<u>STAZA</u>		
333047	STAZA; KAPELA SV. MARTINA; XIX century	6 493.285,71
<u>SUNJA</u>		
327001	SUNJA; CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE, ŽUPNA; XIX century	4 426.285,71
Municipality: TOPUSKO		
<u>TOPUSKO</u>		
335001	ŠKOLSKA ULICA BB; CRKVA SVETE MARIJE OD POHODA, ŽUPNA; XIX century	5 1.096.142,86
<u>VELIKA VRANOVINA</u>		
334049	VELIKA VRANOVINA BB; KAPELA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA B.D.M.; XIX century	5 46.000,00

**COUNTY: ŠIBENIK-KNIN**

Municipality: BISKUPIJA

BISKUPIJA

623011	BISKUPIJA; CRKVA SV. MARIJE; XX century	1	77.428,57
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ZVJERINAC

623012	KOSOVO-ZVJERINAC; CRKVA SV. ANE; XX century	6	432.142,86
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Municipality: CIVLJANE

CETINA

623014	CETINA; CRKVA SV. SPASA; VII-X century	1	2.285,71
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Municipality: DRNIŠ

BADANJ

624002	BADANJ; CRKVA SV. IVANA; XIX century	6	746.857,14
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BRIŠTANE

624035	VISOVAC; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN GOSPE OD MILOSTI; XVIII century	1	41.714,29
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DRINOVCI

624034	MILJEVCI-DRINOVCI; CRKVA PRESVETOG IMENA ISUSOVA; XIX century	1	3.428,57
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DRNIŠ

624011	RADNIČKA CESTA; CRKVA SV. ANTE; XVIII century	4	213.571,43
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KRIČKE (Drniš)

624005	KRIČKE; GRKOKATOLIČKA CRKVA UZNESENJA B.D.M.; XIX century	5	78.428,57
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SEDRAMIC

622026	MJESNO GROBLJE; CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; XVIII century	3	5.714,29
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SIVERIĆ

624003	SIVERIĆ; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. PETRA; XIX century	3	26.285,71
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ŽITNIĆ

624001	ŽITNIĆ, GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. JURJA; XVI century	1	2.857,14
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## Municipality: KIJEVO

KIJEVO

623009	KIJEVO; CRKVA SV. KATE; XIX century	4	61.000,00
623008	KIJEVO; CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA; XX century	6	1.460.285,71

## City: KNIN

KNIN

623005	MARKA OREŠKOVIĆA 2; CRKVA SV. ANTE; XIX century	5	644.428,57
623006	MARKA OREŠKOVIĆA 2; CRKVA SV. JOSIPA; XX century	3	68.571,43

KNINSKO POLJE

623007	KNINSKO POLJE; CRKVA SV. JAKOVA APOSTOLA; XVIII century	5	178.142,86
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## Municipality: PROMINA

LUKAR

624010	LUKAR; CRKVA GOSPE ČATRJSKE, ZVONIK; XX century	3	8.000,00
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MRATOVO

624009	MRATOVO; CRKVA SV. MARTINA; XIX century	5	256.142,86
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OKLAJ

624007	OKLAJ; CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA; XVIII century	5	174.857,14
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RAZVOĐE

624006	RAZVOĐE; CRKVA SVIHK SVETIHK; XIX century	5	138.714,29
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## Municipality: RUŽIĆ

GRADAC (Ružić)

624004	GRADAC; ŽUPNA CRKVA ROĐENJA MARIJINA; XVIII	6	1.069.571,43
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KLJAKE

622025	KADINA GLAVICA - KLJAKE; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. ILIJE; XIX century	3	47.571,43
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## Municipality: SKRADIN

DUBRAVICE

622019	DUBRAVICE; CRKVA SV. KATE; XVII century	3	5.285,71
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KRKOVIĆ

624024	CRKVA SVIH SVETIH; XIV century	6	235.714,29
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PLASTOVO

624026	CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XIII century	6	123.428,57
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SKRADIN

622017	TRG MALE GOSPE; CRKVA POROĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XVIII century	3	195.857,14
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SONKOVIĆ

624023	CRKVA SV. MARKA; XIV century	6	118.000,00
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VACANI

624028	CRKVA SV. ANTE; XV century	6	385.142,86
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ŽDRAPANJ

624025	ŽDRAPANJ; CRKVA SV. BARTOLA; XIII century	5	68.285,71
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## Municipality: ŠIBENIK

DONJE POLJE

622003	MANDALINA; CRKVA GOSPA OD GRIBLJE; XIV century	2	1.857,14
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KONJEVRATE

622016	KONJEVRATE; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XIX century	4	32.857,14
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ŠIBENIK

622010	ULICA JURJA DALMATINCA 34; BIVŠA CRKVA SV. KATARINE; XV century	2	5.571,43
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622014	PERIVOJ LUJE MARUNA; CRKVA GOSPE VAN GRADA; XVIII century	1	19.000,00
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622004	GROBLJE SV. ANE; CRKVA SV. ANE; XVII century	3	11.714,29
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622011	ANDRIJE KAČIĆA MIOŠIĆA; CRKVA SV. LOVRE; XVII century	2	2.714,29
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622001	RAZORI; CRKVA SV. VIDA; XIV century	4	19.285,71
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622012	TRG REPUBLIKE; KATEDRALA SV. JAKOVA; XV century	3	499.428,57
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Municipality: UNEŠIĆ

