70 YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO - LEADING THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIH SOCIETY

Sarajevo, 2023.

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70 YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

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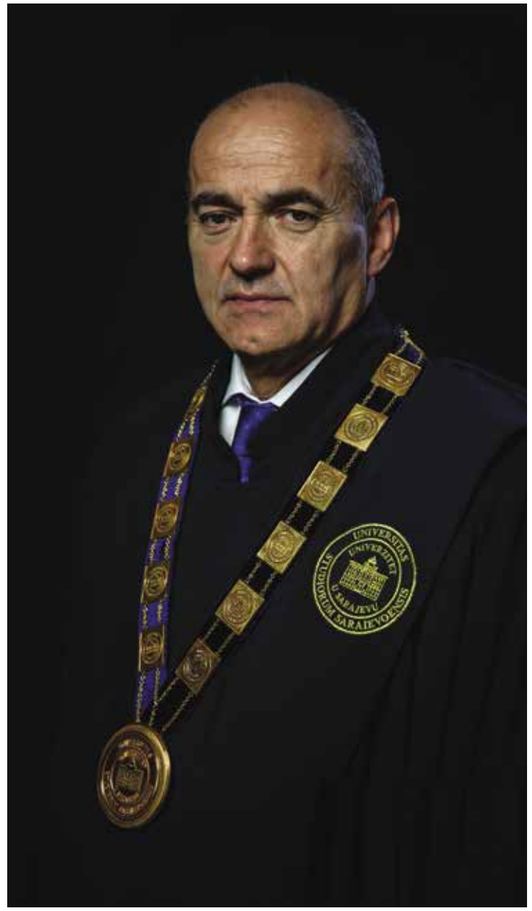


Address by the Rector

Professor Rifat Škrijelj, PhD
Rector of the University of Sarajevo

A seventieth anniversary of any institution is an opportunity to pause, look back at the past and conceptualise its near and distant future. Celebratory feelings and expectations that we present to the readers in the following pages are a reflection and a sort of archaeology of our lives and endeavours of several generations, woven into the development of the University and of our country, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The year of the foundation of the university, 1949, was marked by very important global events: the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was established, *Lord John Boyd Orr* won the Nobel Peace Prize (for efforts in fighting famine), *George Orwell* published the seminal novel *1984*, the influential German newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* was first published, the USSR formally terminated the Friendship Agreement – Mutual Assistance and Post-war Cooperation with Yugoslavia, while, on 2 December, the then-Bosnia and Herzegovina could not have witnessed a more important event: the foundation of our first University. During the First Session of the University of Sarajevo Assembly, the first Rector was elected – professor *Vaso Butozan*, PhD, while the first session of the University Council (today, the Senate) was held on 10 February 1950. Crucial issues were discussed during the first session: the University of Sarajevo budget for 1950, rules for enrolment and exams, diploma design proposals. At the second session of the Council, held on 28 March 1950, the usual agenda was discussed: student complaints, the decree on the establishment of chairs and the discussion on strengthening the study criteria. And now, after 770 regular sessions of the Senate, this year we celebrate the grand jubilee.

By marking this anniversary, the University of Sarajevo would like to present to the broad domestic and international audience (as well as to all who have been and remained permanently tied to this biggest and oldest university in Bosnia and Herzegovina) this monograph, containing the University's history and present work.

Foundation of the University of Sarajevo in 1949 is a milestone in the social and cultural development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The very beginning of the work of the University of Sarajevo was a significant civilizational advancement compared to the situation of the time. The highly educated staff were very scarce upon the foundation of the University: in 1945, there were 367 medical doctors, and only a third of the court judges had legal qualifications. Generally speaking, 80% of the population was illiterate. From 1949 until today, 175850 students have graduated (the first graduates were at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry: *Obrad Patijević* on 17 June, *Maks Ilešić* on 24 June, *Huso Resulović* on 19 August, *Ivo Viskić* on 14 November and *Antonija Maksimović-Grbac* on 20 December). *Miroslav* Đorđević was the first to defend the doctoral dissertation (the Faculty of Law) in 1952, and 3712 candidates from 43 scientific areas have defended their dissertations since.

New scientific approaches, as well as results and endeavours they left behind have paved the path of the expansion of modern scientific views and understanding of the issues of life, work and the development of all potentials of the BiH society. That was the beginning of rise above underdevelopment and a big step forward into the modern age and future that could be only one – the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a modern European country.

Together with the educational process, faculties, academies and scientific institutions, have produced seminal works that substantially changed the social paradigm of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Continual quest for new forms and content within the scientific and artistic process, in accordance with the social changes, has conditioned the development of traditional interculturality.

An important condition for an unimpeded functioning of the University is academic autonomy, the importance of which is outlined in the *Magna Charta Universitatum*, since the important issues need to be discussed and considered with full dedication, regardless of the political interests. That is why one of the main tasks of the University of Sarajevo's academic community is to preserve its autonomy and academic freedoms in order to be able to further create a critical society that is immune to political and ideological turbulences, always in the midst of the prosperous currents. In its rich (pre)history, the University has gone through numerous reforms. Critical voices at the 1961 annual Assembly of the University of Sarajevo best illustrate dilemmas regarding the reforms that have similarly followed our activities in the past 70 years. The 1989 University of Sarajevo Memorial Monograph contains an interesting excerpt from the Assembly session minutes. Rector *Aleksandar Trumić*, during the annual University of Sarajevo Assembly session, held in November 1961, critically asked if the achieved levels of the University development, as well as efficiency of reforms, were truly harmonised with the real needs of the society and if all possibilities in that sense were exhausted. He added that the answer could not be entirely positive. Instead of the advocated demand for radical changes to the existing situation, professor *Hamdija* Čemerlić was more prone to a careful approach to the so-called reforms, stating that the reforms are implemented faster than they should. His opinion was that the reform needs to be implemented in accordance with our material potentials and subjective strengths within the University. He further stated that the reform is an issue that had preoccupied the University so much so that the necessary tasks were being neglected, including the adequate activities. These critical voices did not oppose reform processes. They are evidence that the reform was approached with caution and care even at the time.

After many different experiences and temptations, the University finds itself today at a new turning point. Changing its organisation and adopting new curricula, harmonised with certain trends in Europe and beyond, an integrated University of Sarajevo has achieved a more functional connection with its units, and has improved the quality of teaching by encouraging interactive methods between the teaching staff and students. Reorganisation entails an integrated financial system, as well as a more efficient quality assurance system.

Parallel to these processes that are in full swing, the University of Sarajevo has undertaken permanent and harmonised steps, through its offices and sub-units, in propulsive creation of an inspiring and attractive environment for learning, research and art. Such a working climate and a progressive and dynamic cooperation culture enable the construction of a strong infrastructure for internationalisation and modernisation, as well as to efficiently present the achievements, quality and trustworthiness of the University of Sarajevo to the regional, European and global academic space. The University of Sarajevo still strives towards the long-term goals in pursuit of excellence. Our orientation is and needs to be further integration to the global academic currents, for only in that way can we realise our main mission – prosperity and progress of the society as a whole. In that sense, optimism is especially seen in the resume of the past achievements, as well as a considerable rejuvenation of the staff structure of the University of Sarajevo and the expected energy (creative and any other) the such changes bring.

Sarajevo, November 2019

UNIVERSITAS STUDIORUM

PROLEGOMENA

We celebrate 70 years of the University of Sarajevo in the period of important reforms that should bring a more efficient and harmonised functioning of the integrated University. Our past, present and future activities rest on *Wilhelm von Humboldt*'s idea of the essence of the university as on organic matter and an interactive relationship between education and science. Generations of professors, students and administrative staff have contributed to the realisation of this idea, for they have been constantly determined to act for the benefit of their University and their community. Corresponding sectors and offices of the University of Sarajevo are of special significance in this process.

The University of Sarajevo, as a systematic and complex institution of social significance, whose mission is to educate quality and creative leaders of the future in an integrated teaching, scientific and research process, monitors, coordinates and strategically plans the teaching process at 22 faculties and three academies. This sector contains four essential areas of activity: improvement of the teaching process, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the teaching process, student issues and lifelong learning. The focus of these activities is on planning and implementing an efficient system of monitoring key indicators of the teaching process quality, creation, research and dissemination of new ways of knowledge transfer in new interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary teaching methods through the Office for Professional Development of Teaching Staff. Furthermore, in cooperation with student organisations, activities are implemented regarding the improvement of student experiences, by establishing efficient mechanisms of enrolment policy management and the process of promoting the graduated students, and by lifelong learning programmes for teaching, subsidiary and administrative staff of the University.

When designing the educational strategy, the sector for teaching and student issues of the University is primarily driven by the need to create critical and free, autonomous and creative individuals, open to all present and future changes, both individual or collective. With over 500 study programmes at all three study cycles, the University of Sarajevo diligently follows the European and world trends in this field. New study programmes in accordance with the social needs are continually being created, and that is a form of a reaction to the accelerated changes in the labour market and transitional economy. This sector also takes special care of rights and needs of the University of Sarajevo students, especially those who belong to vulnerable or marginalised groups, through the Office for Student Support.

Global trends have shown that the traditional educational paradigm resting on transactional pedagogy is being abandoned, so the emphasis is more on practical application of knowledge, which ultimately enables students to acquire skills that contribute to their competitiveness. Significant changes have been made in that respect on the basis of positive experiences from past practice.

Progress of a community in the global framework is tightly connected with the development of scientific, research and artistic activities as the most propulsive activity of every community. The significance of scientific research in today's world is such that the annual funding in the EU countries for research is about 2% of the GDP, while the European Commission strategies plan the growth of funding to 3%. That is why the Development Strategy of scientific/artistic activities at the University of Sarajevo holds a very special position in the University development plans. Clearly defined guidelines of activity, as well as determining strategic goals and ways of implementing them are the primary role and duty of the Sector for Research and Artistic Activities of the University. The sector is in charge of harmonising the activities into the connected triangle of knowledge: education – research – innovations. Such innovations are engines of development and initiating them is one of the main tasks of all universities in the European Union.

There are two interactive units at the Sector for Research and Development. Its main goal is to achieve full efficiency in supporting the academic integration and monitoring the development of scientific activities at the University. In order for that goal to be achieved, the Sector closely monitors trends and dynamics of science and innovations in the world, for the purpose of preparing and developing measures that will position scientific activities more strongly in the European and global research area. Owing to such attempts, the University of Sarajevo won the "Excellence in Research" award in January 2019, presented by the European Commission to research institutions that undertake significant efforts and achieve progress in the implementation of the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers. The Centre for Research is tasked with aiding the participation in international research projects and monitoring, as well as for the establishment of an effective policy of intellectual property management and technology transfer, which will enable even stronger connection of the University with the business sector and social community in general.

University of Sarajevo has, since 1998, participated at framework research programmes, and so far, our faculties and institutes have participated at 47 projects. Aside from the financial means for research and other projects, the University of Sarajevo organisational units have started cooperating with a number of research institutions and companies from Europe and beyond, which is very important for every higher education institution. In the period from 1998 to 2002. As part of the Framework Programme 5 (FP5), the University of Sarajevo participated at 8 projects; from 2002 to 2006, as part of the FP6 in 20 projects, while in the period from 2007 to 2013, the University participated in 10 projects. In the past six years, the University of Sarajevo researchers have participated in 9 projects as part of the H2020 scheme, which makes us the leading institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The University of Sarajevo actively participates at COST, the European network for cooperation in science and technology. This programme was established in 1971 and is the oldest European framework for international cooperation of researchers, engineers and scientists from the European countries, in all fields of science and technology, including social sciences and humanities – the University of Sarajevo researchers are currently engaged in over 90 projects.

Future activities of the Sector for Research will more intensively focus on the promotion of science and innovation as a crucial and encouraging form of activity of the University of Sarajevo, for the purpose of increasing recognisability and credibility of this regional centre for excellence.

International cooperation of the University of Sarajevo has traditionally achieved enviable results in the field of internationalisation that has become more significant and richer in content. The first international agreement (signed on 23 October 1963 with the "Ernst Moritz Arndt" University in Greifswald, Germany, at the initiative of our University) was an expression of true commitment of the management and a cornerstone in such an approach to the development of the University. Today, after 70 years of successful work, the University of Sarajevo can be proud of a strong international network that is formalised through the ongoing agreements/memoranda with over 330 universities around the world. Mission of the University of Sarajevo is to build a reputation of a flexible, creative and mostly reliable partner and to assume the much-deserved visible position in the regional, European and global academic scene. In that sense, the International Cooperation Office has put in a lot of effort in making the University of Sarajevo as attractive as possible in all mobility programmes of the European Commission, but also in bilateral and multilateral programmes that are presented by governments of many countries. We can proudly state that quality, cooperation, persistence and innovation of the International Relations Office is recognised in the Erasmus Mundus Action 2 (2010-2018) report, prepared by the Education, Audio-Visual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). The International Staff Week should also be mentioned, for it assembles the representatives of foreign partner institutions and creates a diverse programme that includes lectures, presentations, workshops, networking and cultural and culinary activities where, apart from the presentation of study programmes and University of Sarajevo internationalisation, the City of Sarajevo is also

presented as an excellent host to foreign students, academic and non-academic staff. The University of Sarajevo was the first in the region to organise such meetings.

The scholarship fair with over 50 presenters is host to several thousand visitors every year, mostly students from Bosnia and Herzegovina. For ten consecutive years, this fair, a unique event in Bosnia and Herzegovina, assembles many public and private institutions (embassies, universities, governmental and non-governmental organisations, student associations) offering financial or other kinds of support for studying and education in BiH and abroad.

Owing to international grants, programmes and projects, the University of Sarajevo has become globally recognised in the field of capacity building and infrastructure in higher education. The University of Sarajevo is a member of 20 international associations and rectors' conferences.

Sector for Accounting Affairs and the Sector for Legal and General Affairs of the University of Sarajevo are tasked with the smooth legal and financial functioning of the oldest and the biggest university in our country. By working on the University of Sarajevo acts and rules, the two sectors have immeasurably contributed to the integration of organisational units and administrative offices of the University.

Integration of the University of Sarajevo and transfer to the treasury system introduced significant changes in functioning of the financial transactions of this highly complex higher education institution. A significant burden of these changes rests on the shoulders of the Sector for Accounting Affairs and Finances of the University, which, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth and other responsible ministries has greatly contributed to the development and implementation of financial plans that are crucial for harmonisation of legal acts in the sphere of defining the budget and treasury activities of the University of Sarajevo. The synergy of youth and experience in this sector has brought significant results in other fields as well, such as the implementation of new software programmes that have greatly helped and accelerated activities in a virtual business environment, which is increasingly becoming our reality. Future plans concern important projects aimed at additionally improving digitalisation of certain processes, by which the University of Sarajevo will keep pace with global trends of conducting business in new circumstances.

Through art and culture not only do people measure the value of their worldviews, designing them for their own and for the sake of us all, but people also use them to achieve spontaneity and directness at the very core of their environment. That is why the whole world of the abstract and the invisible, just as concrete artistic objects, are studied at the three academies of the University of Sarajevo, through various disciplines. Today, these academies hold a special position at the University of Sarajevo, proportional to their significance, quality and future development of both the university and the academies. For the purpose of achieving the most efficient work of these institutions and better coordination, Professor Rifat Škrijelj, PhD, upon assuming the position of the Rector, established a special working unit – the Sector for Art, Culture and Sport – focused on the improvement of activities and development of art and culture, for the purpose of achieving excellence in the very creativity of our students who have achieved significant results. Thus, the Oscar of our director Danis Tanović has contributed to the rise of our country's cultural rating, alongside many other examples of success by our actors, painters, musicians and other artists at international festivals.

For a number of years, the prevailing opinion has been that scientific and artistic research is not necessary in art and that for that reason doctoral studies in these fields are unnecessary. Introduction of the Bologna process has changed these attitudes. In the academic year 2010/2011, for the first time in the history of our artistic academies, more precisely, at the Academy of Music, a doctoral study was initiated. This marked the beginning of a new era in artistic education in our country and, as such, has permanently remained in the history of higher education in the field of music.

In today's conditions of life and work, sport is a very important segment of our daily lives, hence, this sector is now more dedicated to the development of sport at the University of Sarajevo, which has traditionally achieved success in our country and internationally.

Individuals have always been the beacons of important ideas, but adequate implementation of those ideas has never been possible without institutional support and a strong collective. Not many universities in Europe have produced top athletes whose achievements have resisted the ravages of time. One such success is the epic victory of the "Bosna" basketball club, which won the European championship owing to the brilliant generation of players. This success as well as the success of other teams that are active at the University of Sarajevo's "Bosna" sport association will remain a guiding inspiration, for top sport results have been achieved with very limited funding and good organisation. Through organising sport events, we take care of improving the health of our students. The University of Sarajevo organises sport competitions, public performances, humanitarian actions, participation in the work of local communities, and in that way, it shows commitment to social responsibility. All these activities are part of the activities of the Sector for Art, Culture and Sport, striving to achieve one goal – creating a strong and encouraging environment for students and studying. By relying on the longstanding strategy of achieving high standards, the University of Sarajevo pays much attention to the quality assurance and quality management. That primarily concerns the entry into the National Court Register of accredited higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is a confirmation of a diligent implementation of acceptance of the minimal standards and criteria of the desired quality assurance.

Following the first institutional evaluation of the University of Sarajevo, implemented by the European University Association (EUA) in 2004, the University of Sarajevo, having created the necessary preconditions, implemented the domestic external evaluation procedure and institutional accreditation and entered the National Court Register of accredited higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 26 September 2014.

In the following five years, the University of Sarajevo has reinforced its strategic determination to strengthen the capacity for internal quality assurance, with the improvement of the regulatory framework, institutional and personal quality assurance capacities and the affirmation of quality culture.

As a confirmation of the determination for implementing the standards of quality in higher education and for the promotion and support of excellence it aspires, the University of Sarajevo successfully ended the reaccreditation procedure on 10 September 2019. Namely, on 19 September 2019, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Sarajevo Canton passed the Decision on Institutional Accreditation of the Higher Education Institution "University of Sarajevo", on the basis of which the Agency for Development of Higher Education and Quality Assurance of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed the Decision on entry of the "University of Sarajevo" into the State Register of Accredited Higher Education Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Activities of periodic external quality assurance are implemented at several faculties of the University of Sarajevo. Those activities are primarily initiated through participation at the European capacity building projects of higher education, while several institutions, such as the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and the Faculty of Economics, have implemented the full external accreditation of certain study programmes.

Determination for development, work and efforts of all sectors and offices of the integrated University of Sarajevo are the best guarantee that we will maintain and improve excellence and achieve the goals we have set in the UNSA Development Strategy in the years to come.

THE STORY OF US - PEOPLE, PLACES, EVENTS

The Trivium in Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina

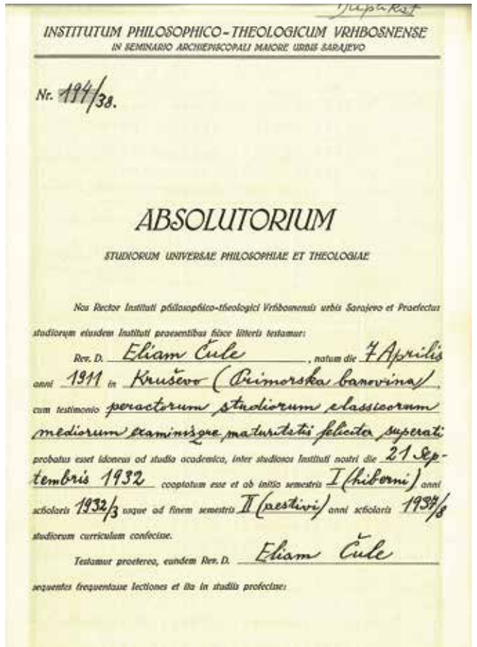
Every trustworthy presentation and understanding of higher education history in Bosnia and Herzegovina, tending to rightly present its position in its own referent system, should be based on the entirety principle and plurality that stems from it, not on the principle of disintegrating particularity, unilaterality and exclusivity. History of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina is just as versatile and, in many respects, unique in the overall European system of education, for it was founded on the matrix of *the multilateral nature of Bosnia and Herzegovina* that developed for over a thousand years. Hence, our higher education consists of one common and three separate traditions.

It is impossible to speak of higher education in the Medieval Bosnian state either within the framework of the past or contemporary understanding of the studies. In Medieval Bosnia, and in different intensity, several scripts were used: Cyrillic, Latin, Greek and Glagolitic. Within the boundaries of Medieval Bosnia, state and religious institutions existed that developed the skills of writing, reading, transcribing, illuminating manuscripts and the style of writing. These institutions were offices of the Bosnian rulers and nobles, they were also scriptoriums, as well as church institutions, especially Franciscan monasteries, Orthodox convents and *hižas* of the followers of the Bosnian Church. These institutions were located at courts of rulers and nobles, as well as in towns such as Srebrenica, Fojnica, Jajce, Podvisoko, Kreševo. Through these institutions developed an embryo of literary and scientific spirit, as well as understanding of the importance of the book as the initial step of advancement of the human mind. Fruits of labour of the Bosnian intellectual layer are numerous transcriptions of gospels, as well as seminal works, such as the Hval's Codex dating back to the 15th century. Literary and scientific production in the area of Medieval Bosnia is certainly within spiritual and intellectual boundaries of the time, wide and diverse, but, sadly, many manuscripts have disappeared in the turbulent times of later historical periods. Witnesses to the development of the institutions that nurtured the art of writing and high intellectual development are philosophical thoughts inscribed in the Bosnian tombstones – *stećci*.

Achievements of the ancient Greek thought, together with the medieval civilisation, were strongly elevated by the Islamic civilisation, which had enabled a daring, wide and rich implementation of the idea of higher education, and that was achievable primarily because of the exceptional dignity of knowledge and high development of science in the Islamic culture. One of the ways in which the idea was realised is the foundation of *madrassas*. They are some of the oldest educational institutions in history.

The madrassah is a traditional institution *par excellence*, founded as an answer to educational, primarily religious, needs of the Medieval Islamic world. Gazi Husrev-bey Madrassah is one of the heirs of that vast tradition. The year of its foundation (1537) coincides with the period when the institution of madrassah reached the highest level of development. Under the leadership of Shaikh al-Islam, the supreme religious authority in the Ottoman Empire, madrassahs were founded systematically and they were equipped and maintained, working in accordance with the defined curricula, and executed exams and awarded diplomas. Gazi Husrev-bey Madrassah was founded on the same educational paradigm as those in the Ottoman Empire, and their status was similar to that of today's colleges, while some sources indicate that those were the institutions of highest level of education, until the Sulaymaniyah University was founded, when the Ottoman education reached the highest point. Just like Fatih's madrassahs in Istanbul, the Gazi Husrev-bey Madrassah was part of *kulliyyat*, essential to which is the idea of *wholeness, entirety*, or, "university". In accordance with this concept, together with the mosque, the library and the hanikah, the madrassah formed a theological complex that symbolically represented the unification of the idea of the Supreme, Knowledge, education, spiritual and moral upbringing, which are the necessary preconditions of the complete human realisation, in accordance with the essential human nature. The imaret, a kitchen for students and professors, was also part of the complex. The essential component of the complex was the *hainkah* (1531), a Sufi religious and educational institution that educated students dedicated to the spiritual path and to reaching moral excellence, realising thus the principle of inseparability of knowledge, wisdom and piousness. The hanikah professors based their teaching on works written in Arabic, Turkish and Persian languages, including the works of al-Ghazali, Ibn Arabi and Suhrawardi, the teacher of universal spiritual expression. The madrassah existed on the waqf system, which enabled its economic and financial autonomy. Thus, just like the European medieval universities, it was *extra commercium*, meaning that the knowledge created, acquired and disseminated there, as well as the titles obtained, were granted only through personal endeavours, not through economic power or influence of an external authority. Subjects taught at the Madrassah were defined by the founder in the Waqfiyah. The document also contains a demand for permanent innovation of teaching through new discovery and modernisation, which is clearly seen in the following sentence: *... and other subjects that the time and place may require.* That is why the Madrassah, apart from the subjects in the field of religious studies, also provided classes that were in accordance with the demands of the ever-changing social circumstances and new spirit of the time, such as philosophy, mathematics, astronomy and physics. Books that were used for some of the subjects included the works of the most prominent Muslim thinkers, such and Al-Ghazali, Al-Nasafi, Az-Zamakhshari, Ar-Razi and Molla Fenari, all containing comments and glossaries.

Together with the Madrassah, in 1537, the library was founded, the axis of every university and the most vigilant sign of knowledge, wisdom and learnedness; a repository of the most diverse intellectual endeavour of generations of scholars, philosophers and writers, contained in books. This is one of the oldest public libraries in this part of Europe, and today it is a well-known institution with an invaluable collection of manuscripts written in Arabic, Turkish and Persian languages. The hanikah and the library help that knowledge and education, to which the madrassah is unreservedly committed, materialise the spiritual powers that make possible unlocking



INSTITUTUM PHILOSOPHICO-THEOLOGICUM VRHBOSNENSE
IN SEMINARIO ARCHIEPISCOPALI MAIORE URBIS SARAJEVO

Nr. 194/38.

ABSOLUTORIUM

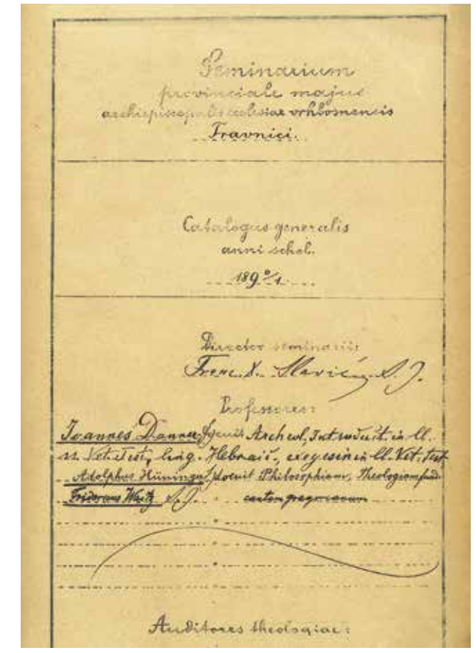
STUDIORUM UNIVERSAE PHILOSOPHIAE ET THEOLOGIAE

Nos Rector Instituti philosophico-theologici Vrhbosnensis urbis Sarajevo et Praefectus studiorum eiusdem Instituti praesentibus hoce litteris testamur:

Rev. D. Eliam Čule, natum die 7 Aprilis anni 1911 in Kruševo (Primorska banovina) cum testimonio peractorum studiorum classicorum mediorum examinisque maturitatis felicita superati probatus esset idoneus ad studia academica, inter studiosos Instituti nostri die 21 Septembris 1932 cooptatum esse et ob initio semestris I (hiberni) anni scholaris 1932/3 usque ad finem semestris II (aestivi) anni scholaris 1937/8 studiorum curriculum confecisse.

Testamur praeterea, eundem Rev. D. Eliam Čule sequentes frequentasse lectiones et ita in studiis profecisse:

Faculty of Catholic Theology
Diploma from 1938
Student Elias Čule



Seminarium provinciale majus archiepiscopatus ecclesiae vrhbosnensis Travnici.

Catalogus generalis anni schol. 189 1/2

Director seminarii: Franc. X. Slavicz S.J.

Professores:
Joannes Danner, Societ. Jesu Archiep. Sarajevensis in Ill. ac Rev. Seminario, Lingv. Hebraici, exegesis in Ill. Vet. Test.
Adolphus Kimmig, Societ. Philosophiae, Theologiae Moralis
Friderica Hutz S.J. catechetica

Auditores theologiae:

LEFT
Building of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vrhbosna

DESNO
Students of the Travnik grammar school who intended to study to become priests enrolled the first semester at the Vrhbosna Major Seminary, i.e. the Post-Secondary School of Theology on 1 September 1890

the secrets of Being and Existence, and illuminating the path of humanity that leads to the *rise from the cradle to the stars*. The Gazi Husrev-bey Madrassah was for a long time the highest scientific and educational institution in our country, the home of knowledge (*darul-ilm*) and of sophisticated learnedness, by which it had directly contributed making Sarajevo a cultural and intellectual centre in this part of the Ottoman Empire.

Modern History of Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina entered modernity with the arrival of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was paradigmatically witnessed by changes in the field of education. Franciscan friars had a distinguished role in the development of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, for they, in many ways, and especially through their learning centres, were a constant Bosnian link with the European culture and education. In the early 20th century, Franciscans founded two philosophical and theological centres, first in Mostar in 1895, and then in Sarajevo in 1909. There, the study lasted for four years and the aim was to make the centres *the nurseries for the Lord's vineyard*. In fact, the Franciscan theology was founded years before, when, in 1851, Fojnica and Kraljeva Sutjeska saw the opening of the studies in philosophy and theology. *This useful initiative and a wonderful beginning* did not materialise immediately. Still, the Franciscan studies were renewed and re-established in 1898 in Livno, its *central point* that was the collective centre of students and student cells scattered around the Bosnian Franciscan monasteries.

Still, the oldest higher education institution of the Catholic Church in Bosnia and Herzegovina was the Theological College. It was founded in accordance with the order of Pope Leon XIII by the Archbishop of Bosnia, Josip Stadler in Travnik, in 1890. That was the first modern institution of higher education, where the programme was modelled after the Theological Faculty in Zagreb. Three years later, the college was relocated to Sarajevo, where a new faculty building was constructed – a representative example of architecture, worthy the idea of higher education and its task in modern times. The study there lasted for four years and it was under the immediate responsibility of the rector, one pastor and six professors. The study was based on the spiritual and humanistic tradition that for a long time existed in the West-European higher education context of the Humboldt-model universities, characteristic by the understanding that education should be deduced from the whole (knowledge) and that it refers to the whole, which is a presumption for the human spirit to better understand the Existence, the self and the world. Apart from the extraordinary conditions of space and other material necessities, the college had the most advanced study programmes, competent professors, organisation and, for our conditions, a superior level of academic performance that brought quality to the BiH higher education. The building of the Vrhbosna Catholic Theology, which is the later name of the college, was purposefully designed and its Neo-Renaissance architecture, purposeful spatial definitions and capacity gave the impression of superiority and determination in the fulfilment of its own mission and task of education. The Theology implemented the programme based on several main areas in the field of humanities: theology, law, philosophy and linguistics, while the teaching process was entrusted to Jesuit professors, who had come from the Austrian faculties as renowned experts with suitable academic titles. Thus, education was finally dedicated to the fulfilment of its own telos: it is *the medium in which the spirit can be manifested*. Students of Theology, after graduation, were able to take very strict exams to acquire doctoral degrees, at all theological faculties in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Vrhbosna Catholic Theology will later become the basis for the foundation of the Faculty of Catholic Theology, today a member of the University of Sarajevo.

In the late 19th century, another theological college opened in our country: the Faculty of Eastern Orthodox Theology in Reljevo near Sarajevo, where the future orthodox priests were educated. This faculty originates from the Eastern Orthodox Seminary, which opened in 1882. Owing to the endeavours of the Archbishop of the Dabar-Bosnia Metropolitanate Đ. Nikolajević, the seminary was restored and was made a higher education centre, which was confirmed in 1892 by the Decree of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finances B. Kallay. The study lasted for four years and, in principle, candidates who graduated from high school were eligible for enrolment. The same Decree defined the framework study programme. Apart from the theological group of subjects, the curriculum included subjects in linguistics, law, pedagogy, teaching methodology and general education. The titles of lecturers and their educational degrees were not precisely defined, hence, alongside doctors of sciences, teachers who did not have academic titles also lectured at the Theology.

Several schools providing preconditions for modern higher education were founded within the Islamic Community, in the late 19th and early 20th century, that would carry presuppositions for the modern higher education. One such school was *Darul-muallimin*, a pedagogical college (1869, 1893) – where catechists for the reformed classes in kuttabs and teachers of religious education were trained; as well as the Sharia Judiciary School (1887), a modern college educating the necessary staff for the sharia courts and the Islamic Community. There had been several attempts to transform the school into a faculty or college, which did happen in 1935, when the *College of Islamic Theology and Sharia* was founded, with the four-year study period. Its epistemology and educational telos were dedicated to the development of sharia-theological sciences and schooling of highly educated staff for state courts, as well as high school professors and administrative staff for the Islamic Community. The study implemented the programme in three main areas: *law*, *theology* and *linguistics*. Graduates of the college were able to pursue postgraduate or vocational studies, but not the doctoral degrees.

From 1940 until the foundation of the University of Sarajevo, until the present day, several faculties have opened (Agriculture, Medicine, Law, Technical) and a college. This signalled a new era in the history of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the University of Sarajevo officially started working on 2 December 1949, when the first Rector was elected.

1949

4
organisational units

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

Technical Faculty

1400
students

150 professors

40 part-time professors

107 teaching assistants

6 part-time assistants

7 associates

2019

22
faculties

3
academies

5
institutes

1
associate member

27 116
students

1046
teaching staff
(full, associate and assistant professors)

439
associates
(senior teaching assistants, senior lecturers, assistants, lecturers, metholologists)

75
employees in the scientific and research process

THE STORY OF US - PEOPLE, PLACES, EVENTS

The First 70 Years in the Cradle of Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The University of Sarajevo was founded in 1949 and is the first institution of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina founded after the World War II. The need for educated and professional staff that would accelerate the reconstruction and construction of the devastated country and fight against centuries-long underdevelopment required a special dedication to education and development of all levels of schooling. "Only the educated are free, able to decide on their future" is one of the guidelines frequently emphasised a couple of years prior to the foundation of the University of Sarajevo (1943), in the decisions of ZAVNOBiH[1], which, in the midst of WWII, renewed the forcefully terminated statehood of Bosnia and Herzegovina five centuries earlier. Without the professionally trained people, it is difficult to imagine a possibility of moving forward out of underdevelopment, as well as reconstruction and an intensive construction of a new society and a modern state.

The Law on the University that the Assembly of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed on 11 November 1949, the University of Sarajevo was formed. It was, in a way, a turning point from the long period of stagnation and negligence, opening perspectives for a faster social, economic and cultural transformation of the BiH society. Because the Kingdom of Yugoslavia neglected education, which, at the time, was only elitist, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the end of World War II, primary schools, let alone secondary schools, did not exist in over 60% of places. There were between 50 and 70 percent of illiterate people, and there were only about 1000 faculty graduates. In that sense, the foundation of UNSA is one of the most important post-war events in this country.

Bosnia and Herzegovina was in an urgent need of the highly educated, and students of the faculties at the time were also aware of that, hence they organised a huge support rally on the day of the establishment of the University of Sarajevo, emphasising that 2 December 1949, the day of the University of Sarajevo Assembly's Constitutional Session "is one of the most important dates in the cultural history of the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Alongside the state and party officials, present at the constitutional session were: Stevan Jakovljević, PhD, Rector of the University of Belgrade; Anton Melik, PhD, Rector of the University of Ljubljana; Marin Katalinić, PhD, Vice-Rector of the University of Skopje; Ivo Andrić, President of the Association of Writers and a delegate at the Assembly of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, later a Nobel Prize laureate. By secret voting, Vaso Butozan, PhD, was elected the first Rector of the University of Sarajevo; he was later also professor at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Drago Krndija, PhD, professor at the Faculty of Law, was elected Vice-Rector. At the same time, that was a sort of victory over paternalistic behaviour of the more developed administrative and educational centres – Belgrade and Zagreb, where the domineering attitude was that their capacities in the sphere of science, culture, health, education, informing and the like were sufficient for all who lived in Yugoslavia and that it would be unnecessary and irrational to spread the same infrastructure into the centres of other federal units, including Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo, its capital.

Predecessors of the University, as has been stated in the monographs published on the occasion of marking previous anniversaries of the University (30, 40, 45 and 60 years), can be seen both in the "heretic schools even the inquisition dealt with in the second half of the 14th century" (documents of the Torino inquisitional court confirm the "existence of a university on Bosnia", where "scribes acquire knowledge", seated in Moštro, near Visoko, that is, at the location of the court and other institutions of the medieval state of Bosnia), as well as in the Hanikah, a senior school of Sufi philosophy (1531), that is, in Gazi Husrev-bey's Madrassah, which has been continually working since 1537, and which is "focused on philosophy, law and theology at the highest level possible considering the time and the environment", as well as in "the oldest Franciscan monasteries, where significant results were achieved during the 17th and 18th centuries in linguistics and historiography", and in some Orthodox Christian monasteries, like the one in Žitomislići near Mostar, "where the school of rewriting scriptures was, for about 150 years, the most important in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (University of Sarajevo, 1949-2009).

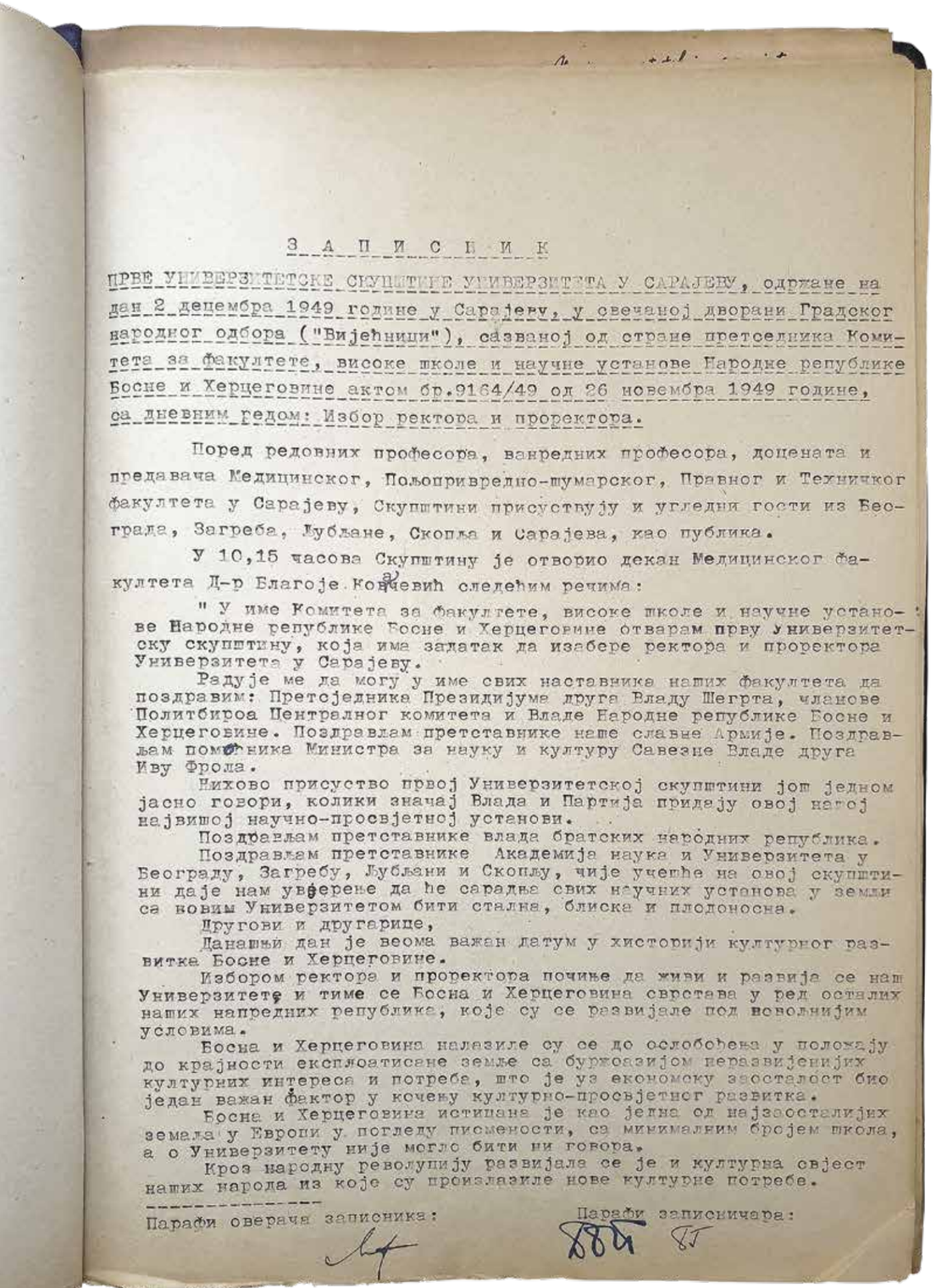
Also, modern history saw attempts of establishing the University of Sarajevo: during the Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that period, the "Bosnische Post" (summer, 1913) contains an interesting announcement of the authorities that "the budget for the following year will introduce a loan for the education of university professors. The faculty of philosophy would be founded first".

Sadly, none of that was implemented. Already in the following year, the World War I started, and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy ended together with the promise that Bosnia and Herzegovina would finally get its own university.

The only institution that was founded in that period (1882) and started working (1887) was the Mektebi-nuvaba, a sharia judiciary school which was also granted a building in Sarajevo. In 1937, the school was transformed into the faculty.

Still, the cradle of science in the contemporary sense of the term should be sought in the corresponding departments of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Department of Archaeology, Department of Ethnology, Department of Natural Sciences), founded in 1888. On the basis of their achievements, published in the Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja journal (the first and for a long time the only scientific journal in BiH), did the natural and social sciences develop, together with humanities and pharmaceutical, medical and technical sciences of today's University.

Not even the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, formed in 1918, and later renamed to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, paid more attention to the essential, let alone the university-level education of its population. Even the rare attempts at making steps forward in that sense ended in failure. In 1921,



З А П И С Н И К

ПРВЕ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТСКЕ СКУПШТИНЕ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У САРАЈЕВУ, одржане на дан 2 децембра 1949 године у Сарајеву, у свечаној дворани Градског народног одбора ("Вијећници"), сазваној од стране претсједника Комитета за факултете, високе школе и научне установе Народне републике Босне и Херцеговине актом бр.9164/49 од 26 новембра 1949 године, са дневним редом: Избор ректора и проректора.

Поред редовних професора, ванредних професора, доцената и предавача Медицинског, Пољопривредно-шумарског, Правног и Техничког факултета у Сарајеву, Скупштини присуствују и угледни гости из Београда, Загреба, Љубљане, Скопља и Сарајева, као публика.

У 10,15 часова Скупштину је отворио декан Медицинског факултета Д-р Благоје Ковачевић следећим речима:

" У име Комитета за факултете, високе школе и научне установе Народне републике Босне и Херцеговине отварам прву Универзитетску скупштину, која има задатак да изабере ректора и проректора Универзитета у Сарајеву.

Радује ме да могу у име свих наставника наших факултета да поздравим: Претсједника Президијума друга Владу Шегрта, чланове Политбироа Централног комитета и Владе Народне републике Босне и Херцеговине. Поздрављам претставнике наше славне Армије. Поздрављам помоћника Министра за науку и културу Савезне Владе друга Иву Фрола.

Њихово присуство првој Универзитетској скупштини још једном јасно говори, колики значај Влада и Партија придају овој нагој највишој научно-просвјетној установи.

Поздрављам претставнике влада братских народних република.

Поздрављам претставнике Академија наука и Универзитета у Београду, Загребу, Љубљани и Скоплу, чије учешће на овој скупштини даје нам уверење да ће сарадња свих научних установа у земљи са новим Универзитетом бити стална, блиска и плодоносна.

Другови и другарице,

Данашњи дан је веома важан датум у хисторији културног развитка Босне и Херцеговине.

Избором ректора и проректора почиње да живи и развија се наш Универзитет и тиме се Босна и Херцеговина сврстава у ред осталих наших напредних република, које су се развијале под повољнијим условима.

Босна и Херцеговина налазиле су се до ослобођења у положају до крајности експлоатисане земље са буржоазијом неразвијенијих културних интереса и потреба, што је уз економску заосталост био један важан фактор у кочењу културно-просвјетног развитка.

Босна и Херцеговина истицана је као једна од најзаосталијих земаља у Европи у погледу писмености, са минималним бројем школа, а о Универзитету није могло бити ни говора.

Кроз народну револуцију развијала се је и културна свјест наших народа из које су произлазиле нове културне потребе.

Парафи оверача записника: Парафи записничара:

there was an initiative to establish a university, and, seven years later (1928), opening of the forestry and mining faculties was advocated, and in 1941, the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry opened in Sarajevo. The 127 enrolments to the first year of studies (20% females) itself speaks of the interest for this faculty. Sadly, WWII soon terminated activities of this faculty.

Foundation of the First Higher Education Institutions

By the Decision of the Assembly of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which immediately followed the liberation of the country, the Higher School of Pedagogical Education was founded (1946), and the BiH experts, headed by professor Ilija Kecmanović, were part of the school management and teaching staff. This school will be remembered by a fascinating enthusiasm not only of the teachers, but also of the first generations of students, who were "deeply aware of their role and importance in a difficult situation education faced in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

In that same year (1946), Nedo Zec, MD, a medical expert and later a distinguished university professor, sent a memorandum to the Federal Government in Belgrade, explaining the need to establish the faculty of medicine, emphasising that in Bosnia and Herzegovina "doctors are not available even for the execution of the most basic tasks of the health service" and that, in that sense, one cannot rely solely on medical faculties in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, for in the republics where those faculties are located "there is significant need for medical staff". The memorandum was positively accepted by the Yugoslav Minister of Health at the time, who deemed necessary to open the faculty of medicine in Sarajevo and that the "entire country is to be engaged" in the process.

What followed was an intensive activity in the effort to establish faculties and other higher education institutions. The Law

Vaso Butozan, PhD

on the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo was passed ("Official Gazette of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" No. 42/1946), and already in November that same year, the faculty started working. Professor Aleksandar Sabovljev, PhD, was the first dean of the Faculty of Medicine. However, certain activities related to the opening of the faculty had been initiated in 1944.

The procedure of establishing the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo went almost in parallel, so the faculty started working in February 1947, with the first Dean of the Faculty of Law, professor Aleksandar Slovojev, PhD. In that same year (1947), in November, the Forest Management College was founded which became, a year later, the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. The first Dean of the College was professor Dragomir Čosić, PhD. In the spring of 1949, the Technical Faculty was founded in Sarajevo with two departments: architecture and civil engineering, and the dean was professor Aleksandar Trumić, Engr. That same year, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine was also founded. In that way, preconditions were created for the establishment of the University of Sarajevo.

Commencement of the Faculty of Medicine, 1949

Commencement at the Faculty of Medicine

Foundation and Activity of the University of Sarajevo

In the past seven decades (1949-2019), the University of Sarajevo has grown into a respectable scientific and educational institution, which has seen in its history both the period of sudden development, maturity and brilliant ascend, and the period of occasional stagnation and the terrifying destruction during the 1992-1995 aggression against BiH. Each period would bring new challenges, as well as new findings and solutions in the process of determining the direction of development of the University. Analysts have usually defined several stages of the University's activity. Formally, four stages were recognised (the first stage from 1945 to 1954; the second stage from 1954 to 1970; the third stage from 1970 to 1985; and the fourth stage from 1985 to 1992), but some monographs mentioned six, even seven stages. From today's perspective, it seems most appropriate to speak of three clearly defined periods of the development of the University of Sarajevo and its influence to the BiH society.

Thus, the *first period* of activities of the University of Sarajevo and its specific influence to the BiH society concerns the tie from 1949 to 1990, which goes in parallel to the development of the socialist Bosnia and Herzegovina, one of the FNRY, that is, SFRY republics. *The second period* encompasses the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the proclamation of independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the time of aggression and the siege of Sarajevo that determined special working conditions at the University of Sarajevo (1990-1996). *The third period* encompassed the development of the University of Sarajevo in the post-Dayton Bosnia, when the higher education institutions started renewing old agreements, when strong international connections are built, and when the inclusion into the unified university space of European higher education was created owing to the information technologies and through inclusion to the Bologna reform processes (from 1996 onwards).

All these important and quite specific periods of existence, development and activity at the University of Sarajevo can be subdivided into shorter periods or phases of special significance to the university development.

First Period of the University of Sarajevo (1949-1990)

Alongside the aforementioned faculties that were the base for the establishment of the University of Sarajevo, a very intensive development of higher education continued until the late 1970s. After the University of Sarajevo was founded, several exceptionally important faculties and studies were also founded: Faculty of Philosophy (1950), Faculty of Economics (1952), Academy of Music (1955) and the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics (1960) that had developed for several years as part of the Faculty of Philosophy. That positioned the status of the University of Sarajevo as a socially relevant factor of the country's development.

The care of the society for the development of higher education, however, did not end here. On the contrary, the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a permanent attempt to accelerate the country's development, placing a high importance on scientific research, founded the Scientific Association of BiH in 1951. Initially, it consisted of three departments and had 15 members, mostly the most esteemed university professors and scientists. Fifteen years later, in 1966, the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina was formed on the basis of the Association. To this day, the Academy, together with the University of Sarajevo and its scientific capacities, invaluably contributes to the development of BiH society.

The development of the University of Sarajevo further intensified in 1954, when the General Law on Universities was passed at the federal (Yugoslav) level. Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the basis of this Law, adopted the Law on Higher Education, as well as laws on the foundation of new higher education institutions. In that way, higher education institutions were founded across Bosnia and Herzegovina. The following faculties were founded in that period: Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (1958) from which the Faculty of Electrical Engineering was founded (1961), Faculty of Political Sciences (1961), Academy of Fine Arts (1972), Faculty of Dental Medicine (1974) and Faculty of Pharmacy, both of which had been part of the Faculty of Medicine, functioning as departments, and Higher School of Medicine (1973) – later the Faculty of Health Studies, Faculty of Traffic and Communication (1977), Faculty of Physical Education and Academy of Performing Arts (1981).

Parallel to the development of the teaching and scientific potential at the University of Sarajevo, research institutes developed at first as independent institutions and later integrated to the University. Today, they make the teaching base of the University of Sarajevo. They were founded in succession: Oriental Institute (1950), Institute of History (1959), Institute of Language (1972), Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (1988), Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law (1992).

At the same time, the growing number of students that started enrolling the University of Sarajevo primarily from parts of Dalmatia, Montenegro, Serbia and, especially, Sandžak, demanded the construction of accommodation capacities.

In that period, theological institutions of higher education that did not have a permit to operate in accordance with the principle of "separation of schools and religious communities in a socialist country", in accordance with the Constitution of Yugoslavia (1946) and in accordance with the Law on religious Communities (1953). Still, the Faculty of Catholic Theology (1969) and the Faculty of Islamic Theology (1977) – later the Faculty of Islamic Studies started working. These institutions became full members of the University in 2013.

What followed was an educational reform, including the innovation of curricula and modernisation of teaching and research processes at the University of Sarajevo. The first steps were made in "self-governing organisation of faculties, with the aim of decreasing the influence of power centres beyond

the university circles" as the monograph marking the 45th anniversary of the University of Sarajevo reads. That was also the first time that the students were involved into the university management bodies. Education of young experts meant creating key presuppositions for overcoming the economic and other forms of underdevelopment in this area; this was the beginning of the development of BiH society.

For example, in the academic year 1959/1960, about 6000 students studied at the University of Sarajevo, which had about 530 professors and associates, highly qualified experts who were included not only in the teaching process, but also in different research projects.

In that period, scientific institutes and research and development centres are established as part of the university infrastructure. At the same time, BiH economy was growing and big companies and systems established their own research and development institutes and centres that contributed to the research and the overall social development in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

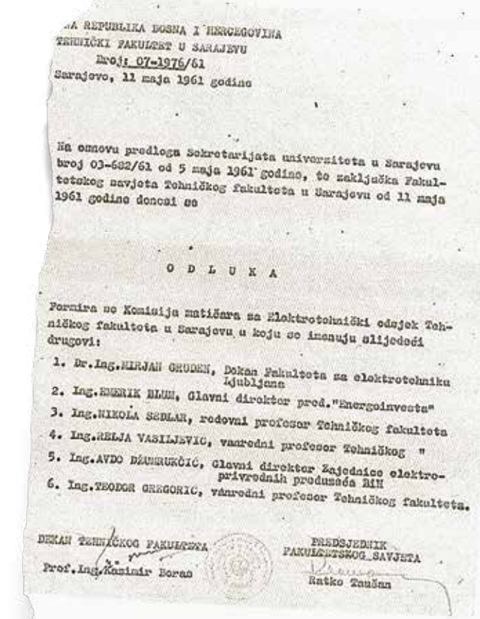
One should not forget the constant scientific contribution of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a respectable scientific and artistic institution, the work of which was marked, from the very beginning, by professors of the University of Sarajevo and directors of research and development centres.

Thus, in the academic year 1975/1976, the University of Sarajevo consisted of 24 members (faculties and academies) with 38272 students. Research activities were on the rise and aided by the huge, internationally-renowned economic systems.

This was the time when curricula were innovated and the quality of studies improved. The University of Sarajevo employed young staff, and cooperation with other universities in the country and abroad was spread. Status of the students also improved. Also, a decreased involvement of the state organs into the work of the University of Sarajevo signalled the process of the transformation of the University into "a self-management community of interest of faculties and colleges", which was especially seen in the 1963 constitutional changes when they were defined as "autonomous and self-managed labour organisations of special community interest".

The University of Sarajevo in its human resources and scientific capacities helped establish branches and other faculties in BiH and participated in the foundation of other BiH universities: Banja Luka (1975), Tuzla (1976), Mostar (1977). The number of students grew at a fascinating pace in this period considering the circumstances at the time.

Scientific, educational, research and developmental importance of this university was to a great extent confirmed by



...A REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
TEHNIČKI FAKULTET U SARAJEVU
Broj: 07-1976/61
Sarajevo, 11 maja 1961 godine

Na osnovu predloga Sekretarijata univerziteta u Sarajevu broj 03-682/61 od 5 maja 1961 godine, to zaključka Fakultetskog savjeta Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu od 11 maja 1961 godine donosi se

O D L U K A

Formira se Komisija natječaja za Elektrotehnički odsjek Tehničkog fakulteta u Sarajevu u koju se imenuju slijedeći drugovi:

1. Dr.Ing.MIRJAM GRUDEN, Dekan Fakulteta za elektrotehniku Ljubljana
2. Ing.EMERIK BLIM, Glavni direktor pred."Energoinvesta"
3. Ing.NIKOLA SEDLAR, redovni profesor Tehničkog fakulteta
4. Ing.RELJA VASILJEVIĆ, vanredni profesor Tehničkog "
5. Ing.AVDO DŽAMBURKIĆ, Glavni direktor Zajednice elektroprivrednih preduzeća BiH
6. Ing.TEODOR GREGORIĆ, vanredni profesor Tehničkog fakulteta.

DEKAN TEHNIČKOG FAKULTETA
Prof.Ing.Kazimir Boras

PREDSJEDNIK FAKULTETSKOG SAVJETA
Ratko Tasić

its former students who achieved the best results in various business, production, scientific and artistic fields, winning awards worldwide. Within the University and its members, that is, research institutes, numerous projects were implemented, including the applicative and developmental projects in the society, big companies and systems, such as "Energoinvest", "Unis", "Šipad", "Famos" and others.

The University of Sarajevo and its members played an important role in the formation and development of big companies in Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from the 1960s to the late 1980s. The development of companies such as "Energoinvest", "Unis", UPI, "Šipad", "Famos", "Hidrogradnja", the "Mining and Metallurgy Conglomerate", "Vitex", "Sodaso", "Incel", "Zrak" and some other smaller companies would have been impossible had there not been for the educated staff who graduated from the University of Sarajevo, as well as without a close cooperation between the University and the business sector and the mutual use of scientific and professional capacities. Most faculties formed their research centres and institutes. A direct scientific and research cooperation was established between the University of Sarajevo faculties and business organisations and state institutions. The establishment of the aforementioned economy systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the majority of which was mostly export-oriented in the international market, enabled the connection between the university professors, their scientific achievements and the development and research centres in the companies, as well as application of the prevailing technologies at the global market.

Keeping in mind that these companies employed tens of thousands, it is clear that the University of Sarajevo had a huge impact to the overall social and economic development of the country and the surrounding. At the same time, there was the return influence of the established staff and experts to their university.

In that sense, the Energoinvest company is an indicative example, for it was one of the top five export companies in Yugoslavia at the time. The company closely cooperated with the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Sarajevo, so much so that they developed curricula together, designed scientific and research activities, planned the staff specialisations, enrolment quota, as well as cooperation with other institutions. Growth and development of the Energoinvest company was an example of a successful cooperation between the business giant and the University of Sarajevo. In that sense, the University had a decisive influence to the development of the society.

Many other examples confirm that a close cooperation between the University of Sarajevo and the business systems existed in almost all spheres of economy: information systems, energetics, machine and metal industry, agriculture, food industry, forestry and wood industry,

Postage stamp issued on 30th anniversary of the University of Sarajevo

chemical and textile industry, etc. The majority of UNSA members thus transmitted knowledge to the field of economy and production and were important initiators and beacons of progress of the entire BiH society.

The University of Sarajevo reached the peak of the research and teaching activity in the late 1980s (the academic year 1984/1985), after the harmonisation of social, economic and scientific potentials for the initiation of macroprojects, aimed to implement social goals (SG) of the future development. At the time, the budget for science in BiH also reached its historical maximum (1,5% of GDP, with estimates of growth to 3% by the end of the implementation of macroprojects).

The first competition for the "development of research projects of social goals" (the competition closed on 19 April 1985) contained the following macroprojects:

I Theoretical base of the self-managing socialist system, structural, functional and the value aspect, with full recognition of principles of the contemporary human production and labour division

II Development of theoretical bases of the economic and social system that would efficiently function on the basis of the self-managing production relationship, social ownership and the immediate (plan) and mediated (market) management of reproduction processes

III Development, organisation and management of the development of material and intellectual production in the conditions of the contemporary changes in the world

IV Mineral, biological and water resources as a material base for the social development – revealing the new and a rational management of the existing resources

V Production of quality materials at the prevailingly own natural resources

VI Enabling an independent development of biotechnologies on the basis of electric engineering in the process of food production, silviculture, production of pharmaceutical products and other biological substances

VII Use of multifunctional values of the forest ecosystems and preserving their stability – increase of wood production and other forest products – ensuring own funding and development of domestic technologies

VIII Development and production of energy, process and other, more efficient, machine and electrical equipment on the basis of zero waste technology with new ways of energy conversion

IX Wide distribution and application of production systems in different fields

X Creation and production of own biological reproductive material, development of new technologies and production; securing social, economic and other conditions for the development of contemporary agriculture and food industry

XI Production of electrical energy through nuclear technology with the use of heat waste and production and use of water potentials in relation to social goals 4 and 10

XII Unified system of education where the school system would primarily provide basic knowledge and development of skills, and the lifelong system of education would provide the current knowledge

XIII Research in the field of archaeology, ethnology, history, art history, literary history, linguistics and other social sciences that would enable synthetic work of wide impact

XIV Improvement of efficiency (cost-effectiveness and quality) of the population's health protection through intensive use of available resources, increased dependence on biomedical sciences and a better organisation of health protection activities

XV Development of a system for global monitoring of the human environment quality parameters that would enable programming and design of concrete activities aimed at preserving the ecological balance.

The fact that many did not partake in the implementation of the aforementioned projects is a proof that the majority of research institutions and scientists were surprised by the high proportion of funding. Once it had become clear that the funds would be provided, they insisted on certain, even significant, changes and amendments, so the final list of goals was as follows:[2]

1. Theoretical base of the self-managing socialist system, structural, functional and the value aspect, with full recognition of principles of the contemporary human production and labour division
(Theoretical Base of Self-Management)

2. Development of theoretical bases of the economic and social system that would efficiently function on the basis of the self-managing production relationship, social ownership and the immediate (plan) and mediated (market) management of reproduction processes *(Economic and social system whose labour market (planned and competitive), goods and social benefits are governed by a developed system of self-governed decision-making. A constructed integral structure of social information and modelling system for self-managed decision-making)**
(Economic system)

3. Development, organisation and management of the development of material and intellectual production in the conditions of the contemporary changes in the world
(Development of material and intellectual production)

4. Mineral, biological and water resources as a material base for the social development – revealing the new and a rational management of the existing resources
(Resources)

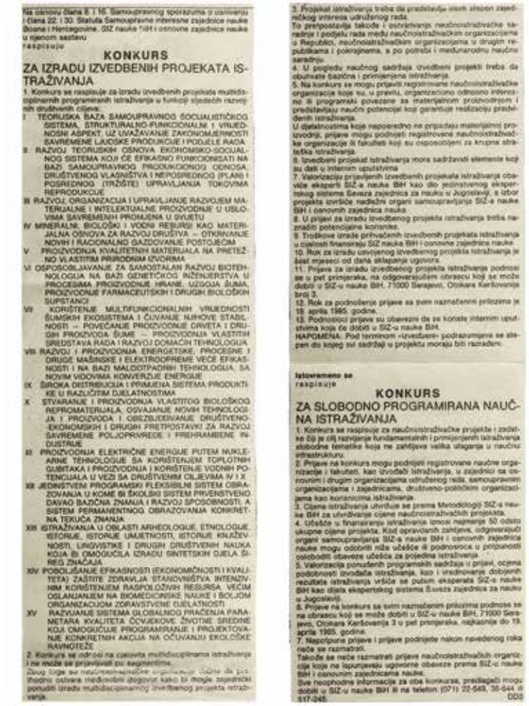
5. Production of quality materials at the prevailingly own natural resources *(Research and development of modern materials)**
(Modern materials)

6. Enabling an independent development of biotechnologies on the basis of electric engineering in the process of food production, silviculture, production of pharmaceutical products and other biological substances
(Genetic Engineering)

7. Use of multifunctional values of the forest ecosystems and preserving their stability – increase of wood production and other forest products – ensuring own funding and development of domestic technologies
(Forestry and Wood Processing)

8. Development and production of energy, process and other, more efficient, machine and electrical equipment on the basis of zero waste technology with new ways of energy conversion
(Energy, Processing and other Machine and Electrical Equipment)

9. Wide distribution and application of production systems in different fields
(the Produktika project)



KONKURS
ZA IZRADU IZVEDBENIH PROJEKATA ISTRAŽIVANJA

KONKURS
ZA SLOBODNO PROGRAMIRANA NAUČNA ISTRAŽIVANJA

1985 announcement

10. Creation and production of own biological reproductive material, development of new technologies and production; securing social, economic and other conditions for the development of contemporary agriculture and food industry
(Agriculture)

11. Production of electrical energy through nuclear technology with the use of heat waste and production and use of water potentials in relation to social goals 4 and 10
(Energetics)

12. Unified system of education where the school system would primarily provide basic knowledge and development of skills, and the lifelong system of education would provide the current knowledge
(Education)

13. Research in the field of archaeology, ethnology, history, art history, literary history, linguistics and other social sciences that would enable synthetic work of wide impact

13.1 Archaeology, ethnology, history (visual arts, architecture, urbanism) (Research in the field of archaeology, ethnology and history (visual arts, architecture and urbanism))

13.2 History (Research in the field of BiH history)

13.3 Language (The standard language – Serbo-Croatian/ Croato-Serbian language in Bosnia and Herzegovina)

13.4 Literature (Literature of the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Preparatory activities for the development of literary history of the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

14. Improvement of efficiency (cost-effectiveness and quality) of the population's health protection through intensive use of available resources, increased dependence on biomedical sciences and a better organisation of health protection activities
(Health and medicine)

15. Development of a system for global monitoring of the human environment quality parameters that would enable programming and design of concrete activities aimed at preserving the ecological balance.
(Environmental protection)

16. Research, development and introduction of contemporary technologies in the ore exploitation on the basis of mechanisms and automatization of production processes from the domestic production equipment
(Mining)

17. Theoretical and methodological basis of the spatial management and planning system
(Spatial system)

It should be emphasised that the most competent institutions and individuals from the Yugoslav centres participated in the development of the social goals' research content, in the process of harmonising interest and social and political structures, huge economic systems and the academic community. Beacons and coordinators of those activities were ANUBiH, SIZ[3] for Science BiH, UNSA and the SRBiH Chamber of Commerce, while the following companies participated: SOUR[4] Energoinvest, SOUR SBS Sarajvo, SOUR UPI Sarajevo, SOUR ŠIPAD Sarajevo, SOUR APIK Banja Luka, SOUR Agrokomerc Velika Kladuša, SOUR APRO Hercegovina Mostar, SIZ for water management BiH.

