

## Operacija Namjerna sila



Bombardovanje

**Operacija Namjerna sila** (eng.: *Operation Deliberate Force*) je bila vojna intervencija međunarodne zajednice sa NATO savezom i SAD-om na čelu koja je imala za cilj da onemogući vojni arsenal Srba u ratu u Bosni i Hercegovini, a koji su prijetili i/ili napadali UN-ove "sigurnosne zone" u BiH. Operacija je počela oko 2:00 sata 30. augusta 1995. godine i završila se 20. septembra 1995. godine, a uključila je oko 400 aviona i 5000 ljudi iz 15 zemalja svijeta. Tokom operacije izvršeno je 3.515 letova protiv 338 ciljeva. Avioni koji su učestvovali u operaciji su letjeli iz vojne baze u Italiji i sa američkog nosača aviona Theodore Roosevelt. 68% bombi korištenih u operaciji su bile tipa "precizno navođene municije".

Srpski zračno odbrambeni sistem koji se sastojao od aviona i PAT postrojenja je učinio operaciju opasnim poduhvatom. 30. augusta 1995. godine francuski Mirage 2000 borbeni avion je bio oboren od strane srpskog PAT postrojenja. Ipak operacija je bila efikasna u tome da je dovela Srbe za pregovarački sto.

### 1995 NATO bombing in Bosnia and Herzegovina

<b>Operation Deliberate Force</b>	
Part of <u>Bosnian War</u>	
<b>Date</b>	<u>30 August - 20 September 1995</u>
<b>Location</b>	<u>Republika Srpska</u> in <u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>
<b><i>Causa belli</i></b>	The <u>shelling of the Sarajevo market place</u> on <u>28 August 1995</u> by the <u>Bosnian Serb Army</u> . <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Result</b>	Tactical Serbian Victory, <u>Siege of Sarajevo</u> lifted.
<b>Combatants</b>	
 <u>NATO</u>	 <u>Republika Srpska</u>
<b>Commanders</b>	
<u>Willy Claes</u>	<u>Ratko Mladić</u>
<b>Strength</b>	

2 F-16C,1 Mirage aircraft  
2 SAMs

### Casualties

1 Mirage aircraft,  
2 pilots POW, none  
1 F-16C

The **1995 NATO bombing in Bosnia and Herzegovina** (code-named by NATO **Operation Deliberate Force**) was a sustained air campaign conducted by the North-Atlantic military organization to undermine the military capability of the Bosnian Serb Army who threatened and attacked UN-designated "safe areas" in Bosnia. The operation was carried out between 30 August and 20 September 1995, involving 400 aircraft and 5000 personnel from 15 nations.

It was initiated by NATO in response to a deteriorating situation. Although planned and approved by the North Atlantic Council in July 1995, the operation was triggered in direct response to the second wave of Markale Massacres on 28 August 1995.

During the campaign, a total of 3515 sorties were flown against 338 individual targets. Aircraft involved in the campaign operated out of Italy and from the U.S. aircraft carriers USS Theodore Roosevelt & USS America. 68% of the bombs used in this campaign were precision-guided munitions. The Bosnian Serb integrated air defence network, comprising of aircraft and surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), presented a high-threat environment to the allied air operations. A French Mirage 2000 was shot down by a Serbian SAM on the 30 August 1995. As a counter to the operation some 400 UNPROFOR peacekeepers were seized by the Bosnian Serb Army and used as human shields at key Bosnian Serb sites.

Also in August, Croatian Forces conducted Operation Storm in the Republic of Serbian Krajina in Croatia, which resulted in the expulsion of the Serb population of several hundred thousand from that area.

The air attacks increased the international pressure on (Milošević's Serbia/Yugoslavia to take part in negotiations that resulted in the Dayton Peace Agreement.