UNEŠIĆ

622024	MJESNO GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. JURJA NA GROBLJU; XV century	1	5.571,43
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Municipality: VODICE

SRIMA

622002	SRIMSKA LOKVA; CRKVA GOSPE SRIMSKE; XIII century	3	11.857,14
24/ 33			

**COUNTY: VIROVITICA-PODRAVINA**

Municipality: VOĆIN

VOĆIN

225001	VOĆIN; CRKVA POHOĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XV century	6	3.742.571,43
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**COUNTY: VUKOVAR-SRIJEM**

Municipality: BABINA GREDA

BABINA GREDA

134009	UL. BRAĆE RADIĆ 4; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. LOVRE ĐAKONA I MUČENIKA; XIX century	1	27.142,86
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Municipality: BOGDANOVCI

BOGDANOVCI

162024	BOGDANOVCI, ULICA M. GUPCA; CRKVA NAŠAŠĆA SV. KRIŽA; XIX century	6	768.857,14
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PETROVCI

167021	PETROVCI; CRKVA POKROVA PRESVETE BOGORODICE; (GRKOKATOLIČKA) XIX century	3	115.428,57
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SVINJAREVCI

162025	SVINJAREVCI; CRKVA SV. MARTINA; XIX century	5	287.142,86
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## Municipality: BOŠNJACI

BOŠNJACI

134010	TRG FRA BERNARDINA TOME LEAKOVIĆA 8; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. MARTINA BISKUPA; XVIII century	1	42.000,00
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## Municipality: DRENOVCI

RAČINOVC

134008	UL. BRAĆE RADIĆA 4; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XIX century	1	69.857,14
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RAJEVO SELO

134012	ULICA ZRINSKO-FRANKOPANSKA; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. ILIJE PROROKA; XIX century	4	222.428,57
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## Municipality: ILOK

BAPSKA

162040	RADIĆEVA; CRKVA SV. JURJA; XVIII century	3	202.857,14
162039	GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. MARIJE; XII century	1	13.428,57

ILOK

162033	ŠETALIŠTE IVE LOLE RIBARA; CRKVA SV. IVANA KAPISTRANA (SV. MARIJE); XV century	3	172.142,86
162034	ŠETALIŠTE IVE LOLE RIBARA 2; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; XIV century	1	30.428,57
162032	ŠETALIŠTE IVE LOLE RIBARA; KAPELA SV. IVANA NEPOMUKA; XIX century	4	6.285,71

ŠARENGRAD

162036	ŠARENGRAD; CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA; XV century	1	106.000,00
162035	FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN SV. PETRA; XV century	2	579.285,71
167024	PAJZOŠ; OBITELJSKA KAPELA ELTZ; XVIII century	6	172.714,29

## Municipality: JARMINA

JARMINA

134006	MATIJE GUPCA 31; CRKVA SV. VENDELINA, OPATA; XIX century	5	1.121.428,57
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## Municipality: LOVAS

LOVAS

162028	KRALJA TOMISLAVA 16; CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA ARKANĐELA; XVIII century	6	876.000,00
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## Municipality: NIJEMCI

APŠEVCI

169003	APŠEVCI; CRKVA SV. ILIJE, FILIJALNA; XIX century	4	301.000,00
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ĐELETOVCI

167018	ULICA MATIJE GUPCA; CRKVA SV. IVANA KAPISTRANA; XIX century	4	308.428,57
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LIPOVAC (Nijemci)

169005	RADIĆEVA ULICA; CRKVA SV. LOVRE; XIX century	5	1.129.142,86
169004	"LUČICA"; CRKVA SV. LUKE; XIV century	3	402.857,14

NIJEMCI

169001	NIJEMCI; CRKVA SV. KATARINE, ŽUPNA; XVI century	5	908.571,43
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## Municipality: NUŠTAR

CERIĆ

168013	ULICA BANA JELAČIĆA; CRKVA SVETE KATARINE; XIX century	6	971.285,71
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MARINCI (Nuštar)

168009	MARŠALA TITA 1A; CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BL. DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	4	156.714,29
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NUŠTAR

168012	UZ CESTU NUŠTAR-MARINCI; CRKVA SV. ANE; XIX century	5	94.142,86
134004	KRIŽNI PUT 4; KAPELA DVORCA KHUEN-BELASSY; XVIII century	2	105.428,57
134003	KRIŽNI PUT 20 A; ŽUPNA CRKVA SV. DUHA; XIX century	4	526.857,14

## Municipality: OTOK (VINKOVCI)

KOMLETINCI

134007	UL. BRAĆE RADIĆA 18; ŽUPNA CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA; XIX century	3	114.142,86
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## Municipality: STARI JANKOVCI