The process entailed the final public discussion on the proposed SGs, their "thematic fields" and "research tasks". Research planned for five years, with plans of continuation of the most propulsive areas for another five years. After the first three years of implementation of each SG, a review on the results achieved was organised (with reports on progress) and financing was terminated for unsuccessful projects.

Investment into the aforementioned macroprojects enabled a radical increase of investments into the state-of-the-art equipment and other infrastructure, especially into young researchers (including the postgraduate specialisation), at all research and educational units of the University, as well as at the non-university institutes.

In the early 1990s, the University of Sarajevo consisted of 24 members, 12 research institutes and 1500 fully employed professors and associates. It should be emphasised that by the end of the first period, that is, in the first 45 years of activity, 118760 students graduated, and 1759 candidates earned doctoral degrees. Higher education institutions, members of the University of Sarajevo, achieve new quality in the field of science and research, through the developed human resources scheme.

Publishing at the University of Sarajevo was at an enviable level, starting from handbooks, various journals, all the way to different research and scientific publications. University of Sarajevo professors have achieved significant research results, which is visible through the scope and the number of books and scientific studies. The 1949-2009 bibliography of the university and research publications, 4392 books were published. Except for the 1992-1996 war period, the University of Sarajevo published on average 78 books or other scientific publications annually. In the period from 1960 to 1990, there had not been a field of economic and social development that did not see the contribution by faculties and research centres, be it in the form of the contribution to new production models and technologies, or the overall progress of the BiH society. Such a contribution to the University of Sarajevo professors to scientific and research endeavours was implemented in the field of natural, technical and social sciences and mathematics. A systematic support was established for the scientific research by the establishment of the SBiH Fund for Science.

As part of the higher education development, social and sport activities of students also developed. The "Slobodan Princip Seljo" Academic Cultural Centre participated with its programmes at manifestations at all significant city and university centres in Europe and beyond. The Bosna Sports Society became a European champion in 1979.

Second Period of University of Sarajevo (1991 – 1996)

Constant rise and development of Bosnia and Herzegovina that was manifested by different forms of success in economic, cultural, artistic and innovative sector was forcefully terminated by a brutal aggression and devastating destruction that also dramatically affected the University of Sarajevo. In that way, in fact, the University of Sarajevo entered a new period (1991 - 1996), connected to the dissolution of SFRY, the first multi-party elections in BiH and a long-term siege of Sarajevo, which strongly marked the work of the University, its professors and students, as well as the overall creative and educational activities.

Aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, as has been described in detail in the book "1479 Days of the Siege of Sarajevo" (2007), happened in the period when the University was going through a transformation and when the new

Sarajevo during the war

teaching content was introduced for the purpose of finding and introduction of more efficient forms of management. The siege and a ruthless destruction of the city of Sarajevo not only terminated the initiated activities but also destroyed almost entire infrastructure of the University that had been created for over half a century. Numerous university facilities, equipment, libraries perished in flames or in the neo-barbaric destruction which was witnessed by the entire world owing to the international TV crews and coverage.

The majority of public institutions, including the University of Sarajevo faculties, were completely or partly destroyed in shelling. The University Library perished as well as the facilities of the Faculty of Forestry, Traffic and Communications, Agriculture and Electrical Engineering. Buildings of the Faculty of Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering and of the Faculty of Sports were heavily shelled and suffered damage, while the remaining dozen faculties and academies, members of the University of Sarajevo, suffered devastation and destruction of equipment, including the one that had been most recent and that only started functioning. Student dormitories, restaurants where over 3000 students were fed were also devastated. The University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre also suffered severe damage, together with the Institute for the Protection of Students, etc. rough estimates by the offices of the University of Sarajevo Rectorate indicate that the total damage equals 90 million USD.

The number of professors severely decreased: from the 1449 professors and associates, about 786 of them remained under the siege. Nine professors, five associates and 73 members of the non-teaching staff was killed, together with 143 students. Many were wounded (19 professors, 8 associates, 59 members of the non-teaching staff).

The University of Sarajevo management, together with other employees, owing to an amazing enthusiasm and efforts, managed to preserve the continuity and dignity of the University of Sarajevo, and, with full support of the war Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the City of Sarajevo institutions, regardless of severe shortages and extremely risky living conditions, the University managed to continue working even in war conditions. Professor Faruk Selesković, PhD, Rector of the University of Sarajevo, immensely contributed to the continuation of work of higher education institutions through selfless dedication and persistent efforts. The teaching process was implemented in highly unfavourable conditions where lives of both students and professors were at stake. In the academic year 1992/1993, about two thirds of the University of Sarajevo member institutions managed to organise the teaching process, while in the following year, 1993/1994, all faculties implemented the teaching process. Such relationship of the University of Sarajevo management and efforts of the teaching staff undoubtedly contributed to the perseverance and continuity of the University of Sarajevo.

Still, the number of students drastically dropped in comparison with the academic year 1991/1992: the number dropped from 32000 to 9000 students! That is completely logical because the city was completely under siege. Even in the worst of conditions, the University of Sarajevo showed determination and strength to resist the aggression and the destruction of life by establishing two new higher education institutions (the Faculty of Criminology, today the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Safety Studies and the Pedagogical Academy in Zenica), and by initiating postgraduate studies at several faculties. In this way, the University of Sarajevo again confirmed that it is not only the beacon of development of BiH society, but also an important factor in the defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its statehood.

After the period of war and passing of the Dayton Constitution in 1995, cantons became responsible bodies in the BiH Federation for education, thus, the University of Sarajevo, the oldest higher education institution, was left without the systematic support of the state, especially in terms of research. Funds for research are minimal and are considerably lower than those in the region and in Europe. Only 0,1% of GDP is reserved for funding of research activities.

Third Period of the University of Sarajevo (1996-2019)

After war operations ended, reconstruction of the University of Sarajevo, that is, its members, was initiated. The process concerned not only the reconstruction of buildings, but also ensuring the necessary equipment for the teaching process. Owing to the friendly countries' donations, especially Austria, Canada, Italy and the European Union and the United Nations, the damage was repaired to a certain extent. In the period from 1995 to 2000, a number of donor projects were supported related to the reconstruction and procurement of equipment, the value of which is estimated to over 20 million KM.

By the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the rights of use the "Maršal Tito" military barracks went to the University of Sarajevo, with an aim to construct a modern university campus. For that purpose, owing to the donations by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) a section of the project documentation has already been prepared (the master plan with the planned needs for the following 50 years, in accordance with the European higher education standards).

Some barracks were renovated immediately after the war in order to open for several faculties: Traffic and Communications, Criminalistics, Criminology and Safety Studies, Electrical Engineering, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Pharmacy and the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Human resources at the University of Sarajevo were reconstructed parallel to the reconstruction of facilities. Together with other universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the University of Sarajevo acceded the European higher education support programmes and thus a better climate and ambience was created for the continuation of a stable and continual development and full inclusion of the University of Sarajevo to the current European and global academic trends. The main goal of the reform activities is related to the improvement of the quality and efficiency of scientific research at the University of Sarajevo.

In further processes of reconstruction and strengthening of higher education, Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Bologna Declaration in September 2003, expressing thus readiness to become part of the previously-initiated process of creating a harmonised European Higher Education Area (EHEA). Immediately upon signing, the University of Sarajevo started preparations for the Bologna process implementation. In the academic year 2005/2006, the first generation of students started studying in accordance with the reformed study programme and innovated standards– the so-called Bologna principles. This opened a new stage of development of the University of Sarajevo. In October 2008, 1225 students graduated in accordance with the new model.

In the meantime, laws on higher education were adopted (2008 and then in 2017) on the basis of which the University of Sarajevo Statute was drafted. With the previously-adopted Rules of Studying at the first (undergraduate) and the second (graduate) study cycles, the same was done for the third (doctoral) level of studying. Rules on the Use of Academic Titles and Acquisition of Scientific and Vocational Titles at Higher Education Institutions was also adopted. Today, alongside self-evaluation, activities are being implemented at the University that aim to establish a quality management system in accordance with the Bologna Declaration guidelines.

Following the basic principles of the Magna Charta Universitatum which advocates autonomy of the university activity, it is extremely important that the University of Sarajevo function on the moral principles, so that the educational process is connected to scientific research that rests of the freedom of expression and protection of any form of magnanimousness, closedness, ideological contamination and the like. Otherwise, it would be illusory to expect to achieve the teaching process quality.

Today, the University of Sarajevo is organised in six field-related groups that consist of faculties, academies, and institutes: *Social Sciences Group* (Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Safety Studies, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Law, Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law and Faculty of Administration – associate member); *Medical Sciences Group* (Faculty of Health Studies, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and the University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre); *Humanities Group* (Faculty of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Catholic Theology, Faculty of Educational Sciences Sarajevo, Institute of Language, Institute of History, Oriental Institute);

The University of Sarajevo commencement ceremony for doctors of sciences and arts, Sarajevo, June 2019

Technical Sciences Group (Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Traffic and Communications, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering), *Natural, Biotechnical Sciences and Mathematics Group* (Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Faculty of Forestry and Institute of Generic Engineering and Biotechnology), *Arts Group* (Academy of Fine Arts, Academy of Performing Arts, Academy of Music). The teaching base of the University of Sarajevo are also the University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre and the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Teaching, scientific and artistic research at the University of Sarajevo is conducted within . 25 faculties and academies, 5 research institutes, 1 associate member and a number of faculty institutes, centres and laboratories. Other *members* of the University significantly contribute the quality of research: Gazi Husrev-bey Library, National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Student Centre, as well as the sub-units: University Tele-Informatics Centre (UTIC), Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies (CIS), Centre for Coordination and Support of Research, Centre for Construction and Maintenance of the Campus, University Library, as well as organisations closely connected to the University: Student Parliament, University Sports Society "Bosna", University of Sarajevo Academic Cultural Centre "Seljo".

Today, 1560 teaching staff work at the University, while there are 27116 students. The University strives to join the modern European universities in every sense, to actively participate in the development of the common academic European space. In that sense, the University is currently undergoing reorganisation in order to become an integrated university instead of being an association of faculties and academies (as members), functioning almost independently.

The University of Sarajevo has 236 undergraduate study programmes, 185 graduate and 4 integrated programmes, as well as 93 programmes at the doctoral studies. From that number, 9 programmes are conducted in the English language (two at the undergraduate, seven at the postgraduate and one integrated programme). It is important to emphasise that 21 programmes are part of the distance learning. The number of lifelong learning programmes is increasing at the University, currently counting 51. In late November 2018, there were 27116 enrolled students at the University of Sarajevo. In early 2019, there were 1046 professors, fulltime employees (full, associate and assistant professors), as well as 439 associates (senior teaching assistants, senior lecturers, assistants, lecturers and methodologists).

There are 75 full-time employees in the research sector, from that number, 8 are research advisers and 11 senior researchers, 24 junior researchers, 22 senior associates and 10 junior associates.

So far, 103 TEMPUS projects were realised in cooperation with 135 European universities (the role in the project: 83 partner, 16 academic coordinator and 4 grant holder), which officially ended in 2013. With **the Erasmus+ capacity building** project, the University of Sarajevo has participated in 21 projects (2 as a coordinator). As part of the **Erasmus+ strategic partnership,** the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education of the University of Sarajevo has implemented two projects.

The **Erasmus Mundus** resulted in the implementation of 19 projects (Basileus I-V, JoinEU-SEE I-V, Sigma I-II, EM2STEM, Euroweb I-II, Eraweb I-II, Sunbeam and Greentech), enabling thus two-way mobility with 54 European universities, and about 500 students, academic and administrative staff participated in the exchange.

Since 2014, the University of Sarajevo has signed **Erasmus+** international agreements with 144 European universities, which enabled a two-way international mobility of almost 1600 students, professors and members of non-teaching staff.

The Republic of Turkey initiated in 2013 its own mobility programme, **"Mevlana"**, within which 15 Turkish universities have signed cooperation protocols with the University of Sarajevo, enabling thus the exchange of 60 students and teaching staff.

CEEPUS, the mobility programme with Central and East European universities enabled the exchange of almost 500 students and teaching staff members.

Today, 132 memoranda on cooperation between the University of Sarajevo and international universities are active, hence almost 200 students and members of the teaching staff are able to participate in two-way mobility.

In the past ten years, over 5000 two-way mobilities were implemented owing to the participation of the University of Sarajevo in different educational and research programmes and projects, mobility programmes and international conferences and seminars.

As far support to the teaching and research process is concerned, 1113 persons are employed fulltime at the University of Sarajevo in offices for support, administration and maintenance.

In the past seven decades, 175850 students have graduated from the University of Sarajevo and its member institutions, together with 6681 masters and 3713 doctors of science, in 43 research areas.

Publishing at the University of Sarajevo started in 1957 by printing of textbooks, notes and other texts necessary for teaching. The University also publishes a series of special university issues, such as the *Bilten Univerziteta u Sarajevu, graduation ceremony publications for all three study levels*, proceedings from conferences, symposia and all other issues that complete the list of the university publishing and serve as means to inform the university and wider public on the activities of this institution. The University and the faculties exchange their publications with foreign universities and in that way increase the fund of the library.

Almost all faculties, members of the University of Sarajevo, have their own periodicals (*Folia medica Facultatis medicinae Universitatis Saraeviensis, Bosnian Journal of Basic Medica Sciences, Veterinaria, Veterinar, Godišnjak Pravnog fakulteta, Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta, Radovi Poljoprivredno-prehrambenog fakulteta, Zbornik radova Ekonomskog fakulteta, South East European Journal of Economics and Business, Conference Proceedings: International Conference of the School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo, Homosporticus, Kriminalističke teme, Muzika, Zbornik radova međunarodnog simpozija "Muzika u društvu", Zbornik radova Fakulteta islamskih nauka*, etc.) where professors and their assistants publich scientific and professional articles.

University of Sarajevo organisational units publish 35 indexed journals. The Faculty of Philosophy and the National Museum have three indexed journals, and the following members of the University publish two indexed journals: Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics, Faculty of Forestry and the Institute of History. The following institutions publish one indexed journal: University of Sarajevo (Rectorate), Faculty of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Sports and Physical Education, Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Safety Studies, Faculty of Administration, Faculty of Health Studies, Faculty of Catholic Theology, Faculty of Medicine, Academy of Music, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Institute of Language, Oriental Institute, Gazi Husrev-bey Library and National and University Library.

All these journals are indexed in different databases, depending on the scientific area to which they belong, such as: ROAD, CEEOL, EconLit, EBSCO Host, Index Copernicus, Business Source Complete, DOAJ, PoroQuest, ProQuest Social Sciences, Cambridge Sosiological Abstract, SPORTDiscus TM, SPONET, getCited, CABI, Scopus, CAB Abstract, MLA, Academic Journal Database, Elektronische Zeitschrieftenbibliothek, Religious & Theological Abstracts, (EP) USA, RILM, CABI-CAB, SocINDEX, AGRIS, Forestry Abstract, SEESAmEPublications, etc.

Chart 1. The number of papers published (1954-2018)

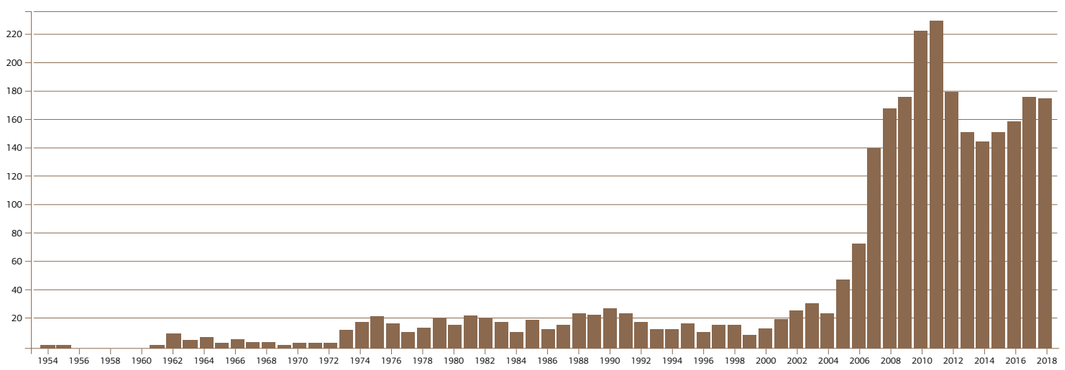
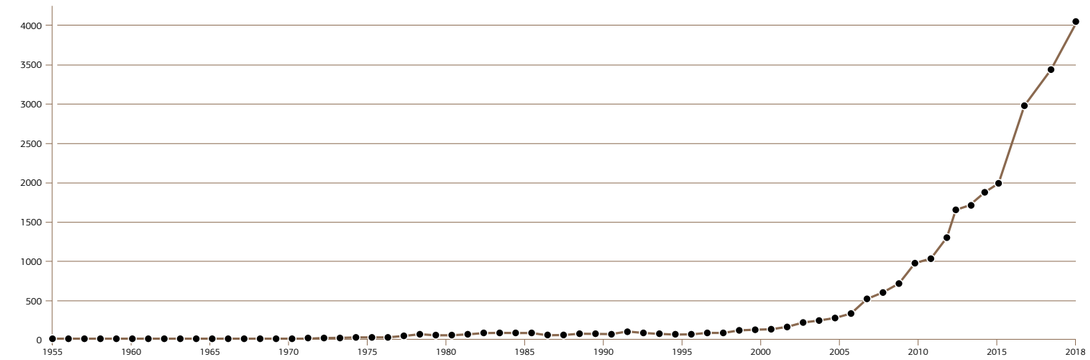


Chart 2. The number of citations through years (1955-2018)



Pregled: Journal for Social Issues

The *Pregled* journal is the second oldest journal in BiH, after the *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja*. It is also one of the oldest journals for social criticism in the area of former Yugoslavia. The publishing started in 1910. As a journal, *Pregled* survived notwithstanding the devastating events in the world, after which it has always been renewed, including the period following the aggression against BiH (1992-1995).

Since 1967, the editorial board has been situated at the University of Sarajevo, in the Obala Kulina Bana 7/III street and the University of Sarajevo has assumed the role of the publisher (*Pregled predavanja 1969/1970*, University of Sarajevo, p. 21).

Pregled, the university journal, was renewed in 2003 and has been regularly published since. In 2010, the *Pregled* journal celebrated 100th anniversary (as it first appeared as *Pregled, a Journal for Science and Social Life*). The successor of the journal is today's *Pregled: Journal for Social Issues*.

Pregled has been indexed in several international databases, is published online and has a webpage: www.pregled.unsa.ba. Currently, activities are underway to redesign and modernise the webpage and to enable the open access to the content at the webpage by creating an OSJ platform (the *Open Journal System*).

In the period from January 1995 to June 2019, 4971 articles were indexed at the Web of Science Core Collection (Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts & Humanities Citation Index). This number can be considered the smallest possible, since there have been cases that the authors did not write the name of the university but only the name and address of the faculty.

As far as citation index is concerned, the University of Sarajevo professors and associates have been cited 33568 times (that is, 29738 times, self-citations excluded).

For this monograph, the number and citations of scientific articles were taken into account provided that they contained the University of Sarajevo affiliation (the address of the institution is: "Univ Sarajevo") and that were published in journals indexed at the Web of Science Core Collection (access via the Max Bron Institute in Berlin).

Papers registered at the following addresses were not taken into consideration: International University of Sarajevo, International Burch University and SSST. Taking into consideration that the authors have not always paid attention to mention the University of Sarajevo as affiliation (sometimes, only the names of faculties or departments were mentioned), the results obtained cannot be considered complete. It would take a lot more time and cooperation with all organisational units to reach complete data. Still, even these results show a positive trend of scientific development at the University of Sarajevo.

The first chart shows the number of papers published, and the second chart shows the number of citations throughout years, from 1955 to until the beginning of 2019.

That position has changed for the better, since the University of Sarajevo only recently accepted the criteria and the methodology of monitoring the value of the University in order to get the global ranking it deserves. Currently, the University of Sarajevo is ranked 1669 on the Webometrics.

1 State Anti-fascist Council for the National Liberation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
2 The short (working) titles are italicised.
3 SIZ = Self-management community of interest
4 SOUR = Composite organisation of associated labour

Vaso Butozan, PhD
1949/50 i 1952/53 -1955/56

Drago Krndija
1950/51 - 1951/52

Edhem Čamo, PhD
1956/57 - 1959/60

Aleksandar Trumić
1960/61 - 1964/65

Fazlija Alikalfić
1965/66 - 1968/69

Hamdija Ćemerlić, PhD
1969/70 - 1972/73

Zdravko Besarović, PhD
1972/73 - 1976/77

Arif Tanović, PhD
1977/78 - 1980/81

Božidar Matić, PhD
1981/82 - 1985/86

Ljubomir Berberović, PhD
1985/86 - 1988/89

Nenad Kecmanović, PhD
1988/89 - 1990/91

Jusuf Mulić, PhD
1991/92 - 1992/93

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1993/94 - 1994/95

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1995/96 - 1999/20

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Milorad Bašić	1989/90–1992/93
Branimir Ljubičić	1993/94–1995/96
Zoran Selesković	1997/98–2012/13
Suvad Konaković, PhD	2013/14–

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO, HONORARY DOCTORATES

Many prominent figures, scientists, artists, heads of state, ministers, Nobel laureates and others have been awarded honorary doctorates by the University of Sarajevo. Below is a list of their names and the year when they were awarded honorary doctorates by the University of Sarajevo:

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ACADEMICIAN Vaso Butozan, PhD
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Sarajevo, full professor (1967)

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Emerik Blum
Chief Director of Energoinvest Company (1971)

ACADEMICIAN Mehmed Meša Selimović
author (1971)

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ANUBiH President (1974)

ACADEMICIAN Aleksandar Trumić
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ACADEMICIAN Hamdija Ćemerlić, PhD
Faculty of Law in Sarajevo, full professor (1974)

ACADEMICIAN Jahiel Finci
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Moscow Institute of Engineering, full professor (1975)

Josip Broz Tito
President of SFRY (1977)

Vladimir Ivanovič Utkin
George Washington University School of Metallurgy, USA, full professor (1978)

James Alfred Lee
George Washington University School of Medicine, USA, full professor (1978)

Rodoljub Čolaković
author (1980)

Rafael Salas
UNFPA Executive Director (1981)

Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
President of India

Lenart Johansson
SKF Göteborg International Group, chairman and general manager (1983)

Arend D. Lubbers, PhD
Allendale Great Valley National College, USA, president (1987)

Camilo José Cela
Spanish author and academician, 1989 Nobel Prize in Literature laureate (1992)

Bernard Kouchner
French Government, minister (1993)

Bernard Henry-Lévy
University of Paris, professor (1993)

Alois Mock
Austrian Government, minister of foreign affairs (1993)

Simon Wiesenthal
human rights activist (1996)

Vladimir Prelog, PhD
1975 Nobel Prize in Chemistry laureate (1996)

Mihael Heners, PhD
Dental Academy Karlsruhe, Germany, director (1999)

Franz Durst, PhD
Friedrich-Alexander Erlangen University in Nuremberg, Germany, full professor (1999)

Zdenko Puhan, PhD
Eidgenossische Teschnische Hochshule Zürich, Switzerland, full professor (2001)

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, PhD
Istanbul University Faculty of Philosophy, Turkey, full professor (2001)

Roland Hetzer, PhD
Free Berlin University and Humboldt University in Berlin, full professor, Deutches Herzzentrum, Berlin, Germany, director (2002)

Wolfgang Benedek, PhD
Karl-Franzens University Faculty of Law, Graz, Austria, full professor (2004)

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
Prime Minister of Turkey (2008)

Hermann Kuppe
German Heart Centre Berlin Institute of Anaesthesiology, director, Charite University Hospital in Berlin, full professor (2009)

H. E. Tun Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad
Prime Minister of Malaysia, 1981–2003 (2010)

Ichak Adizes
Adizes Institute, Santa Barbara, California, USA, director (2010)

Danis Tanović
film director, University of Sarajevo Academy of Performing Arts, assistant professor (2011)

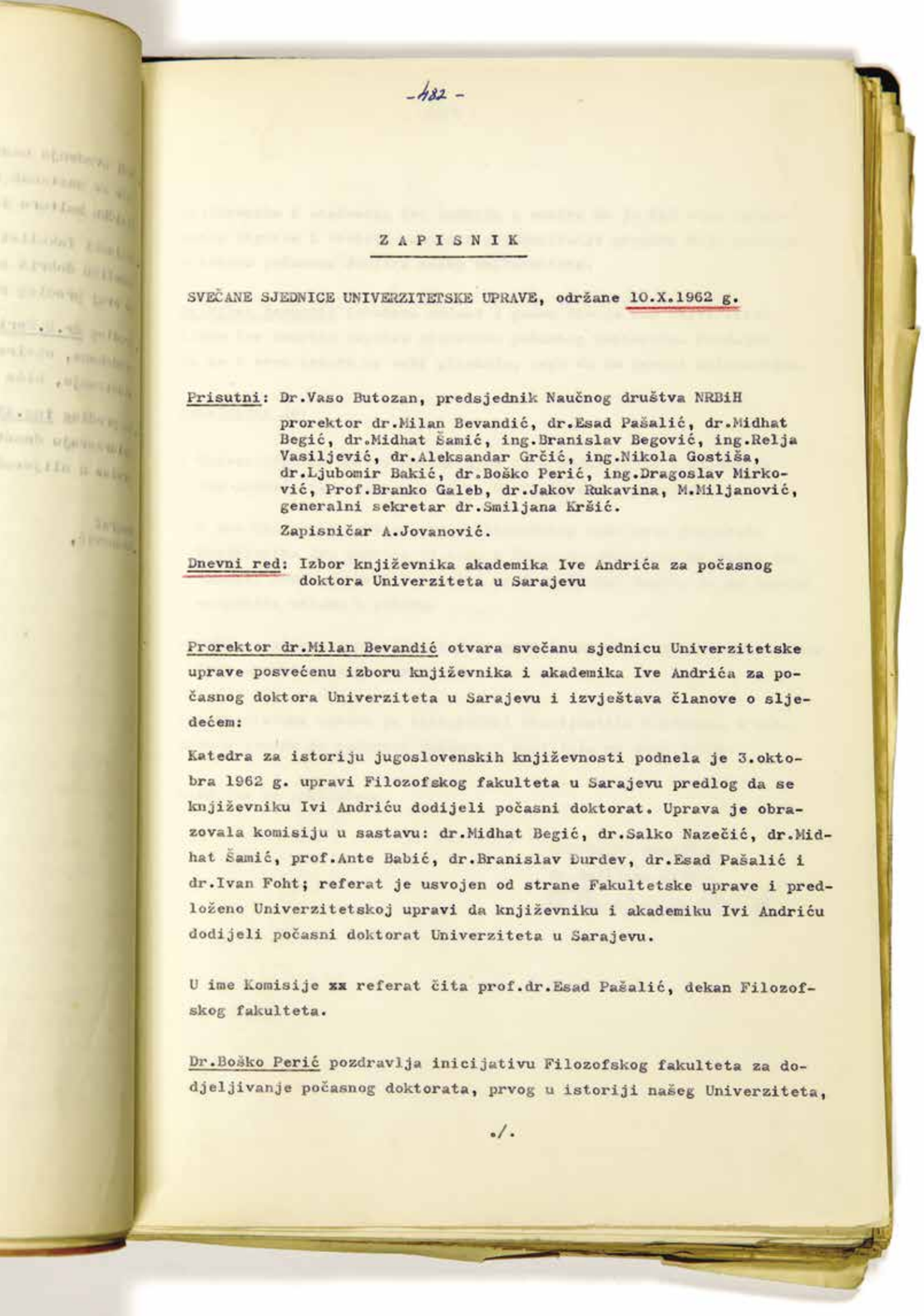
H. E. Viktor Jakovich
US Ambassador to BiH from 1992 to 1995 (2011)

Haizhong Li
Tsinghua University in Beijing, full professor (2012)

John Louis Esposito
Professor of Religion and International Affairs and Islamic Studies at Georgetown University in Washington D.C., Director of the Centre for Muslim-Christian Understanding, President of American Academy of Religion (2013)

Kurt Kalcher
Karl-Franzens University of Graz, professor (2015)

Sonja Šiljak-Yakovlev
Scientific Advisor to the National Centre for Scientific Research in France (CNRS), University Paris-Sud, professor emeritus (2016)



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Z A P I S N I K

SVEČANE SJEDNICE UNIVERZITETSKE UPRAVE, održane 10.X.1962 g.

Prisutni: Dr.Vaso Butozan, predsjednik Naučnog društva NRBiH

prorektor dr.Milan Bevandić, dr.Esad Pašalić, dr.Midhat Begić, dr.Midhat Šamić, ing.Branislav Begović, ing.Relja Vasiljević, dr.Aleksandar Grčić, ing.Nikola Gostiša, dr.Ljubomir Bakić, dr.Boško Perić, ing.Dragoslav Mirković, Prof.Branko Galeb, dr.Jakov Rukavina, M.Miljanović, generalni sekretar dr.Smiljana Kršić.

Zapisničar A.Jovanović.

Dnevni red: Izbor književnika akademika Ive Andrića za počasnog doktora Univerziteta u Sarajevu

Prorektor dr.Milan Bevandić otvara svečanu sjednicu Univerzitetske uprave posvećenu izboru književnika i akademika Ive Andrića za počasnog doktora Univerziteta u Sarajevu i izvještava članove o sljedećem:

Katedra za istoriju jugoslovenskih književnosti podnela je 3.oktobra 1962 g. upravi Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu predlog da se književniku Ivi Andriću dodijeli počasni doktorat. Uprava je obrazovala komisiju u sastavu: dr.Midhat Begić, dr.Salko Nazečić, dr.Midhat Šamić, prof.Ante Babić, dr.Branislav Đurdev, dr.Esad Pašalić i dr.Ivan Foht; referat je usvojen od strane Fakultetske uprave i predloženo Univerzitetskoj upravi da književniku i akademiku Ivi Andriću dodijeli počasni doktorat Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

U ime Komisije xx referat čita prof.dr.Esad Pašalić, dekan Filozofskog fakulteta.

Dr.Boško Perić pozdravlja inicijativu Filozofskog fakulteta za dodjeljivanje počasnog doktorata, prvog u istoriji našeg Univerziteta,

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BOSNIAE ET HERCEGOVINAE

GRADUM DOCTORIS SCIENTIARUM HONORIS CAUSA
TRIBUIT

IN FIDEM CUIUS REI HOC DIPLOMA SUBSCRIPTIONE ET UNIVERSITATIS
STUDIORUM SIGILLO MUNITUM CURAVI

DATUM SARAIEVI DIE III IANUARI INITIO ANNI MCMXCVI

RECTOR

- **1537** Gazi Husrev-bey's Madrassah and Library
- **1882** Sharia Judiciary School
- **1887** Catholic Public Grammar School and Minor Seminary
- **1888** National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **1890** Catholic Seminary of the Vrhbosna Archdiocese → Faculty of Catholic Theology
- **1892** Sarajevo-Reljevo School of Orthodox Theology
- **1894** National Hospital → University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre
- **1937** High School of Sharia and Theology
- **1940** Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry
- **1944** Faculty of Medicine
- **1945** National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **1946** Faculty of Law
  - Institute of Biology (Integrated to the Faculty of Natural Sciences and mathematics in 1992)
  - Post-Secondary School of Pedagogy → Faculty of Educational Sciences
- **1947** University Sports Society "Bosna"
- **1949** Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
  - Technical Faculty → Faculty of Architecture
  - Faculty of Civil Engineering
  - University of Sarajevo Academic Cultural Centre Seljo
- **1950** Faculty of Philosophy
  - Oriental Institute
- **1952** Faculty of Economics
- **1955** Academy of Music
- **1958** Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
  - Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences
  - Faculty of Forestry
  - Institute of History
- **1959** The University of Sarajevo Student Centre
- **1960** Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics
  - Faculty of Dental Medicine
- **1961** Faculty of Electrical Engineering
  - Faculty of Political Sciences
- **1963** Post-Secondary School of Physical Education → Faculty of Sports and Physical Education
- **1972** Academy of Fine Arts
  - Institute of Language
- **1973** Faculty of Pharmacy
  - School of Applied Medicine → Faculty of Health Studies
- **1977** Faculty of Islamic Studies
  - Faculty of Transport and Communications
- **1981** Academy of Performing Arts
- **1988** Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
- **1992** Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law
- **1993** Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies
- **1995** Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies
  - University Tele-Informatics Centre (UTIC)
- **2005** Faculty of Administration
- **2008** Student Parliament

THE STORY OF US - PEOPLE, PLACES, EVENTS

From Studying Abroad to Foundation of the University of Sarajevo

The University of Sarajevo was founded on 2 December 1949 by a government decision of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the process of forming and organising its member institutions includes many specific features. The founding of the University is one of the most important events in the cultural and scientific transformation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the turn of the 20th century, scholars, researchers, enthusiasts, doctoral candidates and professors, who would later contribute to founding the University of Sarajevo or its member institutions, were studying abroad throughout the world—from regional centres such as Zagreb, Belgrade and Ljubljana to European and world-famous colleges and universities in Prague, Vienna, the Sorbonne, Cairo, Paris, Istanbul, etc. Upon returning, they were eager to contribute the knowledge they gained outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, world quality knowledge, to a common mission of founding a domestic university that would be recognised and respected in the country and abroad.

The need for a university in Sarajevo was discussed and written about already in 1921, taking more realistic shape with calls to open a forestry and mining faculty in 1928. However, it was only in 1941 that the Agriculture and Forestry Faculty was opened in Sarajevo.[1]

However, it is interesting that one organisational unit was established a year prior to the establishment of the University (1948), and was a successor to the National Museum unit, established in 1946.[2]

This was when the foundations for the University were laid and many initiatives followed. Thus, professor Nedo Zec sent a memorandum to the Federal Government in Belgrade explaining the need establishing the Medical Faculty "because Bosnia and Herzegovina lacks doctors even for the most basic healthcare tasks."[3]

Of course, the whole process of forming the University and its organisation would not have been possible without scientists, researchers and professors educated at various scientific centres throughout the world who then embarked upon the process of founding the University and its member institutions. This text contains brief biographies from the available literature on the professional and academic activities of such individuals. Some may have have been inadvertently left out due to the specific subject matter of this article, the period up to 1949 and the fact that these academics were educated outside Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia. Many who completed their studies at scientific centres in the region participated in the creation of the University.

Nedo Zec was born in Mostar and studied medicine in Vienna where he specialised in neuropsychiatry. He returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the ambition to use his experience in working with students and organising a faculty of medicine. In 1945, Zec became health minister in NRBiH, setting up the initial organisational forms and guidelines for health protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Prof Zec participated in the founding of the Institute for Dermatovenerology and the Institute for Puericulture, as well as the Institute for Tuberculosis and the Institute for Health Awareness. He was the first professor of neuropsychiatry at the Faculty of Medicine, and later also the head of the Neuropsychiatry Clinic, an outstanding scientist and academic who urged and advocated the need to establish institutions and ultimately the University of Sarajevo.

Milivoje Sarvan studied medicine in Lion, where he completed his studies in 1922 and went on to earn a doctorate in France. He came to Sarajevo in 1943. He was the first Yugoslav paediatrician who lectured abroad after the Second World War.

Having been awarded as the best student at the University of Nancy, Radivoj Milin, an expert for histology and embryology, contributed to the founding and development of the University of Sarajevo.

Bogdan Zimonjić from Gacko studied in Vienna and Prague and used his knowledge directly in founding the University, become its first professor of internal medicine.

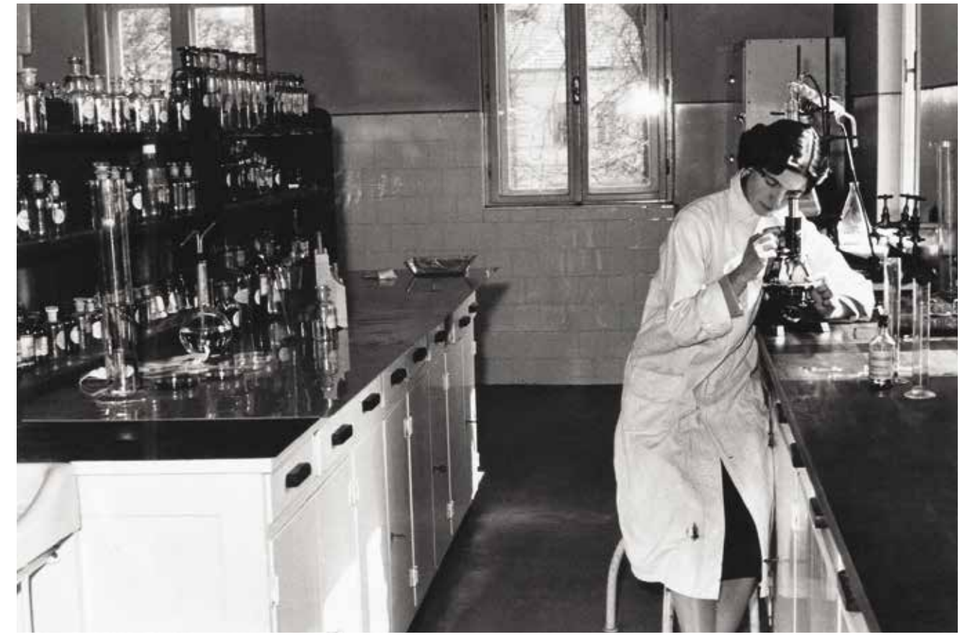
Vladimir Čavka completed his studies in medicine in Vienna in 1924 and became a member of the Oxford Ophthalmological Society in 1949, the year that the University of Sarajevo was founded. Čavka was prominent in research and applying new treatment methods in ophthalmology, he published papers internationally. By 1947, he had already published ten scientific papers.

Pavle Kunić, a doctor who long before the faculty was founded raised the bar of knowledge and qualifications and was entrusted with the demanding task of embalming the bodies of Franz Ferdinand and Sophie. This placed Bosnia and Herzegovina on the map with eminent experts in their fields prepared to learn and share their knowledge through teaching, thus creating knowledge bases and participating in international professional circles.

Borislav Jovanović completed the polytechnic school in Brno in what was then Czechoslovakia. Dušan Brkić completed his studies in Pécs, Hungary and later, as a doctor of law, went on to the London School of Economics on a British Council scholarship, where he earned a doctoral degree in economic geography. He taught at the Economics Faculty in Sarajevo since its founding and was a guest professor at universities in England (Hull) and Ireland (Limerick). He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society in London.

Ilija Kecmanović was a literary historian and critic who studied in Belgrade, Zagreb, Vienna and Paris. He spent a semester in 1921 in Vienna and was in Paris in 1923 and 1925. He lived in these cities in order to perfect his knowledge of German and French language and culture. At the same time, living in these leading cultural centres, he became familiar with contemporary trends in literature, art and culture. Kecmanović also started translating in 1921. Upon his return to Bosnia and Herzegovina, he taught in the gymnasium in Banja Luka and then in Sarajevo. At the third session of the Government of Bosnia and Herzego-

Palace of Justice, Sarajevo, 1932



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

vina, held on 5 May 1945, together with ten other professionals from various sectors, Ilija Kecmanović was appointed assistant minister for education. Initially, the education ministry was the direct organiser and founder of the first faculties and other cultural institutions in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, so Kecmanović directly participated in founding the University of Sarajevo, i.e. its first member institutions, both through his scholarly and his professional engagement. He directed his future activities to advocating progressive social thought in literature and culture, and in his academic work.

Aleksandar Solovjev, a legal scholar, studied and earned a doctoral degree in Warsaw, worked at the universities in Moscow, Istanbul, Sofia and Heidelberg, and was one of the founders of the University of Sarajevo. Shoulder to shoulder with Solovjev was Hamdija Čemerlić who completed postgraduate studies in Paris. Mehmed Begović earned a doctoral degree in Algeria in 1930 and returned to Sarajevo to become a central figure at the Law Faculty as a recognised expert in law, specialising in the history of law and family law. Stjepan Lovrenović, who earned a law degree in Paris in 1934 and published many academic and professional papers, was another legal expert who acted as a founder.

Jahiel Finci earned a degree in architecture at the Technical University of Prague in 1936. His work was mainly concerned with the theory of architecture and following the Second World War, Finci became one of the co-founders of the Technical Faculty (future Architecture Faculty) where he taught as an associate professor.

Julije Hahamović graduated from the Technical University of Prague in 1923 and in 1930 earned a doctoral degree at the same institution.

Aleksandar Trumić studied in Paris and already in 1949, he became the first dean of the Civil Engineering Faculty, at that time functioning as the Civil Engineering Department of the Technical Faculty.

Dragomir Ćosić graduated in 1919 at the University of Nancy, France, and earned his doctoral degree in 1927. In 1948, he became full professor at the School of Agriculture for Mountain Farming in Sarajevo and a few years later the dean of the Agriculture and Forestry Faculty. As a leading expert, he was a member of the Association internationale des selectionneurs des plantes in Paris and a corresponding member of the Institut internationale de l'agriculture in Rome.

Fazlija Alikalfić was born in Mostar and studied at the Czech Polytechnic in Prague. He is one of the founders and first professors at the Agriculture and Forestry Faculty in Sarajevo and was assistant minister in 1947. Alikalfić also worked on preparing materials on education for the ZAVNOBIH session. In that respect, his activities on establishing the University were of crucial importance.

Josip Ježić completed his studies in veterinary medicine in Vienna in 1924. His main areas of expertise were microbiology, immunology and epizootiology and health protection.

He produced various vaccines and participated in research on certain medicines.

Živko Slavnić was one of the most eminent botanists of the 20th century in the former Yugoslavia. He studied in Paris and earned a doctoral degree in Vienna.

Nedim Filipović was a student of oriental studies in Belgrade and Istanbul, graduating in Istanbul in 1939. His research interests included Turkish language and literature and Islamic civilisation and he was an associate at the Oriental Institute.

Hernik Barić studied in Graz and Vienna, receiving a doctoral degree in Vienna in 1912. In 1945, he brought his knowledge, degrees and qualifications to Sarajevo where he began working as a scientific advisor to the Council for Science and Culture. Barić was one of the most respected linguistic scholars of his time, specialising in Balkanology.

Šaćir Sikirić earned a doctoral degree in Budapest in 1918, he taught Arabic and Persian and also worked as a scientific advisor.

Midhat Šamić studied the French language in Belgrade and defended his dissertations at the Sorbonne. His namesake Midhat Begić graduated in Belgrade and earned a doctoral degree in Lion.

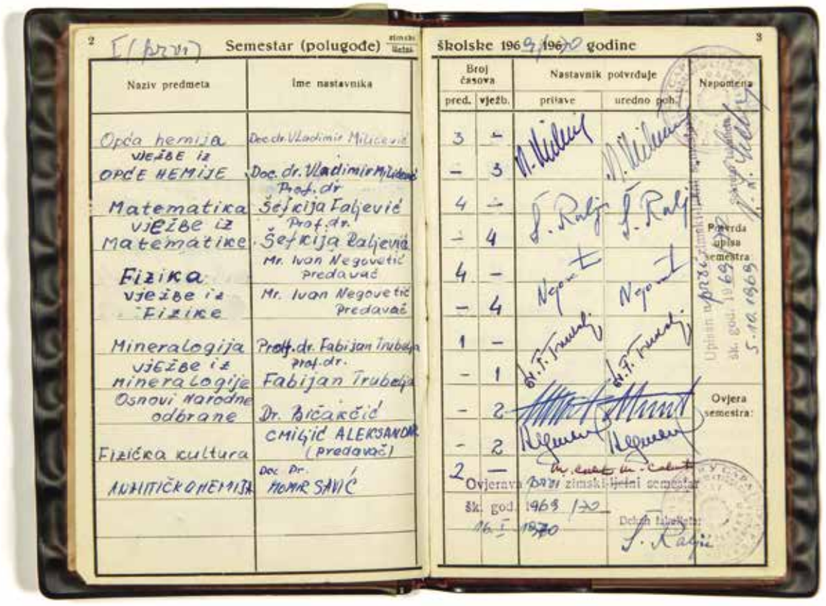
As a prominent scholar, Bela Ler had extensive international experience (in England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany), contributed to the development of the University of Sarajevo and was later elected the first rector of what would become the Džemal Bijedić University in Mostar.

The multifaceted nature of the Sarajevo University is also reflected in the fact that its founding included female scholars. There was Marija Kon who studied and earned a doctoral degree in Vienna, and was the first woman from Bosnia and Herzegovina to earn a doctorate.

Stojanka Popović together with her associates was responsible for establishing the Chair for Czech Language.

Vera Šnajder was the first person in Bosnia and Herzegovina to publish a paper in mathematics, which was at the time part of the Philosophy Faculty. Vera Šnajder studied in Belgrade and Paris and made valuable contributions to the development of mathematics as a modern fundamental discipline and the Department for Mathematics at the Natural Science and Mathematics Faculty of the University of Sarajevo. She was the first female dean in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Smilja Mučibabić was the most respected and proliferous Bosnian-Herzegovinian biologist in the 20th century and among the most renowned in the former Yugoslavia. She was one of the founders of the Biology Department and the first Bosnian-Herzegovinian to hold a doctorate in biology and the first female dean of the Natural Sciences and Mathematics Faculty. She earned a doctorate at Oxford and was the initiator of many research studies in biology in BiH and the region. She



Gradebook, year 1969/1970

published papers issuing from this research in peer-reviewed journals, thus paving the way for scientists from across the country to publish their work. Being very active both in her scientific discipline and in teaching, she promoted research, professional and pedagogical activities. She also contributed to the setting up and structuring various chairs and departments at the University.

On a Yugoslav scholarship, Leonida Lučić went to Paris in 1927 to study at the Institute of Statistics and earned a doctorate in statistics at the Sorbonne in 1929.

The core formed by these scholars would later educate future generations of academics and teachers. Various hubs and research centres were also established, different studies were organised and specific disciplines were established. Thus, in 1953 at the Agriculture and Forestry Faculty, Dušan Maksimović became the first doctoral candidate at the University, which shows that already in those early years, the University was organised at such a level that it could provide for doctoral degrees.

Cvjetko Rihtman was one of the most famous musicologists in the former Yugoslavia, a scholar of folklore and a composer. He studied music theory and composition at the Conservatories of Leipzig and Prague. Rihtman was the first ethno-musicologist to begin systematising the musical tradition of our country and he was particularly interested in polyphonic vocal forms in folkloric music. He is credited with modernising the transcription of folkloric melodies at the level of Yugoslavia, and thanks to him ethno-musicology became a respected discipline in Bosnia and Herzegovina and began rapidly developing. He achieved international renown as an ethno-musicologist.

Scientific research and the work of respected experts, as well as the formation of organisational units, would not have been possible without institutions that not only preserve cultural heritage, but also act as platforms for developing and disseminating knowledge. As the overarching museum institution, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, founded in 1888, housed a valuable collection of artefacts in its departments (for archaeology, ethnology and natural sciences) and various collections (folklore, numismatics, natural history, prehistory, ancient civilisations, etc.). The role of the Austro-Hungarian high official and cultural worker and scholar Konstantin Kosta Hörmann was invaluable in terms of the legacy he left to the Bosnian-Herzegovinian public through his work on establishing and developing the scientific foundations of the National Museum. The first director of this institution was Jozo Petrović who contributed to the activities and good standing of this institution together with his associates, such as Derviš Korkut, Vladislav Skarić, Rene Mikšić and Hilda Studnički-Ritter, as well as many others, educated in Turkey, Vienna, Prague.

The National Library (today the National and University Library) of Bosnia and Herzegovina was established as the hub of scientific research, information and heritage by the Decree on the National Library signed by the minister for

National Museum of
Bosnia and Herzegovina

education Ante Babić on 31 October 1945. Its first director was Dragutin Dragiša Polužanski. Already in 1953, the first reading room was established at the library, and the next year three specialised reading rooms, of which two for scientific researchers, which set the foundations of the library as a place of producing new ideas and knowledge. To this day, the National and University Library has been and remains a loyal companion to the work of the Sarajevo University and scientific research in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole.

The Oriental Institute was established in 1950 as a public scientific research institution of the Sarajevo University focused on oriental languages and literatures and oriental influences on Bosnian language and literature. At its founding, the Institute became home to Hamid Hadžibegić, who completed his studies in Istanbul, the oriental scholar Branislav Đurđev, who also worked at the History Department of the Philosophy Faculty, Fehim Bajraktarević, who completed his studies in Vienna, Besim Korkut, who had studied in Cairo, and Šaćir Sikirić who studied in Budapest.

Many of these scholars and scientists would also form the core of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and go on to achieve recognition at universities abroad, thereby reinforcing the value and quality of the University of Sarajevo. Equally, students from the University of Sarajevo have been achieving and continue to achieve notable results, many of them continuing their careers as professors at prestigious universities around the world.[4]

1 University of Sarajevo: 1949-1989 / [Eds. Džemal Čelić et al.; photographs: Đuro Militar]. – Sarajevo: University, 1990.

2 Institute of Biology in Sarajevo was founded on 11 January 1946, by the Decision of the National Museum and the Regulation of the Presidency of the Government of the People's Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina (No. 5962 from 12 January 1946).

The Decree was published on 16 January 1946 in the Official Gazette of BiH (No. 3, p. 57). Head of the then newly-formed Department of the National Museum was Vojin Grgić, PhD, a botanist and plant physiologist. The primary reason for the establishment of the Institute was the need for a planned organisation of the "biological service" to meet the following needs:

- teaching biology
- agriculture, forestry and healthcare
- scientific research of the living nature.

Two years after the establishment, on 1 January 1948, the Institute of Biology became an independent institution supervised by the Committee for Faculties, Colleges and Research Institutions, and the Natural Department personnel and the corresponding museum collections also went under its supervision. In that same year, the first issue of the "Godišnjak Biološkog instituta" journal was published. The journal would continue being published until 1992, when it was terminated, together with its publisher. All issues of the journal are available online, at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and mathematics website. On 12 December 1951, the Institute of Biology fell under the jurisdiction of the University of Sarajevo.

3 Ibid.

4 This article made use of the official websites of the University of Sarajevo and its member institutions, as well as sources available at the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Economics

Faculty of Political Sciences

Faculty of Sports and Physical Education

Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies

Faculty of Administration – Associate Member of the University of Sarajevo

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law

Faculty of Law

The Social Sciences Group of the University of Sarajevo comprises five faculties, one associate member, and one institute. These are the Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Sports and Physical Education, Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies, Faculty of Administration, and the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

The difference in their respective dates of foundation demonstrates the intensive development of university education, and the maturity the society has manifested by allowing the possibility of studying complex socio-economic and political relations from the historical, sociological, cultural, humanistic, and ethical points of view. The date of establishment of the Faculty of Law is associated with the adoption of the Law on the Faculty of Law of 23 August 1946 (Official Gazette of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina). The Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo was founded on 14 October 1952, while the Faculty of Political Sciences was established in 1961. The Faculty of Sports and Physical Education began its long tradition with the establishment of the Post-Secondary School of Physical Education in 1963, which was incorporated within the University of Sarajevo in 1965; it was transformed into the Faculty of Physical Education in 1974. Due to global changes that time has brought, it acquired a new identity and became known as the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education (FASTO). The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law was founded on 4 September 1992, while the Faculty of Criminalistics of the University of Sarajevo was established on 4 October 1993. The latter was renamed as the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies in 2009. The Faculty of Administration was founded on 18 September 2005, as an associate member within the University of Sarajevo. It was initially established as the Faculty of Public Administration and renamed as the Faculty of Administration in 2013.

Regarding the organisational units of the Social Sciences, significant strategic moves in terms of development and distribution of scientific and pedagogical activities have been made since the very beginning. The utilisation of faculty infrastructure and administrative support had ensured the affirmation of teachers and teaching assistants, the increase in the number of students (especially postgraduates implementing scientific projects), the spreading of academic connections across the entire world, and the strengthening of university education and training in the times to come.

The continuity of work of these organisational units, which remained unchallenged even during the 1992-1995 aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been of extreme importance ever since the individual establishment of these institutions. Despite the most violent shelling and other acts of war happening at the time, teaching activities were neither disrupted nor suspended, primarily due to the enthusiasm and selfless devotion of employees and students.

The Social Sciences Group has an active role in the socio-economic and political development of the contemporary society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Members of this Group have built many bridges of knowledge, and scientific, professional, and pedagogical work. They have strengthened the ties with not only those who study the humanities and social sciences but also with those who study them from a doctrinal point of view and implement them in everyday life. Accordingly, through their respective developmental periods, members of this Group maintain high standards of research and pedagogical and educational work with students; they develop qualitative training of administrative staff, demonstrate respect for users of appropriate services and for organisations and individuals with whom they cooperate. Furthermore, they intensively operate on the international level, developing partnerships with institutions across the world. The Social Sciences Faculties and Institute are focused on exceptional teaching, studying, and research activities, as well as the development of professional competencies across various disciplines that can contribute to the development of society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that regard, throughout decades, members of this Group have had an active role in the affirmation and promotion of, as well as raising awareness about, economic, political, legal, and humanistic sciences, and the development of a multidisciplinary educational and research environment.

Looking back, we can conclude that the members of Social Sciences Group have accomplished exceptional results in terms of research and studies of corresponding sciences, not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina but also abroad; due to acquired knowledge and reputation, they have raised many generations of young professionals in the relevant areas of social, economic, and political life. They have invested great effort in developing traditional disciplines across their domains and facilitated the affirmation of new study programmes in accordance with the demands of social, economic, and technological development in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad. Consequently, when reforming their study programmes, the faculties work in accordance with the principles and norms mostly related to European standards of education and research. Thus, the entire process of implementation of teaching, scientific research, and professional work becomes more internationalised and in line with the standards of other international academic and educational institutions.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Economics

Founded on 14 October 1952

So far, 27,015 students have graduated from the Faculty of Economics. This number includes 15,814 (four-year degree studies), 541 (three-year degree studies), and 2,629 (two-year degree studies) economics graduates, as well as 5,226 Bachelor graduates (first cycle of studies), 891 Master of Science graduates, 36 graduates of specialised studies, 1,610 Master of Science graduates (second cycle of studies), 41 Doctors of Science (third cycle of studies), and 227 Doctors of Science who graduated prior to the Bologna Process.

The Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo (EFSA) is the leading higher education institution in the area of economics and business in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Founded in 1952, the Faculty of Economics is currently the only faculty of economics in Bosnia and Herzegovina accredited by AACSB and EPAS. These accreditations allow for the maintenance of high-quality standards for the faculty employees, students, and partners. The Faculty of Economics and Business in Sarajevo operates in the international setting and develops partnerships with institutions across the world. The faculty is committed to excellence in terms of teaching, learning, and research, as well as the advancement of leading experts in various disciplines that can contribute to the development of society in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Faculty of Economics in Sarajevo was founded on 14 October 1952. Its first period of development was characterised by the establishment of public centres for the education of employed (part-time) students in Banja Luka, Mostar, Tuzla, and Zenica. This began in the academic year 1961/1962, with additional centres having been opened on several occasions after that. In fact, the centres were the basis for the establishment of autonomous faculties of economics in these cities.

The integration of the Post-Secondary School of Economics and Commerce within the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo in 1985 represented an important moment in its development. This strategic move significantly influenced not only the organisational status and structure of the faculty but also its overall educational process. The decision was influenced by the need to integrate the educational processes of two-year and four-year degree studies in economics, and to offer several levels of studies, in accordance with economic and social demands which required highly educated economists.

A significant strategic move for the growth and development of research activities of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo was the establishment of its Institute in 1984. The Institute obtained the status of a separate organisational unit and its main task was to integrate and institutionalise various research activities of teachers, teaching assistants, and students. From its very establishment, the Institute has been project-oriented and has had no permanent employees or administration. The utilisation of the faculty's infrastructure and administrative support has created additional revenue, enabled the affirmation of teachers and teaching assistants, increased the number of external associates and enrolled students, especially postgraduates implementing scientific projects.

What is especially important to note is the continuity of work of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo, ever since its establishment and until today. Despite the most violent shelling and other acts of war during the 1992-1995 aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, teaching activities were never disrupted, primarily due to the enthusiasm and selfless devotion of employees and students. Even in the most difficult of times, the Faculty of Economics managed to preserve most of its teaching staff.

In an effort to modernise its curricula as much as possible, and to intensify the activities in terms of internationalisation and international validation of diplomas of the Faculty of Economics and Business (i.e. the University of Sarajevo), the faculty was the first such institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina to adopt and begin implementing the official curricula based on the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS). This was done in the academic year 2001/2002. An extremely high level of cooperation with many prestigious faculties of economics in Europe and the world has been accomplished. This has offered the students a greater freedom of choice, as well as enabled them to influence the creation of programmes they enrol in; it has also given them the possibility of studying at other partner institutions. With the introduction of the three-cycle system of studies (3 + 2 + 3) in 2005, the Faculty of Economics initiated its second step in the implementation of the ECTS-based system of studies. Additionally, many initial activities focused on international accreditation have been launched. Becoming a prestigious high education institution in the field of economics and business in Southeast Europe by the year 2025.

According to the assessment of leading European and American accreditation companies, the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo is a prestigious high education institution in this part of Europe. Graduating from this faculty is a matter of prestige. The largest number of exceptional students from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the region, and abroad enrol in our faculty. Through lifelong learning, we create a powerful bond with our students that lasts for life. Aware of the role we have in educating experts who, through their responsibility for growth and development of the social community, will build and manage the economy and the society as a whole, with the objective of achieving the highest professional standards, we represent the torchbearers of this profession for our students, and a beacon for the business community; the position of our students in the business community is a reflection of our competitiveness. Professional excellence, the joy of learning and flexibility, autonomy and stability, commitment to strategy, entrepreneurship, and innovativeness are all universal qualities that the Faculty strives for.

Acting in accordance with its mission and values, the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo has, over the course of the previous decade, earned the most significant regional and international acknowledgments for its quality, designed academic programmes in English with international partners, and organised many events and activities in cooperation with its alumni and business community in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Since 2005, the Faculty of Economics has passed several multi-annual accreditation processes and won the most significant regional and international awards for quality. In 2009, Bureau Veritas Certification awarded the faculty with the ISO 9001:2008 certification for its development and implementation of academic programmes across all three cycles of study, as well as its single-level programmes of lifelong learning.

In 2001, the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo was awarded the AQA certificate by the Austrian Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation for the quality of its Management curriculum and the IS/IT support in the teaching process and studies organisation.

In May 2012, the Faculty of Economics earned the EPAS accreditation awarded by the European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD), the leading international system of quality assessment in Europe. The EPAS programme accreditation was awarded to first-cycle study programmes – Financial Management and Marketing Management, for academic excellence, applying theory to practice, and international orientation.

In August 2015, the faculty was also accredited by AACSB (The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business), becoming the first higher education institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina to earn this accreditation and to enter the top 5% of faculties of economics and business worldwide.

The Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo is currently implementing cyclic and single-level academic programmes in Bosnian and English. The study system follows the 3+2+3 model; the faculty additionally offers +1 master's programmes. The first cycle of studies comprises three departments in which the language of instruction is Bosnian (Economics, Management, and Business Management), and two departments which offer programmes in English (Management and Sarajevo Business School – international programme implemented in cooperation with Griffith College Dublin).

The second cycle of studies comprises eleven programmes in Bosnian (Economics, Management, Management and Information Systems, Economic Diplomacy, Crisis Management, Marketing Management, Human Resources Management and Knowledge Management, Advanced Financial Management, Accounting and Taxation, Quality Management in Healthcare, and Tourism), and six programmes in English (Management, Islamic Banking, European Studies, MBA – Banking and Financial Management, MBA – Accounting and Audit, Public Sector and Environmental Economics). The third cycle of studies includes two departments: Economics and Management.