NOVI JANKOVCI

166021	CRKVA SVI H SVETIH; XIX century	4	151.285,71
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SLAKOVCI

167019	PRERADOVIĆEVA ULICA; CRKVA SV. ANE; XVIII century	5	329.142,86
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STARI JANKOVCI

167020	ULICA VELIKI KRAJ; CRKVA SV. MARIJE; XVIII century	4	469.285,71
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## Municipality: TOMPOJEVCI

TOMPOJEVCI

162026	M. OREŠKOVIĆA 4; CRKVA SV. MARIJE MAGDALENE; XIX century	4	180.571,43
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## Municipality: TORDINCI

ANTIN

168006	GUNDULIĆEVA ULICA 48; CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PADOVANSKOG; XIX century	1	33.142,86
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KOROG

168007	IVE LOLE RIBARA 79; REFORMIRANA KRŠĆANSKA CRKVA; XIX century	4	971.000,00
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TORDINCI

168004	ULICA MARŠALA TITA; CRKVA PRESVETOG TROJSTVA; XVIII century	4	390.285,71
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168005	REFORMIRANA KRŠĆANSKA CRKVA; XIX century	4	302.285,71
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## Municipality: TOVARNIK

ILAČA

166019	STROSSMAYEROVA; CRKVA SV. JAKOBA APOSTOLA; XVIII century	3	244.000,00
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TOVARNIK

166015	KOLODVORSKA; CRKVA SV. BARTOLA I MATEJA; XIX century	5	1.138.428,57
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167017	KATOLIČKO GROBLJE; CRKVA UZVIŠENJA SV. KRIŽA; XIX century	6	106.428,57
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City: VINKOVCI

VINKOVCI

122059	TRG REPUBLIKE; CRKVA SV. EUZEBIJA I POLIONA; XVIII century	4	522.000,00
130001	GUNDULIĆEVA BB; CRKVA SV. ILIJE NA MERAJI; XV century	3	12.285,71

Municipality: VUKOVAR

SOTIN

167015	SOTIN; CRKVA BL. DJEVICE MARIJE - POMOĆNICE KRŠĆANA; XVIII century	5	1.603.285,71
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VUKOVAR

164001	AUGUSTINČIĆEVA - GAJEVA; CRKVA SV. FILIPA I JAKOBA; XVIII century	5	7.725.571,43
164010	ULICA IVE LOLE RIBARA BB; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XVIII century	4	293.428,57
163001	AUGUSTINČIĆEVA-GAJEVA; FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN; XVIII century	5	4.815.285,71
162018	PRILJEVO BB; KAPELA GOSPE OD HRASTA; XIX century	5	39.000,00

City: ŽUPANJA

ŽUPANJA

134011	VELIKI KRAJ 47; ŽUPNA CRKVA MUČENIŠTVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XIX century	1	15.428,57
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**COUNTY: ZADAR**

City: BENKOVAC

BENKOVAC (Benkovac)

524039	CRKVA ROĐENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	6	477.142,86
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BULIĆ

524041	BULIĆ; CRKVA SV. ANTUNA PUSTINJAKA; XIX century	6	249.857,14
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DONJI KARIN

524006	FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XV century	6	2.590.000,00
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DONJI LEPURI

524009	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETOG MARTINA; XVII century	6	71.857,14
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KORLAT

524011	KORLAT; CRKVA SVETOG JEROLIMA; XIII century	6	54.571,43
524012	RUNJAVICA - GROBLJE; CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XVIII century	6	143.857,14

KULA ATLAGIĆ

524004	GROBLJE - KATOLIČKO; CRKVA SVETOG PETRA; XI century	6	237.571,43
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LISIČIĆ

524013	ASSERIA - PODGRAĐE; CRKVA SVETOG DUHA; XVII century	6	98.571,43
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MEDVIĐA

524021	CRKVA PRIKAZANJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	5	172.142,86
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NADIN

524019	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETOG ANTE PADOVANSKOG; XIX century	5	45.571,43
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PERUŠIĆ BENKOVAČKI

524008	CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIV century	6	374.857,14
524037	PERUŠIĆ BENKOVAČKI; KAPELA SVETOG JURJA; XV century	2	10.571,43

POPOVIĆI (Benkovac)

524010	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETOG MIHOVILA; XI century	6	71.571,43
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PRISTEG

524028	CRKVA PRIKAZANJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	4	232.000,00
524026	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETOG FRANE; XVIII century	6	154.285,71
524027	CRKVA SVETOG NIKOLE; XVIII century	3	7.428,57

RODALJICE

524029	GROBLJE; CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	5	102.428,57
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SMILČIĆ

524030	CRKVA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE OD ZDRAVLJA; XIX century	6	222.000,00
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TINJ

524035	GROBLJE TINJ; CRKVA SVETOG IVANA KRSTITELJA; XIX century	5	50.857,14
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<u>VUKŠIĆ</u>			
524016	CRKVA SVETE KATE; XV century	6	84.285,71
524038	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETOG MIHOVILA; XVI century	5	58.571,43
Municipality: JASENICE			
<u>JASENICE (Jasenice)</u>			
524017	JASENICE; CRKVA SVETOG JERONIMA; XIX century	6	752.285,71
<u>ZATON OBROVAČKI</u>			
524040	PODPRAG; CRKVA SVETOG FRANJE; XIX century	2	75.428,57
Municipality: LIŠANE OSTROVIČKE			
<u>OSTROVICA</u>			
524042	OSTROVICA; CRKVA SV. ANTE PADOVANSKOG; XIX century	5	68.142,86
Municipality: NOVIGRAD			
<u>NOVIGRAD (Novigrad)</u>			
523008	NOVIGRAD; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XIX century	1	2.000,00
523003	NOVIGRAD; STARA CRKVA; XVII century	2	22.571,43
<u>PRIDRAGA</u>			
524005	GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. MARTINA; IV-VI century	5	379.571,43
Municipality: OBROVAC			
<u>KRUŠEVO (Obrovac)</u>			
524024	KRUŠEVO; CRKVA SVETOG JURJA; XIX century	6	542.857,14
<u>OBROVAC</u>			
524018	CRKVA SVETOG JOSIPA; XVIII century	5	289.285,71
Municipality: POLAČA			
<u>POLAČA (Polača)</u>			
524014	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETOG KUZME I DAMJANA; XIX century	6	281.857,14

## Municipality: POLIČNIK

BRIŠEVO

522015	CRKVA GOSPE OD RUŽARIJA; XIX century	3	7.000,00
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MURVICA (Poličnik)

522007	MURVICA; CRKVA BEZGREŠNOG ZAČEĆA BL. DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	5	72.571,43
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522008	MJESNO GROBLJE; CRKVA GOSPE OD SNIGA (GOSPA OD ZAČEĆA); XVIII century	5	37.714,29
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POLIČNIK

522016	POLIČNIK; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XVIII century	2	15.000,00
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SUHOVARE

522017	MJESNO GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. ANTE PADOVANSKOG; XVIII century	1	4.285,71
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## Municipality: STANKOVCI

MORPOLAČA

524007	MORPOLAČA; CRKVA SVETOG PETRA; XII century	1	2.142,86
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## Municipality: SUKOŠAN

DEBELJAK

522018	BRIŽINE; CRKVA SV. MARTINA; XII century	6	36.857,14
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GORICA (Sukošan)

522019	GORICA - RAŠTANE; CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA; XIX century	2	3.857,14
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## Municipality: SVETI FILIP I JAKOV

SVETI FILIP I JAKOV

524033	ROGOVO; CRKVA SV. MIHOVILA; XIV century	2	1.285,71
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## Municipality: ŠKABRNJA

ŠKABRNJA

524003	GROBLJE; CRKVA SV. LUKE; XIV century	4	75.142,86
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524002	AMBAR; CRKVA SVETE MARIJE; XV century	4	52.000,00
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524001	ŠKABRNJA; CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XX century	6	543.571,43
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## Municipality: ZADAR

BABIN DUB

522006	DRAČEVAC ZADARSKI; CRKVA UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE; XIX century	5	106.714,29
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CRNO (Zadar)

522020	CRNO; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XIV century	5	75.428,57
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ZADAR

521015	PERIVOJ GOSPE OD ZDRAVLJA; CRKVA GOSPE OD ZDRAVLJA; XVIII century	1	1.714,29
521008	POLJANA PAPE ALEKSANDRA III, POLUOTOK; CRKVA SV. KRŠEVANA; XII century	3	42.000,00
521009	TRG SV. FRANE; CRKVA SV. NIKOLE; XVIII century	1	47.714,29
521011	ULICA DALMATINSKOG SABORA; CRKVA SV. PETRA STAROG I ANDRIJE; VII-X century	1	13.571,43
521010	ZLATARSKA ULICA; CRKVA SV. ROKA; XVI century	2	6.571,43
521002	POLJANA ŠIME BUDINIĆA; CRKVA SV. ŠIME; IV-VI century	2	27.714,29
521004	TRG SV. STOŠIJE, POLUOTOK; KATEDRALA SV. STOŠIJE; XII century	3	84.285,71
521005	ZADAR, ULICA MADIJEVACA 1; SAMOSTAN SV. MARIJE; XV century	2	4.000,00

## Municipality: ZEMUNIK DONJI

ZEMUNIK DONJI

524036	GROBLJE; CRKVA SVETE KATARINE; XVII century	1	22.142,86
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**ADDENDUM 3****CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN IN DONJI LEPURI****Before****After**

The church was built during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Rebel Serbs and the JNA mined the church at the end of 1991, completely destroyed it and partially damaged the cemetery.

**FRANSCISTAN MONASTARY IN DONJI KARIN****Before****After**

Monastery from the 15<sup>th</sup> century on the foundations of the earlier Benedictine monastery. On 26<sup>th</sup> August and 14<sup>th</sup> October 1991 rebel Serbs heavily damaged the monastery and destroyed it through mining in 1993. The gravestones of the graves of guardians and monks were damaged by mining.