Being the oldest and largest public higher education institution in the field of economics and management, the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo has the responsibility to actively participate in the development of economy in Bosnia and Herzegovina through scientific research, education, or practice. With the aim of becoming recognisable as a source of excellent ideas, exceptional knowledge, and high-quality education, the faculty employees, students, alumni, and partners implement a great number of projects, the most prominent of which are the following:

The Economic Forum is an annual event, established with the goal of creating a platform for initiating open dialogue among representatives of the business community, academia, and architects of economic policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this manner, the Faculty of Economics has a chance to offer its contribution to the development of stronger connections among different stakeholders and influential parties sharing a common business interest in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ultimately, this should result in the drafting of concrete proposals and guidelines for the design of future economic policies;

The International Conference of the School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo (ICES) is an international biannual conference where scientists and businessmen from all over the world meet and initiate research and exchange of knowledge on the most current global trends in economics and business;

The Career and Entrepreneurship Opportunities Conference (CEO) is an annual educational event in Bosnia and Herzegovina where former students of the Faculty of Economics and other influential young people from Bosnia and Herzegovina talk of their ups and downs, inspiring other young people through their successful and positive life stories;

The International Conference on Statistics (ICOS) is an international annual conference organised by the Faculty of Economics in cooperation with the FBiH Statistics Institute. The Conference gathers scientists, experts, and professors from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the region, and the world, who present their research, analysis results and innovative approaches for modernisation of work in the field of statistics;

The EMAC Regional Conference is one of the two annual conferences organised by the European Marketing Academy (EMAC) in different European cities. The Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo hosted the EMAC Conference in 2016;

The International Conference on Banking and Finance (ICBF) is an international conference in the field of banking and finance, organised in 2017 by the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo in cooperation with the University Utara Malaysia. The Conference is held in a different country each year, and it represents a platform where academics and researchers can present the results of their research, discuss and exchange ideas, research activities, and practical experiences from all areas of banking and finances;

The Sarajevo Innovation Summit is the first regional innovation summit organised by the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo. On a yearly basis, it gathers the leading experts in the field of innovation from the business and public sectors, as well as the academia, allowing them to present good practices and exchange knowledge and experiences, with the goal of stimulating innovation and creating an adequate environment;

The Sarajevo Business and Economics Review (SBER) has become part of the following bibliographic databases: EBSCO PUBLISHING – BUSINESS SOURCE COMPLETE (Journals & Magazines), CEEOL (Central and Eastern European Library), and the ProQuest Business package platform, one of the most prestigious world databases in the field of economics and business;

The South East European Journal of Economics and Business (SEE) is a scientific journal of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo. The journal examines different topics from the area of economics and business, with a primary focus on transition countries in Southeast Europe. It has been indexed in numerous international bibliographic databases.

Due to a great need for direct communication with the business community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 2005, the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo established the Business Council, a professional advisory body comprising 40 managing directors of the largest companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Business Council holds sessions four times a year on the faculty's premises, with the goal of maintaining dialogue between the business and academic communities, exchanging information on crucial necessities and solutions for the economics graduates labour market supply and demand, the provision of student scholarships by business community representatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and general mutual influence on the process of studying, employment, and advancement of young experts in the field of economics.

The alumni community of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo is the largest alumni community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with more than 27,000 economics graduates. The alumni mutually interact through an organised body within the Faculty of Economics, which implements numerous professional, social, and humanitarian activities. The alumni include renowned individuals from the economic, social, political, and art communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They also occupy positions at the most prestigious universities, as well as other numerous important positions in the world. They dominate the financial, banking, and insurance sectors, occupy positions in the public sector and at universities abroad, hold diplomatic functions, work in international organisations, and so forth.

In 2019, the Faculty of Economics counted a total of 151 employees, including both academic and non-academic staff. This number includes 82 teachers and associates who implement the teaching process – specifically, 24 full professors, 22 associate professors, 25 assistant professors, 7 teaching associates, and 4 teaching assistants. The remaining 69 employees comprise non-academic staff.

Up to the academic year 2005/2006, a total of 64,260 students have been enrolled in pre-Bologna degree studies (four-year and two-year study programmes), across all departments and including all modes of study; an additional 1,290 students have been enrolled in pre-Bologna graduate master's programmes, while 70 students have been enrolled in specialised studies.

After the academic year 2005/2006, 11,284 students enrolled in the first cycle of studies (including all departments and modes of study), 4,722 enrolled in the second cycle of studies (including all departments, programmes, and modes of study), and 207 enrolled in the third cycle of studies (including all departments and modes of study). Since its establishment, a total of 81,833 students have been enrolled in the Faculty of Economics.

So far, 27,015 students have graduated from the Faculty of Economics. This number includes 15,814 (four-year degree studies), 541 (three-year degree studies), and 2,629 (two-year degree studies) economics graduates, as well as 5,226 Bachelor graduates (first cycle of studies), 891 Master of Science graduates, 36 graduates of specialised studies, 1,610 Master of Science graduates (second cycle of studies), 41 Doctors of Science (third cycle of studies), and 227 Doctors of Science who graduated prior to the Bologna Process.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Political Sciences

Founded in 1961

The total number of graduates is 17,061, including those who graduated after the introduction of the Bologna Process (5,848 students finished the first cycle of studies, 1,695 the second cycle of studies, and 23 the third cycle of studies), and those who graduated under the pre-Bologna system (8,735 faculty degree graduates – single-level studies, 34 specialised studies graduates, 484 master's degree graduates, and 242 Doctors of Science).

The Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo was founded in 1961. It comprises five departments: Department of Politology, Department of Sociology, Department of Communication Studies/Journalism, Department of Social Work, and Department of Security and Peace Studies. The total number of students who have enrolled at the Faculty of Political Sciences is 47,000. The total number of graduates is 17,061, including those who graduated after the introduction of the Bologna Process (5,848 students finished the first cycle of studies, 1,695 the second cycle of studies, and 23 the third cycle of studies), and those who graduated under the pre-Bologna system (8,735 faculty degree graduates – single-level studies, 34 specialised studies graduates, 484 master's degree graduates, and 242 Doctors of Science). The Faculty has a total of 89 employees.

In accordance with reform tendencies of the University of Sarajevo (in line with the spirit and ideas of the Bologna Declaration) and a number of other crucial documents related to the European academic environment, the Faculty of Political Sciences has completed a thorough reconstruction and fostered detailed innovation of its curricula, as a way of meeting the challenges of the times. Thus, the Faculty currently has approximately 3,500 registered students across all levels and modes of study, including full-time (government-funded), full-time (self-funded), and part-time students. Additionally, there are nearly 1,000 students who are finishing their studies under the pre-Bologna study programmes.

The Faculty of Political Sciences offers its students a solid foundation for developing professional competencies necessary to work in various governmental bodies and institutions, companies, the media, cultural and educational institutions, as well as the possibility of continuing scientific research at this institution and other similar faculties.

Given the experiences and positive achievements of similar faculties in the region and beyond, the teachers, researchers, and associates of the Faculty of Political Sciences are determined to continue offering a series of recognisable and excellent study programmes, comparable to the majority of advanced study programmes in Europe, to future generations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the process of transition the Bosnian-Herzegovinian society and higher education are currently undergoing, and the focus of which is scientific interdisciplinarity, the Faculty of Political Sciences will continue developing applied dimensions of knowledge in a broader context of the achievements of the humanities and social sciences. For twenty years now, the Faculty of Political Sciences has played an active role in the affirmation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, making an invaluable contribution to the promotion and strengthening of Bosnian-Herzegovinian identity and culture.

In addition to its primary mission, which is to educate young individuals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo will continue demonstrating its commitment to the notion of coexistence, the legacy of multicultural values, general civilisational standards, and the common good.

The Faculty of Political Sciences organises a great number of international conferences, workshops, and public presentations, of which we single out the latest ones: *Power-Sharing and Good Governance, Sarajevo; Social Work in Education; Think Engaged – SEE 'Academia in Dialogue' Series; Political Culture in the Western Balkans Countries: Between Democratic and Authoritarian Modes of Belief and Behaviour; Sixty Years of Educating Social Workers in Bosnia and Herzegovina; 200 Years Later: Reassessing the Ideas of Karl Marx; Balkan Legacy of Frank McCloskey; Regional Political Traditions as an Inspiration: Self-Governance and Self-Organisation; Language and Resistance; Protests for the Good of Society; What Should the New Left in the Balkans Do with the Past?; Regional Debate, November 2018; Media and Information Literacy in BiH.*

The Faculty of Political Sciences has established successful cooperation and signed a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements with universities abroad, including the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia), Erasmus+ KA1 2017–2019, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, Sciences Po (France), Erasmus+ KA1 2017–2019, Comenius University in Bratislava (Slovakia), and Erasmus+ KA1 2018–2019. The Faculty of Political Sciences currently participates in 18 scientific projects (both national and international).

The Faculty of Political Sciences publishes two scientific journals: *Sarajevski* žurnal *za društvena pitanja* and *Socijalne studije* (the first issue was published in December 2018). The library of the Faculty of Political Sciences comprises 13,600 library units.

The Lifelong Learning Centre, established in March 2017, operates within the Faculty of Political Sciences. It is focused on organising programmes of adult education, i.e. short-term non-degree programmes of professional training of the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo alumni (first and second cycle of studies), as well as other graduates from similar faculties. The Centre also focuses on professional training of all potential programme participants and the strengthening of their competencies in the main areas of study of the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo (the areas covered by the five main departments of the Faculty: Departments of Politology, Sociology, Communication Studies/Journalism, Social Work, and Security and Peace Studies). Additionally, the Centre organises and implements summer and winter schools for students of the Faculty of Political Sciences and other interested participants, in cooperation with other organisational units of the University of Sarajevo and other educational institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad, as well as conferences, seminars, roundtables, and so forth.

With the objective of developing the capacities of the Lifelong Learning Centre, the Faculty of Political Sciences has signed the Agreement on Cooperation with DVV International, Country Office BiH, which entails equipment support services, financial support for adult education training, as well as consulting services and support for the future development of the Centre.

The Centre is currently working on the development of educational catalogues which, upon approval by the Council of the Faculty of Political Sciences and the University of Sarajevo

Senate, will be presented to all potential (individual and institutional) users.

So far, the activities of the Centre have included the following: a seminar organised in cooperation with the Goethe-Institut titled "Journalism in Crisis: Fake News and Social Bots", and a programme for the development of professional skills in graduate students, carried out in cooperation with the Social Innovation Incubator "Munja" and the Hocu.ba platform. Additionally, a training programme focused on the development of competencies necessary to work with students, and intended for younger academic staff, is being developed in cooperation with DVV International, Country Office BiH.

Moreover, the long-standing tradition of the Faculty of Political Sciences is also being preserved through the Institute for Social Research. The Institute supports scientific research as a crucial factor in the development of science and education, the understanding of socio-political processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region, as well as the establishment of a knowledge-based society. In the pre-war era (from 1961 to 1992), the Institute for Social Research denoted an extremely important segment of the Faculty of Political Sciences and a very respectable unit of scientific research in former Yugoslavia. During this time, a great amount of significant research has been published within the framework of the Institute for Social Research. In the pre-war era, the Institute was characterised by scientific validity, the relevance of staff and their references, as well as respectability for scientific results within the country and society. The Institute is still being developed in accordance with these principles today; it is based on modern standards, consistent with the structure and areas of scientific research of the Faculty of Political Sciences, as well as the needs of the society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Institute is responsible for the development and advancement of scientific research in areas studied at the departments of the Faculty of Political Sciences. It is also responsible for the provision of institutional support to all other activities of the Faculty: the advancement of modes and methods of knowledge transfer and acquisition for the purpose of increasing study efficacy; professional and research training of extremely diligent and talented students and young researchers; organising and implementing scientific and professional research, including other legal entities, where appropriate; publishing results of scientific and professional research in the fields of study within the framework of the Institute; the formation of expert review groups for solving complex tasks across all domains of activities of the Institute and the Faculty; cooperation with scientific and other organisational units of the University of Sarajevo and other higher education institutions in the country and abroad covering the same or similar fields of activity. Centres for specific areas of scientific research, project teams, and working groups are currently being developed within the framework of the Institute for Social Research.

In the academic year 2018/2019, a new generation of students enrolled in the third cycle of studies at the Faculty of Political Sciences. In addition to the aforesaid facts and values, they, as well as other students enrolled in the first and second cycle of studies, are the greatest pride of this institution.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Sports and Physical Education

Founded in 1963

To this date, 863 students have graduated from the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education with a master's degree and 39 with a doctoral degree. Additionally, 3,733 students have completed the four-year study programme, 1,044 the three-year study programme, and 669 the two-year study programme. The total number of students who graduated from the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education under the pre-Bologna study system includes 184 Master of Science graduates, while 236 students enrolled in the general master's programme under the Bologna study system graduated with a master's degree. Additionally, 223 students enrolled in the Sports Management programme graduated with a master's degree. The overall number of students who graduated with a doctoral degree is 62.

The Faculty of Sports and Physical Education of the University of Sarajevo began its long tradition with the establishment of the Post-Secondary School of Physical Education in 1963, which was incorporated within the University of Sarajevo in 1965. In this regard, and in accordance with the needs of the society in terms of professional qualification, the Faculty offers unique and, in many ways, distinctive higher education study programmes such as: a general four-year study programme with 240 ECTS credit points; a three-year study programme for the education of sports instructors and sports staff (180 ECTS points); a general one-year master's programme with 60 ETCS points; a two-year master's programme for the education of sports instructors and sports staff (120 ECTS points), and a doctoral programme in the scientific field of kinesiology.

So far, the total number of students who enrolled in the general study programme is 7,630, while 1,462 students enrolled in the study programme for the education of sports instructors and sports staff. Additionally, 1,205 students were enrolled in one of the former study programmes, i.e. Senior Coach Programme.

To this date, 863 students have graduated from the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education with a master's degree and 39 with a doctoral degree. Additionally, 3,733 students have completed the four-year study programme, 1,044 the three-year study programme, and 669 the two-year study programme.

The total number of students who graduated from the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education under the pre-Bologna study system includes 184 Master of Science graduates, while 236 students enrolled in the general master's programme under the Bologna study system graduated with a master's degree. Additionally, 223 students enrolled in the Sports Management programme graduated with a master's degree. The overall number of students who graduated with a doctoral degree is 62.

Furthermore, the Faculty currently has a total of 65 employees, including academic and non-academic staff.

The Faculty of Sports and Physical Education of the University of Sarajevo is one of the oldest institutions of this type in the region. Its long tradition began with the establishment of the Post-Secondary School of Physical Education in 1963, which became part of the University of Sarajevo in 1965.

The area where the present-day building of the Faculty is located used to be a large lake, a favourite swimming spot for the people of Sarajevo, where competitions in swimming, water polo, and hockey were once held.

Times were hard, and the lack of infrastructure and material resources made it impossible to organise classes in line with the standards of the era. The Post-Secondary School of Physical Education was established under the Decision of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 25 November 1963. The School began making progress due to the great enthusiasm of its employees. A small hall for gymnastics and similar sports was built first; then followed the construction of a big hall for sports games and athletics, along with a fitness hall, a tennis ground, and a swimming pool. Having transformed its curricula, the School became known as the Faculty of Physical Education in 1974, with which began the development of today's core of the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education.

The Faculty of Physical Education of the University of Sarajevo soon became one of the most significant educational institutions in former Yugoslavia. Its experts made a great contribution to the development of science and sports in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while many former exceptional athletes and sports professionals occupied the classrooms of this educational institution.

The idea of organising the XIV Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo was proposed by Ljubiša Zečević, one of the Faculty professors at the time, and literally all the then professors and former students of the Faculty were part of the memorable and the best organised Olympic Games to that point.

A great number of students and members of the academic staff who achieved exceptional results and won numerous medals in international competitions are the best indicator of the quality of programmes offered by the Faculty.

During the 1992-1995 aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Faculty was a constant target for the aggressors, just as other significant cultural, architectural, educational, religious, media, and healthcare institutions were. Being in the first line of fire, the Faculty suffered complete and utter devastation of all material resources. However, due to the selfless hospitality of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Sarajevo, as well as the patriotism of its employees, the Faculty managed to continue operating throughout the war.

As true patriots with high principles and a common sense of purpose, numerous former students of the Faculty formed the backbone of defence of this city and of the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Twenty-one of them sacrificed their young lives for our freedom, our future, and the values they stood for.

Nowadays, students of the Faculty begin each academic year by honouring them in the grand hall of the Faculty where a memorial site for the *shahid* and other fallen soldiers has been erected, after which they depart for the Potočari Memorial Centre to honour the victims of the Srebrenica genocide.

After the war and reconstruction of the Faculty – and based on the vision of the University of Sarajevo to develop its structure through teaching activities grounded in research, innovation, and academic excellence – the Faculty of Physical Education conceived its own vision of development. Accordingly, the following principles were set as priorities: changing the identity of the Faculty, developing human resources, information technology, diagnostic research procedures, and publishing activities, permanently innovating the curricula, strengthening international cooperation and project activities, organising international symposia, and publishing the international reference journal *Homosporticus*.

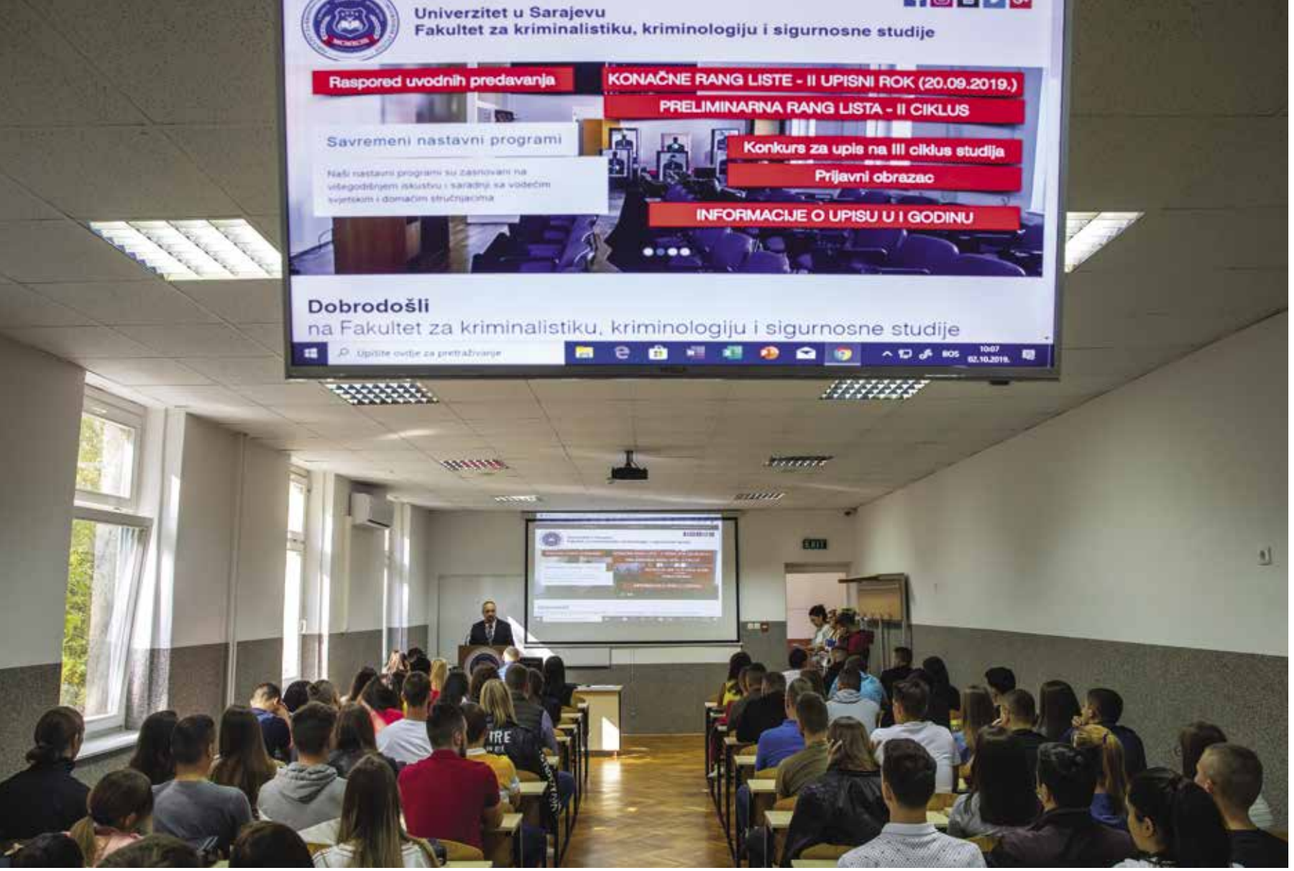
In accordance with global changes, the Faculty of Physical Education gained a new identity over time and became known as the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education (FASTO). The new name was also followed by new values which became the beacon for the Faculty in a "new age". The Faculty has achieved an extensive increase in the number of its academic staff, completely recovering its teaching and research capacity.

Year after year, the Faculty has followed the development of contemporary information technologies and incorporated them in its teaching and scientific process in a very functional and high-quality manner. "Distance learning", through which students from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the region, and the world are able to complete their obligations very successfully, represents the culmination of this process.

The leading people of the Faculty recognised the fact that, in the age of experimental science, the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education would not be able to meet the demands of a "new" age without establishing modern laboratories and acquiring modern diagnostic equipment.

In 1999, the Faculty opened its first Sports Diagnostics Centre, which was later transformed into the Sports Institute. This contemporary platform of scientific research added a completely new dimension to the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education. In the past sixteen years, the Faculty has innovated and altered its study programmes, as well as introduced new ones, thus successfully making the transition from a "traditional" to a new system of studies in accordance with the Bologna principles.

The new study programmes of the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education ensure a high level of education, exceptional competencies, and ethical dimensions, as well as the demonstration of management skills, and the development of creativity and competitive spirit. Through the improvement of project activities, the Faculty has implemented a great number of projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad.



SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies

Founded on 4 October 1993

Since the establishment of the faculty, 4,728 students have graduated, including 2,269 faculty degree graduates – basic studies, and 902 post-secondary graduates in the pre-Bologna system of studies. 1,557 students completed the first cycle of studies. Additionally, 14 students have earned a doctorate degree, 100 master's degree, and 34 students have completed the specialised study programme (in the pre-Bologna system); after the Bologna Reform, 6 students completed the third cycle of studies (doctoral studies), while 414 students graduated with a master's degree upon completing the second cycle of studies.

Under the Decision of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Faculty of Criminalistics of the University of Sarajevo was founded as a civil institution on 4 October 1993. This demonstrates the fact that contemporary standards of developing professional profiles of individuals who fight against all forms of unlawful and socially dangerous types of behaviour were followed even at this point. The Faculty was established with the goal of educating professionals on an academic level – professionals who would contribute to the establishment and protection of the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina across all institutions which form a link in the chain of fight against asocial and antisocial individual and group behaviour. In March 1994, the first lectures were held at the Faculty. Prof. dr. Mehmed Kenović was the first to be appointed dean of the Faculty. In 2009, the Faculty was renamed as the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies of the University of Sarajevo. The primary objectives of the Faculty, as a member within the University of Sarajevo, include the implementation of the teaching process for the purpose of obtaining academic titles in the field of criminalistics, criminology, and security studies, on the one hand, as well as the development and application of scientific research, which represents the basis and background for all teaching activities carried out at this university institution, on the other. The education processes at the Faculty have been, and still are, developed through three cycles of study: the first cycle (undergraduate), the second cycle (postgraduate), and the third cycle of study, the successful completion of which results in the official title of Doctor of Science. These programmes fundamentally rely on the Sarajevo Canton legal regulations pertaining to higher education. Furthermore, during the course of its development, the Faculty has followed and implemented contemporary standards of university education, created as a result of international activities in this field of study. In addition to the traditional international scientific conference titled the "Days of Criminal Justice Sciences" that has been being organised for 18 years now, the Faculty has also organised the official annual conference of the European Society of Criminology, the world's second largest event in the field of criminology, titled "Crimes against Humans and Crimes against Humanity: Implications for Modern Criminology". The conference was held from 29 August until 1 September 2018 and attended by 1,400 participants from 70 different countries of the world, among which were several world-renowned criminologists, and authors of the most prominent and current theories that examine the behaviour of criminals. The Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies won the honour of organising the conference among five other competing universities, some of which are more than 500 years old.

Ever since it was founded, the Faculty has continually and intensively developed its teaching and scientific body of work. After many years of academic activities, the Faculty has achieved the desired level of strategic planning in terms of its development, which resulted in the creation of new and innovated curricula across all three cycles of study (bachelor's, master's, and doctoral). The curricula fully rely on the principles specified under the documents upon which the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and the European Research Area (ERA) are based.

The Faculty strives to achieve its goals through research and development of the disciplines systematised within its three main areas of study: criminalistics, criminology, and security studies.

The scientific and teaching process at the Faculty is organised and implemented across three different chairs: Chair for Criminalistics, Chair for Criminology, and Chair for Security Studies.

The study programmes at the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology, and Security Studies are organised across three areas or lines of study, as follows:

criminalistics (a field of study constituted under basic intentions of the heuristic and syllogistic conceptions of research of unlawful behaviour and focused on the ideal knowledge of the "truth". Its activities comprise the uncovering, clarification, and verification of criminal acts);

criminology (a field of study comprising research on criminal behaviour and criminality, as well as the phenomenology and aetiology of criminality, the status and role of the victim in the criminal act, and the position and importance of crucial social means of countering crime);

security studies (a field of study comprising research on security issues in the society and the state. It also includes research on theories and systems of security, intelligence systems, and systems of national and international security).

The first cycle of studies at the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology, and Security Studies is implemented through a four-year academic programme (eight semesters) and evaluated with 240 ECTS credit points. After the successful completion of studies, students earn a bachelor's degree: a BA in Criminal Investigation, a BA in Criminology, or a BA in Security Management.

In the academic year 2018/2019, the Faculty began implementing the integrated first and second cycle programme – "Crisis Management", the successful completion of which results in the academic degree of Master of Crisis Management.

The second cycle of studies at the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology, and Security Studies lasts one year (two semesters). After completing their studies, students earn 60 ECTS credit points (i.e., they earn a total of 300 credits after completing the first and second cycle of studies), and are awarded one of the following academic degrees: MA in Criminal Investigation, MA in Criminology, or MA in Security Studies.

The Faculty also implements joint interdisciplinary master's programmes in cooperation with other higher education institutions in the Western Balkans, the successful completion of which results in one of the following academic degrees: Master of Crisis Management (the field of Security Studies) or Master of Corporation Security and Protection.

As a member of the University of Sarajevo, the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology, and Security Studies also implements the third cycle of studies in the area of criminalistics, criminology, and security studies. The third cycle of studies lasts three years (six semesters) and is evaluated with 180 ECTS credits.

Upon successful completion of the third cycle of studies, students are awarded a doctoral (PhD) degree – specifically, a PhD in Criminal Investigation, a PhD in Criminology, or a PhD in Security.

As a higher education institution, the Faculty has the responsibility of planning, organising, and implementing scientific research. Scientific research is implemented through the activities of the Institute of Criminalistics, Criminology, and Security Studies – *CriminalEast*, which represents the backbone in the acquisition and accumulation of knowledge related to the understanding of criminal phenomena and processes of criminalisation. The goals of scientific research activities include the formation of new scientific knowledge or results applicable in practice, as well as enhanced implementation of curricula across all three cycles of study (i.e., undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral studies) in the fields of criminalistics, criminology, and security studies.

Scientific research is also focused on fulfilling the necessary conditions for the Faculty's inclusion in the European Research Area (ERA) and the European Higher Education Area (EHEA).

In 1998, the Faculty began publishing "Kriminalističke teme" – its journal on criminalistics, criminology, and security studies. The reasons for launching the journal were of *scientific*, *educational*, and *social* nature. The *scientific needs* of and justification for publishing the journal serve the purpose of presenting scientific accomplishments in the field of criminalistics, criminology, and security studies, as well as other disciplines closely related to these domains of study.

The *educational purpose* of the journal is of wider importance in terms of constantly following up on and acquiring new knowledge in the field of criminalistics, criminology, and security studies. The *social justification* for launching the journal regards the requirements of the era, considering that the journal is one of a kind in terms of its content in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The society must successfully organise itself and confront the rapid and complex increase in antisocial deviant and criminal occurrences. The *goal* of the journal is the presentation of scientific and professional thought.

The total number of students enrolled in the pre-Bologna *faculty degree* (basic studies) undergraduate programme from 1993 onward is 3,902. This number includes 3,373 full-time students and 529 part-time students. In addition, 2,530 students were enrolled in the pre-Bologna *post-secondary* undergraduate programme (1,207 full-time and 1,323 part-time). After the introduction of the Bologna Process, 4,539 students were enrolled in the *first cycle of studies*: 1,302 full-time (government-funded), 1,487 full-time (self-funded), and 1,479 part-time students. An additional 37 students were enrolled in the *integrated study programme*, including 10 full-time (government-funded), 20 full-time (self-funded), and 7 distance learning (DL) students.

The total number of students enrolled in the pre-Bologna *postgraduate study programme* from 1993 onward is 227. This number includes 59 full-time (self-funded) and 168 part-time students. Under the Bologna Reform, 1,037 students were enrolled in the *second cycle of studies*: 273 full-time (government-funded), 154 full-time (self-funded), 466 part-time, and 144 distance learning students. Furthermore, 83 students were enrolled in the *third cycle of studies*: 62 full-time (self-funded) and 21 distance learning students. The *postgraduate specialised studies programme* has included 69 registered part-time students.

Ever since its establishment, the Faculty has had an overall number of 4,728 graduates, including 2,269 faculty degree graduates – basic studies and 902 post-secondary graduates under the pre-Bologna system of studies. A total of 1,557 students completed the first cycle of studies.

Additionally, 14 students have earned the academic title of Doctor of Science, 100 students were awarded a master's degree, and 34 students have completed the specialised study programme (in the pre-Bologna system); after the Bologna Reform, 6 students completed the third cycle of studies and earned a doctoral degree, while 414 students graduated with a master's degree upon completing the second cycle of studies.

As the youngest member of the University of Sarajevo, the Faculty has grown to become a respectable academic institution over the years. This is corroborated by the fact that 30 teachers and associates with different academic titles are included in the educational processes at the Faculty today. Professional, administrative, technical and subsidiary tasks are performed by an additional 21 employees.

Through its educational and research activities, the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology, and Security Studies of the University of Sarajevo has the responsibility of and the right to educate competent, creative, and skilled individuals in the areas comprised by its educational and scientific work, so that they could carry out demanding tasks, including social and state matters, in a professional and quality manner.

The Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology, and Security Studies of the University of Sarajevo will, within these areas of study, educate the champions of social development in Bosnia and Herzegovina through teaching activities grounded in research results, innovation, and academic excellence, as well as foster the formation of new solutions and creative ideas through scientific research. In this manner, it will serve as the backbone of sustainable development grounded in knowledge.

The Faculty will operate as part of the integrated European Higher Education Area and the European Research Area through the application of standards established under the Bologna Declaration and through intensive cooperation with universities in the region, the European Union, and the world.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Administration –

Associate Member of the University of Sarajevo

Founded on 18 September 2005

Ever since it was established, 1,159 students were enrolled at the Faculty of Administration. A total of 745 students completed the first cycle, 120 the second cycle, and 5 the third cycle of studies.

The Faculty of Administration was founded on 18 September 2005 under the name of Faculty of Public Administration. In 2013, it was renamed as the Faculty of Administration. The Faculty comprises three cycles and several lines of study: *the first cycle* – line of study: Administration; *the second cycle* – line of study: Administration, Business Administration, Public Procurement in Administration, and European Union Projects Management; *the third cycle* – line of study: Administration. As a higher education institution of a specific social, scientific, and academic significance, the Faculty of Administration was founded in 2005 by Qualitas d.o.o. – the Centre for Education and Quality and entered in the Sarajevo Municipal Court register of legal entities.

Operating with the goal of reforming public administration is primarily grounded in the education of new and highly qualified staff in the public service and private sector, including the overall administrative and management staff, for the purpose of establishing a functional system of administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina and making a contribution to the public service and the private sector, the practices of the European Union being used as a role model. This was also the principal reason for establishing the Faculty of Administration.

The Faculty of Administration keeps up with market trends and the contemporary demands of administration. For many years now, the faculty has successfully cooperated with the units of local self-government in the Sarajevo Canton and beyond, as well as with other legal entities. The Faculty organises additional educational activities through an international student exchange programme coordinated by the University of Sarajevo with other European universities, through the employment of student assistant teams, and through participation in scientific and professional symposia, projects, and so forth.

The mission of the Faculty of Administration is to educate skilled, valuable, creative, and internationally competent staff, through teaching activities, scientific research, and cooperation with all relevant entities in the region, and thus make a contribution to the advancement of administrative activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond, especially the advancement of public administration reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the context of transition and integration processes.

The Faculty of Administration is a higher education institution that constantly contributes to the development of education and scientific research, as well as the affirmation of academic staff and the academic community as initiators and subjects of positive developmental processes and the promoters of universal, humane, and democratic values and accomplishments. The Faculty advocates and implements the culture of quality as its own functional principle by incorporating it in the educational process, so as to ensure the education of expert staff who will professionally and effectively carry out their work and social obligations in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian, European, world, political, social, legal, and cultural environment.Its vision is to achieve a high level of education and management across all processes at the Faculty, in accordance with the accepted international standards, universal principles, and values of academic work. Overall, international cooperation, exchange of staff, and academic mobility have been developed.

Through the adoption of standards specified under the Bologna Declaration, the Faculty of Administration educates students by offering them the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary for the management and organisation of administration, as well as the chance to become the champions of reform and development grounded in expertise, the adoption of good practices, innovation, and academic excellence. The Faculty of Administration implements the concept of lifelong learning and scientific research as the basis of sustainable development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, grounded in the transfer of knowledge and skills, academic mobility, and exchange programmes with relevant state and other interested institutions, universities, faculties, as well as with other institutions in the European Union and the world. International cooperation is carried out under the auspices of the University of Sarajevo. Accordingly, the Faculty is involved in several mobility programmes, including Erasmus+, the Mevlana Exchange Programme, CEEPUS (Central European Exchange Programme for University Studies), and so forth.

The Faculty curricula are designed by combining legal, economic, and information sciences, with the inclusion of the English language. Additionally, continual analyses of the curricula are being carried out, based on the Law on Higher Education and in accordance with contemporary demands of administration as a scientific discipline. In addition to its primary higher education activities and the provision of various educational modes of professional training of employees working in public administration, the Faculty also deals in publication. In this manner, it promotes the work of academics and other researchers in Bosnia and Herzegovina and contributes to the advancement of higher education in the country. The Faculty has issued numerous publications in the area of public administration, law, and human resources management.

In 2010, the Faculty began publishing its biannual journal – *Administration*, indexed in several renowned reference databases. The Faculty professors, associates, and students publish their papers in this journal. In September 2019, the Faculty organised its international conference. The main topic was "Public Administration Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (icamss.fu.unsa.ba). The conference represents the continuation of different activities, such as roundtables and research presentation. The Faculty of Administration provides education in administration and other related fields of work, including informal education. The Faculty's Centre for Lifelong Learning offers seminars on the following topics: *Practical Application of the Law on Administrative Procedure, Practical Application of the Law on Labour, Office and Archive Management, Legislative Drafting, Project Preparation for EU Grants, Practical Application of the Law on Public Procurement, Electronic Public Procurement*, and *Leadership in Public Administration.*

The Faculty of Administration is the only educational institution on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina where administration is studied as a science; accordingly, administration is recognised as a scientific area of extreme importance for the design of administrative activities within the public and private sector in European Union member states. We can safely say that this Faculty represents the academic basis for further development of education, research, expertise, and other academic activities in the area of administration.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law

Founded on 4 September 1992

The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo is a public scientific institution that carries out research on various forms of crime and other serious infringements of international humanitarian law.

The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law was founded on 4 September 1992. Its organisational structure comprises three departments: the Department of Science and Research, the Department of Analytics and Operations, and the Secretariat.

The total number of employees is 27 – specifically, 15 research associates with academic qualifications, 9 assistants and clerks with non-academic qualifications, and 3 auxiliary workers.

The Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo is a public scientific institution that carries out research on various forms of crime and other serious infringements of international humanitarian law. It was established in September 1992 in extremely complex social, political, military, and security conditions characterised by the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, genocide against Bosniaks and the siege of Sarajevo - the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the siege of other cities and towns where numerous and diverse crimes against humanity and international law have been committed.

Following the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 4 September 1992 the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Decree-Law on the Foundation of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law (Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 16/92). The Decree-Law was ratified by the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 June 1994 under the Law on Ratification of Decree-Laws (Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 13/94).

Article 1 of the Decree-Law states the following: "The Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina hereby establishes the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, as a public scientific institution owned by the State", with the official seat in Sarajevo. Set out in Article 7 of the Decree-Law are the activities of the Institute, which include: "scientific and professional research on crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other serious infringements of the rules of international law on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad, committed against the citizens and peoples of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from a historical, criminological, legal, economic, demographic, sociological, political, cultural, medical, environmental, and other points of view relevant for the complete scientific and professional research of crimes".

In accordance with the provisions of the Decree-Law, the activities of the Institute comprise the following areas of scientific research:

- planning, preparation, initiation, and/or waging of war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements, or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing;
- violations of the laws and customs of war; murder, ill-treatment or deportation to forced labour or for any other purpose, of civilian population of or in occupied territory; murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or dying persons; killing of hostages; plunder of public or private property; wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity;
- genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes against civilians; war crimes against the injured and the ill; war crimes against prisoners of war; organising groups for the incitement to genocide; crimes against humanity and war crimes; unlawful killing and wounding of the enemy; unlawful confiscation of belongings of those killed or wounded on the battlefield; forbidden means of combat; injury of an intermediary; cruel treatment of the wounded, the ill, and prisoners of war; unjustified delay in the repatriation of prisoners of war; destruction of cultural and historical monuments; incitement to war of aggression; misuse of international symbols; racial and other discrimination; enslavement and transport of enslaved persons; international terrorism; endangering internationally protected persons; taking of hostages, and other serious infringements of international law.

Within the framework of its activities (scientific and professional research on crimes against humanity and international law), the Institute especially focuses on the following: establishing when and where crimes were committed, establishing the circumstances under which crimes were committed, establishing the category, status, and number of victims, and establishing forms of crime and manner in which they were committed. Furthermore, within the scope of its scientific possibilities, the Institute strives to identify the ideologists, organisers, instigators, abettors, collaborators, commanders, and perpetrators of crimes; to create records of destroyed and damaged cultural monuments, business and other establishments, with approximate degree of damage; to collect, organise, and preserve criminal documentation; to deliver proposals with accompanying documentation to relevant state authorities, for the purpose of criminal prosecution of the perpetrators; to publish research results with accompanying documentation, translated into several languages if necessary, as well as to organise its publishing activities.

In accordance with contemporary social conditions and factual scientific reality, the Institute is a full member of the University of Sarajevo. Scientific research is the principal activity of the Institute, within the framework of which the implementation of scientific research, based on carried out conceptualisation of research and research project design, is being conducted through the application of scientific methods which lead to many discoveries relevant for the development of science, as well as for securing a scientific and cognitive basis for the prosecution of architects and perpetrators of crimes against humanity and international law. The scientific truth comprised in and expressed by the research results of the Institute, along with its specific social presentation and appropriate social affirmation, ensures the development of individual, collective, and

social awareness of the absurdity, harmfulness, and fatality of committing (active and passive) crimes against humanity and international law. Against this background, the necessary conditions for peacebuilding and coexistence are being established, together with perspectives for the development and nurturing of universal human rights, freedoms, and values of all residents and citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless of their national, ethnic, religious, political or other belonging. The comparative advantage of the Institute and the principal results of its scientific research are reflected in its very successful cooperation with numerous and diverse scientific, educational, and other institutions, as well as organisations and associations of victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad.

The positive effects articulated through the presentation of scientific accomplishments, publication of scientific and professional research, organisation of (national and international) scientific conferences, scientific symposia, discussions, forums, and so forth have ensured the scientific affirmation of the Institute. The Institute places special emphasis on the publication of completed research, so as to make it available to the scientific and professional community, as well as to the wider public.

The activities of the Institute have been carried out in extremely complex and specific social, political, and economic (material and financial) circumstances. They have also been carried out over the course of three different stages, throughout which the Institute has held a different status.

Stage one: the period between 1992 and 1995 (the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina assumed founder's rights over the Institute). The activities of the Institute were determined by the provisions of the Decree-Law on the Establishment of the Institute, Rules of the Institute, and annual agenda. This stage was characterised by complex social, political, and military conditions, as well as complex and specific circumstances imposed by the social reality of the time. Despite the activities having been performed under extremely complex and harsh conditions, with no financial support, numerous scientific research projects were still implemented.

Stage two: the period between 1996 and 1999 (the Institute was no longer a beneficiary of the budget, having no founder after the signing of the Dayton Accords). Operating in a complex and very difficult financial situation, the Institute still managed to achieve continuity of scientific research due to the extraordinary motivation, conscientiousness, responsibility, and creative capacity of its employees. Despite having operated under lower than minimum working conditions, the Institute's scientific activities, though extremely difficult to achieve under such circumstances, were still carried out in continuity through scientific, theoretical, and empirical studies.

Stage 3: the period from 1999 until today (the Sarajevo Canton Assembly assumed founder's rights over the Institute). Prior to 2008, the Institute had the status of an associate member of the University of Sarajevo. In 2008, due to accomplished scientific results and their contribution to the development of the humanities and social sciences, as well as their overall social significance, the Institute became a full member of, and an organisational unit within, the University of Sarajevo, the founder of which is the Sarajevo Canton.

Through its own activities, and the activities of its organisational units, the University of Sarajevo aims for the improvement of scientific research, which presupposes the scientific, cultural, and socio-economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the advancement of a democratic civil society, and the accomplishment of the highest standards of scientific and professional research. Accordingly, relying on strategic directions of development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for the purpose of carrying out the activities of great interest to the society, the Institute takes all measures so as to ensure that crimes against humanity and international law are scientifically and professionally processed. A significant component of the scientific research process is the permanent and systematic acquisition of relevant documents on crimes against humanity and international law. The activities of the Institute are grounded in numerous acquired and examined, valid and relevant documents based on which scientific research is implemented through methodologically sound scientific research projects and subsequently published in the form of scientific studies. The genocide in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina – and especially the one committed in the United Nations safe zone of Srebrenica in July 1995, the gravest form of crime against humanity and international law (characterised by mass executions and a great number of perpetrators, among other things) and, undoubtedly, the most complex phenomenon of our social reality, devised, planned, organised, and executed by the state, as the most dominant and influential political subject (in this case, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – Serbia and Montenegro) – has been a permanent and continual subject of intensive scientific research at the Institute. Based on scientific research of genocide committed in 1995 in and around Srebrenica, the UN safe zone, the results of scientific studies have been useful in the organisation of numerous national and international scientific conferences, while scientific reports of research results were used to compile and publish significant scientific papers. Incidentally, the Institute has published nine scientific and reference books, organised five documentary exhibitions accompanied by appropriate catalogues (translated into several languages), and released a documentary titled The July 1995 Srebrenica Massacre. In addition, through its year-long research, the Institute has provided the most relevant documents and obtained valid and reliable factual, empirical, qualitative, and quantitative data on significant events surrounding the genocide committed in and around Srebrenica, the UN safe zone, in July 1995. Determining the nature of the 1991–1995 armed conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an extremely complex and greatly significant research issue that the Institute has been addressing permanently and continually ever since it was founded. Through research of numerous documents and materials of various provenance, and based on the case law of the Hague Tribunal and other national justice systems, it was established that what took place was actually an international armed conflict, that is, a classic double armed aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (committed by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – Serbia and Montenegro, and the Republic of Croatia), as well as crime against peace and security of mankind. Furthermore, the aggressor states, together with their parastatal products, puppet regimes, and armed forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been identified; their intentions, goals, combat operations, and crimes committed against humanity and international law, including the crime of genocide against Bosniaks, have been ascertained and asserted.

Employees of the Institute have participated in many significant national and international scientific and specialised symposia, where scientific and professional discussions on the issue of researching the subject of holocaust and genocide have been led. They have also played a part in obtaining many scientific and other research results in the area of different studies and scientific disciplines, through which they made a contribution to the development of science and their profession. Specifically, scientific, theoretical, and methodological bases have been established, along with a specific approach to empirical scientific research which guarantees contribution to the development of scientific and theoretical knowledge within the framework of existing theories, the basis of which are axioms, theorems, laws of science, and scientific explanations on the genocide committed in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the late 20th century. Finally, postulated knowledge as the starting point of the approach to expert (professional) research has been ensured, which is an important basis for proper prosecution and punishment of those (most) responsible for the genocide and other crimes committed against humanity and international law.

The institute is a scientific research establishment that has achieved extremely significant results and scientific and professional affirmation and esteem in Europe and the world. In the 27 years of its existence, it has published a total of 130 noteworthy publications. The scientific and research staff have had an active and prominent role in organising, co-organising, and/or participating in 172 (national and international) scientific conferences, roundtables, and seminars; they have given approximately 100 lectures, promoted 350 books, written dozens of reviews, moderated launches of more than 130 books on crimes against humanity and international law, participated in numerous television and radio shows, and given many significant and notable interviews and statements in the electronic and written media. The Library of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law has provided significant support to its scientific research. At its disposal, the Library has close to 4,000 units containing materials on various scientific disciplines and areas of expertise. Most of the collection consists of publications in the area of history, sociology, internal and foreign policy, and especially those in the area of international

criminal law, law of war, aggression, and genocide. The Institute's archive contains documents and materials of various provenance, comprising hundreds of thousands of military, police, political, and other documents.

As an institution for scientific research of crimes against humanity and international law, through its research activities, the Institute has made a significant contribution in terms of transforming the relevant documentation on the aforementioned events into a significant, valid, and reliable source of information. Through its activities, the Institute has established communication and cooperation with numerous universities and university professors and researchers, as well as with certain research institutions, organisations, national and international committees and associations that conduct research on the holocaust, genocide, and other crimes against humanity and international law, forced disappearances, criminal prosecution of crimes, and human rights violations. In the last few decades, many groups of students and their professors, mostly from the USA, Canada, the Netherlands, and the region, have continually been visiting the Institute as part of their study travels. They have expressed great interest in the scientific research results of the Institute, while taking into consideration the differences in the treatment of crimes against humanity and international law by different social and political entities. As a member of the University of Sarajevo, the Institute has been involved in the process of educating existing and potential researchers of crimes against humanity and international law, including students across all levels of study enrolled at universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the region, and abroad, as well as providing them with a certain amount of support in the process of applying for and preparing their master's and doctoral theses on the topic of holocaust and genocide.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Law

Founded on 3 August 1946

Since its establishment and until today, 17,888 students have graduated from the Faculty of Law. Furthermore, 251 students graduated with a master's degree [in the pre-Bologna system], while 876 students finished the second cycle of studies; an additional 48 students finished specialised studies. Among those who decided to conclude their formal education by attaining the highest academic degree of Doctor of Science are 139 students of the Faculty of Law.

The Faculty of Law was founded in Sarajevo under the Law on the Faculty of Law of 23 August 1946 (*Official Gazette of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*). A total of 334 students were enrolled in the first academic year (1946/1947). Classes officially began on 7 February 1947. The founders of the Faculty of Law were the following academics: Mehmed Begović, PhD, full professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade, Gorazd Kušej, PhD, full professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana, and Pavao Rastovčan, PhD, full professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Zagreb.

The year 2019 marked two important events for the Faculty of Law of the University of Sarajevo: the 73rd anniversary of its existence and 70 years of work within a respectable higher education institution - the University of Sarajevo. Over the course of its long journey that began in 1947, the Faculty has built many bridges of knowledge, of scientific, professional, and pedagogical work, and strengthened the ties not only with those who study the legal sciences but also with those who study them from a doctrinal point of view and implement them in everyday life. Thus, for many decades now, the Faculty has played an active role in the affirmation of law and legal sciences, the development of the national legal system, and the promotion of, and raising awareness about, the significance of international law.

Looking back, it is safe to conclude that the Faculty of Law has accomplished exceptional results in terms of research and legal studies not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina but also abroad, and, through its reputation and the range of knowledge it offers, raised generations of young legal professionals. The Faculty has invested great effort in the development of traditional legal disciplines and opened the door to new fields of law which become asserted through the development of society, economy, technology, and international relations. Consequently, the Faculty can examine the results of its activities and, based on the accumulation of experiences, determine the direction of future development. At this point, it is very important to underline that the Faculty of Law of the University of Sarajevo is a shrine to legal education and development of legal sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In terms of reforming their study programmes, the Faculty of Law has worked in accordance with the following principles: the continuity and tradition of its legal studies, the professionalism of academic staff as the most significant factor in the assessment of frameworks and directions of change, and the flexibility and proportion of reform processes, while taking into account the distinctiveness of scientific disciplines. The success of the reform depends on the given resources in terms of staff, supplies, organisation, and knowledge which the Faculty possesses. Simultaneously, the study programmes reform has been intertwined with the innovation of teaching methods, the system of examination and grading, as well as the system of insurance and improvement of quality.

Following the introduction of the Bologna Process, the implementation of reformed study programmes began in the academic year 2005/2006 for first-year undergraduate studies; in the academic year 2009/2010, the reformed curricula were implemented across all undergraduate studies (the first cycle). The reform of the second and third cycle of studies followed in 2009/2010 and 2011/2012, respectively. Therefore, the study programmes of legal education at the Faculty of Law comprise three cycles of studies, consistent with the 4 + 1 + 3 model. The adopted model of studies mirrors the results of comparative analyses of curricula and inclination towards relevant competencies and learning outcomes. As such, it is comparable to similar models of study in the region and Europe. The new curricula altered the former education system of legal sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, laying down new grounds for the overall development of higher education in this field. The most recent changes in academic curricula across all three cycles of studies have been implemented in the spring of 2018. Thus, starting with the academic year 2018/2019, the teaching process across all three cycles has been organised and implemented in accordance with relevant study programmes: "the study programme for the first cycle od studies – undergraduate bachelor-level legal studies", "the study programme for the second cycle od studies – postgraduate master's-level legal studies", and "study programme for the third cycle od studies – doctoral-level legal studies".

Faculty libraries are an inseparable part of the scientific and educational infrastructure; through their funds, facilities, and services, they greatly contribute to the advancement of science, research, the educational process, and the spreading of knowledge. Therefore, the library of the Faculty of Law, established shortly after the founding of the Faculty, represents one of its firmest strongholds. A substantial library fund, a wide range of library and information services, bibliography work, and a full-fledged COBISS membership all testify to the fact that this is a highly advanced law library, frequently used by the wider legal community, employees in justice departments, and students of other law schools and similar faculties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond, thus contributing to the overall development and advancement of society.[1]

The internal organisation of educational and scientific work at the Faculty of Law comprises several chairs, i.e. basic educational and scientific sub-organisational units which, with their focus on the advancement of teaching activities and scientific work, cover one or more scientific areas, i.e. branches of law included in the study programmes at the Faculty. This mode of operation is characterised by efficacy and practicality; it enables better cooperation both internally and externally, in the form of cooperation between different chairs. The Faculty of Law comprises five chairs: Chair for State and International Public Law, Chair for Legal and Economic Sciences, Chair for Civil Law, Chair for Legal History and Comparative Law, and Chair for Criminal Law.

Law studies have always been very appealing to young people. The reasons for this are manifold; they are reflected in the comprehensive study of socio-economic, historical, cultural, and other relations within the national and international frame-

work. At the same time, such a systematic approach confirms that law is not a mere occupation but also the art of the good and the just. This is also corroborated by the fact that a great number of students, a total of 65,391, have enrolled in the first cycle of studies and the pre-Bologna undergraduate study programme. Furthermore, 981 students have enrolled in the pre-Bologna master's programme, while the Bologna reform brought further interest for the second cycle of studies, with a total of 1,899 registered students. As the highest level of formal education, doctoral studies have included 234 registered students. On two occasions, the Faculty of Law also organised specialised studies, with 123 registered students.

Considering that human potential is of extreme importance for the functioning and development of any institution, it is important to note that the Faculty of Law currently has 72 employees.

Law studies and legal research require great dedication, insight, and understanding of extremely complex social and interpersonal relations from a wider historical, sociological, and cultural point of view. Since its establishment and until today, 17,888 students have graduated from the Faculty of Law. Furthermore, 251 students graduated with a master's degree [in the pre-Bologna system], while 876 students finished the second cycle of studies; an additional 48 students finished specialised studies. Among those who decided to conclude their formal education by attaining the highest academic degree of Doctor of Science are 139 students of the Faculty of Law.

Ever since its establishment, scientific research has been recognised as an important component in the development of activities at the Faculty of Law. Its registrars, teachers, and associates include renowned individuals of the then scientific landscape of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia. Following in their footpaths, through scientific development of legal studies and by tackling many complex social issues, teachers and associates of the Faculty of Law have made an invaluable contribution to its overall development so far.

At a very early stage, the Faculty of Law began publishing their annual journal *Istorisko-pravni zbornik* (1949-1953). In 1953, it also began publishing the Godišnjak Pravnog fakulteta u Sarajevu, which is still being published today. This journal has served as a forum for teachers and associates of the Faculty through which they have been able to communicate the results of their research and exchange ideas. The implementation of contemporary trends in academic publishing such as the double anonymous peer review and regular publishing, as well as the establishment of an international editorial board, have made it possible for the *Godišnjak* to be indexed in relevant international databases. For decades now, the *Godišnjak* has been distributed to many renowned libraries of different universities, faculties, and scientific institutes in the world. Following the publication of its 60th issue, a bibliography of the journal was compiled, encompassing information on all material published in *Istorisko-pravni zbornik* (1949-1953) and the Godišnjak Pravnog fakulteta u Sarajevu (1953-2017).

Additionally, the Faculty has developed its publishing services, which comprise publications of textbooks, monographs, and occasional publications, in which international and other conference proceedings organised by the Faculty occupy a special place.

The Faculty teachers and associates publish their scientific papers in numerous journals worldwide and accomplish notable results in scientific research projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad. Accordingly, the Faculty of Law and University of Sarajevo become more recognised in the scientific community. The academic staff of the Faculty also participate in numerous scientific conferences organised locally and abroad, make great contributions within the country's legislative committees and international legal bodies, take part in international specialised programmes, and pay visits to renowned universities and institutes in the world. The Faculty's membership in the South East European Law School Network (SEELS) has substantially strengthened its academic cooperation with other faculties in the region, as well as with the Europa-Institut in Saarbr***ücken***, where our teachers and associates have been welcomed as guest lecturers and researchers for many years now.

The Faculty also organises and co-organises numerous scientific symposia, where relevant social and legal issues are addressed.

It is important to note that students of the Faculty of Law compete and achieve remarkably high scores at prestigious international and state competitions such as the Regional Moot Court Competition in Human Rights, the Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, the Price Media Law Moot Court Competition, the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court, and the State Competition on Trial Simulation in the Field of Criminal Law.

The Faculty of Law is one of the most significant and oldest faculties within the largest and oldest university institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina – the University of Sarajevo. Since the late 1940s, the Faculty has played a dominant role in modern academic scientific, research and teaching activities, the development of various legal disciplines (in doctrinal and practical terms), and the education of legal intelligentsia. Despite many challenges, even further aggravated by the political, social, and economic reality in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Faculty of Law should certainly continue playing this role in the future.

Considering the socio-economic and legal framework within which the University of Sarajevo (and the Faculty of Law, its organisational unit) operates, the following guiding principles apply in particular: the awareness of responsibility for the preservation of continuity and status of the Faculty of Law in the academic community, the education system, and society in general, on the one hand, as well as the awareness of prospects for the Faculty's development, in the form of short-term, medium-term, and long-term plans, on the other.

In accordance with the 2019-2023 Developmental Strategy of the University of Sarajevo and higher education, the mission

of the Faculty of Law, as an accredited, relevant and competitive higher education institution in the region, is to deliver the educational profile of future experts who, through their knowledge and skills, will be able to confront the contemporary challenges of the legal science and practice, and be recognised as such in the labour market.

There is no mission without vision. As regards the Faculty of Law, this especially relates to the following:

a) improvement of the educational process and teaching activities for the purpose of further advancement of high quality education of students and the creation of a reputable environment that would appeal to those who wish to study legal sciences, in the broader sense of the term;

b) continuous improvement of curricula, introduction of new study programmes through specialised studies, commercial master's studies, lifelong learning, and study programmes in English;

c) improvement of quality of scientific research through the development of legal science and profession, strengthening of the rule of law, in which the public function of the Faculty of Law and a high level of its scientific responsibility is manifested;

d) increase in the number of teaching assistants and the advancement of young scientists;

e) standardisation of services through the adoption of ISO standards;

f) reform of Faculty activities, so that their users comprise not only students but also judicial institutions, business companies, ministries, state administration, different agencies, and other interest groups;

g) ensuring student participation in Faculty activities and management, through their effective inclusion in the teaching process and other organisational procedures (e.g., scientific and sports activities, or mobility);

h) accreditation of study programmes through more intensive involvement in quality assurance processes, especially external quality assurance and acquisition of accreditations;

i) advancement of international cooperation, involvement in the European Research Area (ERA), as well as a wider area of research, publishing of papers in internationally recognised journals, and the advancement of mobility of academic staff and students;

j) improvement of spatial and technical possibilities.

1 COBISS: Library Information Systems and Current Research Information Systems Network.

HUMANITIES GROUP

Faculty of Islamic Studies

Faculty of Philosophy

Institute of History

Institute of Language

Faculty of Catholic Theology

Oriental Institute

Faculty of Educational Sciences

The faculties and scientific institutes which constitute the Humanities (Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Catholic Theology, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Institute of Language, Institute of History, and Oriental Institute) represent the very core of spirituality of the University of Sarajevo, which marks its seventieth birthday this year. It is not such a considerable anniversary if compared to the history of other eminent universities worldwide. Yet, it is still a significant one, considering the incentive to make quick changes in the creative sphere of the humanities, arts, and sciences during the turbulent era of the more recent history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the first four decades, the speed with which the society had caught up with contemporary spiritual developments in Europe and the world – and this is owed primarily to the engagement of exceptional professors, scientists, and artists in the disciplines that are studied as part of the Humanities – is almost incredible. The small and still predominantly feudal environment first had to compensate for a substantial lack in terms of enlightenment (disregarding the fact that several institutions that are now grouped under the Humanities have a centuries-old history behind them), while facing all the challenges which the overwhelming waves of Modernism brought about. Nonetheless, the effort bore fruit due to a remarkable spiritual dynamism that grew with each generation, continuously adapting to novel spiritual movements, emanating positive social energy and outlining original paths towards overall social development. However, precisely during the period when the accumulation of all achievements in those several decades had reached a high academic level that was most promising in the lively world of the humanities, arts, and social sciences, the most brutal aggression and long-term siege of Sarajevo, an event which was to mark the end of world history of the 20th century, brought an abrupt end to this momentum. Despite being either completely demolished or relocated, the faculties and scientific institutes continued functioning even at that time, and it seems as though Gilles Deleuze's saying that "each creative act is an act of resistance" could not have been used more appropriately and with such familiarity in any other circumstance but these.

What followed were the years of restoration, during which the institutions suffering from great material damage and severe lack of staff were to recover. However, despite all anachronistic social processes that ensued after the war, and that can still be felt today, despite the provincialism and the tendency to have a very open environment constrained and set back to a deep past from which it had just historically emerged, educators, researchers, and students alike still strive in their mission of opening-up and reconquering the area of freedom of thought, the nature of which is and always will be critical. Thus, it is quite beneficial to reiterate the following: an opportunity arises to admit certain content into your own environment, but also to release some of the content from your environment and present it to the world. As any other freedom, the freedom of thought must also be accompanied by the ethical dimension of responsibility – the responsibility to our times, but also the responsibility to the times and generations that are yet to come.

Our joint work has and always will be the measure of our value. The faculties and scientific institutes that constitute humanities must be the place where, and must remain a home in which, everyone is able to demonstrate and reach their potential. Thus, our plans for future development are based on those improvements that lead to a single goal: to release the potential and direct it towards scientific research, international cooperation, social engagement, further innovative development, and, ultimately, improve the quality of research and education for our students. The implementation of the teaching process, the realisation of scientific, professional, and creative work, internationalisation, and further extension of the scope of research must all be managed in accordance with the standards, and based on the criteria upheld in international educational and academic institutions. The fight for quality and opening needs to be fought simultaneously with the fight against the ruthless intrusion of politics against the academic autonomy of the University and against the freedom of thought, for we know all too well what the proven, catastrophic consequences of social autism lasting for several decades are. Such opening would in many respects improve the perception of our disciplines in new and completely altered circumstances, for – as has already been mentioned – there are many things in our society and the world which do not work in our favour. Thus, we will need to search for new ways of affirming the humanities, arts, and sciences. The fragmentation and destruction of reality continues with further eradication of fundamental humanist values that are being represented as a burden or unwanted baggage. A pluralism based on monistic particularity, a homogenisation of the particular that leads to a homogenisation and abdication of thought itself sharpens the sense that reality is left without direction/meaning. The world that needs us only as a function reduced to the level of a resource cast out into the local or global job "market" has its enforcers who would like to eradicate the fundamental principles of humanity. But they do not see that already tomorrow the same old questions await: "What to do with Man?" and "How to understand this fragmented reality?". It is clear that we can find answers only in the spheres of the humanities, the disciplines studied in this group. Or, to emphasise once more: our imperative is still to remain the very heart of spirituality of the University of Sarajevo.

HUMANITIES GROUP

Faculty of Islamic Studies

Founded on 29 September 1977 (The Faculty of Islamic Theology)

Since the foundation, 4144 students have enrolled the first study cycle. The number of enrolments to the Islamic Theology programme has been 2203, and 1027 candidates have enrolled the Islamic religious education and religious pedagogy. The total of 914 students have enrolled the programme for imams, khatibs and mualims. The number of enrolments to the postgraduate studies since the foundation has been 548. So far, 56 candidates have enrolled the pre-Bologna doctoral programme, and 41 have enrolled the doctoral studies (the Bologna programme).So far, 1190 students have graduated; there have been 126 MAs and 43 PhDs.

The Faculty of Islamic Studies, University of Sarajevo, was founded on 29 September 1977 as The Faculty of Islamic Theology. However, the higher education history in Bosnia and Herzegovina has lasted for centuries, from the Gazi Husrev-bey Madrassah (1537), through the Sharia Judiciary School (1887) and the High School of Sharia and Theology (1937), and, finally, the Faculty of Islamic Studies, which has continued the tradition and preserved the intellectual and cultural heritage, national and religious identity of BiH Muslims, through the education of generations of students in a firm faith in God and respect of the universal values, especially through openness and understanding of the other and the different.

The Faculty of Islamic Studies today is one of four faculties that act within the Islamic community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is, together with the Faculty of Catholic Theology, the only theological institution of higher education at the University of Sarajevo.

The teaching process at the Faculty of Islamic Studies is implemented in three study cycles through eight study programmes. Three study programmes are conducted at the first study cycle: Islamic theology, Islamic religious education and religious pedagogy, as well as a study programme for imams, khatibs and mualims. The second cycle studies contain three programmes: Islamic master studies, master studies in imamate, interreligious and peacebuilding studies and Islamic master studies entitled "Islam in Europe" in English. The third study cycle is a unified study programme in Islamic studies.

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Currently, the number of employees at the faculty is 46 (the number includes the teaching, expert, administrative and technical staff).

Although the faculty, when observed through the number of employees, is a small-scale faculty at the University of Sarajevo, its overall activities and influence in different teaching, research and social spheres, has become recognisable in the past several years, not only in the Balkans, but also in Europe.

The key institutional role in religious and social legitimisation and in construction of the Faculty belongs to Husein effendi Đozo, Head of the Religious-Educational Office at the Supreme Council of the Islamic Community; Rais-ul-ulama Sulejman Kemura; Academician Hamdija Ćemerlić, President of the Council of the Islamic Community; and Rais-ul-ulama Naim effendi Hadžiabdić.

Curriculum of the Islamic Theological Faculty was developed by the Managing Board, which consisted of the most prominent individuals, belonging to two generations of the Bosnian ulama and Muslim intellectuals: Husein Đozo, an Egyptian academician and Islamic reformer; Academician Hamdija Ćemerlić, etc. Husein Đozo, Hamdija Ćemerlić, Hamid Hadžibegić, Ibrahim Trebinjac, Ahmed Smajlović and Midhat Riđanović, as well as Jusuf Ramić, assistant professor and Hilmo Neimarlija, junior lecturer, were the first members of the faculty's teaching staff.

Leadership of the Islamic Community and prominent Muslim intellectuals, true visionaries, developed the curriculum in an attempt to ensure an unbiased, scientific, objective study of Islam in the perspective of the contemporary thinking and science, and to provide students with trustworthy knowledge that confirms the adherence to the fundamental sources of the Islamic belief contained in the Qur'an and the Sunnah. In that way, they wrote history of the contemporary Islamic education and the history will, God willing, remember them for that!

Having survived the genocide, urbicide and all the criminal attempts to eradicate all that is Islamic, as well as 1425 days of the siege of Sarajevo, the Faculty today is fulfilling its mission, with three study cycles, 46 employees, over a thousand alumni and today's 600 students, a student dormitory, the Centre for Qur'an and Sunna, and over 25000 library units, respectable works and social influence strongly contributes the interpretation of the Islamic thought.

Drawing upon its mission and vision, the Faculty is a symbol of meeting and intertwining of cultures of the two worlds, European and Islamic. That is why the faculty strives to provide knowledge of the Islamic but also of the Western culture and civilisation, of humanities and social sciences... All these efforts are invested for the purpose of mutual understanding, nourishing the culture of respecting the other and the different, the culture of dialogue among peoples, religions and different worlds of culture.

When the Faculty of Islamic Studies became a member of the University of Sarajevo on 29 September 2004 (as an associated member, and, from 2013 a full member), a possibility was open for a stronger and more immediate influence to social, cultural and research and teaching processes with regards to the implementation of a new vision of social development of the country.

Fifteen years have passed since and the Faculty of Islamic Studies has become one of the most respectable institutions of higher Islamic education, not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also in Europe. Acting in accordance with its mission, the faculty has clearly shown that the Islamic sciences have a place in the contemporary academic world.

Cooperation with numerous universities from around the world, especially with centres for Islamic theology in Germany, as well as engagement of the academic staff in the country and abroad, professional competences, spiritual and moral virtues of the faculty's graduates – imams, khatibs, muallims, teachers

and professors of religious education, professors of the basic Islamic sciences in madrassahs and at faculties, as well as in other educational, cultural, social and humanitarian institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond who achieve exceptional results – all speak of the prestigious position of the Faculty of Islamic Studies.

The Faculty has published 22 issues of the "Zbornik radova" journal, in which professors and associates of the faculty are the majority authors, as well as 37 chrestomathies that are obligatory literature for 37 subjects, several textbooks, original scientific works, translations from Arabic and English, and the selected master's and doctoral thesis that have been defended at the Faculty of Islamic Studies.

It is important to emphasise that, in the past period, and in cooperation with other scientific, educational, cultural and religious institutions, the faculty has organised a number of international conferences and symposia focusing on the issues of religion, science, contemporariness, their mutual relationship, interreligious dialogue, etc. For over 15 years, the faculty has been organising a three-month programme entitled "Diploma in Islamic Studies" in Bosnian and English, which offers a short overview of Islamic teaching and its interpretation, and enables an insight into the scientific overview of Islamic doctrine, right and ethics, history and culture, with a special emphasis on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Since we are trying to serve as a bridge between the East and the West, in the academic sense of the word, we express sincere welcome to all those who are in a quest for knowledge, wisdom and spirituality, especially young researchers interested in the Islamic thought in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For that purpose, we organise summer schools every summer, as well as different scientific events and educational programmes assembling all interested parties from around the world.

HUMANITIES GROUP

Faculty of Philosophy

Founded in 1950

Ever since its foundation, and up until the academic year 2018/2019, a total of 12,884 students have graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy under the pre-Bologna system. An additional 590 students received a master's degree and 442 students a doctoral degree. Following the introduction of the Bologna system, 3,387 students graduated with a bachelor's degree, 1,488 with a master's degree, and 43 with a doctoral degree.

The Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Sarajevo was founded in 1950, pursuant to the Decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It represents the oldest higher education institution for the humanities and social sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ever since its founding, it has become and remained the place of intensive scientific research and numerous activities related to the development and promotion of different areas of philosophy, sociology, history, art history, archaeology, pedagogy, psychology, philology, applied linguistics, teaching methods, literary and historical studies, and library and information sciences, as well as scientific research in these areas.

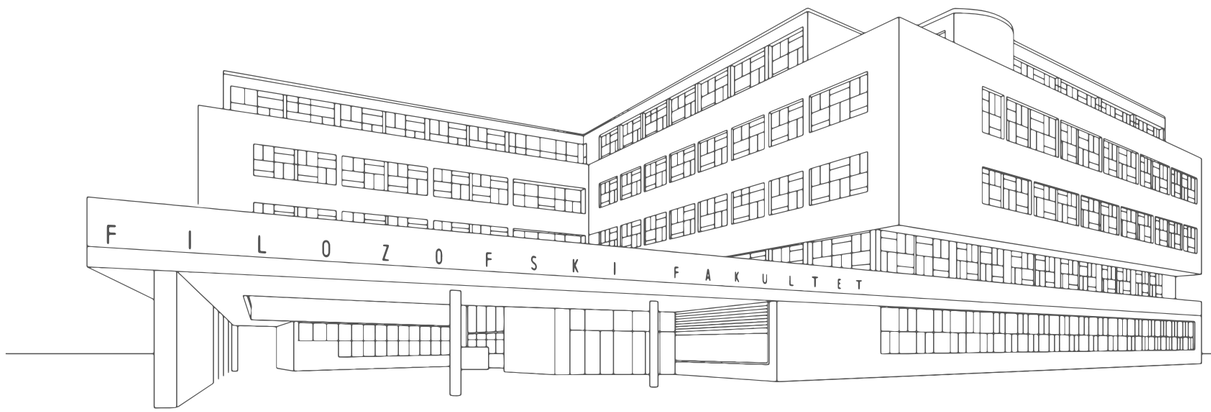
The scientific and teaching process at the Faculty of Philosophy is conducted through basic and/or combined single or double major study programmes. Since the introduction of the Bologna system (3 + 2 + 3) in the academic year 2005/2006, the Faculty has been operating in accordance with novel European standards and aims. The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) was introduced across all departments and independent chairs, including the Department of English Language and Literature, Department of Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian Language, Department of Philosophy, Department of German Language and Literature, Department of History, Chair of Art History, Chair of Archaeology, Department of Literatures of the Peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Department of Comparative Literature and Library Sciences, Department of Oriental Philology, Department of Pedagogy, Department of Psychology, Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, and Department of Sociology.

The Faculty currently employs 31 full professors, 49 associate professors, 44 assistant professors, 21 teaching associates, 32 teaching assistants, 3 methodology instructors, 17 lectors, and an additional 45 employees, non-academic staff, who occupy various positions in this multi-layered higher education institution that, in a manner, can be seen as a university within the University of Sarajevo. Ever since its foundation, and up until the academic year 2018/2019, a total of 12,884 students have graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy under the pre-Bologna system. An additional 590 students received a master's degree and 442 students a doctoral degree. Following the introduction of the Bologna system, 3,387 students graduated with a bachelor's degree, 1,488 with a master's degree, and 43 with a doctoral degree.

Through its scientific and educational work, the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo has the responsibility of educating skilled, creative, and internationally competent staff in all areas of importance to the entire country, in order for them to professionally and qualitatively address the challenging tasks posed by the contemporary society, in the entire context of social, cultural, and economic European and world order. With its teaching process grounded in research, innovation, and high academic quality, the Faculty will continue educating the champions of development in Bosnia and Herzegovina; it will continue fostering the creation of new solutions and creative ideas through scientific research, thus embodying the pillar of sustainable development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ever since its foundation, the Faculty of Philosophy has remained a meeting place of different cultures, various opinions, classical age wisdom, and creative innovations of the contemporary moment in history. Through academic transparency, initiative, and involvement in public events, the Faculty also strives to be the place of lifelong learning and education of responsible and socially active citizens.

Through its dynamic educational process, the Faculty educates future teachers, experts, and scientists in various areas of the



humanities and social sciences. Thus, they become prepared to address the challenges of the 21st century. Through its academic diversity, the Faculty initiates and advances dialogue among different cultures, opens the horizons of understanding, and fosters the acceptance of, and respect for, individuals and their uniqueness and diversity.

Additionally, the Faculty also operates as an institution for vocational education and training, and for pedagogical education; it performs the validation of diplomas, mother tongue and foreign language testing, supplementary examination, translation work, and proofreading, publishes scientific journals and monographs, and offers professional and consultation services. In that respect, it plays an extremely important role in the further development of our Centre for Scientific Research and Expert Activities (NIRSA), which in fact comprises ten active institutes and scientific centres – together with an especially significant centre for scientific research of students – that include the following areas of study: archaeology, philosophy and sociology, historiography, foreign languages, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian languages, literature, psychology, pedagogy, Iranian studies, etc.

The NIRSA Centre organises conferences, seminars, symposia, and promotions for all areas of sciences and the arts studied at the Faculty of Philosophy, as well as Japanese, Chinese, and Bosnian language courses, which are constantly gaining on popularity. Therefore, from this academic year onwards, the Faculty of Philosophy is planning to incorporate in its official philology curricula various languages and cultures that have not been included so far, and these are Japanese, Chinese, Polish, Romani, and Ladin. We also hope to include Swedish, Norwegian, and Dutch in our curricula in the near future. This would enable us to continue our mission of opening the door to numerous different worlds and cultures, becoming involved in different exchange programmes for students and teachers, improving cooperation among universities in terms of research activities, and, ultimately, making way for cooperation between the University of Sarajevo and universities from various other countries in many other areas of study.

Faculty of Philosophy graduates include renowned academics, university professors, elementary and secondary school teachers, expert practitioners, cultural professionals, civil servants, internationally recognised artists, authors, journalists, diplomats, etc.

Due to competencies and skills acquired upon graduating from the Faculty of Philosophy, our students become qualified to work in elementary and secondary schools, libraries, museums, archives, various establishments, institutes for the protection of monuments, and documentation centres. Furthermore, as expert associates, they are able to participate in the activities of preschool and school institutions, public administration, public and private institutions, including cultural, publishing, media, healthcare, and social welfare institutions. Those students who choose to specialise in education can find employment as teachers in elementary and secondary schools. Students who do not specialise in education can still take exams in pedagogical training in order to become qualified for this line of work.

The Faculty participates in various student exchange programmes, including Erasmus+, CEEPUS, DAAD, Fulbright, and the Mevlana Exchange Programme. In addition to gaining new experiences and meeting colleagues from other countries, students also have an opportunity to experience different educational processes at universities abroad. Such activities are of invaluable importance for personal development of each individual and the academic community in general. Consequently, through bilateral agreements and exchange programmes, students from other universities also have an opportunity to study at the Faculty of Philosophy, and their number increases each year.

The Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo has always been the driving force of social and cultural processes, and excellent scientific research has been successfully carried out across almost seven decades. The Faculty hosts different scientific conferences, seminars, roundtables, and workshops. Students form an inseparable link in this strong chain of activities. Through volunteering and direct participation, they contribute to the development of scientific thought in our academic community and demonstrate maturity and desire to exchange the knowledge they have acquired over the course of their studies with colleagues across all academic levels and institutions. Consequently, and despite many difficulties regarding internal harmonisation, the future completion of integration processes at the University of Sarajevo can only further the advancement of traditional openness of this institution, which would additionally contribute to the development of interdisciplinary networking. This would also enable us to address the issue of training a new type of professional who would be able to freely confront the challenges of our age. The outcome of student and teacher activities and specialties necessitates further improvement of existing activities and the introduction of new areas of study across all disciplines of the humanities and social sciences which the Faculty currently does not comprise.

HUMANITIES GROUP

Institute of History

Founded on 17 July 1958 (Institute of History of the Labour Movement)

The institute was founded to collect, classify and analyse materials for history of the labour movement, people's revolution and socialist construction, as well as to organise and initiate scientific research, publish results of findings and cooperate with similar institutions and organisations.

The Institute of History (initially, the Institute of History of the Labour Movement) was founded on 17 July 1958 by the Regulation of the Executive Council of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while it officially started working on 1 January 1959. The Council for Science of the PRBiH passed a decision on 27 December 1960 that the Institute fulfilled conditions for acquiring the status of a scientific institution.

The institute was founded to collect, classify and analyse materials for history of the labour movement, people's revolution and socialist construction, as well as to organise and initiate scientific research, publish results of findings and cooperate with similar institutions and organisation. However, by 1960/1961, it had become obvious that the institution was capable of facing more serious challenges, so the space opened for the study of all other periods and topics in history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Even then it was planned that the Institute participate in writing the *History of the Peoples of Yugoslavia in the 20th Century* and the project was considered a historical task. Such programme orientation, in consequence, resulted in the name change of the institution, so on 31 January 1973, the Assembly of the People's Republic of BiH passed the Law on the Institute of History in Sarajevo, prescribing that the Institute for History of the Labour Movement continue working under a new name: Institute of History in Sarajevo. The Law determined the scope of the institution, which was to study and scientifically analyse, organise and initiate the study of history of the peoples of BiH and Yugoslavia, as well as histories of other peoples whose past was related to the history of the peoples of BiH and Yugoslavia, as well as to cooperate with certain scientists in the country and abroad and to directly announce results of findings and make them publicly available. For that purpose, associates were employed at the institute full time, and a balanced approach in the selection of the associates was used, since they were experts in certain periods of history. It is important to emphasise that the institute, as a scientific institution, played an important role in the 1960s in the process of affirming the status of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an equal socialist republic of Yugoslavia. The proof that the institute had a leading role in BiH historiography ca be also seen in the 1980s, when the institute was chosen to coordinate the project "Social Goal XII/2". Until then, it was the most important project in the field of historiography, containing 78 projects, out of which 32 were implemented. Sadly, the war completely terminated that project.

The dissolution of Yugoslavia and the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina caused significant damage to the Institute of History. Primarily that is seen in the devastation of facilities and the decrease in the number of scientists and experts, which occurred for several reasons. Apart from the material losses, it is necessary to mention that the institute suffered human losses as well. Namely, librarian Željka Vrdoljak-Memić died in shelling of Sarajevo on 27 August 1992. What followed was a struggle of the institute to survive. Its facilities also served as a temporary home to the colleagues from a number of similar institutions. Still the institute continued working in the 1992-195 period, and it organised a number of important scientific conferences, roundtables, forums, while publishing achieved significant results regardless of the severity of war. On this occasion, we would like to mention the monograph "Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Oldest Times until the End of World War II", published in 1994. Of the 12 authors who contributed, seven were associates of the Institute of History. Apart from this, the institute remained multi-ethnic, and Boris Nilević, PhD, was Director for a long time. Because of the aforementioned reasons, activities of the Institute and its associates in the period from 5 August 1994 to 18 February 1995 were given even greater significance when the institute was declared an institute of special importance for the defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The end of war in BiH meant the beginning of a fight of the Institute of History for a legal status. The Government of BiH Federation passed a transitional solution in 1997 on the status of the institute, while, in 1997, the National Council of the Institute started the initiative on the new programme orientation. Then it was decided to base the activities of the institute on fundamental historiographical research, that is, research important for political, economic, religious and cultural past of Bosnia and Herzegovina. With the support of the line ministry, on 3 November 1997, a new phase of development of this institution started. In 1997, the Law on Higher Education of the Canton of Sarajevo defined the status of this institution, so the Canton of Sarajevo assumed the founding rights of the Institute. Since 2013, the Institute has been a fulltime member, that is, an organisational unit of the University of Sarajevo. During 2016, by new statutory and legal solutions, the Institute was named: University of Sarajevo – Institute of History.

In the past two decades, the main features of activities of the Institute have been: integration, modernisation, internationalisation of activities, employing young staff while balancing the representation of historical periods studied at the Institute, advancement of scientists through MA and PhD theses, presence of the Institute at the social scene of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region, increased publishing activities (organised in: Historical Monographs, Memoirs, Special Editions, Documents, Periodicals, associates' books published outside the Institute, scientific and professional articles, reviews, translations, interviews), publishing the *Prilozi* journal and (since 2008) the *Historijska traganja* journal (which has been published in English as well, since 2017), organisation of numerous domestic and international scientific sessions and roundtables, individually or in cooperation with other institutions, increased international cooperation, reparation of the library fund, participation of the Institute's associates at international sessions and projects, engagement of several associates at other higher education institutions, etc.

The fundamental historical periods studied by the Institute's associates are: early history (Medieval and Ottoman periods), modern history and contemporary history.

The research sector of the Institute currently employs 17 associates, 12 of whom are doctors of historical sciences, three masters in historical science, one master in history (the Bologna-based programme) and one bachelor in history. From that number six

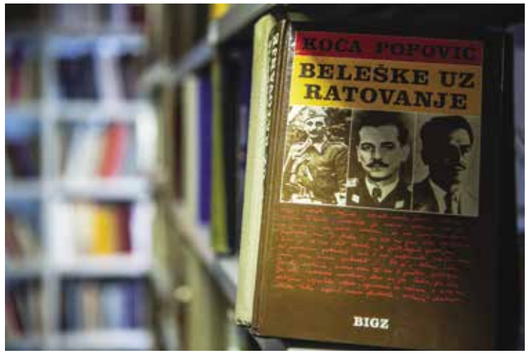
associates study early history (Medieval and Ottoman periods), and 11 are experts in modern history. The employees of the institute are mostly young people. Also the Institute's administrative sector employs seven people (secretary, technical secretary, head of the accountant's office, librarian, librarian – associate of archivists, two housekeepers/couriers).

The Institute has been awarded multiple times for year-long professional and scientific endeavours. That should come as no surprise, keeping in mind the fact that the associates have never lacked optimism and enthusiasm, even during most difficult periods of war and transition. The following are some of the awards:

In 1978, eight associates were awarded by Josip Broz Tito; four associates were financially awarded for years of dedicated work, while one received the Medal for Work. From 1982 to 1992, several associated received the ZAVNOBiH, 27 July, 4 July, the "Veselin Masleša" and "Svjetlost Publishing" awards. In 1994, during the war, Dževad Juzbašić received the prestigious Herder's Award from the Vienna University. He was the first perdon from Bosnia and Herzegovina to receive the award. The Institute received the 6 April Award of the City of Sarajevo in 2009, for the 50th anniversary, which is a sign that, in this society, professionalism is a standard worth striving for. This award is also a proof that such a community of historians was not silent, but rather worked very decently, advocating a professional and objective approach, preserving thus the dignity of the science of history.

The Institute of History, in 60 years of existence, has several times been in the situation to adjust to the new technologies and methods of cognition, introducing new directions of research. Of course, that has been the consequence of several factors, such as social and political circumstances, time, business, development of historiography, etc. Such a situation reflected the selection of associates. In that context, one could mention the years: 1961, 1973, 1986, 1999 and 2008.

In the following period, the institute will strive to preserve the position of the leading institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of historiography, specialised in the study of primarily history of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Early Middle Ages to the most recent history. Apart from BiH history, the mission of the institute is to use its projects and become a place of meeting and cooperation of historians not only from the Balkans, but from the different parts of the world. Apart from the advancement of knowledge on the entirety of historical events in our country, the Institute of History also aims at becoming a research hub that will open possibilities of bringing together all the different schools of historiography and a place of meeting between historians from the East and West, especially given the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina has always been a place of meeting of different civilisations. The mission of the Institute is also to embolden a critical view on history.



In the following period, the Institute will face some challenges too: employing more people, solving the issue of permanent residence and improvement of working conditions, improvement of material and research capacities, development of contemporary work plans, implementation of important collective projects concerning the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, synchronization of norms and working agility. These challenges will successfully be addressed with the dedicated and professional efforts of the employees, as well as moral and material assistance of the University of Sarajevo Rectorate.

HUMANITIES GROUP

Institute of Language

Founded in 1972

The Institute's mission is to develop and spread linguistic culture, to systematically conduct research and to develop languages and linguistic norms in accordance with the excellence principles, as well as to publish the results and continually educate staff. Priority activities are scientific, fundamental, applicative and developmental research of pre-standard and literary language (as well as the organic idioms), studying standard languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina, language history and people's speech.

The Institute of Language was founded in 1972 by the Law on the Institute of Language. The idea to establish the institute stemmed from the need of the community to address the issue of the standard language in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the very beginning, in January 1973, the Institute developed the Study on the Human Resource Development in Linguistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The study encompassed the human resource development plan, but also the Young Linguists' League, a school competition that was organised for a number of years, attracting young people to linguistics – many associates of the Institute were among the best competitors. Apart from that, the Sarajevo Linguistic Circle (SALK) was organised, aiming to assemble linguists from the former Yugoslavia to exchange experiences and provide aid in research. SALK was organised in different time periods, and had become a manifestation in which the most significant linguists in former Yugoslavia participated: Herta Kuna, Krunoslav Pranjić, Ranko Bugarski, Rudolf Filipović, Asim Peco, etc.

The project "Dialectal Complexes of Bosnia and Herzegovina – a Synchronic Description and the Relationship towards the Contemporary Language Standard" was soon initiated, and, for that purpose, from 7 to 9 October 1974, the Institute and the Committee for Linguistic Research at the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina organised the Counselling on the Study of Dialects in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Present Results, Needs and Perspectives. Experts at the Counselling presented the justification of the project, and the programme committee was elected for the organisation and implementation of projects: professor Jovan Vuković, PhD; professor Dalibor Brozović, PhD; professor Asim Peco, PhD. The distribution of posts was determined (226), as well as questions (1064). The ultimate goal was to create a complete map of dialects in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The publication "The Almanac of Dialects in Bosnia and Herzegovina" came as the result of the project, where the most recent results in the field of dialectology are published even today. In the years that followed, the questionnaires were completed and the analysis started. However, in the 1980s, the project was suddenly left without financial support, and, as a result, Bosnia and Herzegovina is lacking a dialectal atlas, which was the ultimate goal of the project. However, the materials have been preserved at the Institute, so today the efforts are being put in to publish the atlas in cooperation with the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Slavic Committee.

In accordance with the guidelines for language care in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Institute also paid attention to the language of the media in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for that reason, in cooperation with the Association of Journalists of the Socialist Republic BiH, the Presidency Committee of the City Conference SSRN BiH Department for Media and the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the BiH Communist Council Board for political and issues of ideas of the implementation of the literary and language policy in BiH, organised on 30 and 31 May 1977, in Banja Vrućica near Teslić, the "Counselling on Language in Media and Publishing in Bosnia and Herzegovina". The result of this session was alignment of the language in media and publishing, unlike the previous cases of various influences from the east and west of the country. In 2019, the Institute organisaed a conference "The Bosnian Language and Media" in Sarajevo, Mostar and Tuzla, as part of the "Dani Instituta za jezik 2019" manifestation, and the intention is that to make this issue part of the Institute's mission.

The Institute also published a monograph "Muslimanska imena orijentalnog porijekla u Bosni i Hercegovini" ("Muslim Oriental Names in Bosnia and Herzegovina") by Ismet Smajlović, which was a significant scientific event when it was published (1977), since this was the first time that this onomastic layer was studied and analysed in the former country, and its results have remained valid and are today an obligatory reference in all antropomastic anačyses in the field of South Slavic studies.

The conference "Computer-aided Processing of Linguistic Data – Past Results, Needs and Perspectives" is the first scientific session on this topic in the former Yugoslav area. It was held in Sarajevo on 9 and 10 December 1977, and was organised by the Institute under the auspices of the Academy of Arts and Sciences BiH. Owing to the linguists assembled at the Institute in Sarajevo, the first steps in the application of contemporary technologies in linguistic research were made. That truly was a view into the future and inclusion of all our linguists into the ranks of the world linguistics. The conference proceedings can be in most part still used, which shows that the Institute was very much keeping up with contemporary research trends. Today, the Institute is following the footsteps of this conference and is creating the BEK – the Bosnian Electronic Corpus, for the purpose of opening the Bosnian language to the world, as well as enabling researchers to gain the necessary information on the Bosnian language (the corpus is annotated in accordance with the current possibilities of computer programmes).

The project "School Terminology" – with a special emphasis to the issues of applying double terminology in BiH schools and the publication "A School Dictionary of Terminological Multiplicity" in nine volumes as the result of the projects have solved terminological inconsistencies in schools, curricula and textbooks.

The project "Issues of the Contemporary Norm in Bosnia and Herzegovina – in Light of the Instabilities and Stabilisation of the Orthographical Norm in the Serbo-Croat Language Area" resulted in four books entitled *Pravopisne teme* (I – IV) (loose translation: Orthographical Topics) with over 1000 pages of analysed issues in orthography of the standard language in BiH area. Today, the institute is working on an orthographical normative, and, for the purpose, books *Jezički savjetnik* (loose translation: Language Consultant) and *Pravopisni priručnik* (loose translation: Orthographical Handbook) have been published. The institute also plans to publish grammars, dictionaries and orthographical normative, applying the equal norm in each so that the norm is finally standardised in the society which will get practical handbooks for daily use and, more importantly, which would contain all relevant answers to the issues related to the language norm.

The Institute has also researched language history as part of the project "The Language of the Press in Bosnia and Herzegovina (in Latin and Cyrillic Script) until 1918" which also resulted in

several publications, some of which were published after the war. In the pre-war period, the history of language of older periods was neglected, so the focus currently is older texts – in light of that, the following books have been published: *Refleksi jata u bosanskom alhamijado pjesništvu – ikavski poetski manir* (loose translation: The Yat Reflexes in Bosnian Aljamija Poetry – Ikavian Poetical Manner) by Alen Kaladžija; Čajničko četveroevanđelje (loose translation: The Gospel of Čajniče) by Erma Ramić-Kunić; *Jezik i grafija srednjovjekovne bosanske epigrafike* (loose translation: The Language and Orthography of Medieval Bosnian Epigraphic) by Mehmed Kardaš. The Institute also plans to publish a history of Bosnian literary language and a historical grammar.

In 1977, the Institute of Literature of the Faculty of Philosophy was integrated with the Institute of Language and on 13 May 1991 the Institute of Language and Literature separated, becoming two independent institutions. Participation of the Institute in the scientific trends can be seen also in the grand project of the SIZ[1], entitled "Social Goals", in which the important institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina participated. In cooperation with the Faculty of Philosophy and the Academy of Arts and Sciences of BiH, the Institute participated in the project "Social Goal III: Standard Language Expression of Serbo-Croatian / Croato-Serbian Language in Bosnia and Herzegovina", which investigated the language of the 20th century writers from grammatical, semantical and other linguistic aspects. The war terminated the project, but the Institute has reactivated it, through an altered title: "Language and Style of the 20th Century writers in BiH". As part of this project, the Institute also initiates individual projects, like publishing of books, e.g. *Jezik Alije Nametka* by Amina Pehlić (loose translation: The Language of Alija Nametak) in cooperation with the "Džemal Bijedić" University Mostar, or through participation in organising conferences dedicated to one of the BiH writers every two years.

The Institute is also involved in the political aspect of language. Thus, in cooperation with the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, the Institute for Study of National Relations in Sarajevo, and the "Jezik i Društvo" ("Language and Society") Scientific Council, the Institute of Linguistics and the Institute for the Russian Language of the Soviet Union, a colloquium was organised in Sarajevo on 15, 16 and 17 November 1990, entitled "Functioning of Language in Multinational Countries". The colloquium produced publications, that is, proceedings: *Standardni jezik i nacionalni odnosi u Bosni i Hercegovini (1850-2000)* (The Standard Language and National Relations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1850-2000)); *Dokumenti: jezik i demokratizacija, Jezik u Bosni i Hercegovini* (Documents: Language and Democratisation, Language in Bosnia and Herzegovina) (in cooperation with the Chair for Slavic Studies, University of Gratz). The last issue of this kind was proceedings from the conference "Language – Freedom – Tradition: Social and Political Reality of the Bosnian Language in the South-Slavic Community of Languages", held in Banja Luka on 29 June 2018. The contributions clearly indicate that the Bosnian Language is studied under that name in all countries of the region, except for some parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

After the war, the Institute continued working in accordance with the Law on Science and Research Activities, which has been in force in BiH Federation until new legislation is passed.

The Law prescribes that the Institute of Language, as well as other similar institutions, will continue working as scientific institutions. Until 1994, the Institute was financed from the state budget through the Public Fund for Science, and in 1994, it was financed by the Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, and, since 1996, it has been financed by the Sarajevo Canton Budget.

Although a body that should deal with the Bosnian language policy does not exist, the Institute, as the only such institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, although a cantonal institution, feels obliged to act in this field as well. That started with the First Symposium on the Bosnian Language in Bihać in 1998. The first guidelines were presented there related to the development of the Bosnian language in the recent period. The Second Symposium presented new guidelines, since the previous were fulfilled. One of the guidelines presented at the Second Symposium was to organise it every five years. We sincerely hope that the following symposium will conclude that the previous guidelines have also been fulfilled and that the study of the Bosnian language will be directed towards the contemporary trends of linguistic research.

The Institute is an institution that is trying to assemble linguists from Bosnia and Herzegovina (as is planned by the BBBB project – the Bibliographical Base of Bosnists, where all information and texts of linguistic research in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be available). In that sense, at least five scientific monographs or proceedings in linguistics are published at the Institute, and the number has increased in the past several years. One can argue that the Institute is the leading publisher of books in the field of contemporary Bosnian language studies. The journal *Književni jezik* contributes to this fact. It is published annually and, of all linguistic journals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this one has been most indexed (CEEOL, Ulrich, Erih Plus, MLA, DOAJ, and the Scopus and Web of Science indexation is expected).

In order to make available the results of research to the wider public, the Institute wholeheartedly works on popularisation of linguistics. Apart from the regular annual promotions in the country, region and beyond, for three years already the Institute has been organising a one-month manifestation *Days of the Institute* (from 21 February to 21 March), promoting conferences and visits to and by other Slavic institutes. The institute also organises lectures for pupils and visits to the Institute, etc. As far as media promotion is concerned, in cooperation with the Sarajevo Canton Television, 70 five-minute episodes entitled *O bosanskom na bosanskom* (On Bosnian In Bosnian) were aired, where experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina talked about certain aspects of the Bosnian Language.

The Institute also studies the Bosnian language in diaspora, hence, apart from the *Pravopisni priručnik* book, intended primarily for the study of Bosnian abroad, the Institute assembled a team of experts and published a textbook for remedial classes for the children in diaspora (primary school, classes 5 to 9) as part of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs project. Very good contacts have been established with Sweden, where visits and lectures are organised every year. Apart from that, the Institute participates in professional training of the Bosnian language teachers in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the neighbouring countries (Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia, etc.) and beyond (Austria). Syllabi are being prepared for Bosnian as the foreign Language, and publishing of textbooks is also planned.

Since 2013, the Institute of Language officially became a member of the University of Sarajevo, becoming its organisational unit. Today, the institute is organised in two sectors – Research sector, containing the Department for Standard Language, Department for Language History, Department for Dialectology and Department for Lexicography; and the Department for Administration and Finance with the Office for Accounting, Planning and Analysis and the Office for Publishing, Library and Information Centre. Since the foundation, over 40 researchers have been employed at the Institute, including the fulltime employees and assistants, part-time employees working on certain projects. Currently, the Institute has 17 employees.

The Institute's mission is to develop and spread linguistic culture, to systematically conduct research and to develop languages and linguistic norms in accordance with the excellence principles, as well as to publish the results and continually educate staff. Priority activities are scientific, fundamental, applicative and developmental research of pre-standard and literary language (as well as the organic idioms), studying standard languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina, language history and people's speech. The Institute implements its mission through continual work and study of languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, more recently, those in diaspora from the scientific and professional aspect; as well as through the study of the standard language, language history, dialectology, and nurturing and shaping the contemporary language, exploring linguistic, terminological and diachronic lexical aspects, studying the people's speech in Bosnia and Herzegovina, cooperating with other universities, educational and state institutions, pupils, students, teachers and other individuals in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Institute also establishes international cooperation, organises scientific events, seminars and roundtables, other forms of education, etc. From 1996, the Institute has paid special attention to the study of the Bosnian language.

Creating socially useful, responsible and profitable institute which will become an internationally and regionally recognised centre as a top research institution playing an important role in popularisation of linguistics and strengthening awareness on the importance of science and scientific research for the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as becoming the leading research institution at the local and national level that will permanently contribute the development of the language and nourishing the language culture are the main features of the Institute's developmental plan, i.e. vision. Innovations in different fields of the Institute's activities, indexing the journal in the Web of Science and Scopus, reorganisation of the library, including its informatisation and networking, initiating master projects, organising conferences and keeping up with trends in linguistics are also part of the Institute's development plan.

1 Self-managed organisation of associated labour.

HUMANITIES GROUP

Faculty of Catholic Theology

Founded on 1 September 1890 (Major Seminary of Vrhbosna)

During the first period of its operation, from 1890 until 1944, the Post-Secondary School of Theology in Sarajevo was attended by 515 students. On average, approximately a dozen new students enrolled each year. During this time, the teaching staff regularly consisted of priests who were members of the Society of Jesus, qualified to teach at the university level from the start. Various courses in Philosophy and Theology were taught by 65 professors at the time. During the second period of its existence, from 1969 to 1992, the School was attended by 405 students, meaning that, on average, 17.6 students enrolled each year. Classes were then held by 55 different professors. Finally, during the period from 1993 to 2019, the University has been attended by 438 students, 16.8 per year on average.

The Faculty of Catholic Theology was founded in Travnik on 1 September 1890, under the name of Catholic Seminary of the Vrhbosna Archdiocese. Prior to that, a smaller seminary was also founded in Travnik in 1882; it was a grammar school attended by those students who desired to become Catholic priests, as well as other, so-called external students. Both seminaries were intended for, and were at the disposal of, all young Catholic men within the Vrhbosna Ecclesiastical Province, i.e. within Bosnia and Herzegovina, who wished to become ordained ministers. The external students could be of any religion and were free to enrol as long as they were able to cover their living costs in Travnik; the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna was able to offer support to a number of these students by opening up a convent dormitory and thus lessening their expenses.

The grammar school in Travnik welcomed its first cohort on 1 September 1890, consisting of those students who wanted to be educated for the purpose of becoming Catholic priests. They started their first semester at the Catholic Seminary of the Vrhbosna Archdiocese, or to be more exact, the Post-Secondary School of Theology, since the Catholic Seminary of the Vrhbosna Archdiocese was a name that initially denoted two institutions: the Educational Institute and the Post-Secondary School of Theology. Two years later, on 1 September 1893, the Catholic Seminary of the Vrhbosna Archdiocese, i.e. the Post-Secondary School of Theology as the predecessor of today's Faculty of Catholic Theology, was relocated to a new building in Sarajevo, where it has remained until this day.

The curriculum of the Post-Secondary School of Theology was initially drafted in accordance with the then university standards, i.e. in accordance with the curriculum of the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Zagreb. The study program was set to last ten semesters. After completing their studies, graduate students received a certificate of graduation, or diploma, which, based on the official report issued by the *Common Ministry of Finance* in 1906, entitled them to "the possibility of taking strict examinations for the purpose of obtaining a doctoral degree in theology at any university within the [Austro-Hungarian] Monarchy".

The Post-Secondary School of Theology was in continuous operation from 1890 until 1944. Due to combat operations taking place in 1944, as well as due to the Communist rule closure notice, officially served to the relevant church authorities responsible for the Post-Secondary School of Theology in Sarajevo on 25 December 1946, the institution closed its doors. All property was confiscated and nationalised, and the School remained closed for 25 years. It was reopened in 1969, after the Ecclesiastical Province of Vrhbosna redeemed its confiscated and nationalised property. Up to this day, the Faculty has been operating continuously, except for the fact that, during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it was relocated to Bol, the island of Brač in Croatia, from 1992 to 1996. Nevertheless, it operated in full capacity during this time as well.

In 1980, the Post-Secondary School of Theology was officially renamed as the Post-Secondary Vrhbosna School of Theology, and in October 1996, under the decision issued by teachers and educators of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vrhbosna, it was finally renamed as the School of Catholic Theology of Vrhbosna. From 1990 until 2009, the Post-Secondary School of Theology of Vrhbosna, i.e. the School of Catholic Theology of Vrhbosna, was affiliated with the Catholic Faculty of Theology in Zagreb. Under the Decree of the Congregation for Catholic Education of 21 September 2009, no. 714/2004, the School of Catholic Theology of Vrhbosna was renamed as the Faculty of Catholic Theology, which from then on became an associate member within the University of Sarajevo. With the official entry into force of the Law on Amendment to the Law on Higher Education of Sarajevo Canton of April 2013, the Faculty of Catholic Theology became a full member of the University of Sarajevo. In 2016, the Ecclesiastical Province of Vrhbosna, headed by Archbishop Cardinal Vinko Puljić, the Grand Chancellor of the Faculty of Catholic Theology, and the Government of the Sarajevo Canton signed the Agreement on the Activities and Position of the Faculty of Catholic Theology within the University of Sarajevo.

During the first period of its operation, from 1890 until 1944, the Post-Secondary School of Theology in Sarajevo was attended by 515 students. On average, approximately a dozen new students enrolled each year. During this time, the teaching staff regularly consisted of priests who were members of the Society of Jesus, qualified to teach at the university level from the start. Various courses in Philosophy and Theology were taught by 65 professors at the time. During the second period of its existence, from 1969 to 1992, the School was attended by 405 students, meaning that, on average, 17.6 students enrolled each year. The classed were then held by 55 different professors. Finally, during the period from 1993 to 2019, the University has been attended by 438 students, 16.8 per year on average.

Due to numerous changes occurring throughout the years, it would be quite difficult to determine how many students who have attended the Post-Secondary School of Theology, i.e. Faculty of Catholic Theology over the course of nearly 130 years managed to attain a doctoral or master's degree. During this time, the region has been transformed into five different countries, three wars have been waged, and many changes in the system of government, many great migrations, human casualties, and material damages have occurred. Therefore, it is quite understandable that the archives, i.e. the exact records on all students who attended this institution, as well as graduated from it, have not been preserved. Based on the information we were able to collect, we estimate that approximately 70 students received a doctoral degree, while about 50 students graduated with a master's degree. Moreover, during the course of nearly 130 years of its existence, fourteen Catholic bishops have attended this institution.

The study program of the Faculty of Catholic Theology is now aligned with the Bologna Process and the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS), which means that students need to earn at least 60 ECTS credits per year. The complete program at the Faculty consists of three consecutive cycle of studies. The duration of the first (integrated) cycle is five years, the successful completion of which results in the academic title of Master of Theology. The second (licentiate)

cycle lasts for two years. It is intended for those who wish to specialise in a particular field of theology. The third cycle lasts one year, with the graduates receiving the official academic title of Doctor of Theology. At present, classes are taught only during the first (integrated) cycle of studies. The academic curricula for the second and third cycle are currently under preparation.

The Faculty of Catholic Theology consists of several departments which in turn consist of sub-departments. These are the Department of Philosophy, Department of History and Patristics, Department of Biblical Studies, Department of Systematic Theology, and Department of Practical Theology. These five departments further comprise 14 chairs.

In addition to offering a comprehensive study program in the field of philosophy and theology, the Faculty of Catholic Theology also cooperates with the Faculty of Islamic Sciences in Sarajevo and the St Vasilije Ostroški Faculty of Orthodox Theology in Foča. The three institutions offer a joint master program titled *Interreligious Studies and Peacebuilding*, the duration of which is one year (two semesters). Upon successful completion of the program, students receive 60 ECTS points and the official title of a Master of Interreligious Studies and Peacebuilding.

The Theological-Catechetical Institute in Mostar operates in close connection with the Faculty of Catholic Theology in Sarajevo. This is a higher education scientific institution within the Mostar-Duvno and Trebinje-Mrkanj Roman Catholic Dioceses. The Institute was founded in 1987 as a sub-department of the Post-Secondary Vrhbosna School of Theology, as a response to the requirements of the Second Vatican Council and the needs of the local Church for spiritual and theological education of Catholic laity. Under the Decree of the Congregation for Catholic Education of 22 February 2017, the Institute was also officially recognised, under canon law, as institutionally affiliated with the Faculty of Catholic Theology in Sarajevo, for which the Faculty takes full academic responsibility, guarantees a high academic level of performance and suitability for the accomplishment of academic goals. The Theological-Catechetical Institute in Mostar offers a study program at the university level, comprising the first and second cycle of study which result in the respective academic degrees of Bachelor and Master of Religious Pedagogy and Catechesis.

Among other activities, the Faculty of Catholic Theology in Sarajevo also deals in publication. It publishes the *Vrhbosnensia* scientific journal, essentially focused on interreligious dialogue and ecumenism. With this publication, the Faculty desires to contribute to the promotion of Catholic theological thought, ecumenism, and discussion in this region; it wishes to address the challenges posed by the Catholic Church, as well as by the time and society we live in. The journal began with publication in 1997, with issues being released biannually ever since. It is indexed in the EBSCO (Ipswich, Massachusetts, USA) and the Religious and Theological Abstracts (Myerstown, USA) databases. In addition to publishing the *Vrhbosnensia* journal, the Faculty of Catholic Theology has also published 75 books in several series in the last 30 years or so. The *Studia Vrhbosnensia* series of books began with publication in 1986, with 18 books having been published thus far. The series mostly contains papers from international symposia, either organised or co-organised by the Faculty of Catholic Theology, on topics related to the life and history of the Catholic Church in the Vrhbosna Ecclesiastical Province, i.e. in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The series titled *Radovi* (Eng. *Papers*) began with publication in 1998, and the 25 works that have been published thus far contain papers related to courses taught at the Faculty of Catholic Theology. The *Priručnici* (Eng. *Handbooks*) series were first published in 1997, with 13 books having been published thus far. As the name suggests, they contain handbooks used at the Faculty of Catholic Theology. The series *Biblioteka "Život i riječ"* (Eng. *Library "Life and Word"*), *Teološke teme* (Eng. *Theological Topics*), *Posebna izdanja* (Eng. *Special Editions*), and *Varia* began with their respective publication in 1988, 1991, 2003, and 2014. Up to this point, 19 books of philosophical-theological and spiritual-religious nature, which could not find their place in any of the previously mentioned series of books for some reason or other, have been published in these series.

The purpose of the Faculty of Catholic Theology is the scientific research on, cultivation, and complete systematic demonstration of Christian teaching, the education of catholic priests and laypeople, evangelisation and inculturation of Christianity, the enhancement of pholosophical and theological thought, cooperation, development, and advancement of ecumenism with other Christian communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as cooperation, development, and the promotion of discussion with non-Christian communities and nonbelievers.

HUMANITIES GROUP

Oriental Institute

Founded on 20 May 1950

The task of the Institute is to collect, organise, process, and publish Oriental manuscripts, archival records, and historical sources of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to study the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian languages, as well as their respective literatures and cultures and examine their elements in Bosnian language and culture.

The Oriental Institute in Sarajevo was founded on 20 May 1950, under the Decree of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1967, the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Assembly passed the Law on the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo. Subsequently, in 1977, the Assembly amended the law and assumed founder's rights over the Institute. In accordance with the Law on Scientific Research Activity, the Oriental Institute was officially entered into the registry of public scientific institutions under entry number 3. On 1 March 1992, the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture, and Sports of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina assumed responsibility over the Institute and its funding. During the 1992-1995 aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Institute was proclaimed a scientific establishment of special importance for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement in November 1995, the FBiH Ministry of Education, Science, Culture, and Sports assumed authority over the Oriental Institute. Following the adoption of the Law on Higher Education, the Sarajevo Canton took over founder's rights over the Institute and assumed responsibility for its funding. Thus the Institute became an associate member within the University of Sarajevo and continued its activities as a public research institution.

With the adoption of the Law on Higher Education of 2013, all higher education and research institutions underwent the process of integration within the University of Sarajevo. The Oriental Institute thus became a full member of the University and has been operating as part of its establishment ever since.

Furthermore, within the framework of Ottoman studies, its task is to study Bosniak cultural heritage in Oriental languages, to study the issues of social, political, economic, and cultural history of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Ottoman rule, to study Oriental art, primarily on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to work on professional training of scientific and teaching staff in the field of Oriental studies, to cooperate with similar institutions and organisations, as well as individual scientists in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad, to publish the outcomes of scientific and professional work, and to make them available to the public through their official journal and editorials titled *Contributions to Oriental Philology*, *Special Editions* and *Monumenta Turcica Historiam Slavorum Meridionalium Illustrantia*.

When it was first founded, the Institute was located in the premises of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Following the construction of state institutions in the Sarajevo neighbourhood of Marijin Dvor in 1974, the Institute was relocated to the former building of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where it remained until 17 May 1992, when the building was incinerated and destroyed together with the Oriental Institute collections. What remained of the Institute collections was briefly relocated to the Institute of History on Alipašina Street, and subsequently to the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where it was kept from November 1992 to 1998. In 1998, the Institute secured its own premises at the University of Sarajevo Campus, in the building of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where it has remained ever since.

Several research departments form the basis of the organisational structure of the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo. The *Department of History* processes and publishes historical sources on the history of the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina and allows that they be used for scientific purposes. *The Department of Philology* processes and publishes Oriental manuscripts and other sources on the cultural history of Bosnia and Herzegovina; it studies the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Oriental languages, as well as the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian languages and their respective literatures and cultures, and examines their elements in the Bosnian language and culture. Lastly, the *Department of Library and Documentation* comprises archives, a collection of manuscripts, a specialised library, and the Institute's publications fund, as well as other documents and information materials and resources. The Department collects, organises, processes, and preserves manuscripts, archival records, books, and journals. It also performs other activities related to these materials. This organisational structure has essentially always remained the same.

It is important to note that, although the Institute is an establishment with a relatively small number of researchers – the approximate number being fifteen, including newly graduated students of Oriental studies who are in the process of becoming researches – 23 associates earned the official title of Doctor of Science while working at the Institute, while 11 associates graduated with a master's degree. The Institute currently employs 20 people, including eleven Doctors of Science, four researchers with a master's degree, a secretary, a chief accountant, a librarian, an archivist, and a hygienist.

Having undergone great development, the Institute has asserted itself as the leading institution in the field of Oriental studies in the region of former Yugoslavia and Europe in general. The development and recognition of the Institute, Oriental studies (including Arabian, Turkish, and Iranian studies), and historiography of the Ottoman era, have been greatly aided by several renowned scholars: Branislav Đurđev (History), Hamid Hadžibegić (History), Hazim Šabanović (History), Nedim Filipović, (History – Turkish Studies), Omer Mušić (Arabian Studies), Besim Korkut (Arabian Studies), Teufik Muftić (Arabic Studies), Adem Handžić (History), Ahmed S. Aličić (History), Esad Duraković (Arabic Studies), Amir Ljubović (Islamic Philosophy), and Fehim Nametak (Turkish Studies).

The Oriental Institute associates publish the results of their scientific work in the *Contributions to Oriental Philology* scientific journal, which began publishing immediately after the Institute was founded. The journal mostly publishes papers on the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Ottoman rule, studies on literature written by the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian as part of our cultural heritage, studies on the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian languages and their respective literatures, as well as studies on Islamic architecture and art. Approximately 1,500 bibliographical studies in the field of history, Ottoman studies, diplomacy, cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina, literature and Islamic culture, and Oriental languages have been published in all the issues of this journal so far. This number also includes minor supplements,

translations, bibliographies, and numerous evaluations, reviews, and overviews of books, journals, and compendiums.

Additionally, the Oriental Institute associates publish their research in the *Monumenta Turcica Historiam Slavorum Meridionalium Illustrantia* series. The editorial publishes historical sources of special importance for the study of history in the Balkans. So far, thirteen books (volumes) containing various historical sources, and counting approximately 6,000 pages, have been published. The *Special Editions* editorial includes 57 published monographs. Some of the most significant results in the field of Oriental studies have been published by the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the *Svjetlost* and *Veselin Masleša* publishing houses.

The results of this work now constitute the basis of Historical studies, as well as Oriental and other similar studies that include some of the existing Oriental languages (Arabic, Turkish, or Persian), at various faculties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are also extremely useful to all other individuals involved in any of these areas of study in various contexts. The work results of Oriental Institute associates serve as the starting point for all forms of knowledge of history and cultural heritage written in one of the Oriental languages, in both local and global intellectual circles.

The Oriental Institute will continue collecting materials, creating digital databases for researchers, and making assumptions on the implementation of high scientific and technical standards, for the purpose of advancing more intensive cooperation with similar research institutions in the region and the world.

HUMANITIES GROUP

Faculty of Educational Sciences

Founded on 16 January 1946

During the pre-Bologna system, a total of 10,214 students graduated from the Faculty of Educational Sciences in Sarajevo (9,330 as post-secondary and 884 as faculty degree graduates); 51 students graduated with a master's degree, and 12 with a doctoral degree. Ever since the establishment of the Bologna system, 852 students graduated with a bachelor's degree, 426 with a master's degree, and 7 with a doctoral degree.

The Faculty of Educational Sciences was founded on 16 January 1946, under the Decision of Presidency of the BiH National Assembly of 22 November 1945. Therefore, it represents the oldest higher education institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina after the Second World War. Ever since the founding of the Post-Secondary School of Pedagogy and its subsequent transformation into the Pedagogical Academy, it offered 28 study programmes, mostly double majors: Mathematics and Physics, History and Geography, Pedagogy and Psychology, Physical Education and Biology, Music, Fine Arts, German Language and Literature, Serbo-Croatian Language and Literature and Russian Language, Home Economics and Chemistry, English Language and Literature and Serbo-Croatian Language, Library Sciences, Technical Education and Physics, and so on. The Faculty carried the official title of the Post-Secondary School of Pedagogy until 1969, after which it became the Pedagogical Academy. It was officially renamed as the Faculty of Pedagogy on 27 April 2009. In the academic year 1999/2000, the first generation of students enrolled in a four-year [pre-Bologna] study programme. Teaching in accordance with the Bologna Declaration of 2003 was implemented in the academic year 2005/2006.

The Faculty of Educational Sciences of the University of Sarajevo, now operates as a higher education institution comprising three cycles of study, all in accordance with the contemporary educational tendencies in the world, European standards on education of teachers, and developmental needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The activities of the Faculty are of special interest to the public, since the programme of scientific, educational, and artistic work is continuously accomplished within its framework.

The Faculty of Educational Sciences in Sarajevo currently comprises four departments, as follows: Department of Elementary School Education, Department of Preschool Education, Department of Culture of Living and Technical Education, and Department of Education and Rehabilitation.

The Faculty of Educational Sciences in Sarajevo publishes several types of publications, including proceedings, books, textbooks, handbooks, workbooks, periodicals, and journals on pedagogical and methodical practice.

The Faculty of Educational Sciences in Sarajevo has established successful cooperation with various educational and scientific institutions, as well as other higher education institutions in the region and abroad. It has implemented numerous educational projects in cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh (USA), the University of Oslo (Norway), the University of Helsinki and the University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu (Finland), the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia), the University of Örebro (Sweden), and the University of Debrecen (Hungary), with the Ministry of Education in Denmark, with UNICEF, UNESCO, Open Society Foundations and their Centre for Educational Initiatives, with teachers' associations in Norway, Montreal International Institute (Canada), and other similar institutions. Furthermore, as a partner (either organiser or participant), the Faculty was involved in the following projects: the TEPD (*Teacher Education and Professional Development)* Project (2000–2003), *Socio-Emotional Growth and Development of Learning Strategies* (2002–2005), *Development of Qualifications Frameworks for General Education* (*Formal Education and Professional Training*) (2014-2017), *Developing Human Rights Education at the Heart of Higher Education* (2015), *Executive Functions in Preschool Children* (2016), *Executive Functions in Early School-Age Children* (2017), *Food – Nutrition – Health* (2016-2019), *The Influence of Children's Literature and Music on Creativity and Development of Preschool and Early School Children* (2018), the scientific conference titled *Inclusive and Educational Practices in BiH and the Region* (2018-2019), the first international scientific and professional conference titled *A Window to the World of Education, Science, and Youth* (2019), etc.

For the purpose of internationalisation of programmes in teacher and student education, and in cooperation with the Department for International Cooperation of the University of Sarajevo, the Faculty continually promotes Erasmus+ KA107 scholarships, the CEEPUS Amadeus network of scholarships, and the Mevlana Exchange Programme scholarships for universities in Turkey (TEMPUS; CEEPUS; Erasmus Mundus Action II, Basileus V programme; Erasmus+).

It represents the continuation of this institution's long and extremely fruitful work. Its significance for our entire social and cultural development is perhaps best reflected in the fact that, ever since the founding of the Post-Secondary School of Pedagogy and its subsequent transformation into the Pedagogical Academy and then the Faculty of Educational Sciences, 61 teachers have been involved in the implementation of the teaching process and other activities. The Faculty of Educational Sciences currently employs 30 teachers, who continue to spread the mission of their predecessors.

The Faculty of Educational Sciences of the University of Sarajevo strives towards the attainment of high-quality education of students, future educators, teachers, and professors, who, based on acquired learning outcomes, will be prepared to address all the challenges that come with their profession in the contemporary society, and who will constitute the driving force for progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as for the development of society within their own communities. Students acquire competencies essential for educational work with preschool and school children, successfully link theory with practice through quality-level traineeships in elementary schools and kindergartens, develop skills, and learn to balance them with contemporary educational policies.

The Faculty of Educational Sciences in Sarajevo aspires to become one of the leading academic institutions for the education of teachers and educators within the international framework. Continual monitoring and evaluation of the teaching process and educational work in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the foundation for accomplishing a high level of quality of the entire educational process. The Faculty operates as a dynamic institution which, in a systematic and organised manner, stimulates critical thinking, creativity, activity through practice in educational institutions, and respect for ethical values and universal human rights. In so doing, it affirms the social status of teachers and educators as important, competent, and highly motivated champions of education, who are the foundation of society in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PODJELA SUGLASNIKA
- fonetsko-fonološki nivo
- morfološki
- sintaksički
- leksičko-semantički
sintaksa (grč.)
- rječ
- sintaksema
- sintagma
- rečenica
- vezani tekst
kuća u
u kući
Ibrahim čita knjigu.
S P
Ibrahim čitati knjiga (?)
- punoznačne (autosemantičke)
- nepunoznačne (sinsemantičke)
Mati nije dugo ostajala.
Ove su šuke pale vam.
Vidjeli smo ih.
4 sintaks. kategorije
- supstantivne (imenice) - S
- verbalne (glagolske) - V
- adjektivne (pridjevske) - A
- adverbijalne (priloške) - ADV
Jednačenje suglasnika po zvučnosti
ZVUČNI
BEZVUČNI
JEDNAČENJE SUGLASNIKA
PO MJESTU TVORBE
I PRAVILO
III PRAVILO
PORODIC
ŠKOLAR
ZAJED

MEDICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Health Studies

Faculty of Pharmacy

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre (teaching base)

The Group of Medical Sciences, University of Sarajevo, consists of six organisational units: Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dental Medicine and Clinics, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Studies, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and the University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre.

Medicine has history of several millennia and was, for the most part, considered art, linked to religious and philosophical standpoints of the local culture. Medicine (Latin: ars medicina – the art of healing) is a scientific discipline focusing on health and wellbeing of living beings. It is based on two principles: theoretical-research and practical or, frequently called, clinical principle. The theoretical-research principle enables to define, study in detail and upon completion of tests send for conclusive opinion certain area, disease, congenital anomalies or condition. The conclusive medical theory is most frequently implemented through practice via various educational processes. That leads to the final goal – advancement of health of the living forms on which the theory will be implemented. Medicine is a combination of the scientific and the practical, for, besides the theoretical base, there are a number of techniques, products, procedures, plans and other definitions that are mostly able to maintain life in a healthy state or to make it healthy again.

The Group of Medical Sciences of the University of Sarajevo encompasses several huge branches or (sub)branches: the basic and clinical medical sciences, dental medicine, pharmaceutical medicine, health studies and veterinary sciences. Each of these branches has specific characteristics, but each of them contains the basic traits of perseverance and regeneration of the organism's homeostasis. Basic medical sciences provide the majority of the overall scientific achievements, they connect certain areas of science and integrate them into medicine, in the extent in which it is applicable to life.

Other branches of medicine in this scientific group contain in their very names the research subject, but they still rely on the details provided by the basic and clinical medical sciences. Dentistry is part of medical sciences providing for the healthcare of teeth and oral cavity. Pharmacy, the closest science to the general definition of medicine, studies and produces the "remedium", "medicine", a concrete chemical or other supplement that will facilitate or completely remove the illness of the observed organism and enable the reestablishment of homeostasis. Health studies, a higher education field for health professionals in the sphere of health protection, through direct services or research and technical skills, takes care of the preservation of health, healthcare, diagnostics, therapy and rehabilitation of human beings. Veterinary medicine, a branch of medicine, takes care of the health of domestic and wild animals and pets through prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases and conditions of animals, as well as through control, storage and distribution of food of the animal origin intended for people. University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre is included into the teaching process of organisational units of the University of Sarajevo that belong to the Group of Medical Sciences, as a teaching base of the organisational units where students can acquire practical knowledge and skills.

MEDICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Health Studies

Founded on 10 May 1973

The total number of graduated students in the pre-Bologna system was 4964. There have been 1192 graduates of the reformed system following the Bologna Declaration. The total of 60 candidates defended their master's thesis in the pre-Bologna system, while 371 candidates graduated from the current second study cycle. As far as doctoral theses are concerned, there have been 13 PhDs obtained in the pre-Bologna system, and the same number has been recorded for the reformed system of higher education.

By the Decision of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo No. 01-3438/73 from 10 May 1973, the School of Applied Medicine was founded in Sarajevo, which started working on 19 December 1973 upon receiving the approval by the Secretariat for Education, Culture and Physical Education No. UP-I-14-612/17. The name of the school upon the first registration was: University Medical Centre of the Community of Associated Labour – School of Applied Medicine. By the decision of the University of Sarajevo Council No. 01-1230-4/74 from 22 October 1974, the school was integrated to the University of Sarajevo.

Immediately following the foundation, in 1973, four lines of study were organised, each lasting for two years. In the academic year 1992/1993, the school was transformed into the three-year study programme, which was the only such programme in South-East Europe, and students were obliged to write the final diploma paper. Following the trends in science and IT, as well as in education, the School of Applied Medicine submitted a demand in 1999 to rename the institution into the College of Health Studies and the University of Sarajevo Senate approved the name on 6 July 1999 through the decision No. 01-944-1/99. The Federal Ministry of Education also approved the name through the decision No. 03-38-4- 5377/99 from 21 October 1999. The name was introduced to the Law on Higher Education of the Sarajevo Canton. From that period on, the College of Health Studies intensively worked on the development of the curricula for the four-year study programme, in five study lines. In this way, the graduates were able to equally participate at postgraduate studies and acquire master's and doctoral degrees in their respective research fields. On 5 March 2008, the Municipal Court in Sarajevo passed the registration decision No. 065-0-Reg-08-000387 which renamed the College of Health Studies into the Faculty of Health Studies in Sarajevo.

The Faculty of Health Studies, a fulltime member of the University of Sarajevo, implements the activities in accordance with the Law on Higher Education and the University of Sarajevo Statute. The hierarchy of responsibility is structured around two functional pillars: one that determines the primary, teaching activity, and the other that concerns administrative, legal, financial and accounting affairs. The Council of the Faculty is at the top of the administrative pyramid, as the collective body responsible for all decisions of the faculty. The Faculty of Health Studies currently consists of 39 members, professors, associates and employees of the faculty and other teaching bases. Members of the council are also students, representatives of the first and second study cycles. President of the Council presides over the council, and (s)he is also Dean of the Faculty. Formally, Dean is in charge of the faculty which it also represents. Dean is also in charge of the Faculty Council and the Office of the Dean, an executive managing body. The Office of the Dean is the place where hierarchal pillars meet directly: research and administration. Hence, the faculty has five vice-deans and Secretary of the Faculty (a law graduate). The contemporary approach to the educational process imposed new and different components of organisation and monitoring of work, so PRs have also been included to the faculty structure, as well as the Quality Assurance Office, Office for Project Implementation and Office for Lifelong Learning. Activities of the faculty that concerns publishing rests under the liability of the Publishing Committee. There are five study programmes at the faculty, all organised at three levels of study: undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral. The undergraduate an postgraduate study programmes are: Physiotherapy, Laboratory Technologies, Radiological Technologies, Sanitary Engineering and Healthcare. Study programmes of the Sarajevo Faculty of Health Studies have been harmonised with the Bologna declaration principles, and that is a guarantee of the convergence of professional competences of our students, meaning that they are equal to the competences of students educated at the international universities. The adopted study scheme is 4+1+3, and a corresponding ECTS credits are assigned to each of the cycles. Every study cycle is designed in accordance with the basic professional competences, derived from the Bologna documents: Tuning Educational Structures in Europe and the 2013/55/EU Directive on professions.