**ADDENDUM 4**

**CHAPEL OF ALL SAINTS IN DONJI BAĆIN**

**Before**



**After**



Rebel Serbs and the JNA heavily damaged the chapel through repeated shelling (30<sup>th</sup> August 1991, 13<sup>th</sup> September 1991).

**CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS IN HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA**

**Before**



**After**



The church was built around 1706 and restored in 1974. Rebel Serbs and JNA completely destroyed the church in September 1991.

**ADDENDUM 5**

**CHURCH OF SAINT JERONIME IN LIŠANE OSTROVIČKE**

**Before**



**After**



The church was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and renewed in 1954. During July and August rebel Serbs and the JNA destroyed the church and burnt the parish house.

**ADDENDUM 6**

**CHAPELS IN LASINJA**

Chapel of St. Florian



Rebel Serb and JNA heavily damaged the chapel and destroyed the inventory during October-December 1991.

Chapel of St. John



Rebel Serbs and JNA heavily damaged the chapel and destroyed the inventory during October-December 1991.

Chapel of Holy Trinity



Rebel Serbs and JNA lightly damaged the chapel and destroyed the inventory during October-December 1991.

**ADDENDUM 7**

**CERIĆ**



Destroyed and burnt during 1991-1995

Photo taken by: Ljubica Gligorević, 1997

**ADDENDUM 8**  
**SLAĐENVIĆI**



View from the North

Photo taken by: Božo Đukić, 1994

**ADDENDUM 9**

**ČILIPÍ**



Burnt houses in the historic centre

Photo taken by: Damir Fabijanić, 1992



**B. LIST OF LOCATIONS FROM WHICH MOVABLE CULTURAL  
PROPERTY WAS TAKEN<sup>22</sup>**

MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

12 February 2001

**EASTERN SLAVONIA**

**OSIJEK-BARANJA COUNTY**

Beli Manastir

- Church of St. Martin the Bishop

Bolman

- Collection of the Bolman Battle

Branjin vrh

- Church of the Raising of the Holy Cross

Branjina

- Church of Visitation of Blessed Virgin Mary

Ćeminac

- Church of the Holy Heart of Jesus

Dalj

- Church of St. Joseph
- Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- Chapel of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- Archaeological Collection in the Primary School

Darda

- Archaeological Collection in Local Community of Darda

Draž

- Church of St. Barbara

Duboševica

- Church of Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

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<sup>22</sup> Details of the cultural property taken from these locations will be provided to the Court during the course of the proceedings. This is likely to be in electronic format given the voluminous length of the documentation.

Erdut

Ernestinovo

- Art Colony of Naive Sculptors of Ernestinovo

Kopačevo

- Zoo Museum of Baranja

Koprivna

- Orthodox Church

Luč

- Church of St. Mary Magdalene

Lug

Osijek

- Gallery of Arts
- Museum of Slavonia
- Orthodox Parishes in Osijek (books taken)

Podolje

- Chapel of St. Anna

Popovac

- Church of St. Joseph

Sarvaš

- Church of St. John the Baptist

#### VUKOVAR- SRIJEM COUNTY

Antin

- Church of St. Anthony of Padua

Apševci

- Church of St. Elias the Prophet

Bapska

- Chapel St. Mary

Bobota

- Church of St. George

Bogdanovci

- Orthodox Church

Čakovci

- Church of St. Joachim and Anna

Ilača

- Church of St. Jacob the Apostle

**Ilok**

- Museum of the Town of Ilok

**Lipovac**

- Church of St. Lawrence the Martyr

**Lovas**

- Church of St. Michael Archangel

**Lučica**

- Church of St. Luke Evangelist

**Marinci**

- Orthodox Church

**Nijemci**

- Church of St. Catherine

**Opatovac**

- Church of St. George

**Slakovci**

- Church of St. Anna

**Sotin**

- Church of Holy Virgin Mary the Helper

**Stari Jankovci**

- Church of St. Mary

**Šarengrad**

- Church of St. Peter and Paul

**Vinkovci**

- Orthodox Parish, Archive

**Vukovar**

- Chapel of St. John Nepomuk
- Chapel of St. Roko
- Church of St. Philip and Jacob
- Franciscan Monastery
- Church of St. Nicholas
- Chapel Paunović with Crypt
- City Museum of Vukovar
- Memorial Museum of Lavoslav Ružička
- Collection Bauer and Gallery of Arts
- Memorial Museum II of the Vukovar Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ)
- City Library

**WESTERN SLAVONIA**

**BJELOVAR-BILOGORA COUNTY**

Veliki Bastaji

- Church of St. George

**BROD-POSAVINA COUNTY**

Gornji Bogičevci

- Church of the Holy Ghost

Okučani

**POŽEGA-SLAVONIA COUNTY**

Dragović

- Monastery and Church of the Birth of the Holy Virgin Mary

Lipik

Pakrac

- Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- Eparchial Court and Residency
- City Library

**VIROVITICA-PODRAVINA COUNTY**

Lisičine

- Church of St. George

Voćin

- Church of Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- Registers of Voćin and Pušina