In the academic year 2013/2014, the first generation of students enrolled the second study cycle, which lasts for one academic year and carries the total of 60 ECTS. Graduates of the second cycle obtain the master's degree, with the name of the completed study programme.

In the academic year 2014/2015, the first generation of doctoral students enrolled the third study cycle, entitles "Health Sciences". This is an interdisciplinary programme, organised by the five study programmes of the Faculty of Health Studies in Sarajevo. The third study cycle consists of teaching, research and writing and defence of the doctoral thesis. The cycle lasts for three years (six semesters) and contains in total 180 ECTS. Upon the completion of the third cycle, the title obtained is doctor of health studies. In the academic year 2019/2020, the second generation of students enrolled the third study cycle. After the doctoral graduation ceremony, the faculty has, for the first time in history, obtained its own staff that will be engaged in the teaching process.

In order to implement the basic activities at the faculty, an organised infrastructure is necessary, as well as a reliable interaction of all participants in the process. Apart from teaching in the rented facilities of other educational institutions, faculties and the University of Sarajevo, practical lessons for the students of the Faculty of Health Studies are implemented in numerous locations, facilities of health, economic or social orientation with which the faculty has signed cooperation agreements.

Since 2011, the Faculty of Health Studies has published its own journal, the Journal of Health Sciences (JHSci), designed as a communicative medium between the local and international researchers of physical therapy, laboratory technologies, radiological technologies, sanitary engineering and healthcare, but also of all other branches in the field of health and medical studies, in which the research results contribute the improvement of health of individuals and the community. The goal of the journal is to enable the faculty staff in the five areas of research to publish their achievements and make them visible

to their colleagues worldwide, in order to be able to exchange the best scientific practice in their respective fields of research.

Because of the transition of the modern society and the need for new and comprehensive modes of healthcare, the Sarajevo Faculty of Health Studies has become one of the most attractive members of the University, which is seen in the number of candidates interested in enrolling the study programmes of the faculty. Accordingly, the faculty has undertaken certain activities for the introduction of the study programmes that will be harmonised with the EU directives on the regulated professions, just as is the case with the ongoing programmes.

The total number of graduated students in the pre-Bologna system was 4964. There have been 1192 graduates of the reformed system following the Bologna Declaration. The total of 60 candidates defended their master's thesis in the pre-Bologna system, while 371 candidates graduated from the current second study cycle. As far as doctoral theses are concerned, there have been 13 PhDs obtained in the pre-Bologna system, and the same number has been recorded for the reformed system of higher education.

Currently, 150 professors and associates are engaged in the teaching process at the Faculty of Health Studies in Sarajevo, including fulltime, associate and assistant professors, as well as senior and junior teaching assistants and external associates. The faculty employs 40 people fulltime, and from that number there are 25 professors and associates (five fulltime, seven associate, eight assistant professors, as well as one senior and four junior teaching assistants). There are 15 employees at the administrative sector. Apart from the aforementioned employees, the employment structure of the faculty also entails professors, associates and vocational experts who are fulltime employees of other teaching bases of the University of Sarajevo.

Mission of the Faculty of Health Studies, University of Sarajevo, as the leading educational and research institution in the field of health disciplines, is to use the most recent methods of teaching, learning and research for the purpose of educating quality, creative and internationally-recognised health professionals who will be able to implement the acquired knowledge in practice.

Vision of the Faculty of Health Studies is to advance the excellence of health sciences by unifying the teaching, research and vocational activities for the purpose of achieving the optimum knowledge and skills, as well as ethical approach of students, future healthcare professionals, serving the community. In order to achieve the vision of the development, the faculty will continue to improve the quality of studies, and will strive to increase the quantity and quality of research, improve international cooperation, secure conditions for lifelong learning and increase visibility. Graduated health professionals are an important strength of the faculty, able to present, in their business and private environment, the positive experience obtained during the studies, and thus contribute the promotion of the faculty. Each professional success of the graduated students is also considered the success of the faculty, which is why the faculty is trying to maintain contact with its graduates. Loyalty to the quality has been awarded by the quality management system norm ISO 9001:2008, certified according to the ISO 9001:2015. Certificates the faculty has obtained according to the ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 9001:2015 norms for quality assurance and management system is a value representing and proving success and permanent determination to conduct the higher education process professionally and consistently. The certification encompassed the development and the implementation of academic programmes of all three study cycles in the field of health studies, as well as the non-academic courses and programmes that are part of the lifelong learning system.

Activities of the Faculty of Health Studies, an organisational unit of the University of Sarajevo, contribute the overall visibility and promotion of the University of Sarajevo, at the international level, through many projects and publishing activities. The Faculty of Health Studies as a fulltime member of the University of Sarajevo has significantly contributed the development of the University through all periods of transformation. In its 45-year-long history, the Faculty of Health Studies has gone through a substantial developmental path, only to become a respectable educational institution with a clearly defined goal – quality education of healthcare professionals. Although the developmental was difficult, influenced by many limiting factors, primarily infrastructural, the faculty managed to preserve its independence and reach an enviable level in education processes, all owing to the endeavour of its employees as well as of people who were in charge of running the institution. The faculty has clearly defined the future development plans in the "Development Strategy for the 2018 – 2021 Period", paying attention to the internal and external context. In the "Action Plan", the faculty precisely determined the deadlines and the necessary activities for the purpose of achieving the goals. One of the key determinants of the faculty is being focused on students.

Determination of the faculty to put in strongest efforts possible in order to strengthen its role as the key component of social development, as well as to preserve the leading position among higher education institutions, is seen today more than ever.

MEDICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Pharmacy

Founded on 16 November 1973

From the foundation, 9214 students have enrolled the Faculty of Pharmacy, and from that number 6153 students enrolled the integrated "Bologna" programme and 4869 enrolled the pre-Bologna programme. There have been 3061 masters of pharmacy, and 80 candidates have earned the title of masters of pharmaceutical sciences, while there have been 55 doctoral candidates, two of which are the pre-Bologna programme.

The Faculty of Pharmacy started working on 16 November 1973 as the Department of Pharmacy of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Sarajevo. It had become an independent working organisation by the Decision of the Council of the University Medical centre in Sarajevo in 1974, when it also became a member of the University by the decision of the Council. The first Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy was professor Blanka Bobarević, PhD. The faculty was founded as a reaction to the needs of the society at the time to provide highly educated staff in the field of pharmacy. During the first year already, 124 students enrolled. The classes were conducted in the facilities of the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Dental Medicine and the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, as well as in the facilities of other institutions.

In the period from 1988 to 1992, the faculty saw intensive activities related to harmonisation of the curricula with those of the faculties of pharmacy elsewhere in the SFRY. As a result of these harmonisation processes, a new curriculum was adopted and, for the first time, a new generation of students enrolled the five-year study programme in the academic 1991/1992, when the final diploma paper was also introduced as an obligatory segment in the field the student chooses as the final exam.

The concept of the study is to educate healthcare professionals in the field of pharmacy. Originally, the title upon graduation was "a graduated pharmacist" and, from 1995, by the Decision of the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the title "master of pharmacy" is used.

In the post-war period, the scientific and research base was significantly strengthened. Cooperation with the following companies intensified: Bosnalijek, Apoteke Sarajevo, Pharmamedom, etc. In this period, a lot has been achieved in the field of harmonisation of the curricula, as well as the expansion of cooperation with the faculties in Ljubljana, Zagreb, Belgrade, Milan, Barcelona, Rouen, Oslo, Skopje, Split, Novi Sad, etc. The faculty is also member of the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy.

In the academic year 1979/1980, postgraduate studies were initiated at the Faculty of Pharmacy, entitled "Pharmaceutical Research". Following the contemporary trends in higher education in the field of pharmacy and the Bologna Declaration principles, the 5+0+3 study concept has been implemented since the academic year 2009/2010, with the application of the ECTS system. By passing all exams at the integrated studies and by the defence of the final diploma paper, students acquire 300 ECTS and the title "Master of Pharmacy". Through the integrated five-year study programme, a general vocational study programme is implemented, meaning that the pharmacists are able to work in all fields related to design, production, control, distribution and marketing, as well as to economically and rationally apply medicaments. Students are also trained to: communicate with patients, other health professionals and public for the purpose of providing information, counselling and education on a certain prescriptive drug and rational pharmacotherapy, as well as on healthy nutrition and lifestyle for the purpose of health promotion; to understand the importance of and apply the knowledge in analytical methods in the control of the quality of medicaments, food and items for general use and analytical toxicology; to understand the importance of and apply the knowledge in the laboratory analyses for diagnostics, monitoring and prognosis of the disease, as well as to optimise pharmacotherapy. The faculty also organises doctoral studies and participates in the implementation of programmes for specialist vocational education for masters of pharmacy. Through a continuity of research projects and cooperation with scientific and research institutions in the country and abroad, the faculty nourishes the tradition of a permanent advancement of the pharmaceutical science and practice. The Faculty of Pharmacy is also part of the programme of education of vocational specialists, where professionals in different fields of pharmacy are educated through teaching and experimental assignments. Masters of pharmacy who are vocational specialists study different disciplines in different fields of pharmacy: pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical technology, examination and control of medicaments, pharmaceutical IT and pharmaceutical economy, medical biochemistry and lab diagnostics, clinical pharmacy, toxicological chemistry, and they also work in different fields of health protection sector, since they are medical workers as well, so these specialisations are regulated in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Ministry of Health. The Sarajevo Faculty of Pharmacy is a member of the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy (EAFP).

Special attention is dedicated to teaching and research. Professors at the Faculty are also leaders and participants in a number of projects, both local and international. The integrated first and second study cycle offers a multidisciplinary approach to studying, as well as a quality professional education at the Faculty of Pharmacy and in other institutions. Masters of pharmacy and other graduates at faculties of health studies are able to continue academic and vocational education at the doctoral and specialist vocational studies. Through innovated study programmes, our goal is to transfer knowledge and experience and educate the future masters of pharmacy, the best experts recognised all over the world. From the very foundation, the Faculty of Pharmacy has implemented a number of domestic and international projects in the field of pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical analytics, pharmaceutical technology, pharmaceutical technology, pharmaceutical biochemistry and laboratory disgnostics, pharmaceutical chemistry, toxicology, pharmacology and clinical pharmacy, chemistry in pharmacy, bromatology and nutrition, social pharmacy and pharmaceutical legislature.

Currently, there are seven chairs at the Faculty of Pharmacy: Chair for Biochemistry and Clinical Analysis, Chair for Pharmaceutical Technology, Chair for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Chair for Pharmacognosy, Chair for Pharmaceutical Technology, Chair for Clinical Pharmacy, Chair for Subjects in Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

From the foundation, 9214 students have enrolled the Faculty of Pharmacy, and from that number 6153 students enrolled the integrated "Bologna" programme and 4869 enrolled the

pre-Bologna programme. There have been 3061 masters of pharmacy, and 80 candidates have earned the title of masters of pharmaceutical sciences, while there have been 55 doctoral candidates, two of which are the pre-Bologna programme. There are 69 employees at the faculty: seven full professors, nine associate professors, 15 assistant professors, six senior teaching assistants, 11 assistants and 21 members of the non-teaching staff.

Mission of the Faculty of Pharmacy is to implement the contemporary educational and research methods and educate masters of pharmacy, able to work, in a responsible and highly professional manner, in all segments of pharmaceutical profession that is related to biochemical and diagnostic methods and the application of modern analytical methods. In this way, the experts will actively contribute the development of the health protection system and advancement of health of the population.

The faculty's vision is to ensure a place for masters of pharmacy as equal members of the health protection system.

MEDICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Medicine

Founded on 22 November 1944

Since the establishment, 16568 students enrolled the Faculty of Medicine, the pre-Bologna programme, while 1714 students have enrolled the faculty after the Bologna reform was introduced. Also, 131 students enrolled the "Medicine" programme in English. There have been 8553 graduates from the faculty, who have obtained the title "doctor of medicine", and 1088 masters of medical sciences. So far, 666 candidates have earned their PhDs and the title "Doctor of Medical Sciences".

Not many institutions in the area of former Yugoslavia, even in Europe, can proudly mark the 73rd anniversary. Form a historical standpoint, that is not a particularly long period, but if conditions of the Faculty's development are taken into consideration, as well as results achieved in the field of education and research, then one can say that this is an institution that can be proud of its tradition.

Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Sarajevo, have for generations transferred knowledge to not only students, but also their younger colleagues, future professors. In addition, the Faculty of Medicine, as one of the oldest higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, if not the oldest, is a cradle from which many faculties in the field of health studies, at the Sarajevo, Tuzla and Banja Luka universities, developed. If one adds to that that the founders of the faculties in Mostar and Foča are professors of the Sarajevo Faculty of Medicine, then one can safely say that the Faculty of Medicine is the cradle of medical education in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The first attempt to found the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo took place in 1944, according to the decree on the founding of medical faculties of 27 March 1944, and on the basis of the Statute of the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb. According to the Statute, all medical faculties in the Independent State of Croatia, including the one in Sarajevo, were members of the University of Zagreb as of 1 July 1944. The Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo opened on 22 November 1944, with the lecture by Professor Stanko Sielski, PhD, then-appointed Dean and the former Head of the Institute for Syphilis Suppression in Banja Luka.

The first semester saw the enrolment of 160 students, and, at the time, the Faculty was located in the old part of the town - Bistrik - in two buildings. The Dean's Office was located in the Konak building, together with the central medical library, and the ceremonial hall, the Institute for the History of Medicine, and the Institute of Social Medicine. The Institute of Anatomy, Institute of Histology, Institute of Physics and the Institute of Biology were located in the former Military Court building. The third, so-called Narodna uzdanica, building was occupied by the army at the time, and it belonged to the Faculty. The plan was to place there the Institute of Chemistry, Institute of Physiology and the Institute of Pharmacology. Following the World War II, and due to the devastation, as well as a catastrophic epidemiological situation with tuberculosis, typhus, malaria, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, there was an increasing need for educating local medical staff. Consequently, on 9 March 1946, the Minister of Public Health in the People's Republic of BiH, Professor Nedo Zec, PhD, sent a Memorandum on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health, People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the foundation of the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo to the FPRY National Health Committee in Belgrade.

On 16 November 1946, Professor Nedo Zec, PhD, officially opened the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo, in today's premises of the "Edhem Mulabdić" Primary School. There, classes were held for the Secondary Medical School students, in parallel.

Upon the appeal of the then-political and social leadership, enrolled students from BiH left medical studies in Belgrade and Zagreb and went to the newly-founded faculty in Sarajevo. In total, 296 students enrolled the first year. This generation not only studied, but also helped the construction of the Faculty at the current location. In December 1947, the Faculty moved to the first completed premises. Three Amphitheatres (for internal medicine, surgery and infectious diseases) were built in the former "Koševo" General State Hospital. In 1952, the construction of the faculty building was completed, the teaching process was implemented intensively, and some of the institutes were already well-equipped for that time. In the academic year 1949/1950, there were 20 chairs the Faculty.

In the period up to 1954, the study programme matched those at the classic Central European faculties, with particular focus on the clinical studies, so as to implement the theoretical and practical form of teaching. The study lasted for 6 years, and, in 1954, a "block system" was introduced in the classroom lasting until 1956. This teaching system proved to be good for the clinical group of subjects, but, in the case of basic medical subjects, the single-block teaching did not yield good results. On the other hand, the teachers were satisfied because they had more time for research.

Due to a lack of doctors in Yugoslavia, the decision of the Federal Government in 1956 introduced a five-year medical study, and at this Faculty the decision remained in force for 34 years, until the 1990/1991 academic year.

In 1960, the University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Medicine, initiated the dental medicine study line, which, in 1974, evolved into the Faculty of Dental Medicine.

Together with the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Sarajevo, the Faculty of Medicine founded the Faculty of Pharmacy in Sarajevo. In the same year, the Faculty of Medicine started with courses for students of the School of Applied Medical Sciences.

In 1976, the Faculty of Medicine in Tuzla was founded. The Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo professors, who were also founding professors of the Faculty of Medicine in Tuzla, taught there for many years, thus ensuring its continuity, until it evolved into an institution capable of independent implementation of the study programmes, through its own teaching staff.

In 1978, the Faculty of Medicine in Banja Luka was founded, and the Sarajevo Faculty of Medicine provided professors for the basic subjects in the beginning. The number of professors and assistants increased in time, and the generations altered, but the Sarajevo professors have certainly left their trace, in an attempt to develop an institution based on solid grounds and able to achieve respectable results.

In the academic year 1991/1992, the first and, at the same time, a war generation of students enrolled the 6-year study programme, according to which students were enrolling and studying General

Medicine. That lasted until the academic year 2002/2003, when changes were made to the General Medicine study programme and the Revised Study Programme for Medicine was adopted.

At the Berlin meeting, Bosnia and Herzegovina officially joined and became a member of the Bologna process in 2003. In that same year, the higher education reform in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was introduced.

Study programme at the Faculty of Medicine was again amended in 2007 by adoption of the Reformed Curriculum for Medicine Studies, which harmonised the Medicine studies curriculum with the Bologna process and the provisions of the Law on Higher Education of the Sarajevo Canton. The first generation of the Bologna study system enrolled in the 2007/2008 academic year. Through continuous monitoring of the curricular reform results and the acquired experience caused individual and minor changes in the syllabi and their adaptation to the requirements of the education process in medicine.

After a period of six academic years, with the equally active student involvement, a careful and comparative analysis of the results of the previous curriculum reform and the existing curriculum with the curricula of the leading medical faculties of the countries in the region and the European Union, helped acquiring sufficient experience and knowledge for a fundamental change in the study programme at the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo. Thus, in 2015, the Integrated Study Programme – Medicine was introduced, which by the number of teaching contact hours became harmonised with curriculums of medical studies in countries of the region, Western Europe and the European Union Directive, the Directive on the Regulated Profession and the 2015 CoE Directive. The total of 360 ECTS can be obtained upon completion of the study, which enables the procedure of recognition of the acquired diploma from the Sarajevo Faculty of Medicine in all countries of the region and in the EU.

The curriculum is essentially very similar to the most advanced curricula of the EU faculties of medicine. Through harmonisation and recognition, the mobility of students and teaching staff is possible.

Since the establishment, 16568 students enrolled the Faculty of Medicine, the pre-Bologna programme, while 1714 students have enrolled the faculty after the Bologna reform was introduced. Also, 131 students enrolled the "Medicine" programme in English. There have been 8553 graduates from the faculty, who have obtained the title "doctor of medicine", and 1088 masters of medical sciences. So far, 666 candidates have earned their PhDs and the title "Doctor of Medical Sciences".

Since its inception, the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo has devoted special attention to ensuring a high standard of excellence in the field of education in biomedicine, research in biomedicine, as well as to achieving the best possible standards in treatment and healthcare. Education of staff entails scientific, humanistic and ethical dimension, with a continual improvement of the entire profession in diagnostics, treatment and prevention of diseases in the community we work in. An important role of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Sarajevo, is preservation and dissemination of knowledge, and a constant re-examining of the existing knowledge through the culture of critical, intellectual thinking. Finally, this is an institution that respects the differences and nourishes the culture of tolerance and learning from others.

I Teaching: The Faculty of Medicine offers comprehensive undergraduate and postgraduate studies that will enable the development of high-quality staff, necessary for health protection of the community. During the undergraduate studies, the faculty will closely cooperate with the students for the purpose of building a strong community of young graduated doctors of medicine, responsible towards the patients' and needs of the community. Thus, students will be able to integrate the essential knowledge with clinical disciplines. During the postgraduate studies, the faculty will ensure a number of specific programmes, in accordance with the interest of students, as well as with the needs of a specific community.

II Research: During the educational process, the faculty will provide courses that will help students understand scientific methods and their application in the clinical practice and research. The faculty is obliged to implement the well-planned biomedical research aimed at improving health of the population.

III Providing the highest quality treatment and health protection services: Departments of the Faculty of Medicine linked with the clinical disciplines are, together with the institutes, an integral part of the academic whole, providing the highest level of treatment of individual patients and ensuring the state-of-the-art health protection services in the entire community in the region and in the country.

IV Health protection in the community: Departments of the Faculty of Medicine provide services in the field of prevention, with full support to the public healthcare system. The Faculty of medicine will be characterised by a humanistic approach, empathy and high ethical standards in providing health protection to individuals and families, through participation in promoting a healthy lifestyle, as well as through understanding special challenges and demands of the pluralist society, as well as ability to solve complex social and medical issues through a systematic, multidisciplinary and collaborative approach. The philosophy and concept: In order to fulfil the goals set out in the *mission*, the Faculty of Medicine will implement all activities concerning students, will integrate the educational goals to the teaching process, will use the most recent technology and combine different teaching methods that will initiate students' creativity, while the teaching process itself will be based on scientific findings and evidence.

Faculty of Medicine, University of Sarajevo, wants to educate future doctors of medicine who will advance the medical profession education and science. Efforts are put in on a daily basis to enrol the best students, interested in medicine and lifelong

learning, and who will understand theoretical and practical, as well as psychological and sociological facts that influence health and disease. The faculty wants to offer a programme that is student-oriented and that integrates the basic sciences, the original clinical education, accredited standards and ethical principles. Application of the best methods of education is seen solely through parallel possibility of providing healthcare services through the modern and well-equipped institutes of the faculty. In this way, the faculty creates and will continue to create an inspiring intellectual environment, simultaneously promoting scientific and humanistic traits of the medicinal practice. Research institutes of the faculty, as the base for research activities, postgraduate and doctoral studies, need to be the bearers of excellence in the health protection system, and, as such, places for advancement of knowledge and skills necessary for the treatment of patients, promotion of health and prevention of disease.

The vision of the faculty is still unimaginable without internal links with the University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre, which is the teaching base of the faculty, as well as with community health centres and health protection institutes. The faculty stimulates multidisciplinary cooperation with the aforementioned and other health institutions, as well as doctors of family medicine, so that the students, specialists in certain fields of medicine, postgraduate students and those who are attending continual medical education, could see all the aspects of healthcare service and a continuity of protection of patients. Al this is necessary for the purpose of strengthening the influence of other disciplines to the development of medicine and healthcare, as well as for internationalisation of medical science and practice and understanding the role of evidence-based medicine. Through the Centre for Continuing Medical Education, the faculty should be the beacon of the lifelong learning system in medicine, healthcare and essential natural sciences in the field of medical education, whilst being incorporated into international networks of professional and scientific work and education.

The faculty has been and will continue to be a strong and recognisable centre of scientific activity, assembling local and international teams around the challenging and quality projects, as well as the key spot in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the development of an educational model and quality assurance in the undergraduate and postgraduate medical and healthcare education. All of the above is a good foundation and the only possible way in the preparation of the future university professors and researchers in the system of medicine, healthcare and essential natural sciences in the field of medical education.

The vision of the faculty is also determination to bring the specialisation and subspecialisation of doctors of medicine and other healthcare workers under the umbrella of the university, i.e. faculty, as is the practice in the neighbouring countries and in the EU, so that the specialists obtain the University of Sarajevo certificate and become equals with colleagues from the aforementioned countries. The qualification as a document adopted at the state level provides general recommendations and guidelines of development of academic education. This document defines everything the student needs to learn, as well as skills they need to develop within a subject, i.e. medical study programme, so it is necessary to define the most important problems and issues related to the teaching process and work with students, all of which need to be standardised in order to implement the projected goals.

The progress and fast changes in medical sciences ask for the implementation of new concepts of learning and contemporary working methods. In order to rise to the challenge of the modern time, students need to be familiar with new technologies, understand new findings and skills. It is necessary to know how to study and reach new knowledge. Hence, skills and competences acquired through all forms of formal and informal education need to be directed towards creating professionally accomplished and socially active citizens (doctors of medicine).

Future priority for the Faculty of Medicine is to ensure the topmost quality of academic development of students, care for the student issues, defining and improving permanent education. Significant and fast political, social and economy-related changes in Europe and the rest of the world in the late 1990s caused dramatic changes in the European and world higher education system. The main challenges forcing universities around the world to re-examine their strategic policy are: a constant expansion of higher education, financial crisis and the globalisation process. The globalisation process opens the issue of balancing the demands for higher education harmonisation with the world for the purpose of equal participation into the global economic trends and social changes, and, at the same time, of developing and nourishing one's own cultural heritage and preserving social and natural resources. An answer to these challenges at the European level started in 1988 with the Magna Charta Universitarum, and ten years afterwards the Sorbonne, that is, the Bologna Declaration was signed, resulting in the European Higher Education Area in 2010.

Faculty of Medicine, University of Sarajevo, is asking for its position in those processes and, being an institution of tradition, it rightly expects that. An important precondition for setting the real developmental goals is an approach that stems from the recognition of one's own strengths and weaknesses on the one hand, and understanding possibilities and limitations in the surrounding on the other (the SWOT analysis). As far as the Faculty of Medicine is concerned, the SWOT analysis would look like this: long-term academic heritage, the leading academic institution in the development of learning and knowledge in the field of medicine and healthcare, attracting the best students from Bosnia and Herzegovina, an institution offering studies in English, significant intellectual potential of the former students and the "low-cost" system. Possibilities: academic tradition, recognising suggestions of the academic community in passing legal solutions, harmonisation with the European systems of higher education, modernisation of teaching and research programmes in accordance with the contemporary scientific and educational achievements and social needs, advancement of medical studies in English, readiness to increase cooperation in the teaching process and research with institutions of higher education and research at legal, regional and global level, increase of competitiveness of educational programmes at international level, possibilities to publish articles and research results in indexed journals, a positive attitude towards international mobility, increase in the mobility of teaching staff and students at the university, state and international level, establishing good relationship with the healthcare sector. Limitations: passing legal provisions that are not in accordance with the European norms, unfavourable economic situation in the country and a lack of material means necessary to make a change, continuous migration of staff out of Bosnia and Herzegovina, uncontrolled expansion of higher education that damages the quality of the teaching process, non-existence of the University in the European sense, social community does not recognise the real importance and contribution of higher education, insufficient understanding of the main problems of higher education, universities and faculties by political actors, insufficient research infrastructure, adopting the "ready-made" foreign solutions, inappropriate for our situation, weak connection between the healthcare and the faculty. In the following decade, we see the faculty: as the main bearer of the lifelong learning system in medicine and healthcare, with expanded study programmes, with strengthened postgraduate programmes (scientific and vocational) and relevant for the development of the society, and, at the same time, attractive and competitive at the European area; as a strong and recognisable centre of scientific activities attracting local and international teams around challenging and quality projects; as the key place for the development of evaluation and quality assurance model in higher education in the field of biomedicine and healthcare. Only such a faculty can successfully implement the following tasks: education of doctors of medicine who will contribute through their work and social activity to the increase of health and quality of life of citizens; preparation of future university professors and researchers who will contribute the overall development of higher education and science; creation of connections among people, knowledge and information within the academic community, as well as with other social subsystems, in order to establish the society of knowledge, learning and tolerance.

MEDICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics

Founded in 1960

Since the foundation, 7714 candidates have enrolled the faculty. Total of 3142 students enrolled the pre-Bologna programme, and there have been 252 enrolments to the Bologna programme. The number of MAs obtained at the Faculty of Dentistry with Clinics is 147, and 93 candidates have obtained PhDs. There have been 852 specialists. There are 206 employees at the faculty.

The Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics, University of Sarajevo, is the first faculty of its kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The history of the faculty started in 1960, when the Department of Dental Medicine was foudned at the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo. That is also the beginning of the first developmental phase of the faculty, which lasted from 1960 to 1972. In 1962, the Clinic of Dental Medicine was founded at the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo. The Clinic of Dental Medicine was located in the building of the High School for Dental Medicine in the Fra Grge Martića 2 Street.

The second developmental phase started in 1973, when the faculty moved into the building where it is situated today, in the Bolnička 4a Street. In 1975, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina confirmed the status of the Faculty of Dental Medicine as an independent member of the University of Sarajevo, and that ended the second developmental stage of the faculty.

The third developmental stage encompasses the period of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina during which the facilities and equipment of the faculty were devastated, while much of the staff left. However, even during the most severe destruction, the faculty and its clinics continued working.

The forth developmental stage is the period of reconstruction and revitalisation of the faculty in all its segments. The Association of Dental Practitioners of Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded in 1997, and in 1998 the Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics became a full member of the World Dental Federation – FDI. The faculty became a member of the regional association of dental practitioners (European Regional Organisation) in 1999, and in 2001, it became a member of the Balkan Stomatologican Association. The Chamber of Dental Medicine of the BiH Federation was founded as well.

The Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics contributed the development of not only dental profession in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also of other areas through scientific endeavour of the esteemed professors who were elected to the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of dental medicine, such as: academician professor emeritus Berislav Topić (oral medicine, periodontology and dental pathology with endodontics) and academician professor Boško Kućanski, PhD (oral surgery).

The faculty contains sub-organisational units. The main units are chairs, which, together with clinics, join together the academic staff, experts in the corresponding subjects, or branches within the same field, all for the purpose of the advancement of teaching and research processes. The chair harmonises the classes at all scientific bases for the purpose of implementing the teaching process in its entirety, or in part, with the corresponding subjects of the faculty's curriculum. There are seven chairs at the Faculty: Chair for Dental Pathology and Endodontics, Chair for Morphology of Teeth, Dental Anthropology and Forensics, Chair for Oral Surgery with Dental Implantology, Chair for oral Medicine and Periodontology, Chair for Orthodontics, Chair for Preventive Dentistry and Paedodontics, Chair for Denturology with Dental Implantology. Sub-organisational units are formed, in the respective scientific fields, as the Centre for Research with the Library and IT Office. The main sub-organisational units in the field of dental health protection (primary, secondary-consultative and tertiary level) and health education are clinics which are also the teaching base for clinical subjects, that is, educational health protection, integrated and doctoral studies and for the implementation of specialisation and internships of doctors of dentistry and dental nurses and technicians. Six clinics exist at the faculty: Clinic of Dental Pathology and Endodontics, Clinic for Disciplines in Oral Surgery, Clinic of Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Clinic of Orthodontics, Clinic for Preventive and Child Dentistry, Clinic for Denturology. The faculty's administrative offices include Secretariat of the Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics. The secretariat contains offices for legal, accounting, student, library, IT and technical affairs.

Since the foundation, 7714 candidates have enrolled the faculty. Total of 3142 students enrolled the pre-Bologna programme, and there have been 252 enrolments to the Bologna programme. The number of Mas obtained at the Faculty of Dentistry with Clinics is 147, and 93 candidates have obtained PhDs. There have been 852 specialists. There are 206 employees at the faculty.

Mission of the Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics is to promote excellence in dental education and research, as well as to protect oral health through the work for community, all for the purpose of improvement of oral health of the entire population.

Vision of the Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics has from the very beginning been to set the standard of excellence in defining future dentistry education, practice and research. This vision is a guideline for the faculty, which has, accordingly been dedicated to the advancement of oral and general health in the community, and to the transformation of dentistry by eliminating the difference between oral and general health.

The aim of the faculty is to educate students who will, in all phases of the comprehensive dental protection, be able to apply the knowledge they acquired with full confidence. During the educational process, students will acquire knowledge that will help them communicate professionally in writing and orally. The experience they will acquire after the education process will prepare the students for evaluation and implementation on new knowledge, as well as acceptance of their own responsibility when serving the community and in their own profession. The aim of the faculty is to enable the graduated students to face the global changes and challenges. The mobility of students and professors in accordance with the demands of the European system of higher education is the essential part of the education. The faculty ensures the most comprehensive working conditions for students, patients, staff and colleagues through continual education. The Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics has developed an enviable international cooperation with the institutions in Turkey, Germany and the USA. Through

selfless endeavours and constant improvement of knowledge and the use of innovative technologies, we educate the future dentists, by promoting critical thinking and lifelong learning.

Permanent goals of the faculty are: harmonisation of the study programmes with those of the EU, development of a positive research surrounding and creating conditions for academic excellence of the quality teaching staff that will enable further development of the teaching, research and vocational potential of the faculty, creation of new scientific values through research and vocational engagement of professors, participation in quality international projects, establishment of inter-institutional and international cooperation, as well as establishing connections through joint study programmes at all levels of study, continuing the trend of development with the goal of becoming a leading health institution in the field of health studies – dental medicine in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region, functioning of the institution on the basic principles of righteousness and equality, through development of acts that do not set the limits in the process of knowledge acquisition and advancement, but initiate transparency of information and knowledge and develop ecological awareness, energy efficiency and care about the environment.

In order to implement the goals, the following activities have been strategically implemented: purchase of new dental engines (125) where the teaching process and clinical activities are implemented, which are also a base for research activities and continual education; purchase of new IT equipment and connection to the classrooms; complete reconstruction and equipping of the amphitheatre with 130 seats with the state-of-the-art audio-visual equipment, reconstruction of the façade and openings of the building in accordance with the latest trends, reconstruction of floors, walls and ceilings in accordance with the latest standards of the institution where teaching and research activities in the field of biomedicine are implemented.

The following activities are being implemented: adjustment of the curricula to those at the recognised European faculties, creating the central sterilisation point of the faculty, the project of the contemporary system of cooling and heating for the purpose of achieving better energy efficiency.

All our activities are conducted in accordance with the principles of ethics, trust, responsibility, respect, compassion, excellence and efficiency, in synergy with the strategic plan of the faculty.

MEDICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Founded on 16 October 1949

The total number of enrolments from the foundation has been 9377, while 3023 students have graduated. 266 candidates have earned master and 218 doctoral degrees. There have been 62 specialists.

Foundation of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine was the result of the needs of economic and social development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which all preconditions existed for the development of animal husbandry and industrial production in this field.

After the World War II, the development of cities and migration of the rural population to urban environments created a need to implement organised veterinary and sanitary measures to prevent the contagious disease of cattle, as well to protect the health of people. That is why the foundation of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine was important for a number of reasons for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Not only had its foundation meant opening of a teaching institution, but also an institution of research and practice. The faculty was oriented towards solving of the production problems and also the issue of connectedness between the veterinary service and animal husbandry sector as a whole. That also influenced the need to re-educate the experts who were working on programmes and tasks related to the veterinary service. Two regulations passed by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1949 (the Regulation on the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sarajevo and the Regulation on Veterinary Stations, Ambulances and Subsidiaries) were of special importance for the programme of development of the veterinary sector.

Thus, the idea on the foundation of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine came about when the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina was tasked with implementing the necessary and urgent measures to fight the most spread contagious and parasitical diseases that ravaged the post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially measures to reconstruct the animal husbandry which was devastated by war. To study these issues and find solutions, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Vaso Butozan, PhD, had organised several meetings with veterinary experts, and, in 1947, the first organisational preparations aimed at the foundation of the faculty started. A team of experts was formed for that purpose: Edham Čamo, PhD; Ekrem Maglajlić, PhD; Vaso Butozan, PhD; Muhamed Dusinović, PhD. In1949, Edhem Čamo, PhD, was exclusively tasked with the issues of foundation of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, and Alija Talić, PhD, joined him in the efforts. On the basis of the prepared study and proposals for certain decisions, the BiH Government, on 4 August 1948, passed a Regulation on the Foundation of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Sarajevo.

The faculty officially started working on 16 October 1950. The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Zagreb, provided an invaluable assistance in teaching staff. At the first session of the Committee of the Founders held on 18 January 1950, the first professors of the faculty were appointed: Vaso Butozan, PhD, full professor; Edhem Čamo, PhD, Milan Bevandić, PhD and Ekrem Maglajlić, PhD, as associate professors, Josip Kralj, PhD and Ernest Walter, PhD, as assistant professors.

In the first couple of years, the faculty, together with its institutes and clinics, was located in the facilities of the former Military Veterinary Hospital at Dolac Malta. Administrative services of the faculty, some institutes and the "Veterinaria" journal editorial board (the faculty and the BiH Society of Doctors of Veterinary Medicine were publishers of the journal) moved into the newly-constructed building of the former Ministry of Traffic in the Đuro Đaković 6 Street (today's Alipašina Street). The construction of the new faculty building started on 10 October 1972, and it was finished on 10 December 1974, in the Dolac Malta area of Sarajevo, where it has been situated to this day.

The main organisational components of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine are: chairs, the Veterinary Clinical Centre and the Institute for Veterinary Medicine. The following are chairs of the faculty: Chair for the Basic Sciences in the Field of Veterinary Medicine, Chair for Animal Production and Biotechnology, Chair for Food Safety and Chair for Veterinary Medicine – Public Health and Legislature. The Veterinary Clinical Centre contains the following clinics: Clinic for Internal Diseases, Oncology and Emergency Medicine; Clinic for Obstetrics and Infertility Reduction, Clinic for Veterinary Radiology and Physical Therapy, Clinic for Outpatient Care, Clinic for Infectious Diseases, Clinic for Veterinary Stomatology, Central Clinical Pharmacy, Central Clinical Laboratory. The Institute consists of the following laboratories: TSE, pathology, serology, virology, parasitology, bacteriology and micrology, aviculture, molecular-genetic and forensic examinations, residues and food quality, microbiology of human and animal food, analysis of animal food, radioactivity control, pre-clinical examinations of drugs, andrology and gynaecology.

The total number of enrolments from the foundation has been 9377, while 3023 students have graduated. 266 candidates have earned master and 218 doctoral degrees. There have been 62 specialists.

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sarajevo, has been very successful in the past 70 years. From the very beginning, the faculty's mission has been to ensure high standards of excellence in the domain of education in veterinary medicine and biomedical research in the field of biomedical science, as well as to achieve the topmost standard in treatment, wellbeing and health protection of animals, animal production and safety of food.

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine implements its mission through teaching activities, as well as through continual education, constant advancement and implementation of undergraduate and postgraduate studies that enable the development of the best professionals in the field of veterinary medicine, animal husbandry and economy. Within the undergraduate studies, the faculty and students actively cooperate for the purpose of establishing a strong community that will educate students who will one day become high quality doctors of veterinary medicine, able to respond to the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the region and the EU. The goal is also to enable students to evince their peculiarities and critical thinking, to prepare them for lifelong learning, to introduce them to new technologies and systems and to enable the integration of the basic sciences with the clinical and paraclinical disciplines. During the postgraduate studies, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

ensures a certain number of specific postgraduate programmes, in accordance with the interests of students and the needs of a specific social community. Through science, knowledge and transfer of technologies, the faculty provides systems that enable students to understand the scientific methods and their application in the clinical practice and in research. The faculty is obliged to implement the well-planned biomedical research aimed at advancing the health and wellbeing of animals, food safety, environmental protection and production. In the domain of the faculty clinics and diagnostic laboratory, chairs of the faculty are linked with the clinical disciplines and diagnostic laboratories are an integral part of the academic whole, as they provide the highest level of prevention and protection of animals, ensuring a highly-standardised and internationally comparable laboratory diagnostics of animal disease and food safety. The Institute for Accreditation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BATA) approved the accreditation No. LI-43-01 on 26 June 2012 for test laboratories of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in accordance with the BAS EN ISO/IEC 17025:2006 standards. In the sector of internationalisation, mobility and cooperation, and notwithstanding the fact that the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine is the only faculty of veterinary medicine in Bosnia and Herzegovina, our focus and a permanent goal is internationalisation of education, science and student and teacher mobility. Cooperation within Bosnia and Herzegovina, international cooperation, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches and vocational, social and economic networking are all an area of our special interest. The quality assurance and management domain has been an important segment of the faculty's activities. External evaluation of higher education institutions and study programmes has been introduced into the European Higher Education Area following the Bologna reforms and further development of the concept. The Berlin Communique of 2005 determined that all states have performed preparations for the quality assurance system based on the agreed criteria with a high degree of cooperation and connectiveness. The adopted standards and guidelines for quality assurance (ESG) in the EHEA, as proposed by the European Association for Quality Assurance (ENQA), and following the Framework Law on Higher Education and the acts of BiH Agency for the Development of Higher Education and Quality Assurance are obliging for higher education institutions in BiH. Furthermore, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, as a member of the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE) intends to implement external evaluation and accreditation. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the conditions for implementation of the Bologna reforms were created after the adoption of the Framework Law on Higher Education (2007), and the National Agency for the Development of Higher Education and Quality Assurance was established in late 2008. Criteria for institutional accreditation were adopted, and, according to the Law, the University of Sarajevo is the bearer of the institutional accreditation, obliged to perform a self-evaluation report and submit the demand for institutional accreditation to the responsible ministry. This is a highly complex concept considering the fact that the existing laws and regulations treat the accreditation of the integrated higher education institution. The structure of the staff and the organisation are in accordance with the promoted general values of the university employees – they are competent, dedicated and responsible; staff is motivated and innovations and improvements are constantly considered. Organisation of the faculty with its units and chairs provides a good communication, rational, optimal use of resources, implementation of the strategic and operational plans in an efficient way in order to achieve the key goals.

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sarajevo, has an international and recognisable European reputation, and is a regional leader in the veterinary medical education, promotion of health, production and wellbeing of animals, biomedical research and public healthcare. As a higher education institution trying to base its activities on a constant development of its scientific capacity and dedication to internationalisation, the faculty is an active participant in the promotion of health and wellbeing of people and animals, as well as the development of BiH economy.

University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre

Founded in 1894 (The National Hospital)

Today, there are 3328 employees at the Clinical Centre. From that number there are 47 professors, 49 assistant professors and 182 masters of science. This is the leading educational and health institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina. By the Decision of the University of Sarajevo Senate, the University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre became a teaching base for the Medical Group faculties of the Sarajevo Canton. The Clinical Centre contains the following disciplines: general surgery, internal medicine, neuropsychiatry, gynaecology and obstetrics, child health protection, diagnostics, teaching and research and vocational disciplines. Each discipline is represented through organisational units – clinics and their departments.

History of the Clinical Centre started in the first hospital founded in 1866 by Topal Osman Pasha through funds of the Gazi Husref Bey's waqif. The present location of the majority of facilities of the University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre opened in 1894, in the Koševo neighbourhood. This is considered the foundation year of both the Clinical Centre and the National Hopsital.

From that moment on, the Clinical Centre has developed in all segments. The most advanced methods of work, education and research have been implemented at the level of a multidisciplinary clinical institution. Austro-Hungarian administration introduced many significant changes that resulted in economical, technical and cultural development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Health protection and medicine saw a sudden development; hence the Waqif Hospital had become insufficient to meet the increasing needs of the population, whose number had risen due to a significant migration of the population into the city. Hence, in 1894, the National Hospital was founded in the Koševo neighbourhood.

That was the beginning of a new era in health protection service. Qualified medical staff were employed, initially from Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Italy and some other countries, and, afterwards, the local population, graduates of the Vienna, Budapest and Prague universities were also employed. During the entire period of Austro-Hungarian rule, the National Hospital proved a crucial factor not only in the health sector, but also in the overall social, economic, even political development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. After the completion of the WWI, in 1918, poverty struck Bosnia and Herzegovina. Doctors, who were mostly foreigners, as well as many local professionals, left the country. Epidemics started spreading, leaving devastating consequences. Reconstruction of space and restoring staff was conducted in the period between the two World Wars. Once opened, the National Hospital was the most advanced institution of its kind in the Balkans. It was designed and constructed in accordance with the most recent European trends of the time, modelled after the Vienna University Hospital. Complex surgical and therapeutic interventions had been performed, all in accordance with the most advanced European standards of the time. All this led to medical progress and the need for employment of domestic experts, while this knowledge and experience is the basis of the foundation of the Sarajevo Faculty of Medicine. Once the faculty was established, the University Hospital became the teaching base, that is, certain clinics and institutes assumed the teaching role.

During the 1992 – 1996 aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Siege of Sarajevo, the Clinical Centre was shelled on a daily basis, regardless of the clearly visible signs and knowledge that it was a health institution. The Koševo clinics suffered significant damage – over 350 shells and other explosive devices hit the Clinical Centre.

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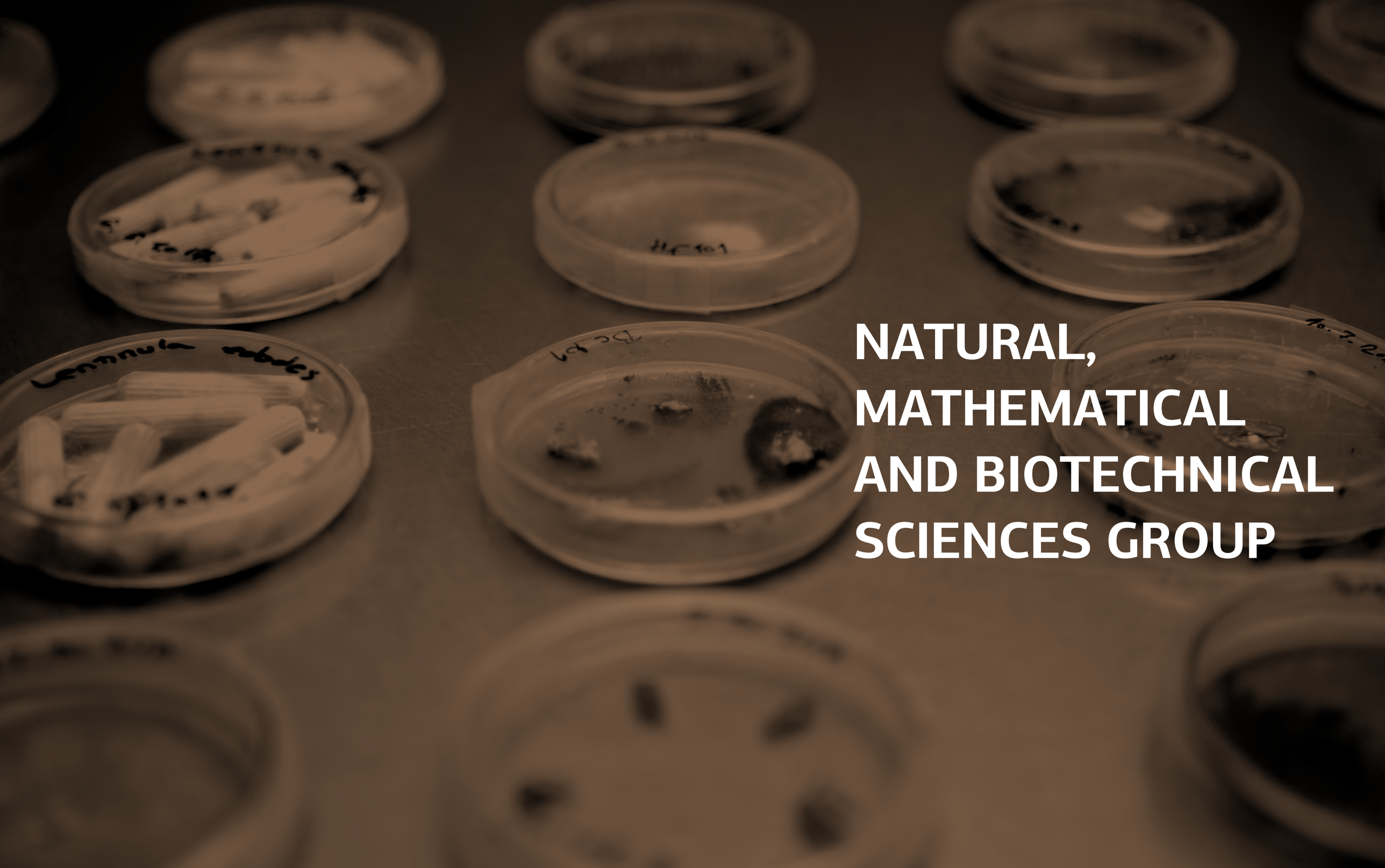
University of Sarajevo Clinical Centre participates in a number of international projects sponsored by the European Committee for Science. Numerous clinical research projects, sponsored by pharmaceutical companies, concerning the performance and efficiency of prescription drugs used for treatment of serious illnesses are implemented.



NATURAL, MATHEMATICAL AND BIOTECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Institute of Biology

Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences

Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics

Faculty of Forestry

Although records on the previous experience in the exploitation of natural resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina exist, today's faculties from the Group of Natural, Mathematical and Biotechnical sciences developed from the tradition of the BiH National Museum's Department of Nature, which is the first scientific institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina (founded in 1888).

On 21 March 1940, the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia passed a Decree on the Foundation of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo, as a separate faculty with two departments – Agriculture and Forestry. In 1958, this faculty was separated into two faculties: the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Forestry. Federal Forest Management College was founded in 1947, as an independent higher education institution, ranking a faculty. This considered, one can say that the faculties of Agriculture and Food Sciences and of Forestry traditionally originate from that period.

University of Sarajevo's Institute of Biology was founded in 1946, and was integrated in 1992 into the previously-founded Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics (1960). The Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology was founded in 1988, and has been active since 1993 as the Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (INGEB).

Among the founding professors at the faculties were those who had come from the Belgrade and/or Zagreb universities, due to the official assignment to the post, or due to their own determination.

The initial stage of development of teaching and research activities in the field of natural sciences, mathematics and biotechnology is characterised by an accelerated vocational training of the staff, and was aimed at the post-war reconstruction of the agricultural and forest infrastructure, exploitation and reconstruction of natural resources. Natural sciences and mathematics were studied as part of the university programmes that constituted the basis for advancement of knowledge and research in the field of biotechnics and biotechnology. They were developed at the BiH National Museum's departments of Nature and Archaeology, as well as at the University of Sarajevo's Institute of Biology, and later independently – at the Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, then part of the Faculty of Philosophy (1950), and the Institute of Chemistry and Institute of Physics of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics. The first faculties of the Group of Medical Sciences (the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine) contained chairs/institutes in the field of natural and mathematical sciences.

The first stage of development of organisational units from this group was necessarily oriented towards assembling staff, including practitioners (agriculture and social services), that is, the non-university environment, as well as towards solving accommodation issues and establishment of laboratories and field capacities to perform teaching and research activities. The first generations of masters and doctors of science in this environment were educated at the universities of Zagreb and Belgrade, as well as, in fewer instances, of Ljubljana. The next step was the creation and strengthening of one's own capacities for postgraduate and doctoral studies at the University of Sarajevo. The current legislative changes in higher education were dictated by structural and numerical adjustments of curricula, which has always been an opportunity for curricular renewal (and that has always been difficult to initiate in a timely manner from the academic community's inner circles). Lines of study at the biotechnical sciences were mostly organised in the field of production and exploitation of natural resources. In the pre-Bologna system of studies, the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics contained the teacher training and general lines of study, and some were alternatively organised as two-year- and four-year-study system. The Bologna system of higher education has opened a possibility of introducing new lines of study, which can especially be seen at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, where the research and teaching process is conducted simultaneously at 56 study programmes.

The teaching process at all faculties belonging to this group is conducted at first, second and third cycles of study, and introduction of the second and third study cycle had a different chronological dynamic.

The strongest integrative initiative for the development of research (and teaching) activities of the organisational units belonging to the Group of Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Biotechnology was implemented through the politics of initiating complex megaprojects aimed at realising the formulated social goals in the development of science and technology in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1985). In the process of programming the "thematic fields" and "research tasks", practically all research potentials of the University of Sarajevo were unified with industrial systems of the time. That enabled functional integration of organisational units within certain faculties, which had previously been completely neglected, or even eliminated.

Research potentials of each of the members were included in the implementation of at least one thematic field, that is, research task, in one of the following Social Goals (SGs):

SG IV. Mineral, biological and water resources as a material base for development of the society – discovering new and rational management of the existing resources

SG VI. Enabling an independent development of biotechnologies on the basis of genetic engineering in the food production processes, as well as silviculture, production of pharmaceutical and other biological substances

SG VII. The use of multifunctional values of the forest ecosystems and preserving their stability – the increase of wood production and other forest products – production of one's own means of work and development of local technologies

SG X. Creation and production of one's own biological reproductive material, management of new technologies and products, creating socio-economic and other presuppositions for the development of the contemporary agricultural and food technology

SG XV. Development of the system for global monitoring of the environmental quality parameters, which enables programming and design of particular activities aimed at preserving the ecological balance

As part of those macroprojects, the process of introducing our university capacities into the most recent programmes of molecular-cytogenetic and molecular-biology research in general was initiated and continued after the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina at all organisational units of the group, which, in consequence, influenced certain innovations in the teaching and research process. Conditions were created for characterisation and programmed conservation of gene pool of natural plant and animal population. Staff and infrastructural capacities for atomic, molecular and optical physics, as well as chemical engineering, sensors and biosensors were simultaneously introduced and upgraded.

NATURAL, MATHEMATICAL AND
BIOTECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Institute of Biology

(1946-1992)

A chronological overview of the Institute of Biology directors, from the foundation until dissolution:

Professor *Vojin Gligić, PhD*, plant physiologist (1946–1947)
Professor *Vladimir Martino, PhD*, zoologist-entomologist (1947–1949)
Professor *Pavle Fukarek, PhD*, botanist (1949–1953)
Professor *Živko Slavnić, PhD*, botanist (1953–1959)
Professor *Tonko Šoljan, PhD*, ichthyologist (1959–1970)
Professor *Tihomir Vuković, PhD*, ichthyologist (1970–1974)
Professor *Muso Dizdarević, PhD*, ecologist (1974–1978 and 1978–1982)
Professor *Milutin Cvijović, PhD*, ecologist, research advisor (1982–1986 and 1986–1991)
Professor *Dragana Muratspahić, PhD*, ecologist, senior associate (1991–1992)
Rifat Škrijelj, ecologist (1992)

The Institute of Biology of the University of Sarajevo (1946-1992) was for a long time a strong research base for all organisational units of today's Group, including the divisions from the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in the field of general and special biology and genetics.

The Institute was founded on 11 January 1946 by the Decision of the BiH National Museum and the Regulation of the Presidency of the People's Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Regulation on the Foundation No: 5962 from 12 January 1946). The regulation was published on 16 January 1946 in the "BiH Official Gazette" (No. 3, p. 57). For the following one-year period, Vojin Gligić, PhD, a botanist and plant physiologist, was appointed director of the newly-founded Department at the National Museum, which acted as the Institute of Biology in Sarajevo. The primary reason for the foundation of the institute was the need for a planned organisation of a "biological service" for meeting the needs for biology teaching, as well as agriculture, forestry and health of the population, as well as for scientific research of the living nature.

Two years after the foundation, on 1 January 1948, the Institute of Biology became an independent institution managed and supervised by the *Committee for Faculties, Colleges and Research Institutions*, and the Department of Nature's staff, as well as biological collections from the museum, went under its jurisdiction. In that same year, the first issue of the "Institute of Biology Journal" was published and the practice would continue for the following 40 years before it was terminated, together with its publisher, in 1992. All issues of the journal have been digitalised and are available at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics' website. From 12 December 1951, the Institute of Biology was placed under the jurisdiction of the newly-formed University of Sarajevo.

The Institute of Biology Rules from 23 November 1949 state that the equal institute associates, alongside biologists employed exclusively at the institute, are also biologists employed at the National Museum, as well as all professors and assistants at the existing faculties. The Rules also stipulated the foundation of three departments of the institute as part of research activities: Department of Morphology, Department of Ecology and Department of Physiology.

On 23 March 1964, the fourth department was formed at the Institute of Biology: *Department of Ichthyology* that assembled experts of the dismissed Institute of Fishery of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (formed in 1952), assuming all its rights and competences. At the time, about 50 researchers and associates were active at the institute.

More significant and final organisational changes were introduced by the 1970 Statute, stipulating two sectors at the institute: Botanical and Zoological. As part of the Botanical sector, three departments were formed: Department of Plant Systematisation and Morphology, Department for Plant Ecology and Phytogeography, and Department for Plant Physiology.

As part of the Zoology sector, four departments were formed: Department of Animal Ecology and Systematisation, Department of Ichthyology and Fishery, Department of Animal Physiology, and Department of Genetics and Cytotaxonomy.

Scientific development of the Institute of Biology, from the foundation until its termination, can be divided in three developmental stages. The first stage encompasses the period of formation of the institute, until 1960, characterised by research of flora and fauna, that had traditionally been developed at the National Museum in Sarajevo until that time. At the end of this stage, papers in the field of phytocoenology started to appear through the application of the Zurich-Montpelier school methods.

The second phase of research development (1960–1970) is characterised by continuation of flora and fauna research, as well as an intensive development of science on the Mid- and Southeast Dinaric Alps, as well as cytogenetical research of, most frequently, endemic and relict plant and animal species. This period saw the introduction of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research of ecological systems, that assembled not only various profiles of biologists, but also mineralogists, pedologists, climatologists, chemists, and other experts. As per biological disciplines, the period saw a strong development of ecology of populations and species of different animal groups, with a special accent on *Trichoptera, Simulida, Plecoptera, Psichodida, Ephemeroptera, Lepidoptera, Collembola, Protura, Symphylla, Pauropoda, Orthoptera*, and fish and birds, as well as population ecology, ecological physiology of plants and animals, and phytocoenology and biocenology that integrated all the aforementioned biological components and their elements.

The third stage of development of the Institute of Biology of the University of Sarajevo, lasting until the institute's integration into the structure of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, is characterised by an intensive development of ecology and biosystematics, including the ecological physiology of plants and animals, population ecology, cytogenetics and virology which implemented significant research and results at this stage.

The Institute of Biology was situated in the National Museum until 1959, when it moved to the facilities of the Department of Biology. Although they were separate institutions, these two subjects acted as a whole both spatially and scientifically. The majority of researchers and associates from the Department of Biology realised their research opus within the institute's activities, while employees of the institute also taught at the Department of Biology. In 1974, the Institute of Biology and the Department of Biology moved into a newly-constructed building where they existed until 1992. Then, the institute was integrated into the Faculty of natural Sciences and Mathematics. The reason behind that was that at the onset of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, the management of the institute was gone, and its facilities, as well as the facilities of the Department of Biology, were shelled and devastated. At the time, Rifat Škrijelj, MA, assumed position of the director of the institute, ending the term in December 1992, when the Department of Biology assumed all rights and competences of the Institute of Biology.

NATURAL, MATHEMATICAL AND
BIOTECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

Founded in 1988

The main activity of the Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology is organisation, implementation and coordination of all forms of scientific and professional endeavour in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology. The institute is the leading research institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of genetic engineering, biotechnology and biosafety, human genetics, forensic genetics, molecular genetics, cytogenetics, genotoxicity, bioinformatics and biostatics.

Considering the estimates of the most competent world experts that (alongside the development of the "artificial intelligence" and sciences of new materials) genetic engineering-based biotechnology is one of the most propulsive directions of the scientific and technological progress, it is no wonder that activities had been undertaken in the former Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to introduce certain institutions to a completely new area (from our perspective) of scientific endeavour.

In 1982, the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina initiated the project entitled "The Issues of Adoption and Implementation of Genetic Engineering-based Biotechnology". The feasibility study for initiation of certain research activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina was prepared by a research team from the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Sarajevo. The main goal of the project was to elaborate the initiative in order to create technical, scientific, educational, research and infrastructural conditions for entrance of the BiH potential into the area of genetic engineering, biotechnology and molecular genetics in general.

On the basis of the presented arguments and proposals, the Academy of Arts and Sciences od Bosnia and Herzegovina organised a *Colloquium on the Issues of Biotechnology Based on Genetic Engineering*, and many of our competent scientists and entrepreneurs took part. The colloquium was followed by the November 1983 conference of the Yugoslav experts in the field (in cooperation with the BiH Chamber of Commerce). Immediately after that, the interested parties in the republic (especially the Academy, BiH Chamber of Commerce and Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) initiated a wide action in creating conditions for enabling the BiH NIO for scientific activities in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology.

The competition for the development of the design and management of the research project (as part of the 15 SG, including the SG VI: "Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology") was closed on 19 March 1985. The main coordinator of the SG VI in the 1985/1986 period was Ljubomir Berberović, and from 1986 to 1996 professor Rifat Hadžiselimović, PhD. In 1996, all activities ceased in the implementation of the social goals and the BiH Fund for Science was terminated. The scientific policy in this field is especially defined in the following documents: *Strategies of Technological Development of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina* and in the *SR BiH Technological Development Strategy in the Self-management Agreement on Associating Labour and Resources for the Project of Launching and Developing Research Activities in the Field of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina* (the *Consortium for Genetic engineering and Biotechnology in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, March 1987, Head of the Governing Board Milorad Krunić, Director General of the SOUR[1] "SBS").

Keeping in mind the relevant facts, the Executive Council and other competent bodies of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina included this area into the priority strategies of technological development of the republic. The main and supporting documents of that determination clearly underline the necessity of such research in our society, and the future Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology was made the bearer of the development of this scientific field. Founders of the Consortium were: SOUR "SBS", Sarajevo; SOUR "UPI", Sarajevo; SOUR "Energoinvest", Sarajevo; SOUR "Šipad", Sarajevo; SOUR "APIK", Banja Luka; SOUR "Agrokomerc", Velika Kladuša; SOUR APRO "Hercegovina", Mostar; SIZ[2] for Water Management, BiH; SIZ for Science, BiH; BiH Chamber of Commerce; BiH Academy of Arts and Sciences; Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Sarajevo; Institute of Biology, University of Sarajevo; and Institute of Chemistry of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Sarajevo.

After gaining an insight into the human resources and technical infrastructure of certain BiH scientific institutions, that is, after reaching a conclusion that we are at the pre-start position in this field, a special macroproject was designed – social goal (SG) VI of the long-term development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, entitled "Enabling Independent Development of Biotechnologies on the Basis of Genetical Engineering in the Processes of Food Production, Silviculture, Production of Pharmaceuticals and Other Biological Substances". The main goals and tasks of this microproject were providing human resources and technical enhancement of the BiH scientific capacities for genetical engineering research through the technics of recombining hereditary substance, and the entrance of the existing institutes into the complementary areas of research and the foundation of the Centre for Genetical Engineering and Biotechnology in Sarajevo.