**BANOVINA**

**SISAK-MOSLAVINA COUNTY**

Divuša

- Church of St. Catherine

Donja Budičina

- Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin of Mary

## Dvor na Uni

- Cadastre Office, Registers (Registry Office), Cadastre Registers (Municipal Court)

## Glina

- Church of St. John Nepomuk

## Gora

- Church of of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin of Mary

## Gornja Budičina

- Chapel of the Birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary

## Gornji Viduševac

- Church of St. Francis of Xavier

## Gvozdansko

- Church of St. Philip and Jacob

## Hrastovica

- Church of St. Bartholomew the Apostle

## Hrvatska Dubica

- Church of Holy Trinity
- Chapel of the Heart of Jesus

## Hrvatska Kostajnica

- Art Collection of the Franciscan Monastery
- Church of St. Anthony of Padua
- Parish Church of St. Nicholas
- Chapel of St. Roko
- Chapel of St. Anna

## Hrvatski Čuntić

- Church of St. Anthony of Padua

## Jasenovac

- Church of St. Nicholas
- Jasenovac Memorial Area including the Collection in Stara Gradiška

## Maja

- Church of St. Elias the Prophet

## Mala Solina

- Church of the Wounded Jesus

## Novo selo glinsko

- Church of St. Blaise

## Pecki

- Church of St. John the Baptist the Beheaded

Petrinja

- Church of St. Lawrence
- Church of St. Benedict
- Church of St. John Nepomuk
- Church of St. Catherine
- Church of St. Roko
- Chapel St. Benedict
- Chapel of Holy Trinity
- Gallery “Krstó Hegedušić”
- Collecting Archive Centre Petrinja (archive material)

Gornji Rajić

- Church of St. Thomas the Apostle

Skela

- Chapel St. Nicholas in Cemetery

Strašnik

- Crucifix

Taborište

- Church of Blesses Virgin Mary of Seven Grievances
- Church of St. Peter

## **KORDUN I LIKA**

### KARLOVAC COUNTY

Cvitović

- Church of St. Nicholas

Debela Kosa

- Ethnographic Collection of the House of the Brotherhood-Unity

Donji Lađevac

- Church of St. Joseph

Drežnik grad

- Church of St. Anthony of Padua

Hrvatski Blagaj

- Church of the Holy Ghost

Kamensko

- Church of St. Mary “Snježna”
- Collection of the Pauline Monastery

## Karlovac

- City Museum Karlovac (Shelter: Building of the Old School in Kamensko – Ethnographic and Naturalist Material)

## Lasinja

- Church of St. Anthony of Padua
- Crucifix

## Rakovica

- Church of St. Mary of Visitation

## Utolica

- Church of St. Elias
- Church of St. Helen the Crusades

## Saborsko

- Church of St. John Nepomuk
- Chapel St. Mary of Rosary

## Slunj

- Church of the Holy Trinity
- Cemetery Chapel St. Mary Magdalene

## Vojnić

- Memorial Park “Petrova gora”

## Vukmanić

- Ethnographic Collection in the Memorial House of the Ribar Family
- Church of St. Anthony of Padua

## LIKA-SENJ COUNTY

## Topusko

## Bijeli Potoci-Kamensko

- Memorial Monument of Nature and Nature Reserve Bijeli Potoci-Kamensko

## Plitvička jezera /Mukinje

- Ethnographic and Art Collection

## Plitvička Jezera / Končarev kraj

- Memorial Museum “Rade Končar” – Ethnographic Collection

## Plitvička Jezera /Trnavac

- Museum of the First Women Partisan Troop

**DALMATIA**

## DUBROVNIK-NERETVA COUNTY

## Cavtat

- Collection of Baltazar Bogišić

## Čilipi

- County Museum of Konavle
- Church of St. Nicholas

## Pridvorje

- Church of St. Blaise
- Franciscan Monastery

## Slano

- Franciscan Monastery and Church of

## Trsteno

- Arboretum, Villa Sorkočević

## ŠIBENIK-KNIN COUNTY

## Biskupija

- Church of St. Trinity

## Čista Mala

- Church of St. Nicholas

## Dragišić

- Church of St. George

## Drniš

- Museum of “Drniš Krajina”

## Drniš /Velušić

- Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary

## Knin

- Museum of “Knin Krajina”

## Kosovo

## Lazarica

- Krka-Monastery
- Collection of the Monastery of St. Archangel Michael
- Library of the Monastery of St. Archangel Michael

## Krković

- Church of All Saints

## Otavice

- Church of the Holy Saviour (Mausoleum of Meštrović family)

## Plastovo

- Church of St. Nicholas

## Plavno

- Church of St. George

## Rupe

## Sonković

- Church of St. Mark

## Strmica

- Church of St. John

## Tepljuh-Biočić

- Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul

## Vaćani

- Church of St. Anthony

## Vukšić

- Church of St. Catherine

## ZADAR COUNTY

## Benkovac

- Church of St. John
- County Museum

## Brgud

- Church of St. Lazarus

## Islam Grčki

- Church of St. George
- Janković's Courts

## Karin

- Church of Conception of Virgin Mary
- Franciscan Monastery

## Kolarina

- Church of St. Petko

## Krupa-Monastery

- Collection of the Monastery of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Kula Atlagića

- Church of St. Nicholas
- Church of St. Peter

Lisičić

- Church of St. Michael

Obrovac

- Church of St. Joseph

Perušić

- Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Smilčić

- Church of Blessed Virgin of Health

Škabrnja

- Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- Church of St. George

## APPENDIX 8

### PERSONAL CONTINUITY: 1991-2001

The following is an illustrative (but non-exhaustive) list of political and military leaders indicating the personal continuity between those persons responsible for the genocidal campaign in Croatia and the subsequent leadership of the FRY.