The design project SG VI was finalised in late 1986, and in May 1987 changes and amendments were introduced to the design project SG VI. The Centre for Genetical Engineering and Biotechnology Sarajevo was founded on 29 February 1988 by the Decision of the University of Sarajevo Assembly, and on the basis of the proposal and authority of the Consortium for Genetical Engineering and Biotechnology. The organisation of associated labour "Centre for Genetical Engineering and Biotechnology" initially acted as an independent research institution in a wide cooperation network with members of the founder, the Consortium for Genetical Engineering and Biotechnology of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the corresponding Yugoslav and international centres. Until the foundation of the centre, the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics coordinated preparations for the implementation of the SG VI project.

The initial projections of the main activity of the centre encompassed organisation, realisation and coordination of all forms of research and expert activities in the field of genetical engineering and biotechnology. In 1991, 17 young researchers were employed fulltime in the centre, two lab assistants and two legal and economy experts, as well as two PhDs at the position of additional fulltime employment. In accordance with the adopted employment dynamics, in late 1993, the structure should have been: 18 researchers, 3 lab assistants and 2 legal and economy experts.

On the basis of the investment programme for the purchase of laboratory and other equipment for the Centre, as well, as

the adopted operational programmes or the first and second year of the SG VI implementation, the capital imported and the essential domestic equipment was purchased. The equipment was installed in succession from 1988 to 1991.

Aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina caused immeasurable consequences in the development of genetical engineering (and the related technology) in our environment. Some of the newly-formed laboratories were devastated, robbed, damaged or were irreparable in the existing circumstances. Field work was completely prevented. Adding the fact that some responsible researchers had left Sarajevo in 1992, it had become clear that a comprehensive reprogramming of the adopted implementation project SG VI was necessary, including the segments that could provide the continuity of the genetical engineering research as one of the priority lines of the scientific and technological development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

After the war, in 1999, the Institute signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Commission for Missing Persons (ICMP). On behalf of the international humanitarian and other institutions, special material and other support and assistance in the process of spatial and functional reconstruction of the institute was provided by Jacques Klein (Head of the UN Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina), as well as the ICMP ambassadors: Robert Dole (US senator), Her Royal Highness Queen Noor (Jordan), James V. Kimsey (Head Commissioner, ICMP) and Edwin Huffine (Dead of the Forensic DNA Programme, ICMP).

Keeping in mind the aforementioned data and the fact that the original plan had entailed the conversion of property of the Marshall Tito barracks to accommodate the research institutes, a letter was sent in 1995 to the Rector's Office to initiate that process. The future location of the institute within the University Campus was determined. The institute received support from the Rector of the University of Sarajevo for solving the issue of the institute's facilities within the Sarajevu University Campus.

The main INGEB sub-organisational units are laboratories, centres and the secretariat. The following are INGEB's laboratories: Laboratory for Cytogenetics and Genotoxicology; Laboratory for Forensic Genetics; Laboratory for Human Genetics; Laboratory for Molecular Genetics of Natural Resources; Laboratory for GMO and Food Biosafety and Laboratory for Bioinformatics and Biostatistics.

Status changes were adjusted to the changes in the organisational system of research activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Sarajevo Canton.

At the dawn of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and in accordance with the procedures, the Government formed a proposal to the BiH Assembly to claim the founding rights, and that was verified by the Government during the following (wartime) term. Through an appropriate legal act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 4/93) the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina assumed the founding rights of this institution and granted it a status of the public research institution Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Sarajevo. Accordingly, the Government appointed the managing, executive and supervisory boards of the institute. Later, through a new Law on Higher Education the founding rights of the institute (as a "public institution that shall act as part of the University of Sarajevo") was assumed by the Sarajevo Canton, in 199 (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, 17/99).

In 1999, INGEB became the associated member of the University of Sarajevo.

The Law on Higher Education (consolidated text, Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, 42/13) and the University of Sarajevo Statute (passed by the University of Sarajevo Senate on 22 May 2013), the Institute received the status of a full member of the University of Sarajevo and since the representatives of the institute have participated in the work of the University of Sarajevo bodies.

The vision is for the university to remain the leading research institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of genetic engineering, biotechnology and biosafety, human genetics, forensic genetics, molecular genetics, cytogenetics, genotoxicology and bioinformatics and biostatistics, and to become a regional centre of excellence in research and education (especially in the second and third study cycles).

The mission is also to acquire new knowledge that will contribute the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a knowledge-based society. The primary task of the institute is to conduct the topmost scientific research with the emphasis to the interdisciplinary and international projects for testing the human health, conservation of autochthonous genetic pool of the natural resources, to increase the safety and achieve a higher food control.

Apart from that, the institute will take part in higher education, in the transfer of knowledge in production processes for the purpose of developing new hi-tech products, and in raising awareness of the importance of knowledge in the modern society. The institute will perform these tasks in cooperation with other members of the University of Sarajevo, scientific institutes and other similar higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad. Publishing activities of the institute, as the main form of the international positioning of the institute within broader and narrower scientific audience will be given special emphasis in the following period.

Strategic goals and perspectives of the development of the institute as a member of the University of Sarajevo and a member of the Group of Natural, Mathematical and Biotechnical Sciences lead, in accordance to the expectations, to further strengthening of human resources and technical capacities that would, in accordance with the market demands and the anticipated economic development, lead to the planned development in the fields such as:

- research of the genetic diversity of biological resources as a comparative advantage of BiH economy (agriculture, veterinary medicine, forestry, pharmacology, ecological conversation and tourism),
- identification and development of new bioactive substances in the production of medicine, phytotherapeutical and cosmetic products;
- analysis of the influence of xenobiotics and other environmental factors to structural and regulatory molecular and biological processes;
- development of new marker biotechnologies for the application in invasive and non-invasive diagnostics, treatment and supervision of disorders and diseases; development of methods for genetical analysis of the biological material content for application in diagnostic and forensic plant, animal and human forensics, as well as in paleo forensics; mass genetic analysis of microbiomes for the purpose of developing new industrial (technological) procedures;
- development and advancement of bioinformatical method in the analysis and interpretation of genetic data acquired through different procedures of genetic analysis, from the individual locus to mass parallel sequencing;
- development of a multidisciplinary approach in the creation of new biotechnological directions in accordance with global trends in the field of molecular biology, genetics and biotechnology with the essential natural, biotechnical, biomedical and technical, as well as social and economic sciences;
- improvement of technical and technological equipment of the institute through the purchase of the new generation equipment (*next generation sequencing, microarray, high throughput PCR*), as well as full enabling of the Centre for Genomics in the institute's facilities;
- increase of the number of available methods of DNA, RNA and protein analysis from different biological samples;
- increase of the number of domestic and international research applications and the increase of the number of expertise in the field of agriculture, medicine, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, forensics, etc.;
- organising courses and workshops for the purpose of additional popularisation of BiH science and openness of the institute of the pupil and student visits for the purpose of popularisation of the activities in the context of a wider social community;
- increase of the local and international visibility of the institute (through participation and presentation at conferences in the country and abroad, as well as through a timely updating of the webpage content);
- increase of participation in the working bodies and committees at the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Sarajevo Canton, University of Sarajevo Rectorate, etc.;
- establishing a database on former employees of the institute and establishing contacts with the scientific diaspora;
- an increased and improved use of the existing space of the institute of future development and, if possible, separating scientific research from expert activities; acquiring the necessary authorisation for certain laboratories and ISO standards as part of the administrative, scientific and expert activities of the institute.

1 SOUR is an abbreviation in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian for self-managed organisation of associated labour, used in the socialist period.

2 SIZ is an abbreviation for "self-management community of interest", also used in the socialist period.

NATURAL, MATHEMATICAL AND
BIOTECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences

Founded on 21 March 1940

The number of graduated students at all three study levels is indeed enviable. By performing its truly important social duty, the Faculty has educated 230 PhDs, 375 MAs, 5272 engineers of agriculture and food technologies, while 562 bachelors and 307 masters have so far earned their degrees through the reformed teaching process.

The Sarajevo Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences proudly holds the title of the oldest secular higher education institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia passed a Regulation on the Foundation of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo on 21 March 1940, as a separate faculty with two departments – Department of Agriculture and Department of Forestry.

The teaching process started in late January 1941 and it lasted until the outbreak of WWII, in April that same year. Although the Independent State of Croatia had never officially dissolved the Faculty, it had been devastated and terminated its activities until the end of the war and liberation of the country. In late 1946, a special committee of experts was formed in late 1946, including professor A. Ogrizek, PhD; professor D. Nikolić, PhD; engineer V. Drecun; D. Vukavić, PhD; engineer of architecture B. Vukičević, and professor I. Šmalcelj, PhD, tasked with finding facilities for the faculty, including those for experiments. A building in Grbavica, a Sarajevo quarter, was chosen, located in the Zagrebačka 18 street, and the faculty had remained in that location until the outbreak of war in 1992.

The Government of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia adopted the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture, Vaso Čubrilović, PhD, to found a Federal Forest Management College in Sarajevo and, on 31 December 1946, it passed a regulation on its foundation. According to the Regulation on the Foundation and the Rules on Organisation, Duration and Work, the Federal Forest Management College in Sarajevo was an independent higher education institution, ranking a faculty. The teaching process lasted for four years, that is, eight semesters. All branches of the agricultural sciences were studied, while special attention paid to the disciplines considered important for the development and improvement of the agricultural production in the mountainous area. A committee of founding professors was formed with the aim of choosing the first three members of the teaching staff. The committee chose the first professors of the Federal Forest Management College in Sarajevo: full professors – Dragomir Ćosić, PhD, Head of the Federal Institute of Agricultural Research and Acting Director of the Department for Research and Vocational Education in Belgrade, and Nikola Zdanovski, PhD, assistant professor at the Zagreb Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry and Director of the Zagreb Livestock Research Institute, and an associate professor – Fahrudin Hrasnica, PhD, advisor for the issues of animal husbandry at the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the first session held on 10 May 1947, the committee of professors elected Dragomir Ćosić, PhD, to the position of Dean, and that was officially the beginning of the Federal Forest Management College, i.e. today's Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences in Sarajevo. Its task was to educate agricultural experts and to improve agriculture in the entire country. The college officially opening on 2 November 1947, and the teaching process started on 5 November 1947. In the following year, at the initiative of the Ministry of Forestry and the Committee for Faculties, Colleges and Research Institutions of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, preparations started for the foundation of a department of forestry. The department was founded on 17 December 1948, when the Assembly of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the approval of the federal bodies, passed the Law on the Foundation of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo. The Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry continued the work of the Forest Management College, with its Department of Agriculture and the newly-formed Department of Forestry until 31 December 1958.

In the process of reorganisation in late 1958, the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry separated into two independent faculties in the same building: the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Forestry. The faculties started their independent activities on 1 January 1959. In accordance with the recommendation of the People's Assembly, three lines of study were introduced at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Agriculture: tilling, fruit harvesting and viticulture and animal husbandry. Focusing on these three lines of study started in the academic year 1958/1959, and attendees were students of the 1st and 2nd study year, while others, i.e. 3rd and 4th year, attended the previous general line of study. At the proposal of the teaching and scientific council of the faculty, the Department of Food Product Processing and Control was founded. The name of the department was changed in the academic year 1988/1989 into the Department of Agricultural and Food Products Technology. The Council passed a decision in 1983 to initiate the Division of the Sarajevo Faculty of Agriculture's Department for Fruit Harvesting and Viticulture in Mostar, in the academic year 1983/1984. The enrolment to this department terminated in 1988/1989. The faculty was devastated during the 1992-1995 war: it was completely robbed and burnt to the ground. It had also remained without staff, and everything needed to be started anew.

Organisational structure of the faculty, since moving into the facilities at the University of Sarajevo Campus (1988/1989), entails two departments – general and Department of Agricultural and Food Products Technology. Three lines of study are part of the General Department – general, plant production and zootechnics.

Starting from the academic year 2005/2006, the faculty has enrolled students to three-year undergraduate programmes that were developed and implemented in accordance with the Bologna principles.

The four departments of the faculty (Plant Production, Zootechnics, Food Technology and Agricultural Economics) conduct the teaching process at six study programmes: fruit harvesting and viniculture, tilling, zootechnics, food technology, agricultural economics. Together with the Department of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Sarajevo, an undergraduate study programme Aquaculture was initiated within the Department of Zootechnics.

The faculty changed the name to the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences in late 2006, and in the academic year 2008/2009, the first generation of students was enrolled to the two-year master studies. Since there had been a growing need for staff

to be involved in research activities in higher education institutions and beyond, the 3rd study cycle (doctoral studies) was introduced as well.

In the academic year 2014/2015, the third generation of students was enrolled in the 3rd cycle, in two fields: agricultural sciences and food technologies. The doctoral programme is organised as a three-year programme and, alongside the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences teaching staff, professors from other faculties of the Sarajevo university are engaged as external associates as well.

The Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, University of Sarajevo, was signed into the Court Registrar at the Sarajevo Municipal Court by the Decision No. 065-0-Reg-14-002658 from 7 October 2014. There are 107 employees.

The number of graduated students at all three study levels is indeed enviable. By performing its truly important social duty, the Faculty has educated 230 PhDs, 375 MAs, 5272 engineers of agriculture and food technologies, while 562 bachelors and 307 masters have so far earned their degrees through the reformed teaching process. The staff have always performed an important role in the advancement of agricultural production and food industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and elsewhere, for a number of foreign nationals have also graduated at this faculty.

The vision rests on using the heritage and tradition in order to strengthen the excellence and recognisability, as well as the spirit of cooperation and entrepreneurship of all who are or will become our partners, associates, advisors, as well as young people who discover, build and improve the world.

The mission is based on the implementation of a year-long experience in multicultural, inclusive and attractive surrounding, which creates and enables a quality transfer of ideas, technologies and innovations where everybody can express their creative and innovative potential, for the purpose of modernising and improvement of competitive capacities of the agricultural business and rural areas, as well as a sustainable development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The faculty's publishing includes individual and team scientific and professional publications, including textbooks and handbooks. Individual scientific work of the university teachers is the basic starting point of other segments of research and teaching endeavour. That said, the faculty's publishing is an important activity and a significant indicator of success. Apart of this activity, the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, University of Sarajevo, publishes textbooks, books, workbooks, proceedings, periodicals, brochures, etc.

They are all published by the faculty, or by bigger publishing houses, as well as in cooperation with other institutions of higher education, research institutions, organisations and companies. As an individual publisher, the faculty has published dozens of textbooks, workbooks and study materials, primarily for students, for the purpose of enabling easier access to and acquisition of the study subjects that are taught at the agriculture and food technologies programmes. A special recognition to both authors and the faculty is the fact that these publications are sought after at other kindred faculties in the region. Still, a special endeavour of the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences is publishing the journal of the faculty, which has become, over the course of 55 years, a regionally respectable scientific and professional journal in which scientific, professional and review articles, as well as preliminary communications are published, primarily in the field of agricultural and food sciences, as well as agricultural economics, rural development, rural sociology, protection and persevation of natural resources, etc.

Necessary activities have been undertaken, and the Office for International Cooperation and Research was founded, tasked with promoting, organising and implementing research activities. There has been an increase in the number of international research projects where the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences is a partner or coordinator, while the Alumni Club is also very active. The positive trend of annually publishing 1,1 books per an employee has been preserved, as well as the trend of publishing 2,4 papers in the referenced journals, as well as the trend of publishing 2,7 papers at conference proceedings. Also, the number of defended doctoral thesis in comparison to the previous period has increased, while investing in the laboratory infrastructure has created the precondition for the increase of indicators of research trends.

The *Radovi Poljoprivredno-prehrambenog fakulteta* is a scientific journal, initiated not long after the Faculty resumed activities following the WWII. This is an annually published journal containing primarily original scientific articles. Initiating the edition was a result of the scientific activities of professors and associates of the faculty, as well as their colleagues from other research institutions. The first issue was published in 1952 under the name *Radovi Poljoprivredno-šumarskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu* (unofficial translation: Journal of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Sarajevo), since that was the name of the faculty at the time, and it contained the two truly significant departments – for Agriculture and Forestry.

The journal was published under this title until 1958, when the two independent faculties of Agriculture and Forestry were formed. Then, the new title was *Radovi Poljoprivrednog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu* (unofficial translation: *Collected Papers of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Sarajevo*). There had been another change in the title of the journal, caused by the latest change of the faculty's name into the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, which is also the title of today's journal – *Radovi Poljoprivredno-prehrambenog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu* (unofficial translation: *Collected Papers of the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences*).

The journal has, from the very onset, enabled primarily professors and associates of the faculty to publish results of their research, which would otherwise had been difficult to publish, due to the very specific nature of being core research, in journals intended for a wider research audience and practitioners. A special role of the journal was to encourage young researches to conduct further research and to master the skills of presenting their research and writing scientific articles.

In the late 1950s, the journal had become an important means of the faculty for the development of scientific cooperation both in Yugoslavia and internationally. Editorial policy of the journal demanded from the very first issue that every published paper contain a summary in one of the world languages. It is interesting to mention that the summaries at the time were mostly written in German and French, unlike today's omnipresent English. In the late 1960, the journal was exchanged for scientific and professional journals published by 288 institutions from 33 countries at all continents. At the time, on the basis of the exchange for the *Radovi* journal, about 900 issues of quarterly or monthly journals published around the world would arrive to the faculty library. This exchange enabled professors and researchers of the faculty to be informed about the achievements in the field of agricultural sciences worldwide.

So far, 55 almanacs have been published in 60 volumes. The almanac was published annually until 1992. In March that year, the number 44 came out and the preparations for shipment of the almanac abroad were in progress when war broke out and the entire issue, together with the faculty building, was turned to ashes. An unbound copy was found at the printer's in the summer of 1992, photocopied and thus preserved after all. During the 1992-1995 war, number 45 was published, containing excerpts from the master's thesis of assistants employed at the faculty, as well as other experts who had defended their master's thesis immediately before, or during the war. The was terminated the international exchange of the journal.

From 1997, number 46 was published and the almanac again saw the international exchange. Currently, the almanac is sent to about 60 addresses abroad, and, in return, a considerable number of international journals and other publications are sent to the faculty. Owing to the efforts of the editorial board at the time, the journal has been indexed with CAB Publishing, UK, from 2002 (issue 52).

As far as quality assurance is concerned, the following has been implemented: a quality assurance office was formed at the faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, exclusively tasked with quality assurance at all levels; an active implementation of quality assurance system at all levels has been initiated, in accordance with the demands of EN ISO 9001:2015; active engagement has started for the accreditation of laboratory methods in accordance with the BAS ISO 17025 demands; internal evaluation as a precondition for further accreditation of study programmes was performed.

The following fundamental achievements in the field of international cooperation are: office for international cooperation and research was formed, for the purpose of promoting, organising and implementing international cooperation; the number of international projects where the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences is partner or coordinator; a positive exchange trend of the teaching staff has been maintained, both in the segment of training and research at the partner EU institutions.

Key international projects in which the faculty currently participates are: "Kulturna baština Prandau-Malitah" (unofficial translation: "The Prandau-Malitah Cultural Heritage") – KK.06.1.01, entailing the preparation and the implementation of integrated development programmes based on the reconstruction of cultural heritage of Donji Miholjac, Croatia; "Contribution to implementation of CITES Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina"; „Rural development by integrated forest and water resource management in South-East-Europe" (LEIWW); "Proizvodnjom lana do održivih radnih mjesta u poljoprivredi" (unofficial translation: "Through Flax Production to Sustainable Jobs in Agriculture"); "Agricultural Policy Development and EU Approximation Process in the Western Balkan Countries"; "Strategija ruralnog razvoja Kantona 10 + Strategija ruralnog razvoja Brčko distrikta" (unofficial translation: "Strategy of the Canton 10 Rural Development + Strategy of the Brčko District Rural Developmetn"); "Improving innovation capacities of private and public actors for sustainable and profitable Recycling of LIVEstock WASTE (RE-LIVE WASTE)", "Increased Volume of Norwegian grown plums for the fresh fruit market, Production of CORINE Land Cover for the 2018 reference year (CLC 2018) for Denmark, Latvia, Switzerland and the West Balkan countries".

The key domestic projects in which the faculty actively participates are: "Potencijal upotrebe domaćih sorti raštike u fitoremedijaciji tala na području Kantona Sarajevo" (unofficial translation: "The Potential for the Use of Local Chard Varieties in Soil Phytoremediation in the Sarajevo Centon"); "Primjena bioregulatora u savremenoj proizvodnji i skladištenju jabučastog voća" (unofficial translation: "The Use of Bioregulators in Modern Production and Storage of Pome Friuts"), "Uzgoj biomase na deponijama jalovine rudnika uglja u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine (UBIR)" (unofficial translation: "Growing Biomass at Coal Mine Tailings Waste Dumps in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina"); "Alternativne metode za određivanje rezidua antibiotika u medu" (unofficial translation: "Alternative Methods for Determining Antibiotic Residues in Honey"); "Agronomska i tehnološka svojstva zastarjelih sorata i lokalnih populacija pšenice (Triticum aestivum L.)" (unofficial translation: Agronomical and Technological Properties of Outdated Varieties and Local Wheat Populations (Triticum aestivum L.)"), "Primjena bioregulatora u savremenoj proizvodnji i skladištenju jabučastog voća" (unofficial translation: "Application of Bioregulators in the Modern Production and Storage of Pome Fruits").

Key *infrastructural advances* in the last two years: laboratories have been equipped, the existing HPLC equipment for the analysis of sugars, acids and phenol in fruits, vegetables and their products has been fixed, the HPLC instrument for the analysis of vitamins, amino acids, pesticides, etc. has been purchased and installed; a gas chromatograph has been purchased and installed; a small freezer has been purchased for preserving fruits and vegetables; two amphitheatres have been equipped; new PCs and other IT devices aimed at modernising the teaching process have been purchased; new library units have been purchased, etc.

NATURAL, MATHEMATICAL AND
BIOTECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics

Founded on 1 December 1960

Total number of graduated students from the foundation to the academic year 2018/2019 was 11314. From that number, there were 1093 undergraduates, 6331 graduates (pre-Bologna), and 1979 bachelors and 1022 masters of science. The number of masters of science was 516, while 373 candidates completed the doctoral studies (from that number, 46 PhDs were obtained in the pre-Bologna system).

The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Sarajevo, was founded on 1 December 1960 by the Law on the Foundation of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics ("Official Gazette of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", No. 58). However, institutional development of natural sciences and mathematics in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo is far older. The first unification of natural sciences and mathematics took place in February 1950, with the Regulation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Foundation of the Faculty of Philosophy with two departments: humanities and natural sciences and mathematics. The department of natural sciences and mathematics initiated scientific and institutional development and the foundation of natural sciences and mathematics that now lasts for over 60 years, and which is marked by permanent attempts to create and advance the core scientific values. The beginning of institutional activities of the Department of Biology is linked to the foundation of the Chair for Biology (in 1953, at the Faculty of Philosophy), as a result of a persistent endeavour of professor Smilja Mučibabić, PhD, the most respectable and fruitful BiH biologist in the 20th century, and one of the most esteemed biologists in former Yugoslavia, as well as a co-founder and the first dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics. In the implementation of the teaching process for the first generation of biology students (academic year 1953/1954), professor Mučibabić was unreservedly aided by academician Siniša Stanković from Belgrade and professor Živko Slavnić, PhD. Esteemed algologist Anto Jurilj also joined the team of educators of the first generation of biology students in 1953, together with professor Tonko Šoljan, PhD, an ichthyologist, who spent the remainder of his academic career at the University of Sarajevo and acquired the title of an academician. In further development of the Department of Biology since 1953 to this day over 60 professors have participated, all of whom have contributed, through their scientific engagement and opus, to the creation of the contemporary, highly respectable position of this science in national and international circles.

Foundation of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo, in 1950, which also included the Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, can be taken as the beginning of the development of modern physics in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Foundation of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in 1960 was another important step for further development of physics in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Branislav (Branko) Galeb, Krunoslav Ljolje, Zdravko Stipčevič, Dimitrije Čajkovski, Egvin Girt (founder of the Laboratory for the Physics of Metals) were among the first professors. A highly important event for institutional organisation BiH geography was foundation of the Chair for geography at the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo. The first head of the Geography Chair and its founding professor was Tvrtko Kanaet, PhD. By the foundation of the Faculty of natural Sciences and mathematics in 1960, in parallel to the educational mission, professors and associates of the Department of Geography continued and intensified their research activities at a competent and complex geographical studying of Bosnia and Herzegovina in a general and regional framework. At a session of the Committee of the Founding Professors of the Faculty of Philosophy held on 11 October 1950, professor Milan Deželić, PhD, was appointed Head of the Chair for Chemistry, and elected full professor for the subject Organic Chemistry. That was the beginning of the development of chemistry studies. In the academic year 1960/1961, the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics started the activities, together with the Department of Chemistry as one of its constituents. The study of chemistry was designed to educate future chemists, and after the experimental base had improved and owing to the development of the faculty staff, two professional profiles differentiated: the study of chemistry – line of study: general, and the study of chemistry – line of study: teaching, which was oriented towards the education of future chemistry teachers. Since its foundation in 1950, Mathematics, as part of the faculty, was introduced as the XI group of subjects, and it could be elected in combination with subjects such as Physics or Philosophy. Once the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics was founded, the Department of Mathematics was initiated. The first Head of the Mathematics Department was professor Vera Šnajder. It should certainly be emphasised that being elected the first Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy in 1951, professor Šnajder entered history not only as the first female dean of one of the faculties in BiH, but also in the former Yugoslavia. Academician Mahmut Bajraktarević (the first doctor of mathematical sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, having acquired PhD at the Sorbonne) also significantly contributed the development and organisation of institutional activities of mathematics as a science, especially in the field of functional equations, with an emphasis on the equations that are related to certain environments, as well as in the field of iterative methods for linear systems and summability theory. The following period saw a number of adjustments of the curricula to the existing and the expected needs of the society and its institutions, especially in education and economy. Implementation of the 1974 Statute brought about significant interventions to the basic framework, because a number of new lines of study were introduced as an answer to the required and expected needs for the highly educated staff. Keeping in mind the fact that during the last 25 years of the 20th century the amount of knowledge in the field of natural sciences and mathematics almost doubled, it was necessary to provide the staff equipped with the most up-to-date knowledge. Curricula were adjusted for that purpose in the statutes that had been coming into force since 1966, until 1992. In 2005, the Faculty of Natural Sciences and mathematics started implementing the study programmes in accordance with the Bologna system. The curriculum was significantly changed. New lines of study were introduced at the departments, making the studying process at the faculty very attractive.

Organisational structure of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and mathematics includes five sub-organisational units (departments): Department of Biology, Department of Physics, Department of Geography, Department of Chemistry, Department of Mathematics. The teaching process is implemented at each of the departments at first, second and third study cycles, in accordance with the Bologna study system. Each department is a teaching and scientific whole, consisting of chairs, research centres and institutes.

At the first (four-year) and second (two-year) study cycles, at the Department of Biology, students can choose the following lines of study: teaching, biochemistry and physiology, ecology, genetics and microbiology, while study lines at the Department of Physics include: physics in education and general line of study. The Department of Geography offers the following lines of study: teaching, regional and spatial planning, tourism and environmental protection, while lines of study at the Chemistry Department are: teaching, general chemistry courses and quality control, and environmental protection. The first and second cycles of study at the Department of Mathematics are structured in accordance with the 3+2 system, and the department contains the following lines of study: general courses, applied mathematics, teaching (mathematics), teaching (mathematics and information technology), theoretical computer science, as well as a two-year vocational study "Information Technologies".

The third cycle of study lasts for three years and it consists of programmes that are a natural continuation of the bachelor and master studies, together with a joint doctoral programme "Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Education", while the doctoral studies in mathematics are implemented through the "Mathematical Sciences in South-East Europe".

Total number of enrolled students at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics from the foundation until the academic year 2018/2019 is 28899. From that number, 19841 students enrolled the pre-Bologna undergraduate study system, and there were 1082 postgraduates and 327 PhDs. The number of students that enrolled the Bologna system of studying was 7759, including 5866 bachelor and 1777 master students, while 116 students enrolled doctoral studies.

Total number of graduated students from the foundation to the academic year 2018/2019 was 11314. From that number, there were 1093 undergraduates, 6331 graduates (pre-Bologna), and 1979 bachelors and 1022 masters of science. The number of masters of science was 516, while 373 candidates completed the doctoral studies (from that number, 46 PhDs were obtained in the pre-Bologna system). According to the available data, the number of employees at the faculty from the foundation until today has been 995 (teaching and non-teaching staff). Each department is implementing specific teaching and research activities.

Parallel to the teaching and research processes, a special place and role in the organisational structure of the Department of Biology belongs to the Centre for Ichthyology and Fishery (founded in 1996, designed and created by professor emeritus Avdo Sofradžija, PhD), Centre for Ecology and Natural Resources "Academician Sulejman Redžić" (SEP-SR) (the first chairperson and founder of the Centre was academician Sulejman Redžić), and the Laboratory for Research and Protection of the Endemic Genetic Pool (founded in 2000 as a result of a direct cooperation between the Department of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and mathematics and professor Sonja Šiljak-Yakovlev, PhD, scientific advisor to the National Centre for Research, France, who is also a professor emeritus at the Faculté des Sciences d'Orsay, Univeristy of Paris-Sud, France). Through scientific knowledge and experience of the most esteemed experts in the field of biological sciences, the CEP-SR Centre develops its own evaluation methodology for the natural state of a certain area, for the purpose of a continual dissemination of new findings in the field of the environmental protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the protection of citizens' health. The Centre for Ichthyology and Fishery (CIR) provides a spectrum of expertise including the development of fishery and economic bases, development of plans for fish community revitalisation, actions in cases of ecological accidents, as well as educational workshops. Apart from analyses of biological elements of water quality and physical and chemical analysis of water, the CIR laboratories also conduct microbiological analyses of water and ecotoxicological analyses.

The study of physics in Sarajevo has been recognised at university centres around the world, while the former students of the Department of Physics of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Sarajevo, have become esteemed members of the world academic community, achieving respected results. Those are: academician Dejan Milošević, Damir Bečirević, Svjetlana Fajfer, Abdel Isaković, Zlatko Tešanović, Ivana Vobornik, Admir Greljo, just to name a few. Numerous physicists have graduated from the Department of Physics, representing a true scientific base in the community. As per contributions to introducing the scientific community to the contemporary scientific trends and processes, the Department of Physics should be pointed out as a proud example: professors and associates from the department have published papers in the world's most referenced journals, especially colleagues from the Chair for Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics, as well as the SAMOPHYS research group that conducts research in the field of theoretical modelling of laser-induced processes in atomic and molecular systems. The leader of the group, academician Dejan Milošević, PhD, has been awarded the 6th April Award of the City of Sarajevo. He has also received the Georg Forster Research Award in 2018 by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The international positioning and regional cooperation through the Sarajevo School of High Energy Physics – SSHEP should also be mentioned.

After the 1992-1995 war period, and in extremely difficult processes of reconstruction and construction, the contemporary development of the Sarajevo school of geography began. More precisely, geographical applications have been incorporated through an innovated educational system at the university level, in the fields of regional and spatial planning, tourism and environmental protection; these are strategic bases of the development of economic strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The beginning of this period is marked by the Bologna process implementation, when innovative and applicative study programmes were introduced: tourism and environmental protection and regional and spatial planning. By abandoning the traditional model of a descriptive understanding of spatial reality, the recent development of geography is based on research of the functional organisation of space and on solving spatial conflicts, recent natural and social processes, rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. In that sense, it would be noteworthy to emphasise the application of contemporary methodological concepts of the geographical information system that has been

developed at the department which bears the sole competence, all in accordance with global trends, thus enabling competition in the applied scientific and professional projects, expertise and interdisciplinary studies. Another important feature related to the department is the organisation of the International Tourism and Hospitality Management Conference, implemented by the department for 5 consecutive years already in different cities of Europe, which certainly has positioned the department in the global system of scientific conferences. Also, the department issues the journal "Geografski pregled". In the constellation of the esteemed professors who significantly contributed the work of the department from the very foundation, it is with significant respect that we also mention professor Ibrahim Bušatlija, PhD.

The Department of Chemistry has continually been implementing the teaching and research mission at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, even during the 1992-1995 war, when 50 PhDs and 13 MAs were active at the faculty. Among them there was a significant number of professors and assistants at the Department of Chemistry. This number of employees managed to preserve the continuity of not only the faculty's own work, but also of the majority of higher education institutions at the University of Sarajevo. From 1950 to this day, the teaching and research process at the Department of Chemistry has employed 88 professors and associates. Many professors, associates and members of the non-teaching staff worked at the department for a number of years, but the development of chemistry and the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in general was realised owing to the pivotal contribution of academician Mladen Deželić, Franjo Krleža, Tobor Škerlak, Dragutin Murko and professor emeritus Emin Sofić, who is also the most quoted scientist at the University of Sarajevo. Owing to the longterm and intensive endeavour of the Department of Chemistry employees, the journal *Bulletin of the Chemists and Technologists of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, published from 1952, has been indexed at the Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science, Clarivate Analytics).

The 1992-1995 war caused the stagnation in the work of mathematicians. Owing to the guidance and mentorship of professor Muharem Avdispahić, PhD, academician Mustafa Kulenović and academician Fikret Vajzović, the scientific continuity in the period from 1992 to 2003 was preserved. In order to adjust to the labour market demands, the Department of Mathematics has initiated the study "Information Technologies" lasting for two years. The diploma of vocational specialist in information technologies acquired upon completion of the studies qualifies the person to work in companies and institutions that develop and use computer applications, as well as in software and insurance companies and banks, as well as in other companies and institutions that need IT specialists. From 1950 onwards the teaching and scientific process at the Department of Mathematics has employed 63 professors and associates.

Today, 56 academic, scientific and vocational titles are acquired at three study cycles. Such a vision is possible owing to the efforts, persistence and determination of the people who are characterised by an endeavouring spirit that enables them to perform the honourable role of being a pedagogue and a scientist in the time that is yet to come. Since the foundation, many famous professors and scientists worked at the faculty, many of them academicians (22), emeriti (10), rectors (3) and vice-rectors (3) of the University of Sarajevo, as well as individual and collective winners of the 6 April Award. Many world-renowned scientists in the field of biology, physics, geography, chemistry, mathematics and information sciences had acquired the basic knowledge and skills at this very faculty. To illustrate, only in 2017, professors and associates of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics published 117 papers in the prestigious Web of Science alone, which was almost a third of all papers published at the University of Sarajevo that year. Through a continual employment of young staff, the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics has invested in future, and the expectations are that the generations to come will have knowledge and strength to continue creating history of the faculty within the European and global higher education area by constantly improve the system of quality. We would especially like to emphasise the fact that from 2004 until today 42 students have been awarded the special university recognition "The Golden Badge of the University of Sarajevo", and many of them have been employed at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics. Numerous reorganisations, primarily curricular, have been undertaken in the past period for the purpose of modernising the teaching process and its harmonisation with the labour market demands. Hence, the faculty today educates different profiles. The faculty has succeeded to realise the consensual determination for a quality implementation of the European trends in the development of sciences and education. Objective retrospective analyses indicate that the transitional period was used to strengthen the staff and infrastructural potential of the faculty and prepare it for the implementation of new (modern) programmes of teaching and research activities in accordance with the European higher education system. The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics pays special attention to the development of science through national and international projects, as well as through other forms of cooperation with institutions in the country and aboard. A vast number of research and expert projects (the number of which is, according to the incomplete data exceeds 200) that are implemented by the prominent experts of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics provides funding for staff training and for the purchase of the most up-to-date lab equipment, while the international bilateral and multilateral cooperation and inclusion in the European programmes such as TEMPUS, CEEPUS and COST enables permanent presence of our teaching staff and students in the contemporary trends in accordance with the highest scientific quality standards. By creating socially justifiable and applicative education programmes and through the implementation of joint projects with business entities through scientific research, the mission of the Faculty is seen through initiation of creation of new ideas and solutions.

Notwithstanding chronical deficiencies and indefiniteness of the system of financing, research advances at the faculty has been preserved and has looked up to the modern trends and projects, all of which have simultaneously improved the teaching content. One could argumentatively argue that without such an integrative and complementary approach to science and teaching, many narrow fields of science studied at the faculty would have remained out of reach for the achievement of the goals. Some areas of natural sciences, such as molecular genetics, genetic engineering-based biotechnology, bioinformatics, genomics, chemical engineering, sensors and biosensors, science of the new materials, geographical information system (GIS), theoretical computing, etc, as well as some other branches of science that stemmed in the 1960s in the world, are all studied today for over a decade and a half at the departments of the faculty. The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics bears sole competence in these fields of science and the faculty staff teaches at many other members of the University of Sarajevo, as well as at the university centres throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Certain research projects are being implemented at the research laboratories and institutes, and they stand as a firm connection with the business sector enabling the transfer of scientific achievements in all spheres of social and economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such an approach enables the faculty staff to monitor the permanent changes in the world science and in all areas of research.

NATURAL, MATHEMATICAL AND
BIOTECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Forestry

Founded on 23 December 1958

Since the foundation, the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, until 30 September 2008, in accordance with the pre-Bologna system of studying, the following degrees were awarded: 51 PhDs in forestry, 94 masters of forestry and 3 specialist vocational degrees. The total of 2150 students became graduated engineers of forestry, while 79 students became graduated engineers of horticulture (the total of 2229 graduated engineers of forestry and horticulture).

Abundance of forest in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the need for a more rational use of the resource, were the main arguments for founding the first institutions for education of forest experts in the country. The Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo, with departments of Agriculture and Forestry was founded by the Law on the Foundation of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo on 23 December 1948, and from 8 November 1958 the Faculty of Agriculture functions as an independent member of the University of Sarajevo. Throughout its existence, the faculty has implemented numerous curricula, scientific and expert projects, it has equipped facilities and has educated experts in the field of forestry, wood industry and horticulture. Through the curricular reform, study disciplines and their content have been adjusted to the labour market demands.

In late 2018, the faculty had 57 employees, including: 11 full professors, 10 associate professors, 4 assistant professors, 4 senior teaching assistants, 8 assistants and 22 members of non-academic staff. Activities are conducted at two departments: Forestry and Horticulture. In accordance with the internal organisation, the faculty implements the affairs and tasks through chairs and cabinets (Chair for Forest Ecology and Urban Open Spaces, Chair for Silviculture and Urban Open Spaces, Chair for Forest Protection and Urban Open Spaces and Hunting Management, Chair for Forest Exploitation, Design and Construction in Forestry and Horticulture, Chair for Forest management Planning and Urban Open Spaces, Chair for Economics, Politics and Organisation of Forestry and Urban Open Spaces and General Courses Cabinet), as well as through teaching facilities (Arboretum in Slatina, Čavle on Igman and Alpinetum on Trebević), institutes, library and general affairs office (dean's office, accountant's office, student's office and technical support). The teaching process is conducted in seven classrooms (507 $m^{2)}$, five laboratories (256 m^2), two rooms for practical classes (150 m^2) and a reading room, which is part of the library.

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As part of the Bologna-based higher education reform, studies at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, have been organised since the academic year 2005/2006 as a three-study cycle. Both the departments (Forestry and Horticulture) are organised in three study cycles, lasting in total for eight years (3+2+3).

The first study cycle, the Department of Forestry, is aimed at educating an expert in forestry, the general line of studies, with a balanced knowledge in general, ecological, silvicultural, technical and technological, design and planning, economic and organisational disciplines, as well as in forest ecosystem protection disciplines. After completion of the first study cycle, these experts possess an operative knowledge necessary for monitoring and realisation of businesses and tasks in forestry and the related fields. Bachelors in forestry are able to understand the general issues and functioning of forest ecosystems, which is the starting point for continuation of specialisation of the 2nd study cycle. The first bachelor diplomas in forestry were awarded in 2008. At the end of the academic year 2017/2018, total of 420 students successfully completed the first study cycle at the Department of Forestry at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo. The total of 1142 students enrolled the studies since the foundation until 30 September 2018.

The aim of the 2nd study cycle at the Department of forestry is educating experts in forestry with the knowledge and skills necessary for planning and realisation of complicated tasks in forest resources' management. After the completion of studies, experts in this field have advanced knowledge in biological, cultivation, technical and technological, design and planning, economic and organisational disciplines, as well as in forest ecosystem protection disciplines, which helps them in managing the forest resources in the ecosystem basis and in conditions of their multifunctional usage. Masters of forestry who complete the second study cycle with a high GPA are eligible to enrol the 3rd cycle of studies. The first master degree diplomas were awarded in 2010. By the end of the academic year 2017/2018, total of 171 student successfully completed the second study cycle at the Department of Forestry, Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo. Total of 303 students attended this study programme until 30 September 2018.

The third study cycle was initiated in Sarajevo in 2013, providing the title of the Doctor of Biotechnical Sciences. The third study cycle (doctoral studies) in forest sciences is fully profiled as a research study. By including the students into academic research, interactive teaching and knowledge acquisition methods, as well as by individual planning, implementation and defence of the doctoral thesis, candidates are enabled to independently plan and realise research in this study field. The teaching process at the third study cycle started in 2013 when 8 candidates enrolled. The first doctoral diploma in biotechnical sciences in the field of forestry was awarded in 2017. At the end of 2017/2018, two candidates successfully completed the 3rd cycle of studies at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo. By 30 September 2018, 16 students enrolled this study programme.

Similarly, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd study cycles are organised also at the Department of Horticulture. The aim of the 1st study cycle is to educate experts in horticulture with acquired multidisciplinary knowledge and skills based on general, ecological, technical, biotechnical, economic and organisational and artistic disciplines. The study programme enables the acquisition of theoretical and practical knowledge necessary in the production and use of ornamental plants, shaping, design, care and protection of urban open spaces, natural landscapes and protected natural areas (nature reserves, monuments of nature and natural landscapes, national parks, etc.) and environment protection. The first bachelor diplomas in horticulture were awarded in 2008. By

the end of the academic year 2017/2018, total of 126 students successfully completed the first cycle of studies at the Department of Horticulture at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo. Total of 351 student attended this study programme since the foundation until 30 September 2018.

The aim of the master's programme is education of experts in horticulture with acquired knowledge and skills based on ecological, technical, biotechnical, economic and organisational and artistic disciplines. The study programme enables the acquisition of theoretical and practical knowledge necessary for individual planning, design, management, cultivation and protection of green surfaces and landscapes in the contemporary sociological, economical and ecological context, contributing thus the development of living environment quality. The first master's diplomas in horticulture were awarded in 2010. At the end of 2017/2018, total of 51 students successfully completed he 2nd study cycle. Until 30 September 2018, total of 88 students enrolled this study programme.

The third cycle of studies (doctoral studies) in horticulture is fully profiled as a research study. By including the students into academic research, interactive teaching and knowledge acquisition methods, as well as by individual planning, implementation and defence of the doctoral thesis, candidates are enabled to independently plan and realise research in this study field. The teaching process at the third study cycle started in 2013 when 2 candidates enrolled. The first doctoral diploma in biotechnical sciences in the field of horticulture was awarded in 2018, which is also the only doctoral diploma awarded in horticulture so far. Total of four students attended this study cycle since the foundation until 30 September 2018.

From September 2004 until November 2013, the project "Jačanje edukacionih i obrazovnih kapaciteta za razvoj šumarske politike i ekonomike u regionu zapadnog Balkana" (FOPER) ("Strengthening Capacities of Education and Training for Forest Policy and Economics Development in Western Balkan Region" (FOPER)), financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Finland. FOPER was implemented by the European Forest Institute (EFI)in cooperation with faculties of forestry and institutes from Albania, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. An international master programme was implemented as part of this project, the FOPER in forestry policy and economics, which lasted for four semesters with over 40 students attending from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Albania. The teaching process for 29 subjects was conducted in English, with contribution f a number of lecturers from 15 countries. Upon completion of the studies, students acquired diplomas at partner institutions that had implemented the programme at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo. The total of 13 diplomas were awarded.

Research activities at the faculty are realised through an organisational unit, the Institute of Forestry and Horticulture. All professors and associates of the faculty are also employees of the institute. Through this organisational unit, numerous international and local multidisciplinary research projects have been implemented. In the past 10 years, professors and associates of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, have implemented 56 research projects and 42 expert projects. The faculty has participated in the 22 COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) action. The Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, has been granted an authorisation to supervise the production of seeds and plant material in the area of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to supervise the procedures of treating and marking wood material for packing in the international traffic. The seed and forest protection laboratories of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, have been registered as authorised laboratories for quality control of seeds and plant material of the forest and horticultural trees and bushes in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Faculty of Forestry maintains good relations with numerous institutions around the world. Academic staff mobility is implemented through local support projects for professional and scientific advancement (support programmes of the Federal Ministry of Science and Education, the Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Education, Science and Youth), as well as through international projects, including the COST action, Erasmus+, WUS, etc. As part of the study programme implementation, both incoming and outgoing academic mobility has been implemented in cooperation with the partner institution of the Tuscia University in Vitrebo through the Erasmus+ programme. The Faculty of Forestry is a member of international associations: IUFRO, EFI, IFSA, EVOLTREE, ECLAS, while it also has signed cooperation agreements with numerous higher education and research institutions from: Austria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Germany, Poland, USA, Slovenia, Serbia, Spain, Turkey, and UK. Student association is an independent organisation of the Sarajevo Faculty of Forestry and has been active since 2007. Apart from advocating the best studying conditions, members of the association have visited numerous other faculties of forestry, participated in sport and cultural manifestations, humanitarian actions, and other similar social activities. Recent activities of the association members has brought them the status of a full member of the International Forestry Students' Association (IFSA).

Success in every profession is based on the tradition and quality of education of staff. The Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, is the leader and an initiator of the forestry science and profession in our country, but it is also a shield of the profession and all the values that it carries. All employees of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, have integrated a part of their own being into the integrity of this institution from the foundation to this very day. To this day, the faculty has been managed by over 40 deans and their vice-deans. The faculty has been awarded on multiple occasion, including the professors, who have been awarded for achieving the results in research, pedagogical, cultural and socio-political life.

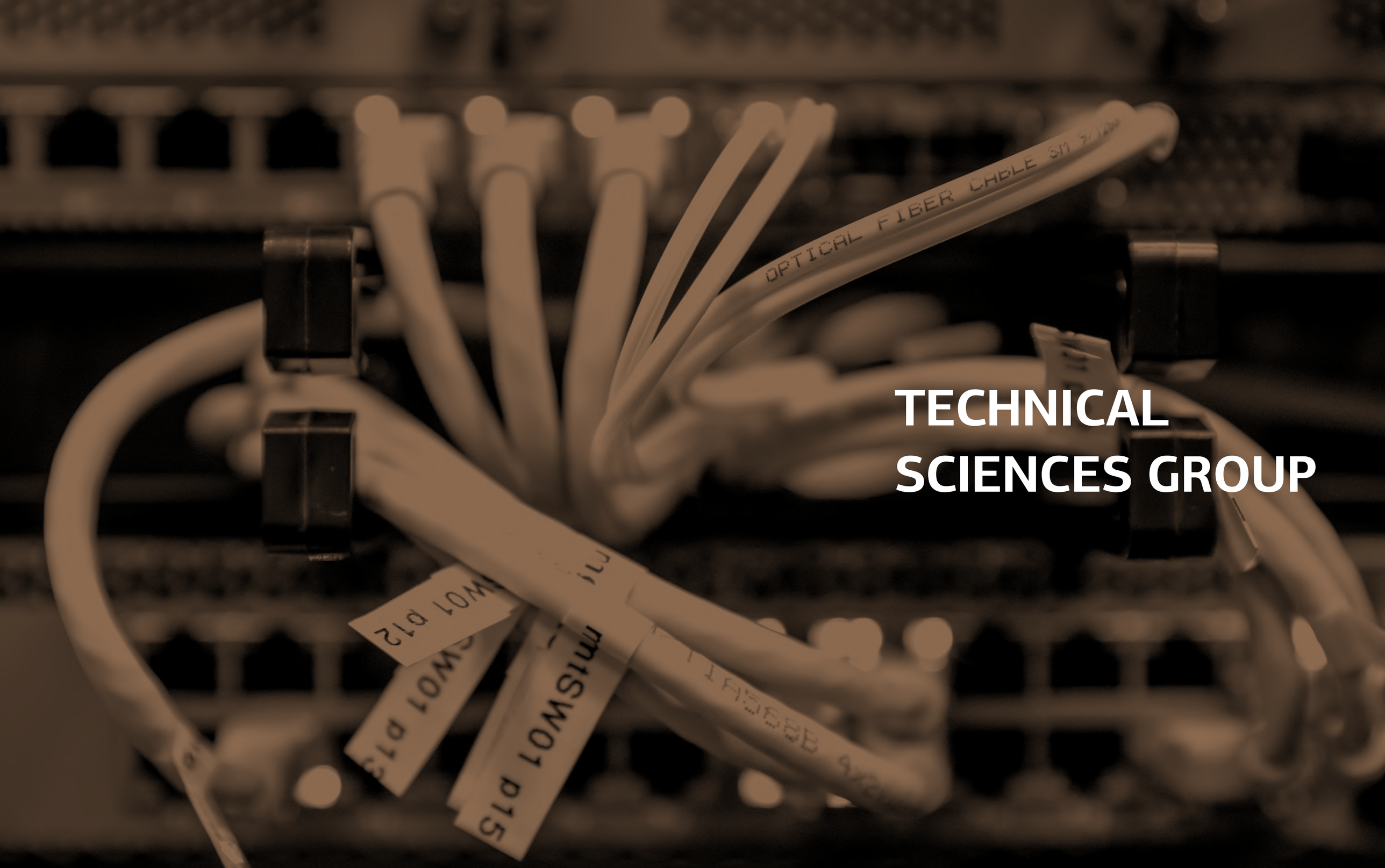
The Faculty of forestry knows well the role of the forest ecosystems and open urban spaces in providing the ecosystem services aimed at mitigating and prevention of climatic changes, preserving biological diversity, ensuring the soil and water regime stability, as well as in increasing the resilience and ability of adjusting the human society to the negative impact of the natural environment and understanding of the importance of

forest resources and forestry in the global paradigm of circular bioecomony and energy production from the renewed resources as an alternative to the linear economy based on fossil fuels.

With full awareness of the changing nature of the societal demands regarding the forest resources and a constant interaction between man and nature in the sense of creating, development, and preserving the unique sociological, culturological, artistic and spiritual heritage in the local, regional, national and global level, the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, attempts, as part of its mission, to ensure an innovative transfer of interdisciplinary and inter-sector knowledge related to forestry, horticulture and sustainable management of natural resources, through different kinds of formal university and informal lifelong learning intended for students and all other interested parties, with full acknowledgement of the best international practices of higher education. In that sense, the faculty designs and offers to all policymakers, business entities, and widest social and political community, the scientifically-founded, relevant, effective and efficient options for a sustainable and multifunctional management and supervision of the forest resources, as well as the evaluation, shaping and sustainable use of the urban open spaces and landscapes in general, with a continual preservation and advancement of all benefits that the forest and urban open spaces bring to the society.

The vision of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo, is to become, by 2025, and on the basis of scientific excellence and ranking of independent accreditation institutions, an internationally-recognised and the leading national scientific and higher education institution in the field of forestry and horticulture, and an initiator of positive changes in understanding of the importance of forests and urban open spaces, for the benefit of all citizens of BiH and a sustainable development of BiH society.

The essential values that drive us in performing our tasks and duties are: advocating and promoting the importance of forest resources and urban open spaces as public goods, scientific and professional excellence, satisfaction of students, professors and other staff, innovation, competitiveness and flexibility in the realisation of the teaching and scientific process, cooperation business entities, as well as being market-oriented.



TECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Architecture

Faculty of Electrical Engineering

Faculty of Transport and Communications

Faculty of Civil Engineering

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

The following faculties comprise the Technical Sciences Group: Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Architecture and Faculty of Transport and Communications.

The need for a faster reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, devastated during WWII, emerged immediately after the liberation of the country. The reconstruction of partly or completely destroyed buildings, roads, bridges, started immediately. Although the tradition of education of construction experts in Sarajevo dates back to 1899, when the High School of Engineering was founded in Sarajevo, an intensive reconstruction of the devastated country could not have been realised without highly trained staff in the field of civil engineering and architecture. For that reason, on 20 May 1949, the Regulation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (No. 675), founded the Faculty of Technical Engineering with two departments – Department of Civil Engineering and Department of Architecture. Construction is the oldest technical branch and the results of an engineer-constructor are visible everywhere. Hence, the fact that the Faculty of Civil Engineering and the Faculty of Architecture are the oldest technical faculties at the University of Sarajevo is not surprising.

Notwithstanding the fact that the reconstruction and construction of industrial capacities, design and construction of energy plants and a strong development of machine and electrical industry imposed the need for highly trained mechanical engineers, primarily graduated mechanical engineers. Hence, on 6 October 1958, the education of the "mechanical engineering experts – general line of study" started at the newly-opened Department of Mechanical Engineering. The Council of the Faculty of Technical Sciences adopted at the session held on 16 June 1958 a proposal to open the Department of Mechanical Engineering, leading the Executive Council of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to amend Article 4 of the Faculty of Technical Sciences' Statute. The text of the amendment is as follows: "The Faculty of Technical Sciences in Sarajevo consists of the following departments: Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering". Two years after that, more precisely, in 1960, the Department of Electrical Engineering was founded. The successful founding of the Faculty of Technical Sciences would not have been possible without the support of the wider social community, including the more developed cultural centres and older faculties in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana.

On 1 October 1961, the four faculties (Civil Engineering, Architecture, Machine Engineering and Electrical Engineering) were founded, while the Faculty of Technical Sciences was terminated the previous day, on 30 September 1961. The Faculty of Transport and was founded in 1977.

Since the foundation of the Faculty of Technical Sciences to this day, faculties of Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Transport and Communications very quickly gained the necessary staff, which was educated at the technical faculties in Zagreb, Ljubljana and Belgrade in the former Yugoslavia, but also at the world-renowned faculties: the MIT, Stanford, UCLA, the Darmstadt technical faculties, Gratz, Erlangen, London, Munich, Prague, etc.

Once founded, the Faculty of Technical Sciences was tasked with a very serious assignment – to educate engineers who will become the cornerstone of BiH economy. The task was performed successfully. Numerous buildings were erected, as well as the road and railway infrastructure, while companies such as "Energoinvest", "Famos", "Unis", "Zrak", "Unioninvest", the Sarajevo Railways, "Soko" Mostar, "Bratstvo" Novi Travnik, "Rudi Čajavec" Banja Luka, "Šipad", "Slavko Rodić" Bugojno, "Željezara" Zenica, "Krivaja" Zavidovići and many others had become the initiators of the social development, creating a base for cultural advancement of the society as a whole.

Technical faculties of the University of Sarajevo have become recognisable institutions, among the leading in former Yugoslavia. Research activities have been increasingly encouraged; laboratories have been equipped, while the research activities at the institutes are of highest quality. Sadly, in the 1992-1995 war period, technical faculties shared the fate of the entire Bosnia and Herzegovina – they became devastated both in material and in terms of human resources. Activities at the faculties never ceased owing to the extraordinary efforts of the employees, and immediately after the signing of the Dayton Agreement efforts were put in to strengthen the faculties both in material and in human resources. Today, faculties, members of this group, are modern technical faculties with innovated curricula encompassing three study cycles: 3+2+3. The implementation of the transformed curriculum started in the academic year 2003/2004 at the Faculty of Architecture, which was one of the first organisational units of the university to start the implementation, while the remaining technical faculties started implementing the transformed curriculum in the academic year 2005/2006.

Faculties of technical sciences, owing to the extraordinary efforts, work and enthusiasm of all employees, managed to get through some difficult, turbulent times. Through the implementation of many local and international projects, and in cooperation with business entities, laboratories have been equipped, while the teaching process has been maintained at the highest level possible, which is evidenced by the recognition of our diplomas. Graduated students are very much sought after at the labour market, which is an indicator of the important role technical faculties have in overcoming the current economic crisis, for they have imposed themselves as the initiators of reconstruction and development as a whole.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Architecture

Founded on 20 May 1949

Total of 6971 students enrolled the pre-Bologna programme, initiated in the academic year 1949/1950, and of that number 4315 have graduated to this day. There have been 92 and 62 doctors of Technical Sciences. The Bologna-based programme started in the academic year 2003/2004, and 1972 students have enrolled bachelor studies, while 971 students have earned their bachelor degree. So far, 822 students have enrolled the second cycle with 598 graduates. Finally, 102 candidates have enrolled the third study cycle and 20 have completed the programme.

Technical Faculty of the University of Sarajevo was founded on 20 May 1950, with only two departments: Architecture and Civil Engineering. The Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism was founded on 30 September 1960 as an independent unit.

Seven decades have passed since the foundation of architecture studies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, of today's Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo. Seventy generations of students have chosen this creative and noble profession and went their own way. During the varying changes in the social and economic situation, the transformation within the educational process and changes in the legal framework, the faculty has always tried to maintain a quality profile and the future architects' skills and competences.

Education in the field of architecture and construction in Bosnia and Herzegovina started in 1899, by establishing the Technical Highschool with departments of Construction and Forestry in Sarajevo. This is the oldest technical school in our country and in the Balkans. At that time, just as is the case today, the needs for trained staff, profiled technicians, were significant, which is one of the reasons why this school was founded and further developed. The school, with prominent professors and quality curricula, educated high quality technicians who significantly contributed the construction of cities and settlements throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Austro-Hungarian period, as well as in the period of the reconstruction following the two world wars and beyond. The experience in the field of construction in our cultural milieu had accumulated in time, so the following logical step was the foundation of the Department of Architecture at the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo, in 1949. The Technical Faculty also consisted of the Department for Civil Engineering, and later also included the departments of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. They would all later become faculties of the University of Sarajevo. Such development which went in parallel with the social and economic climate, resulted in the foundation of the Faculty for Architecture and Urbanism in 1960 (the faculty was renamed in 1981 into the Faculty of Architecture, and the name has remained to this day). Soon, institutes, bureaus, construction companies, etc. were founded, which justified the existence of the adequate educational institution. That same year, the Institute for Experimental Construction of the Faculty was founded, and in 1961 it became the "Institute for Architecture, Urbanism and Spatial Planning" of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo. The institute was never directly involved in the teaching process, but many scientific papers, studies and projects in which the teaching staff participated were implemented there. Through such cooperation, many objects serving different purposes were realised, some of which gained the highest social and professional awards in the country and abroad.

From 1992 to 1995, the faculty suffered significant damage, both through the physical destruction of the faculty equipment, loss of teaching staff and associates, as well as through the fact that our students and the teaching staff had undergone a difficult life situation. Notwithstanding all difficulties, the faculty never ceased working because the teaching staff, apart from few exceptions, had remained in the city in the unchanged multinational and multireligious structure, and through exceptional efforts and enthusiasm, the faculty succeeded in preserving the continuity in difficult circumstances and in various locations.

The Faculty of Architecture has gone through different phases of changes of the nature and regime of studies because it has always monitored the needs of the society and the currents of the architectural and urbanistic theory and practice. The teaching process at the faculty until the academic year 1977/1978, had been designed so as to profile architects in the general line of study. From then, a new curriculum was being implemented, containing three departments: Architectural Planning, Architectural Engineering, and Architecture and Urbanism. Postgraduate studies were initiated in the academic year 1978/1979 and from then until 2005, seven postgraduate programmes were implemented, the last being interdisciplinary. After 1995, in the postwar reconstruction period, considering the circumstances, needs and possibilities in the country, the new curriculum was designed aimed for the students to acquire the title of a graduated engineer of architecture – general profile.

Today, the Faculty of Architecture structured the study programme in accordance with the Bologna process scheme 3+2+3, and the following titles can be obtained upon completion of the cycles: bachelor – architectural engineer, master of architecture – graduated architectural engineer, and doctor of technical sciences in the field of architecture and urbanism. The Bologna process has been implemented at the Faculty of Architecture since the academic year 2004/2005, and was "the first such programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the doctoral studies as part of the Bologna process started in 2009, and is still the only doctoral programme in the country".

Today, organisation of the faculty is as follows: Secretariat, Chair for Spatial and Graphical Visualisation, Chair for Theory and History of Architecture and Protection of Architectural Heritage, Chair for Architectural Design, Chair for Urbanism and Spatial Planning, Chair for Constructions and Building Technology, Chair for Construction Systems, Institute for Architecture, Urbanism and Spatial Planning, Computer Centre, Library and Laboratory.

Today, the Faculty of Architecture shares the building with the Faculty of Civil engineering, which was constructed in 1961, designed by the faculty professors. The faculty building consists of two cubic volumes of varying grade plane. It is a rare and authentic example of architecture of the time: the post-war Modernism. The building, together with the facilities of the construction engineering institutes is situated inside a landscaped complex, very close to the city centre and to the sport and recreational zone "Zetra". An inspiring ambience, vary valuable and frequented, planned in accordance with the architectural and urbanistic spatial planning project, which also contains additional plans for enlargement for the purpose of improvement of the teaching process and other related activities. After the 1992-1995 war, reconstruction of the highly damaged building started. However, the first more comprehensive reconstruction started two years ago, thus the faculty building was repaired and equipped in accordance with the latest standards: the Office of the Dean, IT centre, the "Burence" multimedia hall, student reading room and library that have become the centre of

the student life. The second phase of reconstruction is about to begin for the purpose of achieving energy efficiency – thermal insulation, roof and heating reparation.

In the 70 years of existence, the Faculty of Architecture has created a recognisable identity. It was formed and developed both through the concepts and structures of the teaching process and through achievements and highly acclaimed professional activities of the teaching staff and students. Recognition of their results, achieved in accordance with the demands and challenges of different eras, is a social verification of quality, maturity and contribution of this faculty. This higher education institution has built upon its tradition and experience based on the principles of the European culture and architecture, with full awareness of historical and culturological density of its own social ambience. This distinctive feature of the Faculty of Architecture was founded at the very onset by the first professors who were educated at the Central European institutions. The belief in progress and science, creativity and research, being ready to accept all the future social, economic and cultural modalities of the time are essential components of the past, present and future education at the Faculty of Architecture.