MILOŠEVIĆ, SLOBODAN, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia (1986-1988); President of the Republic of Serbia (1989-1997); President of the FRY (1997-2000).

BIORČEVIĆ, ANDRIJA, Major General. Commander of the JNA 12<sup>th</sup> Novi Sad Corps during the attack on Vukovar, and later Commander of the same Corps in the “new” VJ until 1993.

BULATOVIĆ, MOMIR, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Montenegro (1991-1993); President of the Republic of Montenegro (1993-1998); President of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1998- 2000).

ČELEKETIĆ, MILAN, General, from September 1991 until mid 1992, he was commander of the JNA’s 16<sup>th</sup> Motorized Brigade deployed in the direction of Novska. In mid-1992, he left Western Slavonia and returned to Belgrade. In January 1993, he returned to Western Slavonia. From 30 January 1993 to 22 February 1994, he was commander of the JNA’s 18<sup>th</sup> Corps of the Army of the so-called “Serb Republic” (Bosnia and Herzegovina). He participated in combat near Derventa and Bosanski Brod (battle for the corridor in northern Bosnia). On 22 February 1994, Milan Martić appointed him as the new commander of the Army of the so-called “RSK” (instead of Mile Novaković). He remained on this post until May 1995.

DRAŠKOVIĆ, VUK, SPO (the Serbian Revival Movement) headed by Drašković became the only patron of the Serbian Guard formed in June 1990. From 1993, he was the chief of the SPO envoy group in the Serbian Parliament. From 18 January 1999, he was the Vice-President of the FRY Government. He was relieved of his duty on 28 April 1999.

JOVIĆ, BORISAV, president of the Presidency of the SFRY (15 May 1990 – 15 May 1991). Until 28 November 1995, he was a member of the SPS Main Committee, and Vice-President of the Party.

LONČAR, DUŠAN, General of the “VJ” as an intelligence agent. After the retreat into the territory of Yugoslavia in 1993, he was Chief of Staff of the Užice Corps. After that, he was commander of the 11<sup>th</sup> Corps (Eastern Slavonia) of the Army of the so-called “RSK”, until 20<sup>th</sup> June 1996.

MRKŠIĆ, MILE, General. In the war against Croatia 1991/1992 he was commander of the JNA Guard Motorised Brigade. For his achievement in the battle for Vukovar, on 28 November 1991, he was promoted to the rank of Major General. From January to April 1992, he was commander of the 8<sup>th</sup> Operations Group in the area of Kordun and Banovina. In the VJ he was the founder and commander of the Special Forces Corps (KSS) and after that he was Assistant Chief of the VJ General Staff. In summer 1995 he assumed the duty of Commander of the Army of the “Republic of Serbian Krajina.”

OBRADOVIĆ, VUK, He was the Chief of the former JNA political administration and a VJ officer assigned to the “RSK”, the chief of the intelligence service of the Army of the “Republic of Serbian Krajina.” In 1992, he was appointed Head of the Ministry of Defense of the FRY administration for the moral education. In January 1994, he was assigned to reorganise the Knin (counter) intelligence service. Obradović also became a representative in the Republics’ Council of the Federal Parliament. He ran for the President of Serbia in 1997 and for Yugoslav President in 2000.

PANIĆ, ŽIVOTA, from September 1991 until February 1992, he was commander of the JNA’s 1<sup>st</sup> Military Region. He was directly in command of the attack in Vukovar. From 25 February until May 1992, he was commander and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces. He was Chief of General Staff of the VJ until September 1993.

PAVKOVIĆ, NEBOJŠA, from 1989 until 1993, he worked in the Cabinet of the Federal Secretary for National Defence. In 1998, he was commander of the Priština Corps of “VJ”. At the end of 1998, he was appointed commander to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Army of “VJ” with headquarters in Niš, which also controlled the area of Kosovo. In February 2000, he became Chief of the VJ General Staff.

PERIŠIĆ MOMČILO. When the war started in Croatia, General Perišić was commander of the “Artillery School Centre” in Zadar, from where he retreated to the territory under the control of the Knin Corps, which was under the command of Colonel Ratko Mladić, in the summer of 1991. Due to the shelling of Zadar, in his absence he was sentenced to 20 years of prison. With the retreat of parts of the Rijeka Corps to Herzegovina, in December 1991, General Perišić joined them in the area of Mostar where he was in command of the JNA units in eastern Herzegovina (the operations group was combined of parts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Rijeka, 37<sup>th</sup> Užice and 2<sup>nd</sup> Podgorica Corps, as well as the 10<sup>th</sup> Motorized Brigade). These units destroyed Dubrovnik and later Mostar. In January 1992, he was appointed commander of the 13<sup>th</sup> Corps, which was combined of parts of the Rijeka Corps and the 10<sup>th</sup> Motorized Brigade. After the declaration of the FRY and the “Serb Republic” in April 1992, that is, the Yugoslav Army (“VJ”) and the Army of the Serb Republic (“VRS”), the major part of the “VJ” units withdrew from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Perišić remained in the territory of Herzegovina until 28 May 1992. After that, he was commander of the 3<sup>rd</sup> VJ Army in Niš. On 26 August 1993, he was appointed Chief of General Staff of VJ to replace Colonel General Života Panić. Currently he serves as Deputy Prime Minister of FRY.

ŠEŠELJ, VOJISLAV. From 1991 until 1993, he was a representative in the Serbian Parliament. From 1992, he was a representative and the head of the Radicals' Representative Club in the Yugoslav Parliament. His forces wear the emblems of the Chetniks. On 4 December 1996, he was elected Mayor of the Belgrade municipality of Zemun. On 24 March 1998, he was elected Deputy Prime Minister of the Serbian Government; he resigned from his duty as the Mayor of Zemun. On 23 January 2000, at the SRS (the Serbian Radical Party) Congress, he was re-elected President of the Party. In November 2000, he was the Head of the SRS representative group in the Citizens' Council of the Federal Parliament. In the 1990s, the Serbian Radical Party formed a Serbian volunteer guard. Šešelj was allegedly close to General Pekić, a man who played an important role in creating the Serbian Volunteer Guard. That paramilitary group was actually a military branch of the "SK PZJ". The Serbian Volunteer Guard was headed by Željko Ražnjatović – Arkan, and its headquarter was stationed in Erdut. He was involved in several massacres in northern Bosnia and eastern Herzegovina.

ŠLJIVANČANIN, VESELIN, Major in the JNA. After the seizure of Vukovar, he was promoted to the rank of VJ Colonel. Within the Belgrade Guard Brigade (commanded by Mile Mrkšić), he was Commander of the Military Police Battalion and Security Officer. The Brigade was responsible for the attacks on Vukovar and its seizure. From 1994 until February 1996, he was Commander of the 5<sup>th</sup> Motorised Brigade of the VJ in Podgorica. In February 1996, he returned to Belgrade where he served on the General Staff of VJ. He was assigned to the centre of military faculties, where he currently works as an instructor. In September 1997, he attended the School for National Defence of VJ in Belgrade (which in the hierarchy of the education of VJ officers was one of the preconditions for being promoted to the rank of General).

STANIŠIĆ, JOVICA, in 1991, he was Chief of the State Security Department of Serbia. On 2 June 1995, he was appointed to the duty of Milošević's special emissary for Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. the Serb Republic. At the end of 1995 it was speculated that Stanišić could take over the duty of the Ambassador in Greece, but he said he would accept it only if he was not charged for war crimes committed in western Slavonia and for taking UN officials hostage in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He lead and coordinated the reintegration "project" of occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia into the territory of FRY. In 1997, he was Milošević's national security counsellor (in charge of the reorganisation of the State Security Department depending on Milošević's needs). On 27 October 1998, he was relieved from the duty as chief of the Serbian State Security Department.

STOJIČIĆ, RADOVAN (Badža). In 1991, he was promoted to the Commander of the Special Unit of TO Slavonia and Baranja and then to the Chief of the Security Service MUP Serbia for the "courage" he showed in Vukovar and Erdut. He led the "Red Berets" and "seized" the silos in Bršadin. "Badža" came to the Republic of Croatia with the task to establish an occupational system, which he did with the help of the special units of the Serbian MUP. In 1992/93, he was promoted to the Deputy Minister of Interior of Serbia, for his achievements in the support of the

Bosnian Serbs. In 1995, he was an instructor at the School for the Interior in Sremska Kamenica. In 1996, he was Deputy Minister of the Interior and Chief of Public Security of the Serbian MUP. He was assassinated on 11 April 1997 by an unidentified person.

STRUGAR, PAVLE, Colonel General. Served his duty in the Guards Unit and was Chief of the Military Academy of the Land forces, Commander of the Montenegrin TO. From October 1991, he was commander of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Operations Group. From 30 December 1991 until May 1992, he was commander of the 4<sup>th</sup> Military Region of the JNA. After the JNA was transformed into the VJ, he was commander of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army from mid 1992 until September 1993. On 28 December 1991, by the order of General P. Strugar and Admiral M. Jokić in Njivice near Herceg Novi the so-called collection centre of the VJ was established where “confiscated and stolen material supplies from the war prey” were collected. In February 1995 in Belgrade, he was interrogated for “robbery and destiny of the war prey from the battlefield Dubrovnik” – approximately fifty yachts, great amount of technical equipment, forty luxurious cars, fifty kilograms of gold, 100,000 DM and Picasso’s paintings.” Four days later, Strugar was released.