The results and influence of this higher education institution in the social value system is best seen in the results and critical acclaim of professors and students, both present and former. The Faculty of Architecture has significantly contributed the development of the society, economy, culture and science in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and beyond. Our esteemed architects and urbanists have left their permanent mark in many cities and areas. A number of research projects and studies in the field of architecture and urbanism, spatial planning, cultural heritage, environmental protection has been implemented, alongside professional and expert opinions, revisions, etc.

Professors and associates of the faculty each have enviable references and are very active locally and internationally. Many of them have participated as guest lecturers at prestigious faculties worldwide, they actively participated at local and international conferences, symposia, workshops; they have published books, scientific papers and have essentially devoted their energy and time to the prestigious development of the faculty, in the spirit of the contemporary teaching process and technologies, as well as the creative achievements in the world architecture. Many professors have become members of different professional institutions, workgroups, committees, juries, coordinating boards, etc. both in the country and abroad, and have been awarded multiple times. Some of the awards include: the "Borba" award for the most successful work in former Yugoslavia, the 6 April Award, the ZAVNOBiH Award, the 27 July Award, the Collegium Artisticum Award for Architecture, the Academy of Arts and Sciences Award, as well as several other international awards, including the two "Aga Khan" awards for contemporary architecture, which are the only two such awards in this part of Europe.

Eight architects, members of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have participated in the work of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo.

The Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, has actively participated in projects and conferences such as TEMPUS SCM CO 19A0, that is, the architectural education reform and exchange of experiences in the field of higher education in accordance with the Bologna process, the HERD project, the HURBE project (part of the Erasmus+ Capacity Building), etc. For several years already, the faculty has actively cooperated through the student and teaching exchange, workshops, seminars and conferences with BiH faculties, architects and institutions of architecture and urban planning, as well as with the similar and kindred faculties and institutions around the world. In the past decade, over 40 student workshops were implemented, past of cooperation with various universities, such as: The Yildiz Faculty of Architecture, Technical University Istanbul; the Delft Technical University, Eindhoven; La Villete, Paris; Alba, Beirut; the IEK Institute, Stuttgart; the Faculty of Architecture, Trabzon; La Sapienza University, Rome; the Faculty of Architecture, Zagreb; Politecnico, Bari; The University of Podgorica; ETSAB Barcelona; the Technical University, Poznan; NTNU Trondheim, etc.

The Faculty of Architecture curricula is mostly compatible with those of the European faculties of architecture. That is a confirmation as well as a means of intensive cooperation with certain faculties worldwide, as well as exchange of the teaching staff and students, and the implementation of research processes. Students are able to equally study all the subjects within the sole competence of the faculty, which enables a significant degree of *interdisciplinarity*, and that is the essence of the Faculty of Architecture, its distinctive feature within technical sciences. This approach aims at encouraging students to develop and adopt their own position. In that way, students are ready to face challenges of the everchanging world, for they are enabled to integrate their knowledge, as architects, urbanists, planners, designers, with other more or less similar disciplines.

The specific curricular content related to multicultural environment and elements of the local cultural heritage, artistic and architectural heritage, the housing tradition and the relationship towards nature, neighbourhood, organisation of the settlement, have been manifested in the characteristic "Sarajevo School of Architecture". Its importance and positioning within the international architectural, social and culturological context have been recently recognised and presented at a MOMA exhibition. The faculty will strive to maintain such a high performance in future: through the implementation of the educational reform so as to create architects who will be central figures in the processes of envisioning space as the ultimate resource carrying many specific features, as well as through strengthening of the already-established international cooperation through research projects.

Publishing activities at the faculty has been very versatile, and the edition Acta Architectonica et Urbanistica AF in Sarajevo has been initiated, while the first issue of the scientific journal of the same name is to be published soon.

There are 76 employees at the faculty.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Electrical Engineering

Founded in 1961

Since the foundation, 5280 students graduated from the undergraduate, and 549 students graduated from the postgraduate programme. 128 candidates earned their doctoral degrees.

The Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Sarajevo, is the oldest and the biggest institution of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, educating different profiles in the field of electrical engineering and computer sciences.

The Faculty of Electrical Engineering was founded in 1961. From 1962, two departments were founded: Department for Power Engineering and Department of Automatics and Electronics. The Department for Information Technology was founded in 1972, and the Department for Telecommunications was founded in 1976. Today, the leading experts in the field of *power engineering, automatics and electronics*, as well as of *computer science* and *information technology* and *telecommunications* are educated at this faculty through 12 study programmes. Since 2012, the first cycle study programmes at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Sarajevo, received an international accreditation certificate by the ASIIN accreditation agency from Germany, which is a confirmation that these programmes are in full congruence with the higher education norms of the EU, in the field of electrical engineering, automatics and electronics, computer science and informatics and telecommunications. In 2018, a two-year programme, "Software Development" was introduced.

Over 50 professors and associates are employed at the faculty, and 60 external associates, coming from other institutions of higher education or the business community.

In the academic year 2018/2019, 1230 students enrolled the undergraduate and 455 postgraduate programmes. There have been 44 enrolments to the doctoral and 61 to vocational programmes (the vocational programme at the faculty is a two-year "software Development programme").

Since the foundation, 14454 students enrolled the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, 615 undergraduates, and 615 postgraduates. The total of 4149 students have enrolled the 1st. 1560 the 2nd and 93 students enrolled the 3rd study cycle, while 61 students have enrolled the vocational programme.

Since the foundation, 5280 students graduated from the undergraduate, and 549 students graduated from the postgraduate programme. 128 candidates earned their doctoral degrees.

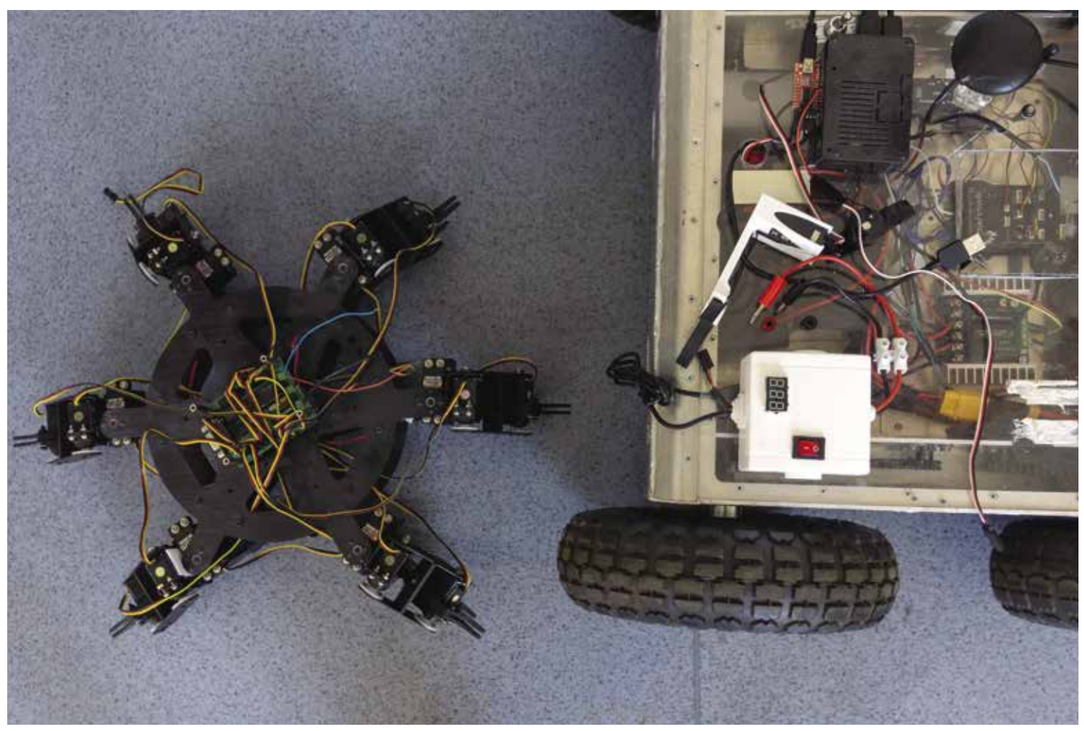
So far, 1743 students have completed bachelor and 996 master's degree programmes. So far, 11 candidates have completed the third study cycle.

Publishing at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering started soon after the faculty's foundation. Strengthening of BiH economy, primarily of the faculty's strategic partner, the "Energoinvest" company, research activities grew in intensity. Strong connections were maintained with business giants, companies such as: "Elektroprivreda BiH", "Famos", "Unis", etc. In 1980, Sector for Research Activities was founded by the Faculty of Electrical Engineering Statute, organised in a laboratory complex. The full-time employees at the complex were researchers, associates, students and business experts. Research projects within the complex were implemented for the needs of business and social entities, financially aided by the Self-Management Community of Interest of Bosnia and Herzegovina, research branch. The Sector for Research Activities was also tasked with cooperation with other research institutions. Until the 1992-1995 war, eight laboratory complexes were founded, each covering the broad fields of power engineering, automatics, computer science and information technology and telecommunications. Initially, those were: Laboratory Complex for Electric Machines and Electromotor Plants (ELMA), Laboratory Complex for System Analysis (LASA), Laboratory Complex for Software Development and Application (RIPS), Laboratory Complex for High Voltage and Electrical Networks (VINEM), Laboratory Complex for Electrophysical Measurements and Electromagnetic Fields (LEFEMP), Laboratory Complex for Electronics and Computer Technics (LERT), as well as Laboratory Complex for Telecommunications (LABTEL) and Laboratory Complex for Automatics (LAT), founded later.

Research conditions in the pre-war period were optimal. In such a surrounding, the faculty's employees and associates participated in the creation of over 20 patents available throughout the world. Their research significantly contributed an accelerated development of the global industrial giant – the "Energoinvest" company, for many of them were also engaged in the company, and the results of their research were used on a daily basis in the products of the company. Research departments, that is, the "Energoinvest" laboratories, were also considered faculty laboratories, which bares witness to an inseparable connection between the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and the "Energoinvest" company. Apart from that, the development of other BiH industrial companies was significantly enhanced.

After the war, research activities have been renewed, and the projects started in 1996. Until today, the facukty has participated in over a hundred projects, both research and commercial. Cooperation with international partners has also been initiated, hence, in the past five years only, the faculty had participated in five international projects: Boosting the telecommunications engineer profile to meet modern society and industry needs (BENEFIT), Erasmus+ Project BENEFIT, 585716-EPP-1-2017-1-AT-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP, 2017 – 2020. i-MareCulture: Advanced VR, iMmersive serious games and Augmented REality as tools to raise awareness and access to European underwater CULTURal heritage, Horizon 2020 Project, H2020 RIA CULT-COOP-08-2016, 2016 – 2019; MORUS, Unmanned system for maritime security and environmental monitoring, FER Zagreb - Croatia, University of Limerick – Ireland, University of Dubrovnik – Croatia, 2015 – 2018; QUADRIVIO-PRO, ATV path planning on partially known rough terrains, 2014 – 2017, partnership with Politecnico di Milano; V-MusT.net - Virtual Museum Transnational Network, FP7 Network of Excellence 270404, 2011 – 2015.; Tackling the "Digital Divide" in SEE by using the capacity of DTT networks, South-East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme, 2012 – 2014.

Currently, another international project is currently being implemented: OPENQKD – Open European Quantum Key Distribution Testbed, Horizon 2020 Project, H2020 SU-ICT-04-2019, 2019 – 2022.



The gross fund for the implemented research projects in the past 10 years exceeded 1200000 KM (613106,98 EUR). Several commercial projects have been implemented in this period, valued at over 650000 KM (332099,62 EUR). Currently, there are over six research projects financed by different authority levels in BiH, as well as three international projects, implemented at the faculty.

Since the foundation, employees of the faculty have published over a thousand scientific and professional papers; many have been published in prestigious journals or presented at prominent international conferences.

The Faculty of Electrical Engineering has signed business and technical agreements with a number of industrial partners, such as: "Elektroprivreda BiH", "Energoinvest", "Željeznice FBiH", "Radio-televizija FBiH", "Microsoft Corporation", "Bosna-S", "Elektroprivreda HZ HB", "Schneider Electric", etc.

Research and commercial projects have greatly contributed the development of scientific thinking, as well as the professional advancement of the staff and students, and the development of educational and research capacities. Inclusion of students into such projects is an important engagement in the development of a bright future of the BiH society.

The faculty can be proud of a number of employees and associates who have significantly contributed to the development of BiH science, and some of them have confirmed that through the membership at the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the highest scientific and artistic institution in the country. Seven academicians have so far been employed at the faculty, two of them were also elected President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of BiH.

Employees of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering have been awarded for their achievements, including: the AVNOJ Award, the 27 July Award, the Golden Wreath for Exceptional Work, the 6 April Award of the City of Sarajevo, the "Veselin Masleša" Award, etc.

Starting from the essential presumption that the faculty is an institution that creates and opens the best knowledge, and that the faculty processes are highly intertwined with research that open new challenges and perspectives, the Faculty of Electrical Engineering is oriented towards the creation of an ambiance suitable for the application of new ideas and technological solutions, strengthening of research and infrastructural capacities, quality cooperation with kindred faculties in the developed countries, development of an academic advancement strategy for professors and associates, and the best possible positioning in the global academic community. Mission of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Sarajevo, as the leading educational and research institution in the field of technical sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to use the most advanced methods of teaching, learning and research for the purpose of educating the quality, capable, creative and internationally-recognised staff, able to implement the acquired knowledge and skills in practice.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Transport and Communications

Founded in 1977

Since the foundation, 9086 students have enrolled the faculty. There have been 1040 graduates – graduated engineers (level VII of the then-scheme of degrees obtained at UNSA), 168 engineers (level VI of the then-scheme of degrees obtained at UNSA), 31 masters of science, 507 masters of technical studies, 971 bachelors, 26 doctors of technical sciences.

When in 1997 a decision was passed to establish the Faculty of Transport at the University of Sarajevo, it was a sign that Bosnia and Herzegovina decided to entrust the development of traffic ad traffic infrastructure to its own highly educated and professional experts, able to apply the contemporary knowledge and technical solutions. Starting from the fact that the road and railway infrastructure are an important element of the country's traffic system, the faculty initially educated engineers for the road and railway traffic.

The Faculty of Transport has from the very beginning been exceptionally attractive for young people who have opted to continue schooling at higher education institutions.

The first decade of the faculty was marked by investments into road infrastructure and dynamic regarding the growth of the participation of transport in the gross national income; that is an indicator that the graduates of this faculty have been well accepted in the sphere of business, as well as bodies that create traffic policy and pass strategic decisions. This fact is also one of the reasons why the Faculty for Transport was the aggressor's target at the very beginning of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina. The faculty was more devastated than any other higher education institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina – it was practically levelled.

During the four-year-long aggression, the faculty managed to organise teaching and research processes (as well as exams at both undergraduate and postgraduate study cycles) and even the first scientific conference "Traffic in Wartime", the results of which were presented at the International Book Fair in Frankfurt.

The faculty has always maintained a successful cooperation with business entities, even during wartime, for the purpose of offering an immediate help in the process of organising and functioning of the traffic system during and after the war. At the same time, the faculty has developed and successfully spread the inter-faculty cooperation with higher education institutions in Italy, Great Britain, and across Europe, which has been a special characteristic of the faculty in the past two decades.

By thoroughly creating its place in the world of education and science, the faculty has become a full member of the European Conference for Engineering Education. In the preparation of a study about justifiability of opening a new department at the faculty, that of communications, the faculty's name has been changed to the Faculty of Traffic and Communications, which sent a strong message to the partners and the general public that this higher education institution would educate new staff, ready for a new age.

A very versatile international cooperation has enabled the faculty to confirm the expertise and professionalism to other European partners, through an equal participation at the European faculties, in the process of creating and harmonising curricula in the spirit of the Bologna process.

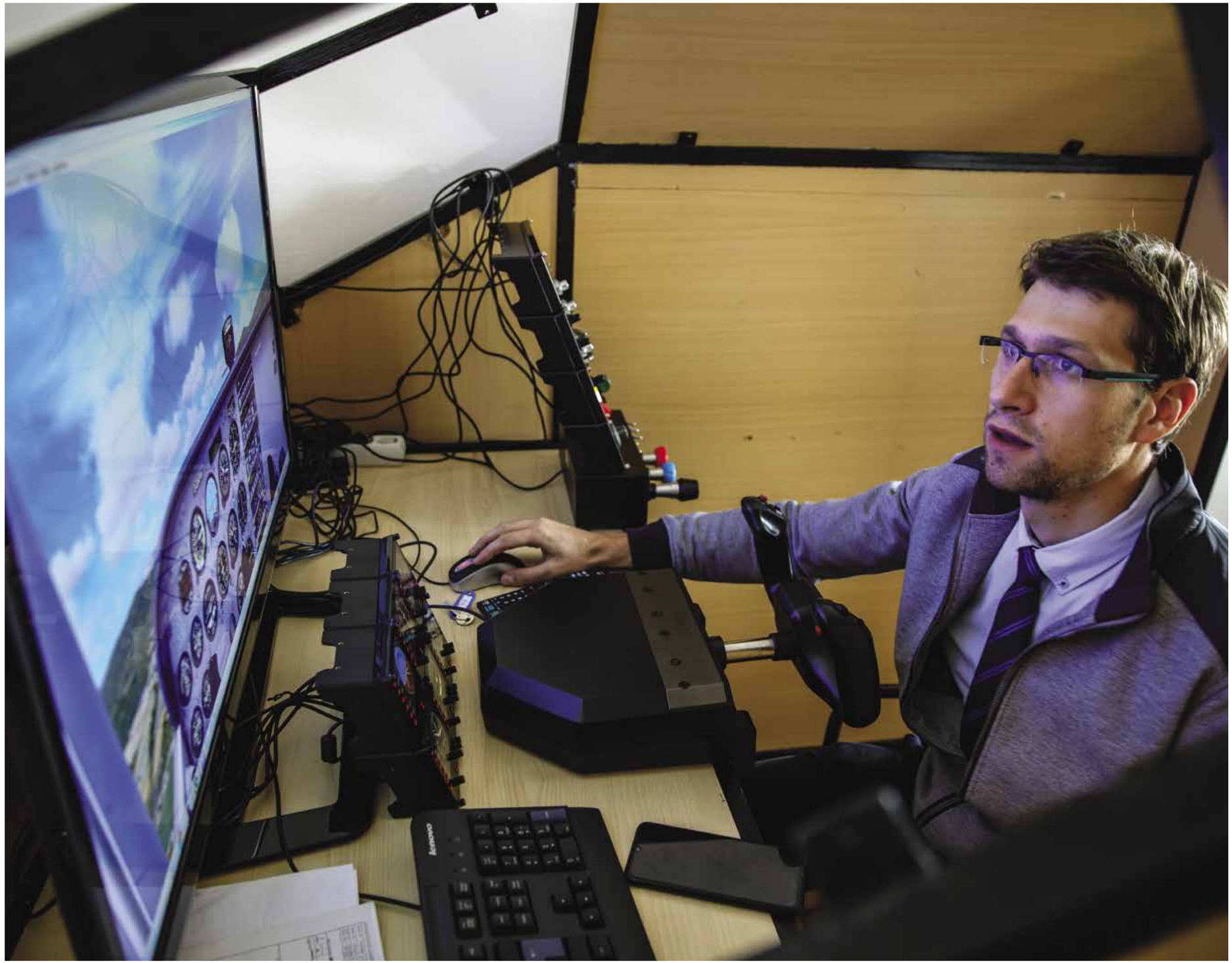
The Faculty of Traffic and Communications has participated in the development of dozens of studies and projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but our participation in the international projects is of special importance. Some of the studies and projects that have been implemented at the Faculty of Traffic and Communications that bear special significance are: "The Central Bosnia Canton Road Network Development Strategy", "The Sarajevo Canton Traffic Study", "The Electrical Grid, Traction Substation and the Contact Network of the Gras Inc. Sarajevo", "Technical and Technological Aspects of Organisation and Rationalisation in the Centrotrans Bus Eurolines BiH Sarajevo Company", "The Basic Characteristics of Technical, Technological and Economic Development of the Laser Brčko Public Company", "Introduction of Transport Activities in Postal Traffic", "New Tendencies in the Development of Telecommunication Services", "Support to the Implementation of Business Intelligence (BI) in the BiH Telecom Company", "The Study of Priorities in the Reconstruction and Restoration of Dangerous Places on Main Roads in the Federation of BiH", "The Study of Priorities in the Reconstruction and Restoration of Dangerous Places on Main Roads in the Federation of BiH on the Basis of Traffic Accidents in the 2007 – 2009 Period".

The Faculty of Transport and Communications, University of Sarajevo, has participated in the implementation of several international projects financed through IPA funds that stimulate the approximation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Union, which include: Europe Adriatic Sea Way Freight (EASYCONNECTING), European Adriatic Sea-Way (EA Sea-Way), For Promoting an Innovative muli-Level goveRnance System of EUSAIR (4PILLARS), Capitalization of Adriatic – Ionian Reliable Intermodal Connections to support the EUSAIR Action plan (CARICA), Capitalization of Transport Models in Adriatic – Ionian Network for supporting EUSAIR Development (CAPTAIN), Improving the Traffic Safety in the Western Balkan Countries through Curriculum Innovation and Development of Undergraduate and Master Studies (TRAFSAF).

The European projects have enabled participation of the faculty members in the development of Adriatic-Ionic strategy for traffic and communications, as well as in the reintegration of the section of the Vc corridor into the network of Mediterranean corridors.

Mission of the Faculty for Traffic and Communications, University of Sarajevo, is to implement teaching activities at three study cycles through corresponding curricula and to educate internationally recognised experts who will contribute, through quality and creativity, the scientific and economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The vision of the Faculty of Traffic and Communications of the University in Sarajevo is to become a modern European institution of higher education, compatible with the similar European and regional faculties, and to become a recognisable place of quality education and research. The goal is also to offer consultancy services in the field of road, telecommunication, postal and air traffic. The faculty will, through processes of the acquisition of new knowledge, skills and permanent enabling of students of all three study cycles for independent individual work and lifelong learning: they will one day become



competent engineers who will generate the development of the traffic and communications sector of our country, young experts able to cooperate and continue education at higher education institutions.

The teaching process is conducted at two departments: Communications and Traffic. The Department of Communications has three lines of studies: Communication Technologies, Postal Technologies and Computer and Information Technologies. The Department of Traffic also has three lines of studies: Road, Railway and Air Traffic.

Since the foundation, 9086 students have enrolled the faculty. There have been 1040 graduates – graduated engineers (level VII of the then-scheme of degrees obtained at UNSA), 168 engineers (level VI of the then-scheme of degrees obtained at UNSA), 31 masters of science, 507 masters of technical studies, 971 bachelors, 26 doctors of technical sciences.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Civil Engineering

Founded on 30 September 1961

As far as the Bologna programmes are concerned, total of 767 students have completed the 1st study cycle, becoming bachelor of civil engineering – engineer of civil engineering and bachelor of geodesy and geoinformatics – engineer of geodesy and geoinformatics; 262 students have completed the 2nd study cycle, becoming masters of civil engineering – graduated engineer of civil engineering and 95 candidates have become masters of geodesy and geoinformatics – graduated engineers of geodesy and geoinformatics. Seven candidates have completed the 3rd study cycle.

The Faculty of Civil engineering, University of Sarajevo, is a public institution performing teaching, research, professional, expert and advisory activities in the field of civil engineering, geodesy and geoinformatics.

The faculty conducts the activities within sub-organisational units: departments, chairs, the Office of the Dean, library and administrative offices. Institutes and laboratories perform activities within departments and chairs.

The Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Sarajevo, was founded on 30 September 1961, from the former Department of Civil Engineering, then part of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo. That is why it is correct to state that the date of foundation of the faculty is 20 May 1949, when the Regulation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Foundation of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo was passed. The faculty contained two departments: Architecture and Civil Engineering.

Foundation of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo was conditioned by the general lack of engineers, especially civil engineers, which was a precondition for design and development of capital industrial, hydrotechnical and traffic objects in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The period when the Technical Faculty was founded in Sarajevo was exceptionally difficult – the country was in full swing of post-war reconstruction and construction, burdened with heavy marks of the past, especially underdevelopment and war devastation, also exposed to political and economic pressure from the outside.

By establishing, alongside the other, the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo, the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina started, even in the first post-war years, to implement a clear determination that the centuries'-long underdevelopment would be turned in the new, socialist, circumstances, into a developed socialist republic of equal peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The founding professors held three meetings in Sarajevo: from 12 to 15 June, from 24 to 25 June, and on 22 August 1949, when they elected the first professors of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo:

- Professor Aleksandar Trumić, associate professor for the subject "Sanitary Hydrotechnics"
- Professor Jahiel Finci, associate professor for the subject "Construction of Buildings"
- Professor Vjekoslav Mandić, lecturer on the subject "Mechanics" and
- Professor Branislav Galeb, lecturer for the subject "Physics".

The first Dean of the Technical Faculty was professor Aleksandar Trumić, and the first Vice-Dean was professor Jahiel Finci.

The Dean started working on 14 July 1949 in the building of the Higher School of Pedagogy in Sarajevo, and on 18 October 1949, he continued working in the building of the Institute for Examination of Materials and Soil at the Ministry of Constructions of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the Skenderija 10a Street. The opening ceremony of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo was on 24 October 1949.

Rade Jakšić, Minister of Constructions in the Government of the People's Republic of BiH, Ante Babić, Chair of the Committee for Faculties and Colleges of the People's Republic of BiH, founding professors and many other esteemed guests, professors and students were present at the opening ceremony. Professor Milenko Jakovljević, a founding professor, delivered a lecture entitled "Development of Civil Engineering through Centuries". The teaching process at the faculty started on 25 October 1949, in the aforementioned building of the Institute for Examination of Materials and Soil at the Ministry of Constructions of the Government of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the Dean's Office had already been located.

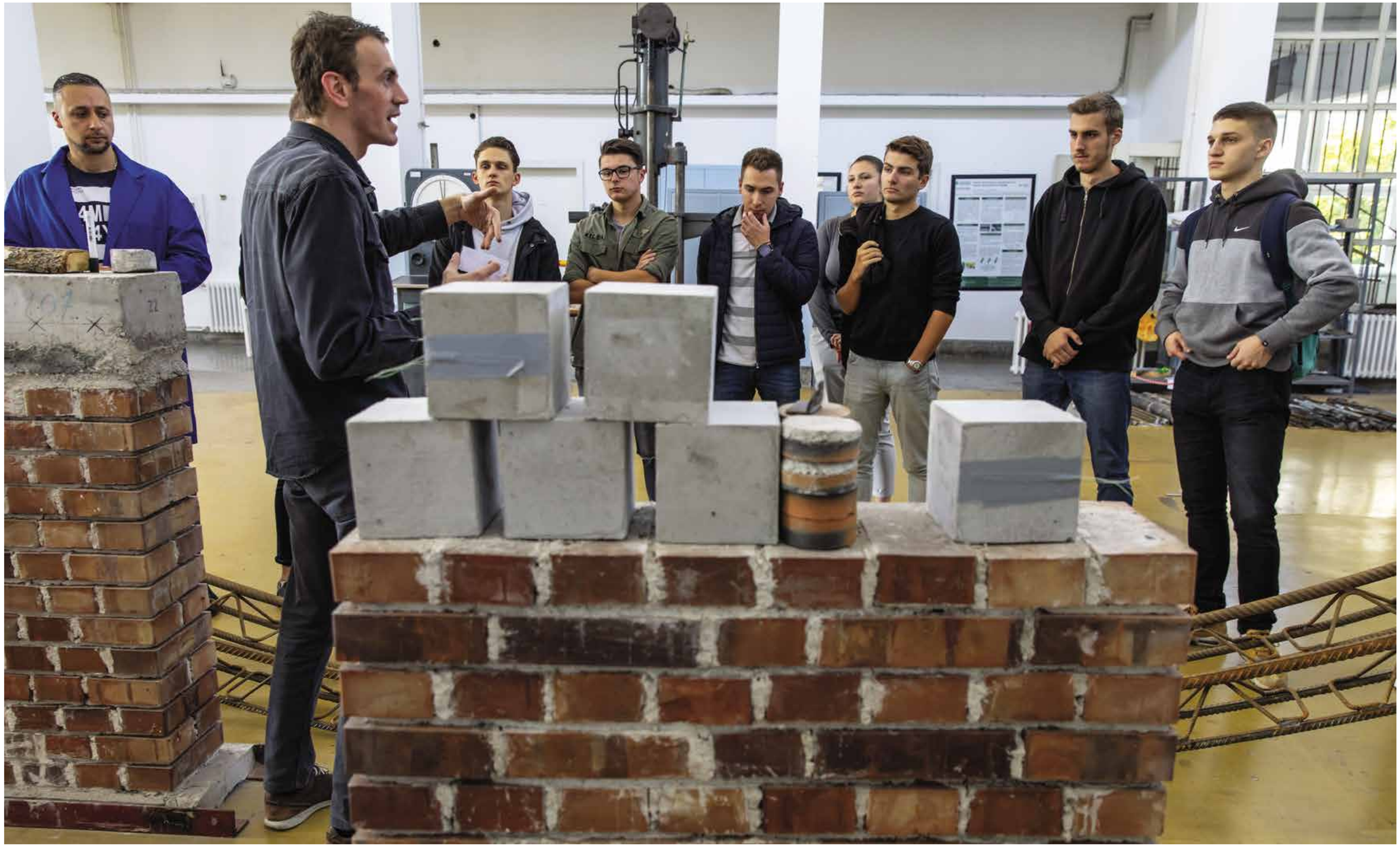
Not long after, on 2 December 1949, the University of Sarajevo opened, hence the Technical Faculty was one of its first members.

During the foundation of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo and later, the facility was the main burden in the development of that institution. Owing to the Committee for Faculties and Colleges of the People's Republic of BiH, as well as sincere support and understanding of the GNO Sarajevo, a building was allocated to the faculty in the Vaso Miskin 20 Street, which was previously the Catholic Seminary. However, the building was dilapidated and unsuitable for the faculty, so the renovation was necessary. Adaptation of the building started on 3 May 1949, and an amphitheatre and some other sections were additionally constructed. The reconstruction activities lasted until 6 October 1952. However, already in March 1950, the faculty had moved in and started the teaching process in the partly-renovated building on 3 April 1950.

Since the faculty lacked space even in the renovated building, an entire front section needed to be constructed anew. The construction activities lasted until 1956 and 1957. In that way the working conditions for the newly-founded Technical Faculty in Sarajevo and its institutes significantly improved.

In late December 1949, a perspective plan of the development of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo was drafted, as well as a study for the foundation of the faculty's institutes and research and teaching organisations. The study foresaw the foundation of the Institute for the Examination of Materials and Constructions, Laboratory for Geomechanics, Laboratory for Hydraulic Engineering, Institute for the Study of Local Civil Engineering and Architecture, and the Central Technical Library.

In order for the plan to be implemented, the following institutes and institutions were founded as part of the Technical Faculty;



- 3 November 1950, Institute for the Examination of Materials and Constructions, professor Julije Hahamović, PhD, chairman;
- 15 March 1953, Institute for engineering Geology and Hydrogeology, professor Radoslav Jovanović, PhD, chairman;
- 4 June 1954, Institute of Hydraulic and Foundation Engineering, professor Aleksandar Trumić, PhD, chairman;
- In late 1949, Library, Desa Hrisafović, librarian, Head of Library.
- In 1995, the Laboratory for Experimental Statics was founded, and professor Đorđe Slovojev was named chairman.

On 20 June 1958, nine years after the foundation of departments for Architecture and Civil Engineering, a decision was passed on the foundation of a new department at the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo: Department of Mechanical Engineering. Two years later, on 16 September 1960, the decision on the foundation of the study line for Electrical Engineering was passed as well, then part of the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

The Technical Faculty in Sarajevo existed as a whole until 30 September 1961, when four new independent faculties were founded in Sarajevo: Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Faculty of Electrical Engineering.

On 1 October 1961, the newly-founded faculties started working, including the Faculty of Civil Engineering.

Although it lacked space, staff and equipment when founded, the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo and its institutes developed very fast, only to become a respectable and organised higher education institution, all owing to a substantial support by the People's Republic of BiH community and wholehearted endeavour of the founding professors. That wonderful constellation of professors, driven by reconstruction and construction of our country, worked selflessly in order to establish and develop the faculty and its institutes: professor Aleksandar Trumić; professor Jahiel Finci; professor Julije Hahamović, PhD; professor Dušan Krsmanović, PhD; professor Radoslav Jovanović, PhD; professor Muhamed Kadić; professor Dušan Smiljanić; professor Nikola Lalić; professor Kazimir Boras; professor Đorđe Solovjev; professor Emil Janaček; professor Vjekoslav Marendić, PhD; professor Husref Redžić; professor Miloš Crvčanin; professor Josip Bać and others.

Upon the foundation of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo, Professor Emil Janaček was appointed dean and professor Ismet Aganović vice-dean.

At the beginning of the academic year 1962/1963, faculties of Civil Engineering and Architecture and Urbanism moved into a new building in the Nahorevska Street (today's Patriotske lige 30 Street) and thus space, one of the main issues of the former Technical Faculty, was solved.

The Institute for Traffic of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo was founded on 26 March 1963 as a member of the large family of research organisations of the faculty which is the institute's founder. The institute was registered as a research institution on 13 June 1963.

In parallel with the construction of the teaching facility at the Koševo complex, three more objects were erected to which institutes and chairs of the Faculty of Civil Engineering moved in in the 1962/1963 period. Assembly of the Socialist Republic of BiH passed the Decision on the Foundation of the Geodesy Line of Study at the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo. That rounded the structure of the faculty as it is today, but the form has been changed in the sense that the institutes lost legal independence. In 2000, the Institute for Roads was founded. Today, the Faculty of Civil Engineering of the University of Sarajevo is the leading institution for education of civil engineers in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

So far, there have been 353 employees, while currently the faculty employs 75 people.

Sub-organisational units for teaching, research and professional activities of the faculty are: *Department for Constructions* with the Institute for Materials and Constructions, the Laboratory for the Examination of Materials and Constructions and the Laboratory for Building Engineering Physics; *Department for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering* with the Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Environmental Engineering and the Laboratory for Hydraulic Engineering and Environmental Engineering; *Department for Roads* with the Institute for Roads and Laboratory for Roads, *Department of Geodesy and Geoinformatics* with the Institute for Geodesy and Geoinformatics and Laboratory for Geodesy and Geoinformatics; *Chair for Geotechnics and Geological Engineering* with the Institute for Geotechnics and Geological engineering and the Laboratory for Geomechanical Examinations, and *Chair for Mathematics and Information Technology.*

Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Sarajevo, will make effort to preserve and strengthen the position of the leading centre for education in all fields of civil engineering and geodesy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through international cooperation programmes and mobility, the faculty will be part of the European research and higher education area; mobility of researchers, students and staff will continue to be encouraged. Also, cooperation with public institutions and business entities will be strengthened.

The professor emeritus, an honorary rank, has been awarded to: Ognjen Jokanović (2002), Nihad Kapetanović (2007), Mehmed Bublin (2011), Branko Mazić (2013) and Muhamed Zlatar (2015).

Reorganisation of the teaching process was implemented in 2009 when the Bologna-based programme was introduced. The civil engineering, geodesy and geoinformatics programme is organised in three cycles.

The first study cycle lasts for three years and carries 180 ECTS. The title obtained upon graduation is Bachelor of Civil Engineering or Bachelor of Geodesy and Geoinformatics.

The second study cycle lasts for three years and carries 120 ECTS. The title obtained upon graduation is Master of Civil Engineering, Graduated Engineer of Constructions, Hydraulic Engineering and Environmental Engineering and Roads, or Master of Geodesy and Geoinformatics – Graduated Engineer of Geodesy and Geoinformatics. From the academic year 2019/2020, a new programme has been initiated at the faculty: "Geotechnics".

The third study cycle lasts for three years and carries 180 ECTS. The title obtained upon completion is Doctor of Technical Sciences in the Field of Civil Engineering or Geodesy and Geoinformatics.

Since the foundation, 3157 students graduated from the faculty in the pre-Bologna programme scheme (graduated engineers of civil engineering), 428 (graduated engineers of civil engineering) and 1292 (civil engineers), while 57 candidates obtained master's and 59 doctoral degrees.

As far as the Bologna programmes are concerned, total of 767 students have completed the 1st study cycle, becoming bachelor of civil engineering – engineer of civil engineering and bachelor of geodesy and geoinformatics – engineer of geodesy and geoinformatics; 262 students have completed the 2nd study cycle, becoming masters of civil engineering – graduated engineer of civil engineering and 95 candidates have become masters of geodesy and geoinformatics – graduated engineers of geodesy and geoinformatics. Seven candidates have completed the 3rd study cycle.

Since the foundation, during the pre-Bologna programme scheme, 8285 candidates enrolled – civil engineers, 1312 students (level VII of the then-scheme of degrees obtained at UNSA): line of study – constructions; 1141 students (level VII of the then-scheme of degrees obtained at UNSA): line of study – roads; 1132 students (level VII of the then-scheme of degrees obtained at UNSA): line of study – hydraulic engineering and 1832 students (level VII of the then-scheme of degrees obtained at UNSA):line of study – geodesy.

During the pre-Bologna programme scheme, 1440 students enrolled – the 1st study cycle of civil engineering, 696 students – 1st study cycle of geodesy and geoinformatics, 434 students – 2nd study cycle of civil engineering, 225 students – 2nd study cycle of geodesy and geoinformatics, 48 students – 3rd study cycle of civil engineering and 7 students – 2nd study cycle of geodesy and geoinformatics.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES GROUP

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

Founded on 6 October 1958

Since the foundation, 7968 students have graduated from the faculty: 686 vocational engineers, 5325 graduates, 1 graduate from the specialised programme, 237 masters and 92 doctors of technical sciences. So far, 1040 students have graduated from the first study cycle, while 579 have completed the second study cycle, while eight students have completed the doctoral programme.

The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering was founded on 6 October 1958, as a study line at the Technical Faculty. Since the foundation, 7968 students have graduated from the faculty: 686 vocational engineers, 5325 graduates, 1 graduate from the specialised programme, 237 masters and 92 doctors of technical sciences. So far, 1040 students have graduated from the first study cycle, while 579 have completed the second study cycle, while eight students have completed the doctoral programme.

The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering offers academic excellence and the latest trends in technical education in almost all fields of mechanical engineering.

After the WWII, there had been a growing interest in highly trained staff specialising in mechanical engineering, especially for the work at metalworking and machine factories, and for the maintenance of machines in factories and other types of industry. For that reason, in 1958, the Council of the Technical Faculty adopted the proposal to open the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo. On 1 October 1961, the faculty started activities as an independent institution, with 10 fulltime professors and 6 fulltime assistants.

In all stages of the curricular reform, professors and associates, as well as students, have attempted to intensively cooperate with business industry representatives, and with the developed European and world universities where mechanical engineers are educated, for the purpose of determining the profile of the mechanical engineer and developing curricula that will enable students to acquire competences congruent to the labour market demands.

The teaching process in accordance with the Bologna Declaration started in 2005/2006. Certain structural changes have taken place at the faculty as part of this reform. Names have been changed for some chairs and departments/lines of study; the Chair for Optomechanics and the corresponding line of study ceased to exist; initiatives were started to transform the line of study Organisation and Informatics into the Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, as well as to establish the Department of Machines Construction Technology.

Today, the teaching and research activities are implemented at the following departments/lines of study: *Department for Mechanical Production Engineering / Chair for Mechanical Production Engineering* with the following lines of study: Production Engineering (the first study cycle), Production Technologies, Automatisation and Robotics (the second study cycle) and Mechatronics in Mechanical Engineering (the second study cycle), *Department of Industrial Engineering and management / Chair for Industrial Engineering and Management* and the line of study: Industrial Engineering and Management, Department of Energetics, Process Technique and Environmental Engineering, entailing the *Chair for Energetics* with the following lines of study: Energetics and Climatization, Heating and Cooling and *Chair for Process Engineering* with the following lines of study: Process Engineering and Environmental Engineering, *Department of Machines Construction Technology / Chair for Machines Construction*, line of study: Machines Construction, *Department of Motors and Vehicles / Chair for Motors and Vehicles*, line of study: Motors and Vehicles, *Department of Defence Technologies / Chair for Defence Technologies*, line of study: Defence Technologies, *Department of Wood Technology / Chair for Primary and Final Wood Production*, line of study: Wood Technology, *Chair for Mathematics and Physics* and *Chair for Mechanics*.

In the academic year 2012/2013, the third cycle of studies was introduced at the faculty, and the programme is entitled "Renewable Sources of Energy and Environmental Technology". The TEMPUS JP CREDO project (Creation of Third Cycle Studies – Doctoral Programme in Renewable Energy and Environmental Technology) contributed the successful organisation and preparation of the programme. Apart from the professors of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo, professors from the KTH Stockholm, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering Zagreb and Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo also contribute. Today, the third cycle is organised at all departments of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering.

Over 50 professors, 20 associates and 10 lab assistants consist the teaching ensemble of the faculty. Also, many external associates from other local and international higher education institutions and business entities are engaged.

Teaching and research activities of professors and associates at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering was organised in the early days of the faculty through additional activities in the institutes and development centres of the associated labour. In 1962, the faculty was engaged in the implementation of five research topics in the field of mechanical engineering. In December 1962, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering signed a contract with the Institute of Economic Planning in BiH to implement the topic "Optimal Development Trends of Metal and Electric Power Industry in BiH". In the period from 1963 until 1972, research activities have been implemented in the faculty institutes and developmental centres in the economy sector. The 1970s again saw the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, that is, certain professors, chairs and associates, as bearers of research activities.

In the mid-1980s, at the initiative was started by the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina to engage research staff from the University of Sarajevo, institutes and developmental centres in large multidisciplinary projects: professors from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering were project (social goals) coordinators for SG IX and SG VIII, while professors and assistants participated in the DC VII.

Today, the bearers of research activities and practical part of the teaching process, laboratories, have been equipped as follows: the LabSAMiRA (Laboratory for Contemporary Machine and Cutting Tools), LaTOOLS (Laboratory for Turning the Workpiece), LAMRA (Laboratory for Mechatronics, Robotics and Automatization), Laboratory for Testing of Metals, Laboratory for Metal Forming, Laboratory for Welding, REL, LaZa-1 (Laboratory for Gas Welding), MAG, TIG, Electric Resistance, LaZa-2 (Heat Treating), LabDiM (Laboratory for Dimensional Metrol-

ogy), Laboratory for Operational Management, Laboratory for Workplace Protection, Laboratory for Ergonomy, Laboratory for Thermal Turbomachines, Laboratory for Pulsating Combustion, Laboratory for Coal and Biomass Combustion, Laboratory for the KGH Technology and OE, Laboratory for Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering, Laboratory for Methods of Measurement in Energetics and Process Engineering, Laboratory for Thermal Process Engineering, Laboratory for Fluid Mechanics, Laboratory for Heat and Mass Transfer, Laboratory for Pumps, Compressors and Fans, Laboratory for Wind Farms, Laboratory for Industrial Dedusting, Laboratory for Environmental Research, Laboratory for Machine Elements, Laboratory for Computer-Aided Design, Laboratory for Means of Transport, Laboratory for Machines Construction Testing, Laboratory for Tribilogy Testing, Laboratory for Turbocompressors, Laboratory for Examining Motor Vehicles in Driving Conditions, Laboratory for Internal Ballistic Measurements, Laboratory for External Ballistic Measurements, Laboratory for Fast Energy Process Measurements, Laboratory for Missile Design, Laboratory for Explosive Material Testing, Laboratory for Hydrothermal Wood Processing, Laboratory for Wood Gluing and Surface Processing, Laboratory for the Construction and Control of Wood Products, Laboratory for Wood Processing Machines and Tools, Laboratory for Wood Panels, Laboratory for Mechanisms and Elastodynamics, Laboratory for Physics and Computer Technology.

In the post-war period, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo has established intensive international cooperation, mainly with the Friedrich-Alexander Erlangen University, the KTH Stockholm, TU Gratz, the University of Dublin, TU Darmstadt, City University London, TU Maribor and UPC Barcelona. The cooperation has mainly focused on joint partnerships in the TEMPUS, as well as projects of the FP6 and FP7 Framework Programme. Some of the important international projects, signed in 2004, were: "Advanced Centralised Energy Generation Systems in Western Balkans" worth about 200000 Euros and "Droplet – Wall Interaction and Heat Transfer" worth about 200000 US Dollars.

During the academic year 1995/1996 and 1996/1997, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering continued the long-term cooperation with the Technical Faculty of the Friedrich-Alexander Erlangen University, Nuremberg. One of the results of this cooperation have been mutual visits of the two universities' delegations, as well as study visits of the Sarajevo Faculty of Mechanical Engineering to the Erlangen University, renovation of the laser-doppler anemometer, activation of the laboratory for natural gas combustion, six summer academies, study visits of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering students to the University in Stuttgart, a German donation for the equipment and revitalisation of the Sarajevo Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, and a very active cooperation with professors from Erlangen, Delfta and Hamburg in the implementation of the teaching process and revitalisation of the faculty.

Cooperation with the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) from Stockholm has resulted in the implementation of a number of TEMPUS projects focusing on the higher education reform in accordance with the Bologna principles, as well as in the reconstruction and revitalisation of the faculty's facilities.

As far as the local projects are concerned, professors and associated of the faculty have implemented in the post-war period over 50 projects financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Sarajevo Canton; over 20 projects were financed by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, while three projects were financed by WUS Austria. Faculty of mechanical engineering from the University of Sarajevo and the University of Mostar jointly implemented the project "Development of Industrial Policy in BiH Federation". Fifty experts participated in the project.

The faculty has for some time created conditions for student and academic exchange processes with foreign educational institutions. In the early stages, the exchange mainly concerned writing bachelor and master's thesis through the DAAD programme, WUS or some other programme, owing to the efforts of our professors who used to be guest lecturers at those universities (TZ Gratz, City University London, TU Erlangen, etc.). Today, exchange programmes Erasmus+ and CEEPUS enable easy exchange. Also, the faculty, as part of the implementation of some projects, enables its students to visit respectable foreign universities, for example, five students visited the KTH Stockholm as part of the postgraduate programme "Local Environmental Infrastructure", where they wrote their master's thesis under the supervision of the Swedish colleagues.

Some projects were of strategic importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina, such as: "Optimal Development Trends of Metal and Electric Power Industry in BiH", "Optimal Development Trends of Motor and Motor Vehicle Industry in the Socialist Republic of BiH for the 1963-1970 period", "Optimal Development Trends of Process Engineering in the Socialist Republic of BiH for the 1963-1970 period", "Optimal Development Trends of Toolmaking in SFRY, with a special emphasis on the Socialist Republic of BiH", "Optimal Development Trends of Casting in the Socialist Republic of BiH", "Optimal Development Trends of Machine Tools, Tools and Measuring Instruments in the People's Republic of BiH", "Development of Industrial Policy in BiH Federation".

Today, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering has been implementing several EU projects: "Danube Interreg Transnational project EDU – LAB", the Erasmus+ CBHE project REBUS "REady go BUSiness; OpESEE: Open ESEE - Region Master for Maintenance Engineering", the Erasmus+ eVIVA project "Enhancing and Validating service related competences in Versatile learning environments in Western Balkan Universities".

ARTS GROUP

Academy of Fine Arts

Academy of Performing Arts

Academy of Music

Just as every society must have institutions that lend it legitimacy, so every university worth its public support, the society it serves, its teachers and students, must have arts academies. The University of Sarajevo has its academies, first the Academy of Music (1955), then the Academy of Fine Arts (1972), and finally the Academy of Performing Arts (1981). With the founding of its Academies, the University completed its structure of organisational units. Why is this important to note? Without arts academies, a university would be at risk of becoming subsumed by a game of apprenticeship, of private-political business dealings, a futile and endless race with unfair competition, rather than a genuine desire to establish itself as a centre of knowledge, science and art, of learning and freedom, raising itself to a civilisational level of human and social existence.

The arts academies of the University build its trans-structure that transfers the exact sciences, natural and social, into states of the metaphysical, the unknowable and unfathomable, that which is truly artistic, unreachable and ineffable. The arts provide the University of Sarajevo with a spiritual and philosophical line of activities, especially when they act from the position of criticism. The spaces where the arts are developed at the University of Sarajevo are independent of rules, laws, treasures and other social and political norms; even when working under imposed rules, which are anathema to them by their very nature, the arts are free because they are human and global, but mostly because they are created by free people, by artists. Of course, this implies artists for whom no artistic rule is sacred, and if it is a rule, it is there to be re-examined by art, changed or toppled.

From their very beginnings, which were by no means simple for the three academies, requiring both political support, facilities and human resources, each academy became a central hub of development for artistic pedagogy, but at the same time a driver of artistic life, concerts, theatre, film, the visual arts, in evolving stages and revolutionary changes in society, by the enlightened figures of artists who built themselves into their art, but most of all, by constructing the cultural and spiritual foundations of their society. Cold we imagine a society, canton, federation or state where the main university did not have its arts academies?

It was precisely the Academies of the University of Sarajevo, each in its own field, that have built the life of the arts in the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, not just in Sarajevo but in all cultural centres and smaller towns with a music school or a gallery, with just so much as a small amateur theatre group. It was precisely the students from the Academies of our University that became the human resources for the development of culture in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the past, when they had to practically start from scratch, to present day when there are many academies of music, drama, the visual arts active in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They remain so today because of their status of naturally superior academies in terms of tradition, staff, quality of studies, interest of students, status among the public and international standing.

What makes the arts academies part of a global arts community are their curricula that are practically identical to those at European and world academies, thank to the Bologna Process, numerous artistic and personal links with European academies, but most of all thanks to the efforts of teachers dedicated to their own professional development, the organisation of the academies and the education of their students. Today, the academies of the University of Sarajevo employ many teachers with diplomas from prestigious European academies or who have completed part of their training abroad, attended arts seminars or simply acquired a familiarity with global artistic and educational practices. Proof of this lies in the recognition of diplomas from our academies in Europe for the purpose of continuing education, seeking artistic engagement at European centres, in invitations from European centres sent to our teachers and students. Testifying to this are the many successes of our teachers and their students, who have proven themselves in the areas of their artistic creativity.

Other elements also speak to the global awareness of our academies and are worth noting specifically: important festivals have been held at the Academy of Music for over a decade, an indexed journal for musical culture ***Muzika*** is published, the international symposium "Music in Society" is organised, there is an Institute for Musicology and ICTM – National Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc.; the Academy of Fine Arts was founded and led by the most prominent visual artists in Bosnia and Herzegovina and socialist Yugoslavia, its teachers have displayed their works at important exhibitions across the globe, they have received important awards, and during the war, they were among those that put up a spiritual resistance to the aggression and war; the Academy of Performing Arts maintains the cult stage theatre ***Obala Open Stage***, its teachers have received over 200 national and international awards and acknowledgements at various festivals, the most important being the ***Oscar*** of Danis Tanović (2001, for the film ***No Man's Land***).

Within this framework and the openness of the arts, we wish further development for the University of Sarajevo, prosperity and reinforcement of its leading role in all fields of its activities so that it may remain an important institution for the development of contemporary Bosnian-Herzegovinian society.

ARTS GROUP

Academy of Fine Arts

Founded in 1972

Since its founding, the Academy of Fine Arts has enrolled 2666 students, graduated 1557 students, awarded 237 MA degrees and one doctoral degree.

The Academy of Fine Arts (ALU) of the University of Sarajevo was founded in 1972 as the first academy of its kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[1] It was founded by artists who at the time were well-known and had the enthusiasm and vision for a renowned and recognised institution that it would become. Prof Muhamed Karamehmedović, art historian and first dean of the Academy, Prof Nada Pivac, academic painter, Prof Boro Aleksić, academic painter, Prof Mersad Berber, academic graphic artist, Prof Alija Kučukalić, academic sculptor, Prof Željko Grgić, academic sculptor, these are our famous professors, founders of the Academy who invested all their efforts into designing curricula with artistic grounding, modelled on those at already existing academies and institutions abroad that at the time, and to this day, have provided the foundations for artistic trends, disciplines, artistic profiles and the artists to whom they themselves belonged for decades.

Investing themselves in these goals set high, through their lives and careers, they established ALU as an institution that developed in line with principles of classic art while incorporating and affirming innovative processes.

The period of almost 50 years of our higher education institution placed before its staff many diverse tasks, dilemmas and difficulties that were resolved through a good vision and with a focus on quality, always for the benefit of the main tenets of the Academy, its stable and firm existence and importance in society for education, the spread and affirmation of Bosnian-Herzegovinian culture and heritage.

We must also mention the great contribution of all deans and teachers to ensure that the crucial values and qualities of teaching were retained, that the building became and remained a symbol of spirituality, beauty and one of the most representative building in the former Yugoslavia. There are also the outstanding achievements of our eminent teachers, numerous projects, representative exhibitions, affirmative awards and international recognitions, and the education of excellent young people who enrolled at this institution.

ALU was built by professors who marked it with their work, selflessly giving and transferring their knowledge to younger generations and thus contributing to its optimal significance. Apart from the professors who founded the academy, the following eminent artists also taught there: Dževad Hozo, Ismar Mujezinović, Seid Hasanefendić, Salim Obralić, Mustafa Skopljak, Mladen Kolobarić, Zoja Finci, Radoslav Tadić, Ljubomir Perčinlić, Milivoje Unković, Ratko Lalić, Halil Tikveša, Metka Kraigher-Hozo, Nusret Pašić, Avdo Žiga, Radmila Jovandić-Đapić, Josip Alebić, Petar Waldegg, Čedomir Kostović, Amra Zulfikarpašić.

The vision that the calling of an artist should represent freedom and humanism, ethical principles whose values contribute to affirming the country, preserving an identity where art always finds its grounding, has resulted in long periods of enthusiasm and efforts to establish this institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina so that it may answer to this cultural task.

Nurturing Bosnian-Herzegovinian cultural heritage, affirming and maintaining it, and the new expression based on the postulates of old European academic values made this academy and all its departments base their evolutions and specificities on the talent of Bosnian-Herzegovinian artists who have continued to live and work through the generations of students attending the academy – for almost 50 years.

Every moment and opportunity that presents itself to us here as the followers of our professors means that their names and works are always committed to lasting memory and continue to build the history of ALU and of new generations completing their missions of learning here, serving art and standing for the bright future of our spiritual heritage and the Bosnian-Herzegovinian art scene. Standing as the bulwarks of this institution are the uninterrupted outstanding achievements of our eminent teachers of graphic art, graphic design, product design, sculpture, paining, art teaching, interdisciplinary studies in conservation and restoration, gradually opening the door of Europe and the world with good projects and received awards.

The upcoming period will be marked by a jubilee when we celebrate half a century of the Academy of Fine Arts. This period will spotlight the best investment of this city – when contributions from the citizens of Sarajevo and the wider region gave us this building to keep, use and honour. The artistic results that were created in these rooms and the new ones we are planning and will achieve together will certainly be immortalised in a new monograph. This will also serve to confirm the legacy left to us by its founders, that we continue in dignity to follow their vision and care for their gift.

At its core, the Academy is an educational institution for artists of different specialities. Its departments, Teaching Department, Painting Department, Sculpture Department, Graphics Department, Graphic Design Department and Product Design Department, as well as its Chair for Art History and Theory and the Interdisciplinary Study Programme in Conservation and Restoration (established in cooperation with the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics), it enrols a standard number of students in line with quotas based on pedagogical norms, as well as the special requirements of various art studios and laboratories. In the past period, large investments were made into many studios, external areas of ALU, workshops and laboratories, with the new equipment contributing to better working conditions, especially for students who spend their whole day at the Academy.

With the implementation of the Bologna Process, students benefited from education reforms that opened opportunities for greater mobility, acquiring diverse knowledge, getting know different cultures, becoming more confident in their artistic work, in their education, becoming more motivated and closer to similar programmes at other universities and academies in the world.

Cooperation agreements with partner academies will result in a different attitude to our ALU as an international partner and guarantor of university linkages and learning outcomes through exchange and mobility.

With the assistance of the University of Sarajevo, ALU is starting a project of interdisciplinary studies in conservation and restoration of heritage. Connecting this study programme with architecture and the natural sciences, introducing into their laboratories the application of multidisciplinary methods to conserve cultural heritage expands the horizons for the proper treatment of national monuments. Museums, galleries and institutes still do not have sufficient professional and artistic capacities to contribute to this process. We are witnesses to the outstanding importance of this academy, as across the former Yugoslavia and beyond our graduates work and produce art, they form the backbones of prestigious institutes, museums and galleries.

By enrolling at ALU, students should be proud that this choice will make them emissaries of culture, the pillars of cultural life, that they will take on the task of spreading culture to ennoble society through art, painting, cultural policy, the education system, and that if they themselves decide to become art teachers, they will contribute to shaping young people who will continue this mission in the future.

Art is a great power, an international force that requires no foreign tongue, it is understood through the creative process and talent and speaks all the languages of the world. Let that be the main motivation, the mission to always act positively against all problems and situations that life may bring.

"In the last decade of the 20th century, the Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo was going through its most difficult period. Just as it prepared to mark the 20th anniversary of its work in 1992, the war started. And even when it seemed the Muses had gone silent, that everything had died down, that the work of this institution had been stopped violently, brutally and viciously – a resistance arose to testify to existence, a response of creative artists to destruction... The exhibition *Witnesses of Existence*, opened on 2 December 1992 (Nusret Pašić, Sanjin Jukić, Mustafa Skopljak, Zoran Bogdanović, Edo Numankadić, Ante Jurić, Radoslav Tadić, Petar Waldegg), became a symbol of indestructible creativity and the foundation for a new socially engaged art that inspired many artists across the world to express their explicit condemnation of the abyss of contemporary civilisation. The works of the artists witnesses were presented in video format at the Venice Biennale in 1993. Then there were the graphics folios *Sarajevo 92, Sarajevo 93, Sarajevo 94, Sarajevo 95*,conceived and executed by Prof Salim Obralić, socially engaged as was characteristic of this art even before. Despite the blockade, the folios were seen by the world. The idea of spiritual resistance to the aggression was also witnessed by the group *Trio* (Dalida and Bojan Hadžihalilović), whose *Postcards from Besieged Sarajevo*, a series of postcards – posters, sent "greetings" to the contemporary world. As far back as Ancient Greece, an artist depicted in the Parthenon a centaur, a symbol of the uncivilised world, attacking the enlightened and noble human being. The artist Alma Suljević's work Kentauromahia, constructed from the burnt remnants of a Sarajevo tram, talks about contemporary barbarity."[2]

Since its founding, the Academy of Fine Arts has enrolled 2666 students, graduated 1557 students, awarded 237 MA degrees and one doctoral degree.

It currently has 72 members of academic staff and 20 members of non-academic staff.

1 Professor Marina Finci, Dean of the Academy, on the occasion of its anniversary.

2 Professor Ibrahim Krzović, PhD, Akademija likovnih umjetnosti/ Academy of Fine Arts, p. 30–32.

ARTS GROUP

Academy of Performing Arts

Founded on 2 December 1981

Since its founding, the Academy of Performing Arts has enrolled 522 students, graduating 285 students and awarding 6 MA degrees.

The Academy of Performing Arts (ASU) of the University of Sarajevo is the oldest and most successful higher education institution in this field in our country, with an enviable international reputation. It now seems like a simple fact derived from the concrete results achieved by our school, its professors, alumni and students over the past 38 years. But it was not all smooth sailing! In the immediate aftermath of the Second World War, in the 1950s, Sarajevo had a secondary acting school with a view to becoming an academic institution. That did not happen, however. The argument was that the existing academies in Zagreb and Belgrade had sufficient capacities to admit and train students from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, which did not have their own higher education institutions for this purpose. So instead of opening an acting academy, the secondary acting school was closed. From a professional standpoint, this was hugely damaging to the development of performing arts and culture in general. With no local schools, this meant that our talents, at least those that had the means to do so, went away to study in other regions and often remained there after completing their education, while many who had the talent but not the means to pursue their education in Belgrade or Zagreb turned to other professions. This ultimately placed Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina in a position of dependency and, perhaps it might sound harsh, in a semi-colonial relationship towards Belgrade and Zagreb. As a result, we helped their development by stifling ours.

The first concrete initiative to change this position was made at the Faculty of Philosophy where, in cooperation with the MESS Theatre Festival, acting and directing were studied at the Department for Comparative Literature and Library Studies. This did not meet the objective needs of professional theatre, film and television or the ambitions of local talents, but it did somewhat improve the overall situation and highlighted the necessity of establishing a performing arts academy. According to data from 1981, Bosnian-Herzegovinian theatres employed around 180 actors, but only 24 of them had completed adequate education. It was, therefore, decided to establish ASU that would also be open for enrolment to candidates from other republics of SFRY.

ASU was opened on 2 December 1981, when the Department for Acting was opened, and four years later it grew into its full structure, with all the foreseen departments, and also graduated the first generation of students. Two people were particularly involved in the process of justification and preparations for the opening of our school. They were Radoslav Zoranović, director of the Society of Professional Theatres and Prof Zvonko Petrović, the director of the higher education SIZ at the time. Working closely with them was the first dean of the academy, Prof Razija Lagumdžija. The backbone of the initial teaching staff were actor Borislav Stjepanović and Prof Miroslav Avram. The first generation of students enrolled the Department for Acting under the tutelage of Prof Borislav Stjepanović. Four years later, the first generation of students graduated from the Academy – actors and actresses. As the Academy developed, the number of its graduates and academic staff expanded and came to include Emir Kusturica, Miralem Zupčević, Nenad Vuković, Dževad Karahasan and Admir Glamočak, as the first student of ASU to join the teaching staff. This policy of relying on ASU graduates has been maintained and today the core of ASU's teaching staff is made up of its alumnae.

After eight years of struggle, which was much like the struggle to open the Academy, the first expansion of the school was achieved with the opening of the Directing Department. Prof Haris Pašović, a young Yugoslav star director at the time, was hired as the first programme lead at the Department. Proof of the high degree of anticipation for the opening of this department can be found in the fact that over a hundred candidates from across SFRY applied for the five available spots in the first class of students. Today, the number and relevance of awards for theatre and especially film direction received by professors and students from this department place it on par with the most prestigious schools in this field in Europe and the world. Multimedia direction is also studied at the department as a unique artistic profession for theatre, film, TV and radio. The department also has a chair for audio-visual arts that provides education for directors of photography, editing and sound designers.

During the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Academy did not shut down, on the contrary, a new Department for Dramaturgy was opened. As during its founding, Prof Razija Lagumdžija again played a key role for the opening of the new department and became its first head. The driving force and future of the new department was Prof Marko Kovačević who invested key energies in its founding and development and shaped it into what it is today: a study programme based on the complexity and synthesis of the performing arts, on positive international experience and original methods in dramaturgy, theatre and film studies. It brings together classic and modern principles and procedures.

While the new department was being formed and the war and siege went on, the acting and directing departments continued to hold regular classes and admit new students. There is an anecdote from those times that shelling was not an acceptable reason for being late for class.

Finally, with the opening of the Department for Production and Management, the circle of fundamental areas and degrees was completed for the active development of all forms of performing arts and media. The Academy was thus enabled to educate professionals for the fastest growing industry in the world – media and communications, which, in addition to its cultural significance, underlined the social and economic importance of its work. Through its teaching and artistic practice, the Production Department was most efficient in connecting the work of all the departments, bringing an added value to the teaching process, while at the same time preparing students for real professional life after school.

Another important aspect of ASU is the Obala Open Stage. Though envisaged as a "laboratory where students, especially of the final year, would conduct practical exercises" and a place where they could showcase their artistic accomplishments,

the efforts of students and teachers turned this stage from a neglected basement area into a cult Sarajevo stage, adding a hall for stage movement and a wardrobe room. They built them with their own hands – the students and professors sawed the boards, nailed them together, welded iron, painted the walls. In this way, the student stage became an important venue on the cultural map of both Sarajevo and the former Yugoslavia. After the outstanding success of the play "Audition" across the former Yugoslavia and international awards collected by "Tattooed Theatre", the Obala stage became a place to be closely followed. We are proud to say it has remained relevant to this day. The Obala Open Stage remains a place of creativity, bringing together theatre, film, dance, music and other performing arts, used by students and professors both for teaching and for showcasing their work. Performances at Obala are regularly packed, and often projects that start at the Obala Open Stage continue their life in professional theatres.

With the development of new technologies, new and often unexpected spaces open up for work, development and engagement in media and communications. The artistic aspect of ASU bring an added value to these new endeavours. This is also where ASU sees a development opportunity. By keeping up with world trends and standards imposed by new technologies, while at the same time insisting on artistic values, we are able to equip students with a wide range of skills and provide them with a comparative advantage in the labour market.

To achieve these standards, the Academy continuously works to strengthen its quality through various coordinated activities, constant development and updating of curricula, introduction of new study groups, independently or in cooperation with partner academies from Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad, continuous improvement of technical capacities and adaptation of its spaces to ever changing requirements of teaching and learning. In this sense, the construction of its new building is a capital project for ASU. It is now in its last stage of implementation and it will give ASU and the University a surge of motivation and improved quality, directly influencing the overall image, pulse and life of the city and the country, which is one of the main roles of the university in society. With this in mind, there is nothing that can stand in the way of our social mission and our professional vision, and we will always find ways to secure the necessary staff, space and finances. We are constantly advancing in this respect and as a result have experienced increasing interest from prospective students from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region.

ASU has educated numerous actors, directors, writers, producers, etc. Our alumnae and our teachers are the most important, best and most successful actors, actresses, directors, writers, producers in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Let us mention just some of them: Dževad Karahasan, Haris Pašović, Ademir Kenović, Admir Glamočak, Pjer Žalica, Jasmila Žbanić, Srđan Vuletić, Gordana Boban, Emir Kusturica, Borislav Stjepanović, Senad Bašić, Elmir Jukić, Miroslav Mandić, Jasna Žalica, Erol Zubčević, Almir Imširević, Miralem Zubčević, Jovan Marjanović, Minka Muftić, Tatjana Šojić, Amra Bakšić-Čamo, Emir Hadžihafizbegović, Dino Mustafić, Selma Spahić, Izudin Bajrović, Aida Begić, Mirsad Purivatra, Danis Tanović and many others. Their work and accomplishments have earned our school over 200 international awards. Among them are the *Oscar* for Danis Tanović, multiple awards from the European Film Academy, awards from festivals in Berlin, Tokyo, Cannes, London, Rotterdam, Locarno, Sarajevo, Edinburgh, national theatre awards, etc. Our alumnae are professionally engaged in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, France, Germany, Turkey, USA, Canada, Australia and many other countries.

We will, therefore, end this text as we started it: The Academy of Performing Arts of the University of Sarajevo is the oldest and most successful higher education institution in this field in our country, with an enviable international reputation.

Since its founding, the Academy of Performing Arts has enrolled 522 students, graduating 285 students and awarding 6 MA degrees. It currently employs 51 members of academic staff and 15 of non-academic staff.

ARTS GROUP

Academy of Music

Founded on 20 May 1955

Since its founding, 3661 students have studied at the Academy of Music, it has produced 2166 graduates, awarded 288 MA degrees and 22 doctoral degrees.

The Academy of Music in Sarajevo (MAS) was founded on 20 May 1955. Throughout its 64 years of work and activities, the Academy has promoted music education, art and scholarship as an educational and cultural institution of particular importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the wider region. This is supported by the fact that every pedagogical, artistic and scholarly activity in music as an artistic discipline in Bosnia and Herzegovina stems from graduates, students and teachers of the Academy. The knowledge they acquire at the Academy are an initial important basis for development through musical practice in schools, orchestras, on concert stages, at academic institutions, etc. Other music institutions in Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina would find it hard to operate without these human resources.

Study programmes are compatible with those at European higher education institutions in music and are based on learning outcomes. Since its founding, MAS has continuously worked on developing all its departments and on opening new strands and programmes.

Students from across Bosnia and Herzegovina gravitate towards MAS. The student body in the first and second cycle of studies each academic year is made up of 200 to 250 full-time students, of which around 15% are foreign students (Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Albania). The Academy also has an exchange programme with international students.

MAS has gone through a number of development stages. The first was its founding and start of activities, marked by outstanding enthusiasm of its founders and teachers, renowned in the world of music at the time. The second stage took place in the 1960s and 1970s when the Academy continued it already decade-long tradition of development, gathering new experience and strengthening the role of the student population and engaging the teaching staff at a higher level. The third stage were the 1980s when the Academy reached its full development and acquired the status of a serious music education and artistic institutions in socialist Yugoslavia. The fourth stage was marked by the vast wartime destruction of the city of Sarajevo and its University, which the Academy had joined in 1974. The wartime destruction of MAS was most evident in the reduced number of academic staff and students. Some departments would have ceased their activities and the whole Academy would have done so too if it were not for the efforts of teachers who remained in Sarajevo and the management of the Academy at the time. The fifth stage is the post-war stage, with a lot of work for the teachers, but also a lot of enthusiasm to regain past glory and overcome both the immediate past and the pre-war legacy, and set off on the path of European and world music. The decade from 2005 to 2015, when the Academy of Music celebrated its 60th anniversary, was the most successful in the history of this institution. The Academy keeps going from strength to strength, to the satisfaction of its students and teachers, in these years when the sixth stage is starting, marked by turbulent changes at the University that will, no doubt, impact MAS in due course.

Many artists and scholars of music worked or were educated at MAS. Some of the most prominent and those still active are: composers Miroslav Špiler, Vojin Komadina, Josip Magdić, Anđelka Bego-Šimunić, Nada Ludvig-Pečar, Milan Jeličanin, conductors Mladen Pozajić, Teodor Romanić, Julije Marić, Ognjen Bomoštar, Rešad Arnautović, solo vocalists Bruna Špiler, Ljiljana Molnar-Talajić, Radmila Smiljanić, Milica Buljubašić-Zečević, Paša Gackić, pianists Matusja Blum, Marijan and Zlata Feller, Milica Šnajder-Huterer, Jasenka Dimitrijević, Jasenka Roter-Petrović, Ljiljana Pećanac, Izolda Ambrožić, Dunja Dimitrijević, Sanja Lagumdžija, Aleksandra Romanić, Zoran Jančić, Neda Stanković, Svjetlana Člaidze, violinists Kurt Hauzer, Đino Sagrestano, David Kamhi, Faruk Osman Sijarić, Dževad Šabanagić, Radoslava Medle, cellist Jevgeny Xaverieff, flautists Bećir Drnda, Davor Bušić, clarinettists Radan Aleksije, Rajmund Likić, Barat Laslo, musicologists Zija Kučukalić, Gorana Doliner, ethno-musicologists Cvjetko Rihtman, Ankica Petrović, Dunja Rihtman, musical theoreticians and pedagogues Elly Bašić, Selma Ferović, Zdravko Verunica, Vinko Krajtmajer, Ivan Čavlović and many others. Today, the Academy is home to its sixth generation of teachers who continue its development in line with the vision of its founders, as well as contemporary requirements of higher education in music, the musical arts and scholarship.

As an institution, the Academy organises many concerts and significant musical projects. We would like to highlight the *May Music Festival* (since 2008) organised as part of the regular annual concert season. This unique contribution to enriching the cultural life of Sarajevo offers the audience diverse carefully selected content, the best that academic musical production can offer each academic year. The festivities always include the anniversary of the Academy's founding. Over the course of 10 to 15, at various locations in the city, students and teachers from our academy and other academies we work with hold concerts, there are concerts by the Chamber Wind Orchestra and various academy ensembles (aMAS), recitals of works composed by students, concerts of works by established Bosnian-Herzegovinian composers, concerts by student conductors and soloists with the Sarajevo Philharmonic Orchestra, and a large academic project is selected by the Academy each year and promoted on this occasion. Concert activities of MAS students and teachers are thus presented to the Bosnian-Herzegovinian public at a high level.

Another important event organised by the Academy in cooperation with the Manhattan String Quartet is the *Sarajevo Chamber Music Festival* (2011 - 2016). The Festival includes both recitals and educational activities, which means that members of the Manhattan String Quartet hold both concerts and workshops. The importance of this Festival surpasses the institution of the Academy itself as it involves one of the world's most famous string quartets and by dint of the quality and performance of its programme, and the participation of students from academies across the Western Balkans.

Sarajevo Sonic Studio (2013/14) was a project of global importance. It brought together the most prominent living European composers and students from music academies in the Balkans for educational activities related to composing music and recitals of composed pieces.

Students of the Academy regularly participate in the work of the *European Student Chamber Orchestra* as part of projects by the Association of European Music Conservatories, and in the project *Encounters of Music Academies and Faculties of the Western Balkans.*

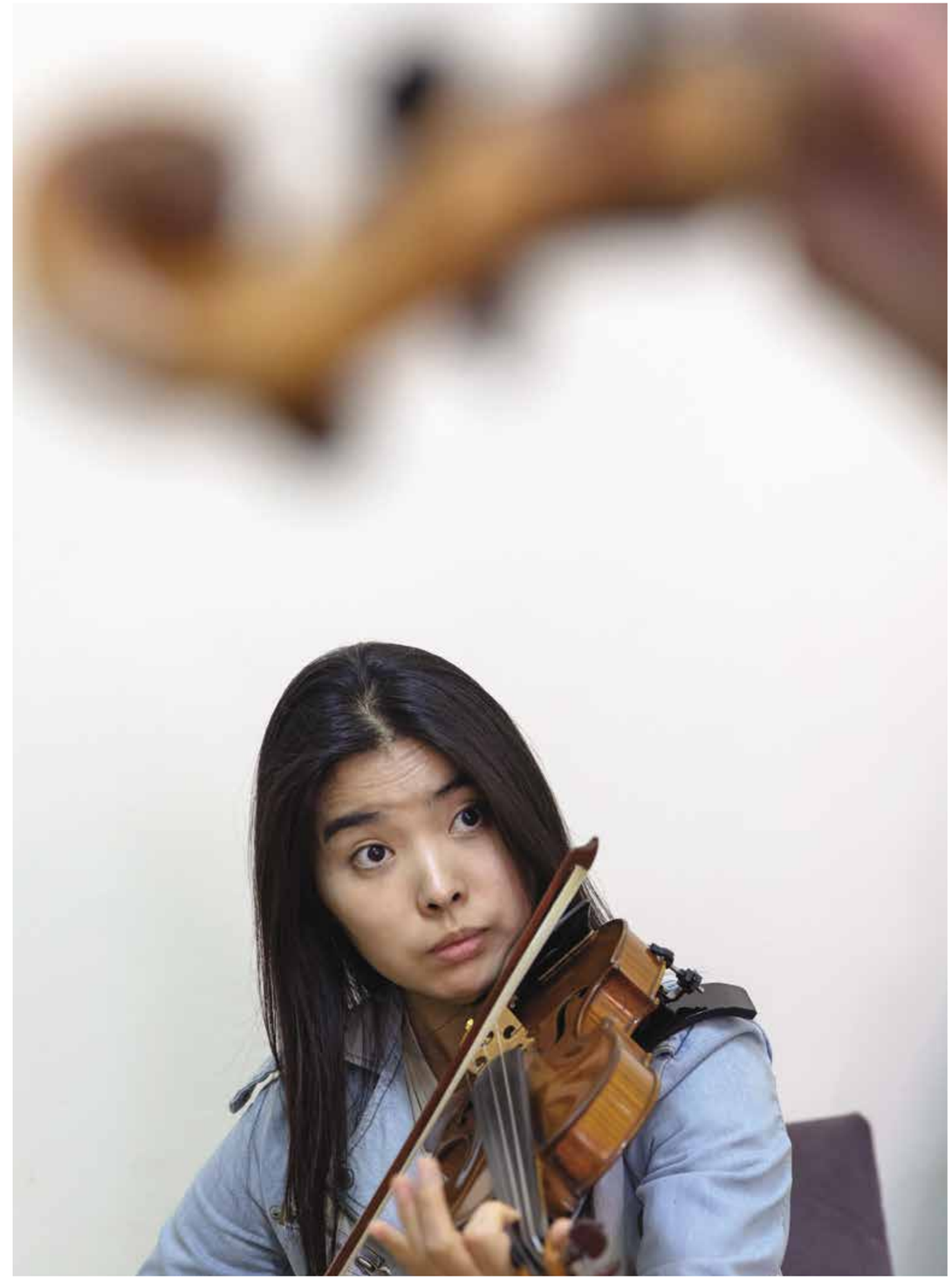
The most recent noteworthy event was a project that toured 10 cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with concerts by teachers and students and lectures at music schools, symbolically titled *10/10.* Almost every day, classes hold concerts, as do departments, there are public recitals, etc. Many students take part in various international competitions and win awards.

MAS conducts significant scholarly work in cooperation with the Musicology Society of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Together, they have launched the magazine for music culture *Muzika/Music* and organise the international symposium "Music in Society". The magazine was first published in 1997, initially a quarterly publication and later coming out twice a year. The first symposium was organised in 1998. Participants at the symposium include musicologists, ethno-musicologists and music educators from around the world. The symposium is considered the most significant of its kind in the region, both because of its continuity and because of its quality. As of 2010, it has been entered into the calendar of events of similar organisations of the International Council for Traditional Music (NGO UNESCO). A dual language edition of the *proceedings* is printed after each symposium. The magazine for music culture *Muzika* and the international symposium "Music in Society" are exceptionally well received in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries.

MAS has an Institute for Musicology (2003) that maintains important legacies of its professors and a rich archive for the history of music in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Centre for Music Education (2006), the Association of Citizens "Ključ", and it also houses the Musicological Society, ICTM – National Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Association of Music Pedagogues.

The mission of MAS is to educate high quality, capable, creative and internationally competitive and competent staff in the areas of pedagogy, art and scholarship. The Academy constantly influences the formation of a musical public opinion and creates aesthetic standards in musical and general culture of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that sense, the Academy seeks to ensure that its curricula are aligned with its mission.

The vision of MAS is to remain the leading domestic institution in its area of activities, and especially higher education of professionals for a broad range of activities in music. This vision of the Academy is being achieved in conditions of significant competition from other music academies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, both fair and unfair, with the Academy sailing through thanks to its high standards and determination to uphold them.



Strategic definitions are based on the premise that MAS is a music institution the brings together social and artistic interests which then intertwine and respond to social trends and the production of musical values. This means that the Academy is not giving up on producing musical values that make the foundations of cultural and civilisational values of a global society, either by accepting existing models of quality or by providing local music values with artistic dimensions.

The departments are the main organisational units where teaching and research are organised. MAS has continuously worked on developing all its departments and on opening new strands and programmes. There are currently eight departments at MAS: Composition Department, Conducting Department, Solo Singing Department, Department for Piano, Percussions and Harp, Department for Stringed Instruments and Guitar, Department for Wind Instruments and the Accordion, Department for Musicology and Ethnomusicology, and the Department for Music Theory and Pedagogy.

Since academic year 2005/06, MAS has gradually introduced the Bologna system with all three study cycles and is the only academy at the University with a doctoral programme in the arts.

MAS cooperates with similar institutions in the country and abroad, including the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Vienna Phonogram Archives, the Berlin Phonogram Archives, the Berlin Ethnology Museum, the Rosenberg Phonogram Archives (which have the Academy's Institute its first phonogram recordings of music from Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Philosophy Faculty in Ljubljana, the Institute for Ethnology and Folklore in Zagreb. Perhaps even more importantly, the Academy has signed cooperation agreements with over twenty music academies and faculties across Europe, and particularly important is its membership in the Association of European Music Conservatories (AEC) from which it receives positive inputs for its further development.

Since its founding, 3661 students have studied at the Academy of Music, it has produced 2166 graduates, awarded 288 MA degrees and 22 doctoral degrees.

It currently employs 67 members of academic staff and 15 of non-academic staff.

SUB-UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS IN THE IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACTIVITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

SUB-UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

University Tele-Informatics Centre (UTIC)

Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies

Centre for Human Rights of the University in Sarajevo

Centre for Coordination and Support of Research

Centre for Construction and Maintenance of the Campus

University Library

INSTITUTIONS IN THE IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACTIVITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Gazi Husrev-bey Library in Sarajevo

National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The University of Sarajevo Student Centre

ASSOCIATIONS IN THE IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACTIVITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Student Parliament of the University of Sarajevo

University Sports Society “Bosna”

University of Sarajevo Academic Cultural Centre Seljo

TEACHING BASE

National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO SUB-UNITS

University Tele-Informatics Centre (UTIC)

Founded on 23 May 1995

UTIC activities focus on needs for application-informatics support to the organisational units of the University in order to integrate the educational and business functions of the organisational units and connect their computer resources into a unique academic network and services.

The University Tele-Informatics Centre (UTIC) was founded on 23 May 1995 by a decision of the University of Sarajevo. UTIC is a sub-organisational unit of the University. UTIC has a staff of 16 and over 100,000 users of its various services.

UTIC activities focus on needs for application-informatics support to the organisational units of the University in order to integrate the educational and business functions of the organisational units and connect their computer resources into a unique academic network and services.

UTIC administrates the .ba domain, the University's integrated information system, authentications and authorisations of University infrastructure, the University's websites, the financial system, the document management system, access to databases, the digital academic archives and repository of published papers, the e-library and all other services related to information and communication technologies for the University.

UTIC provides professional development in information technology for University staff in their fields of work and also performs other activities in the service of the University's objectives and main activities that contribute to better use of human and spatial capacity and equipment, as well as performing expert tasks for the University.

Computerising the basic functions of the University and its member institutions began in 1996 with the introduction of internet access at the University, when UTIC became the first internet service provider in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the only authorised registry of the .ba domain. Up to 2019, this process encompassed all aspects of systematic introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) into the teaching process, including the hardware, software, information systems and applications, network solutions, surveillance systems for management and control of relevant processes, as well as other components.

UTIC has been continuously working to improve the education process at faculties and academies, as well as primary and secondary schools in the Sarajevo Canton, through the implementation of innovative technologies based on ICT solutions. In this way, it contributes to improving the system for planning and management in education, automation of student and pupil documents administration, facilitating access to data entered by faculties, academies and schools, and electronic issuing of official documents.

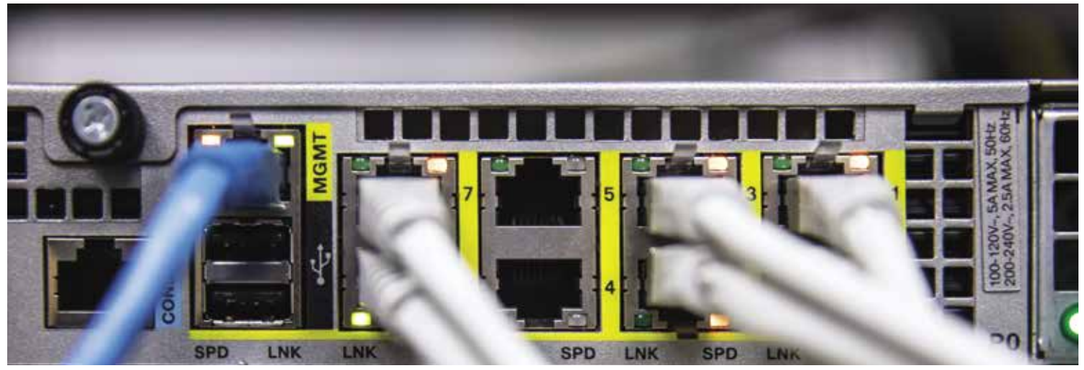
The University of Sarajevo was the first university in Bosnia and Herzegovina to identify the need for and initiate establishing an integrated information system needed to implement higher education reforms and the Bologna Process. Implementation of the ISSS project at the University of Sarajevo began in 2004 with pilot projects at selected faculties. Today, the ISSS information system is legally mandated and actively used by all faculties and academies of the University.

ISSS was implemented using web technologies that automate all aspects of administration of business processes at the University's student services. It is a unique system in Bosnia and Herzegovina with intensive data fluctuation and processing and is one of the largest IT systems of its kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina. ISSS enables users to generate detailed reports on faculties and academies, as well as the whole University, including statistical reports. Data on students (master data) and teaching staff are input through unique forms and automatically stored in the central database for further processing.

Currently, the University Tele-Informatics Centre is developing a new unique information system of the University of Sarajevo – eUNSA. The unique information system of a higher education institution is an integral part of the quality assurance system in higher education. Implementing an integrated information system at the University of Sarajevo includes continuous activities on system development and upgrades in order to improve education processes and activities of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Sarajevo Canton and the University of Sarajevo.

A unique information system enables managing data on: students (personal data, including name, unique citizen's registration number, sex, date of birth, place of birth, municipality and country of birth, current address, contact phone, student registration number; data on the student's education status, including date of enrolment at the higher education institution and specific organisational unit, study programme, study cycle, study year within the cycle, specifying whether the student is enrolling for the first time or renewing the year and in the case of the latter, how many times the student has renewed the year, data on students taking a formal break, the reasons for the break, and any disciplinary measures); on permanent and associate staff (data determining the number and structure of employees in line with bylaws on internal organisation and job classification, whether conditions have been met for quality in performing registered activities in line with standards and norms, as well as the need to provide financial resources to meet staff requirements); the teaching process and research activities (this data enables determining the capacity of a higher education institution/organisational unit for ensuring the implementation of the teaching process in a way that ensures its quality, the mobility of academic staff and students, as well as the recognisability of higher education qualifications within the framework of the European higher education area); property, facilities and material and technical capacities (data on properties, facilities and material and technical capacities of each higher education institution/organisational unit are used to determine whether material, technical and infrastructure preconditions have been met to ensure quality in the performance of registered activities).

Successful implementation of the project "Improvement of information system for primary and secondary schools in the Sarajevo Canton" through cooperation between the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Sarajevo Canton and the University Tele-Informatics Centre has been ongoing for eleven years now. The main aim of the project is to improve and upgrade



education processes at primary and secondary schools by implementing innovative technologies based on ICT solutions. With the introduction of EMIS in our education system, all data are entered electronically, which enables the extraction of statistics based on real-time data.

The project enables electronically issuing and printing certificates and documents for all pupils in line with relevant Ministry decisions for the current school year. The project also provides for automatic creation of analytical and statistical reports on pupil achievements and conduct in each individual school and at the level of the system as a whole.

The EMIS/e-matura information system is the fundamental IT basis for implementing the external examination system for all pupils in the final grade of primary school in the Sarajevo Canton while meeting all requirements and procedures officially adopted by the Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Education, Science and Youth. In 2013, the University Tele-Informatics Centre created, programmed and constructed the EMIS/e-matura system for external final exams at the end of primary school that provides electronic support to preparing and implementing all phases of external examination.

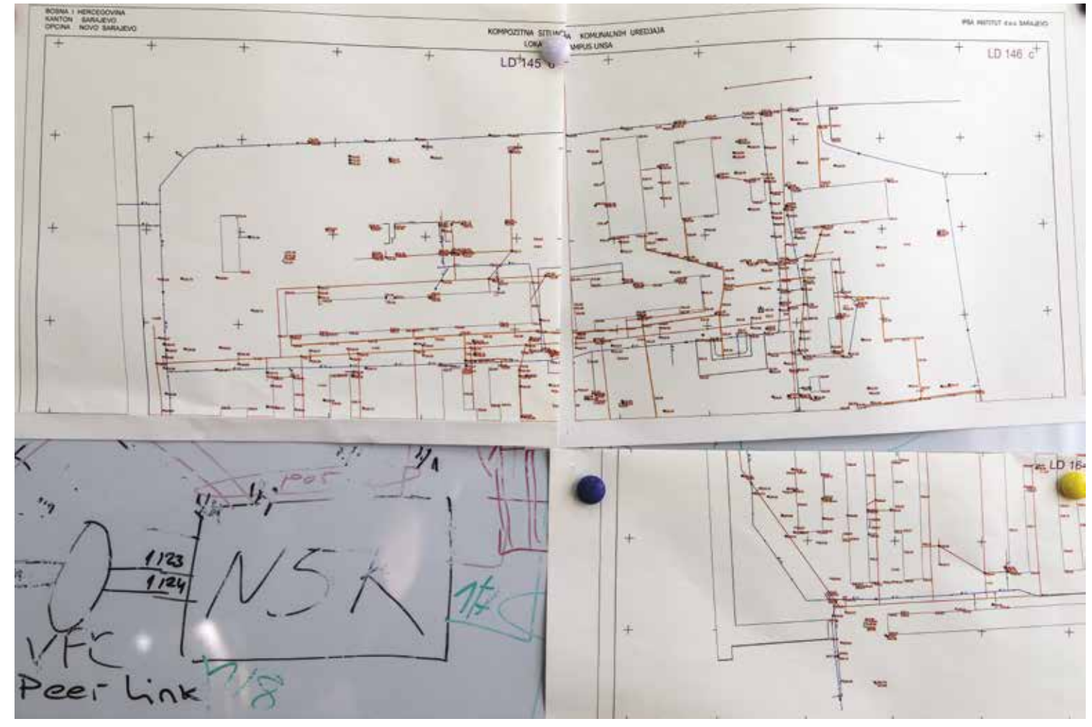
The system enables management of all phases of external final examinations, including input and updating of master data on schools, teachers and pupils, updating stipulated forms, procedures for uploading and downloading exam assignments online, procedures for entering grades using a barcode reader, automatic printing of exam certificates for each individual pupil, procedures for selecting and distributing teachers, as well as for statistical reports on exam results per subject, school and for the whole Canton.

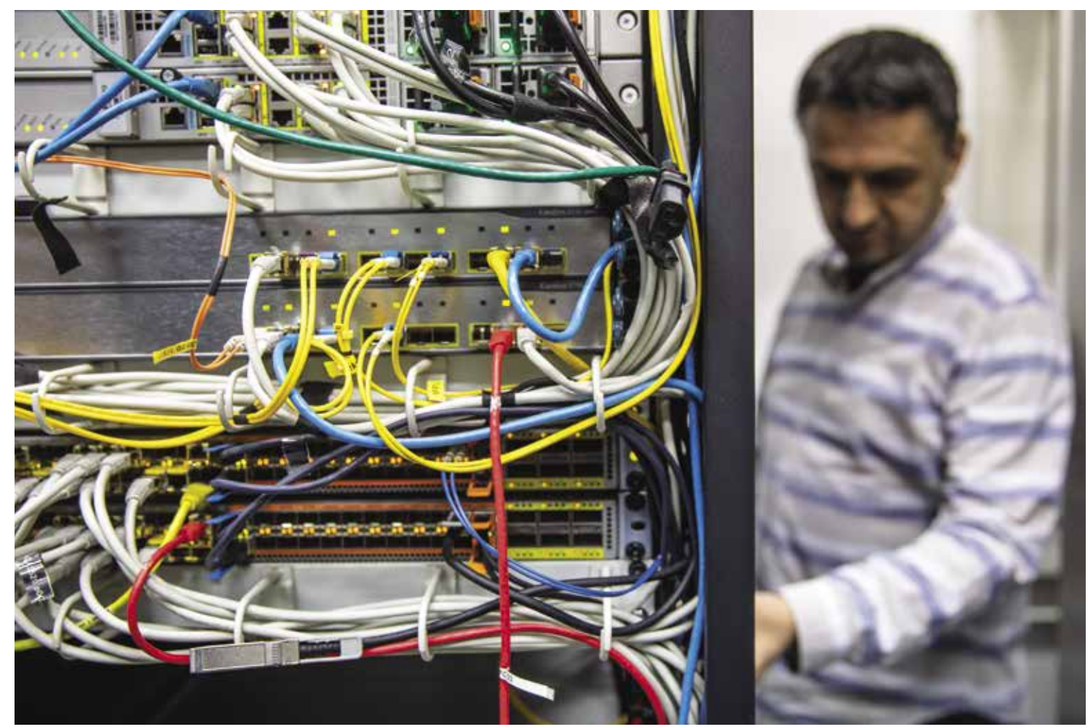
The EMIS/e-matura information system was created in keeping with the newest trends and achievements in IT and can be accessed from any device with an internet connection. The system ensures the highest standards of data integrity and security.

The information system for online application and enrolment in secondary schools is planned, developed, implemented, improved, upgraded and maintained by the University Tele-Informatics Centre, which also provides technical support and a help desk for users, all in line with the requirements of the Sarajevo Canton Ministry of Education, Science and Youth. Online application and enrolment in secondary schools in the Sarajevo Canton began in 2016 as a pilot project and was established as the only way to enrol pupils in secondary schools in the Sarajevo Canton in 2017.

Through the information system, pupils apply and are enrolled in secondary schools of the Sarajevo Canton based on a notice for enrolment published by the Ministry. The system covers the whole process, from searching for schools based on input criteria, applying to selected schools and viewing results per school to confirmation of enrolment in the secondary school. Pupils can quickly and directly view their personal data, marks and special educational achievements relevant for enrolment, they are provided with detailed calculations of points for each school they apply to under the conditions defined by secondary schools and can view their ranking for each school they apply to.

UTIC provides a wide range of advanced services based on contemporary information technology and modern trends. In its 24 years of work, UTIC has gained the trust of the academic community and thousands of satisfied users throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and from abroad. Our list of references includes numerous faculties, as well as cantonal and federal ministries and state institutions.





UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO SUB-UNITS

Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies

Founded in 1995

Its activities are centred around three main areas: cycle interdisciplinary studies through MA and PhD programmes, non-cycle interdisciplinary studies through lifelong learning programmes, and research and market-oriented interdisciplinary projects.

The Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies (CIS) was founded in 1995 at the University of Sarajevo, with the aim of promoting an interdisciplinary approach in higher education and developing educational, scientific and research projects that go beyond the bounds of individual disciplines.

The activities of the Centre go back to the "Law Centre", an overarching project of the Open Society Fund in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Law Centre had a broad mandate to assist in legal matters relevant to the democratic transition of Bosnia and Herzegovina by reforming legislation and developing a strong civil society that would enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to approximate as much as possible the legal and social framework of the European Union. Long-standing experience in this area indicated that educating young experts was crucial for successful legal, economic and social reforms.

Contemporary trends in higher education, academic research and lifelong learning are fundamentally tied to an interdisciplinary approach, understood as an integration and synthesis of perspectives from different disciplines and a key concept for improving curricula. Both the labour market and the academic community require stepping out of the framework of traditional disciplines and professions, which are inevitably limited and not conducive to deep and thorough learning and teaching of increasingly complex social and natural phenomena. CIS focuses on an interdisciplinary education of a new generation of experts in Bosnia and Herzegovina and countries of the Southeast European region. As such, CIS brings together more than one hundred respected domestic and foreign experts from numerous scientific areas to work on educational, scientific and developmental programmes and projects. CIS has found its place within the University of Sarajevo and is an innovative incubator for interdisciplinary programmes and projects.

Its activities are centred around three main areas: cycle interdisciplinary studies through MA and PhD programmes, non-cycle interdisciplinary studies through lifelong learning programmes, and research and market-oriented interdisciplinary projects.

An interdisciplinary approach as a fundamental aspect of Bosnia and Herzegovina's education system and public policies.

The Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies aims to become recognisable in the academic, social and business communities as an incubator for interdisciplinary education and interdisciplinary projects. In that respect, CIS is engaged in a mission to promote an interdisciplinary approach in education, science and public policy, thereby contributing to the spread of fundamental knowledge, critical thinking and understanding of social and natural phenomena, and the development and implementation of public policies and measures based on science and expertise.

Keeping in mind its vision and mission, as well as its three areas of action, CIS is committed to achieving the following objectives by 2022:

1. maintaining and developing a unique interdisciplinary education platform intended for the development of human resources needed by processes of democratic consolidation and European integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Southeast Europe region;
2. interdisciplinary education of young generations of experts for academic and professional positions, ranging from a domestic think-tank base and professional public administration to new political leadership, aligned with the fundamental requirements of democratisation and EU integration (political and economic);
3. contributing to the process of education reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina by implementing second and third cycle interdisciplinary studies based on the principles of the European higher education and research area;
4. developing interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary lifelong learning programmes as further and specialised training to meet labour market needs;
5. contributing to the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a knowledge-based society by implementing and promoting research based on integrating and synthesising disciplines and identifying specific areas in need of an interdisciplinary approach.

Since its founding, the Centre has implemented the following MA programmes that are still available: European Studies (ES), European Regional Master's Programme in Democracy and Human Rights in Southeast Europe (ERMA)*, Nutrition, One Health, Natural Disaster Risk Management, and International and Regional Security. As well as study programmes that are no longer available: State Administration and Humanitarian Affairs, State Administration and Non-governmental Organisations, Religious Studies, and Gender Studies.

European Regional Master's Programme in Democracy and Human Rights in Southeast Europe (ERMA) - For years, the EU has been supporting education in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The European Regional Master's Programme in Democracy and Human Rights is organised jointly by the University of Sarajevo and the University of Bologna and funded by the European Union and the Italian Foreign Ministry. Ever year, around 30 young people from across Southeast and Western Europe, as well as further abroad, obtain their Master's degrees in this programme. The participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in this programme clearly indicates its commitment to EU integration. Therefore, continuing to educate future experts in human rights and democracy in Southeast Europe is of immeasurable importance.

The ERMA programme is intended for students who wish to combine practical experience in human rights with academic studies. Because human rights must be viewed from a number of different fields of study, including law and political science, sociology, philosophy and the social sciences in general, the programme has adopted an interdisciplinary approach.

The programme encourages the development and employment of young generations of professionals in the state administration, international and non-governmental organisations, as human rights activists, academic staff and researchers at universities and research institutes in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo, as well as in the countries of the European Union, the Caucasus, in Russia, the rest of Europe and the world.

A total of 909 students completed Master's studies at CIS in various programmes, with 580 acquiring an MA degree at the University of Sarajevo and partner universities and 329 and MS degree.

In 2019, CIS launched a new doctoral studies programme in Global Studies. Global studies are an emerging interdisciplinary area of study dedicated to understanding global trends as multidimensional processes with far-reaching social, cultural, political, environmental and economic impacts. They require an interdisciplinary and historical approach to contemporary social issues. There is also a pronounced need for simultaneously understanding the issues in their local, national, regional and global (international and transnational) context. The interdisciplinary doctoral programme in Global Studies offers a unique programme for students wishing to study global issues, such as conflicts, immigration, human rights, environmental sustainability, political economics, culture and development, from an interdisciplinary perspective. The main objective of the interdisciplinary doctoral programme in Global Studies is to help students broaden their knowledge in interdisciplinary research in the social sciences, develop independent research abilities and turn them into future researchers able to conduct interdisciplinary research projects in the social sciences. A further objective of this interdisciplinary doctoral programme is to encourage critical thinking and prepare students for successful and responsible scholarship that meets the highest academic, methodological and ethical standards. This study programme will best prepare students for careers in academia, the government and non-governmental sectors.

As part of its lifelong learning segment, CIS hosts many summer and winter schools, such as: International Summer School "Rethinking the Culture of Tolerance: European Integration after the Fall of the Berlin Wall", Summer School of Intercultural Philology "Bosnia and Herzegovina between East and West" (this summer school has been offered continuously since 2014), Gender through Cross-cultural Lenses, 2018 Summer School "European Integration: 60 Years of the Treaty of Rome", International Summer School "Rethinking the Culture of Tolerance", International Summer School "Refugee Law and Rights", International Summer School "Transitional Justice as a Response to Emerging Challenges in Southeast Europe".

CIS organises certified courses: Genocide and Genocidal Atrocities in Theory and International Law, Refugee Law and Protection Rights, Life Stories and Dialogues.

In addition to MA and PhD programmes, CIS was an incubator for many projects that had a crucial role in the development and profiling of the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies.

The Alumni Association of the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies (ACIPS) is a non-governmental association of experts in European integration processes, democracy, human rights, state administration, humanitarian affairs, gender studies, and religious studies.

The Association was founded in February 2003 as a result of activities by the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies of the University of Sarajevo. ACIPS arose out of a desire to bring together in one place the intellectual and leadership potential of graduates from this educational institution. Members of the organisation are active in the government and non-governmental sector, civil society and international organisations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region. Thanks to, among other things, a wider geographic distribution of its membership, ACIPS has successfully implemented and coordinated a host of local and international projects. ACIPS ceased its activities in 2016.

The Human Rights Film Festival *Pravo ljudski* is a project seeking to raise public awareness and spread a culture of human rights through visual arts. Given the significant power of visual media, and especially the language of documentary films, for education and for stimulating and influencing wider swathes of society, in 2006 CIS conceived of the idea of the *Pravo ljudski* festival.

In cooperation with the National Endowment for Democracy (Washington D.C., USA), the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the City of Sarajevo, and numerous local partners and embassies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Human Rights Film Festival *Pravo ljudski* has been organised as a project of the *Pravo ljudski* citizens' association since 2008. The festival was twice organised within CIS, in 2006 and 2007, and was initially supported by the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports, the Cinematography Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Swiss Agency for Reconstruction and Development.

In its first five years, the Human Rights Film Festival *Pravo ljudski* presented over 200 socially engaged documentaries and has been implemented in cooperation with CIS and many other partners.

Centre for Human Rights of the University in Sarajevo

Centre for Human Rights of the University in Sarajevo is a sub-unit of the University of Sarajevo, established with the main idea of providing quality and professional organisation of the University for the purpose of implementing the internationally recognised human rights.

The mission of the Centre is to contribute to the implementation of the internationally-recognised human rights, which is performed through providing information and the necessary documentation, training, advice, research and reports, as well as publishing the necessary content.

This is an interdisciplinary centre and it cooperates with other similar institutions, non-governmental organisations and national and international bodies that deal with issues of human rights. The Centre operates both nationally and internationally.

The Centre implements the following tasks:

- Education, training, documentation, providing information, research and consulting, i.e.:
- Implementing the internationally-recognised human rights through providing information and the necessary documents, training, advice, research and reports
- Interdisciplinary cooperation with other similar institutions, non-governmental organisations and national and international bodies that deal with the issue of human rights.
- Providing assistance in the process of acquiring an academic degree in the field of human rights, through courses, in cooperation with the organisational units of the University of Sarajevo.
- Implementation of educational projects in the field of human rights, organisation of seminars, roundtables and other public activities for the purpose of promoting scientific activities;
- Library: assisting in research projects in the field of human rights, assisting lecturers through providing information, knowledge and resources that support student researchers in the process of learning, providing and delivering programmes of IT skills development, providing information and material to researchers, professors and other managers in the decision-making processes, enabling career development and offering services, contributing to the educational life of the local community.
- Engaging experts in the field of human rights.

In the course of its activities, respecting the principles of the Founder and its own mission, the Centre has:

- participated in the implementation of over 30 national and international educational and research programmes, of which two should be mentioned that are part of the PF6 programme that includes consortiums of the European universities, as well as coordination for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the regional development support programme to social research. The Centre is also the principal body in one of the FP7 programmes;
- implemented over 30 educational, research and publishing projects;
- represented the University of Sarajevo at numerous local and international conferences and sessions;
- maintained and developed library services for over 1200 users and five postgraduate studies and has developed the special library collection, it has fully automated library activities in accordance with international standards and norms, which is absolutely the only fully automated library system at the University of Sarajevo with full processing of library items.

Centre for Coordination and Support of Research

Implementation of the University of Sarajevo strategic goals has been enabled through the establishment of the Centre for Coordination and Support of Research, which contributes the positioning of the University as the leading institution for research, creation and implementation of the scientific and development projects, as well as promotion of innovativeness and excellence, as well as strengthening cooperation with the public, private and non-governmental sector in our country. On the other hand, through applying to and implementing the EU and other international projects, as well as through a more intensive cooperation with the business sector, significant resources are provided for financial and other kinds of support not only to the applicative, but also to the fundamental research and professional development, as well as an increased mobility of researchers and scientists. Certainly, establishing such a centre has improved the integration of the University into the European Higher Education Area and the European Research Area, and has significantly strengthened the international research cooperation.

The main activity of the Centre is coordination and support to the research, artistic and developmental work, through applying to domestic and international competitions, organisation and implementation of projects and programmes in the field of research, artistic and developmental activities aimed at reaching new knowledge and implementing a modern approach to the transfer of technologies for the needs of economy and the society as a whole.

Through the establishment of this centre, as an integrated mechanism of institutional support to project activities at our university, the goal is to significantly improve the ratio of coordinated and partner projects of the University of Sarajevo, as well as to ensure special contribution to the quality of writing and implementation of projects through multidisciplinary project teams, as well as the contemporary mechanisms of the project portfolio management, with a more rational use of resources.

Centre for Construction and Maintenance of the Campus

The University of Sarajevo Statute defines the role of the Centre for Construction and Maintenance of the Campus in the sense of ensuring conditions for the implementation of activities of the University that concern the construction, use and management of the facilities and land in the Campus that have been assigned to the University of Sarajevo for use. In accordance with the University of Sarajevo Statute, the following are responsibilities and tasks of the Centre:

- proposing the distribution of facilities in accordance with the masterplan, as well as planning, programming, design, reconstruction and development of the campus facilities in accordance with the development and needs of the University;
- activities related to preparation and determining the projects and their implementation in accordance with the decisions of the University bodies;
- permanent monitoring of the state of the existing objects;
- proposal of equipping the facilities in accordance with the adopted standards;
- designing the investment plan proposals and investment-based maintenance of the Campus facilities;
- coordination of the development of urbanistic and architectural documents, preparation of public competitions;
- monitoring the development of project documents;
- preparation of documents for tenders, implementation of tenders and other procurement procedures in accordance with the Law for the needs of the Campus, as well as preparation of contracts;
- securing and maintaining the Campus area.

Our long-term goal is to design the Campus space for a quality teaching process and to create a stimulating environment for the life of students, academic staff, visitors and other users of the Campus. In accordance with the realistic possibilities and capacities, the employees at the Centre are working on the realisation of the vision to expand the Campus in the sense of accommodation, education, improved functionality, business opportunities, as well as in recreational sense. Finally, we want to attract both domestic and international students and to make this space recognisable as the most desirable destination for studying the region.

University Library

The University of Sarajevo has undertaken steps to establish the University of Sarajevo Library. The library should support the teaching process and research activities, contribute the quality of teaching and research, and improve the personal and social life of all its members.

In the new library building, the University of Sarajevo will support, by all available means, the teaching and research process through an efficient integration and cooperation of services and library technology at all faculties and institutes, and will offer new digital services and expertise of librarians, IT and other professionals and coordinated management.

The new University Library should be an informational, educational, cultural and communicational centre for all students, teaching/research staff and other employees of the University of Sarajevo, as well as citizens, visitors and guests form the country and abroad, who will want to gain access to the collections, services and who will need assistance of the staff to conduct the vocational, research and developmental activities.

In order to implement its mission, the University of Sarajevo Library will attempt to execute the tasks related to the management of collections (that will be centralised or distributed at the present locations of the full or associated member institutions of the University), it will contain the equipment, databases, a digital repository, and will provide analogue and digital services. The Library will strive to systematically ensure a high level of services that support: education of students, including the courses in information and media literacy for all interested parties, scientific and vocational activities, University of Sarajevo management in the section that is related to the evaluation of the teaching and scientific activities (bibliometric analyses, etc.).

Gazi Husrev-bey Library in Sarajevo

Founded on 8 January 1537

Currently, the collection of the Gazi Husrev-bey Library contains around one hundred thousand codices of manuscripts, printed books, periodicals and documents in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Bosnian and other European languages. Of these, more than 10,585 library units are codices of manuscripts and around 20,000 shorter and longer works of Islamic scholarship, Oriental languages, fiction, philosophy, logics, history, medicine, veterinary medicine, mathematics, astronomy and other sciences.

The Gazi Husrev-bey Library in Sarajevo is the oldest cultural institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, founded on 8 January 1537. Namely, in the endowment (waqf) document prepared in 1537, the Bosnian regent Gazi Husrev-bey had foreseen that "any moneys left over from the building of the Madrassa should be used for the purchase of some good books that will serve the Madrassa and be used by readers and scholars." Gazi Husrev-bey also personally bequeathed a number of manuscripts to the Madrassa library. Some of these manuscripts have been preserved to this day and are kept at the Gazi Husrev-bey Library. Thus, the year of founding of the Gazi Husrev-bey Madrassa is also considered the founding year of the Library. The Gazi Husrev-bey Library in Sarajevo is the oldest public library in Bosnia and Herzegovina that has been operating continuously since its founding. It is hard to determine what the initial collection of the Library contained because various calamities, such as floods, fires, wars and other misfortunes that had befallen Sarajevo over four centuries also struck the Library. Particularly devastating for the Library was the campaign of Eugene of Savoy in 1697 when the Gazi Husrev-bey waqf was looted and burned. All the books from the Library were burned or stolen. The registers of the Sarajevo sharia court and other historical documents also disappeared.

Currently, the collection of the Gazi Husrev-bey Library contains around one hundred thousand codices of manuscripts, printed books, periodicals and documents in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Bosnian and other European languages. Of these, more than 10,585 library units are codices of manuscripts and around 20,000 shorter and longer works of Islamic scholarship, Oriental languages, fiction, philosophy, logics, history, medicine, veterinary medicine, mathematics, astronomy and other sciences.

The library has around 50,000 printed books in Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian and other European languages. Particularly important among them are the first books by Bosniak authors printed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Bosnian language. A special collection contains printed books in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Bosnian language using the Arabic script. This collection has around 25,000 volumes. Among them are a number of first editions from the printing house of Ibrahim Muteferrika (1674–1745), founded in 1727 in Istanbul, and a large number of printed works from the mid-18th century to today.

The Library holdings are of particular importance for the study of Bosnian-Herzegovinian history. Prominent among them are: Muhammed Enveri Kadić's "Collection of Papers", the "Chronicles" of Sarajevo historian Mula-Mustafa Bašeskija and Muvekkit's "History of Bosnia" / "Tarih-i Bosna". Muhammed Enveri Kadić's Collection of Papers has 28 volumes. It includes many documents in Ottoman Turkish about the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to documents, the Collection also contains complete or partial copies of works by Bosniak authors that have been preserved only as copies in this Collection. Works by certain Bosniak poets would have been forever lost otherwise. The Chronicles of Mula-Mustafa Ševki Bašeskija are particularly important for researching the history of Sarajevo. In these Chronicles, he noted down all the significant events that took place in Sarajevo in the period from 1747 to 1804, giving his commentary and including lists of the deceased in Sarajevo for each year, more often ordinary people, rarely some notable figures. The manuscript of "History of Bosnia" / "Tarih-i Bosna" is the work of Salih Sidki Hadžihuseinović Muvekkit (d. 1888). The original manuscript had been kept at the Oriental Institute and the Library holds the complete copy made by Muhamed Enveri Kadić. Muvekkit is also known for being the first scholar to use sources from local Christian authors.

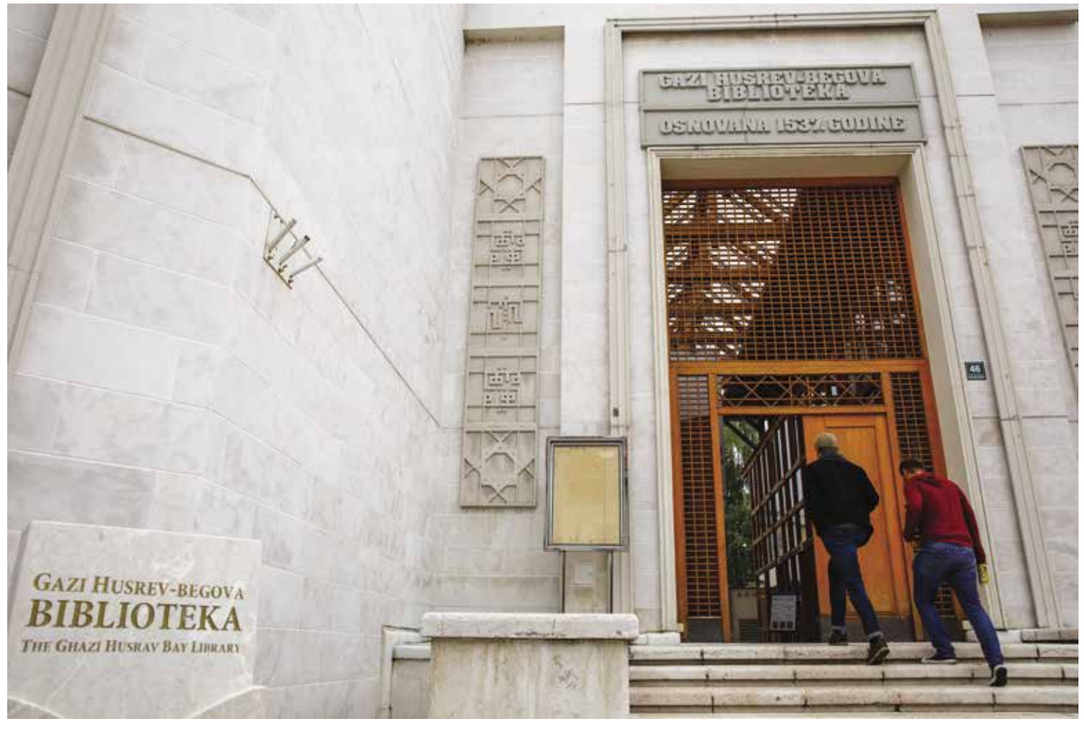
These manuscripts are very important for the Library, but the oldest manuscript kept at the Gazi Husrev-bey Library is the fourth volume of the well-known theological work of mysticism "Iḥyā' 'Ulūm al-Dīn" (The Revival of the Religious Sciences) by Ḥāmid Muḥammad al-Gazali (d. 1111), which was copied on the 1st of Jumada al-awwal 500/1106, i.e. during the author's lifetime. The next oldest works include a manuscript of the same book from 1131, a collection of hadith "Firdevs el-ahbar" from 1151, and a Qur'an commentary "Kitab el-kešf ve el-bejan" by Ebu Ishak en-Nisaburi from 1176. Of the 10,585 manuscripts kept by the Gazi Husrev-bey Library, close to 300 predate the year 1500. Among them are manuscripts whose illumination, ornaments and artistry make them masterpieces and pearls of oriental calligraphy.

Most of the manuscripts held by the Library have been catalogued and published in the eighteen volumes of the Catalogue. The volumes contain catalogue entries for 10,200 manuscripts.

As part of its publishing activities, the Library issues results of academic and scientific research into its collection. In 1972, it launched its annual publication "Annals of the Gazi Husrev-bey Library". The Annals mostly focus on books and historical documents held by the library, as well as Gazi Husrev-bey's institutions and topics related to the cultural history of Bosniaks and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Islamic studies. This year, the Library prepared the 40th jubilee edition of its periodical. Apart from the Annals, it also printed the eighteen volumes of its Catalogue of Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Bosnian manuscripts, one volume of the Catalogue of documents in Ottoman Turkish, two books of Islamic Community Archives, a Monograph of the Library, and this has been the fourth year that the Library has been publishing its annual Bulletin that sums up the work of this institution.

The most important holding of the Library (manuscripts, archival resources and old printed books) have been transferred to microfilm and digitalised. Damaged manuscripts, documents and old printed books are being restored. The Library has a modern centre for restoration and conservation of paper and leather. All Library holdings have been catalogued electronically and are available for use and searches.

The Library also has a display of a museum collection of artefacts about the history of literacy in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the cultural past of Bosnia and Herzegovina in general. As of April 2013, the Library has been housed in a new, modern and fully equipped building constructed thanks to the assistance of the State of Qatar.



The Library reading room provides users with a pleasant space for intellectual pursuits and access to library holdings both in hard copy under specified conditions and in digital formats and on microfilm. The total number of users of the Gazi Husrev-bey Library was 7,372 members at the end of 2018. The Library has two reading rooms, a larger one with 120 seats and a research reading room equipped with access points to digital holdings of the Library intended for use by researchers of special collections. The Library provides its services through the reading rooms and by responding to requests through its web portal and e-mail.

A special service offered by the Library is the Digital Library launched a few years ago. The Digital Library provides public access to collections in digital format. Notably, access is provided to serial publications from the Library's holdings that were printed in Bosnia and Herzegovina prior to 1945 and that are now available through the Library's website in text format.

The Gazi Husrev-bey library has a staff of 35. Work is organised in five departments: Procurement and Processing Department, Islamic Community Archives Department, Users Department, ITC Department, Conservation and Restoration and Photo Library, and the Technical Services Department.

In addition to its extensive collection available to researchers, students and all interested members of the public, the Gazi Husrev-bey Library also offers the possibility for organising academic, cultural, religious and other events, seminars, promotions and meetings. For these purposes, the Library has four halls with top-of-the-line equipment that can meet various needs – for large congresses, press conferences, academic workshops, as well as smaller business meetings.

The Library has received many awards for its work in providing services, maintaining and valorising its collection. On 15 January 2018, the Manuscripts Collection was entered into UNESCO's Memory of the World Register.

National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Founded on 1 February 1888

The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina is primarily a museum institution with the task and obligation to collect, process, maintain and exhibit cultural and natural heritage of our country and the wider region. The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the largest museum institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the richest and most diverse collections in archaeology, ethnology and natural sciences.

The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina was official founded on 1 February 1888. The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina is organised into five departments: Archaeology Department, Ethology Department, Natural Sciences Department, Conservation Department, Joint Services.

Since its beginnings in 1888, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina has had a multifaceted role in Bosnian-Herzegovinian society. The idea for its founding came from Bosnian Franciscan Fra Ivan Frane Jukić, who, writing in the first issue of the *Bosanski prijatelj* magazine already in 1850, published a request expressing the need for a "Bosnian Museum". However, it was only some thirty years later, in 1884, that the idea was taken up, first through the founding of the Museum Society whose primary objective, as expressed in its Statute (1885), was the founding of the National Museum for Bosnia and Herzegovina. With the financial assistance of the Provincial Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Finance Ministry from Vienna, which issued the permit to open the Museum and proclaimed it a state institution, on 1 February 1888, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina officially began its operations. Collections that had already been put together were housed in the former building of the Officers Pension Fund on Fra Grgo Martić Square. These were the archaeological and numismatic collection, the collection of weapons, cast seals and the ethnographic collection. The scientific research of the Museum's first curators resulted in many more additions to its collections and they quickly ran out of room at the Pension Fund building. The initiative was then launched to build a new building for the Museum in order to house all the collections and continue with other activities. In early 1908, the architectural designs of the museum complex were entrusted to the construction advisor, architect Karlo Paržik (Karel Pařík). Preparatory works commenced in September 1908, and construction of the Museum's pavilions began in July 1909. While it was being constructed, the Museum's curators prepared collections to be moved into the new buildings, which started in July 1912. All works were completed in the summer of 1913 and on 4 October 1913, the Museum was officially opened. Today, the Museum's buildings are listed as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

When it started its operations, the Museum was the first institution of its kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a series of activities that continue to this day. The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina also created other cultural institutions, some of which are still active today (e.g. the National Gallery of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Oriental Institute, the Centre for Balkanology Research of ANUBiH). Today, the Museum is organised into five departments (Archaeology, Ethnology, Natural Sciences, Conservation, Joint Services).

The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina is primarily a museum institution with the task and obligation to collect, process, maintain and exhibit cultural and natural heritage of our country and the wider region. The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the largest museum institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the richest and most diverse collections in archaeology, ethnology and natural sciences. From a few thousand they started with, today the Museum's collections include a few million various items and artefacts. The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the only institution where the sweeping breadth of the cultural and natural heritage of our country can be seen in one place. The Archaeology Department introduces the visitor to the past, from the Palaeolithic to the Late Middle Ages. The Ethnology Department provides a cross-section of Bosnian-Herzegovinian folklore and traditional life through its material and intangible heritage collections. The Natural Sciences Department with its Botanical Gardens has rich collections in the fields of geology, palaeontology, botany and zoology. The Conservation Department staff maintain the exhibits and artefacts. The Joint Services Department houses the Library of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the largest scientific library in the country that is indispensable for domestic and international scholars and researchers. An important segment of the Museum's activities are its exhibitions. Throughout its long history, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina has organised and presented to the public a host of exhibitions, permanent and temporary, from its own collections and visiting, and has presented its exhibitions at other domestic and foreign institutions. Collections from the Museum represented Bosnia and Herzegovina at the world fairs in Brussels in 1897 and in Paris in 1900. In recent times, many temporary exhibitions from the Museum's collections were presented, as well as visiting exhibitions resulting from active cooperation with other museums in the region and beyond. At the same time, activities are undertaken to renew and modernise the permanent displays of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Innovations and modern technologies are introduced where possible, and the presentation and availability of exhibits is improved.

Scientific research is also developed as an inseparable part of the Museum's activities. The first systematic scientific research in Bosnia and Herzegovina is linked to the founding of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the work of its experts. Their contribution to science and research is immeasurable. The first generation, the pioneers of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina were mostly foreigners from various parts of the Monarchy that the Austro-Hungarian authorities had brought to Sarajevo and to Bosnia and Herzegovina to study its past, peoples and their traditions and the natural riches of a country that had hitherto been largely unknown for Europe. These pioneers set the foundations for research in archaeology, ethnology, folklore and natural sciences that later served to educate and develop domestic experts. For 131 years, the results of the fieldwork and studies of these experts have been significant contributions to European and world scholarship. Scientific discoveries in all areas studied by the Museum's curators continuously reaffirm the image of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a country with a rich and varied past, vivid traditions and natural riches whose global significance warrants their preservation. These discoveries are presented in the Museum's publications and through the participation of its curators at international congresses and conferences. Historically

speaking, it should be noted that the National Museum hosted two international congresses in the 19th century in Sarajevo: a congress of archaeologists and anthropologists in 1894 and a congress of ornithologists in 1899, which indicates the international relevance of the Museum since its very founding and how important it was for Bosnia and Herzegovina, a hitherto practically unknown country.

An important segment of activities at the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina is its educational function, which was also fostered from its very beginnings when it was envisioned that the Museum was serve as a place of learning, among other things. Organised visits by pupils were recorded already in 1888, and not just from Sarajevo but also from schools across Bosnia and Herzegovina. The exhibit collections of the Museum, resulting from scientific studies and research conducted by its experts, as witnesses of past times have been a valuable source of knowledge and understanding for the past 131 years for all those interested in historical, social and natural trends and changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Already in 1952, in line with ICOM recommendations, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina was among the first museum institutions in Yugoslavia to establish a pedagogical service dedicated to working with visitors. Today, regrettably, due to the overall situation of the Museum, the service is no longer operational, but this does not mean that its tasks remain unfulfilled. Experts from the Museum's departments have successfully taken on the roles of educators and continue cooperating with schools and faculties. Parts of school and university courses take place among the Museum's collections. When it comes to the University of Sarajevo, we should particularly note the cooperation with the Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Pharmacy and Faculty of Architecture. Educational activities include a host of workshops organised for various age groups and disciplines.

For 131 years, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina has kept up its publishing activities. The results of scientific research and museological scholarship of the Museum's experts are made available to the expert and wider public through the publications of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The oldest academic journal in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the Herald of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina whose first issue was published in 1889 and it is still being published today. The Museum also publishes monographs in all its areas of study. Here is a sample of the monographs: a multi-volume series on Medieval Tombstones of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Archaeological Lexicon of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ornis Balcanica, a photography monograph between two empires, the newest facsimile edition of the Sarajevo Haggadah, history and art. The Museum's publications are a significant basis for various research studies, but also a means for the Library to acquire a wealth of scientific and academic journals and monographs through its exchange activity and thus enrich its holdings.

The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an institution that has face many challenges through its long history. It survived two world wars and the aggression and war of 1992–1995, it functioned through five different regimes, but always maintained its tasks of preserving cultural and natural heritage. Even in the difficult period of 2012–2015, when the Museum was closed for visitors due to the absence of any funding, museum workers did not cease their regular activities. This was recognised in Europe and in April 2016, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or more precisely, its staff, received the European Union's Europa Nostra Award for their dedicated work in cultural heritage. Today, though still in an unenviable position, without a clear-cut legal status or founder, with uncertain funding and only a third of the staff positions filled, the employees of the Museum continue their efforts to maintain its dignity and respond to the needs of contemporary society. Contacts are made with important world institutions to implement cooperation projects that still place the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the map of significant world cultural and scientific institutions. Below are just some of the partners and projects important not just for the National Museum but for Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole.

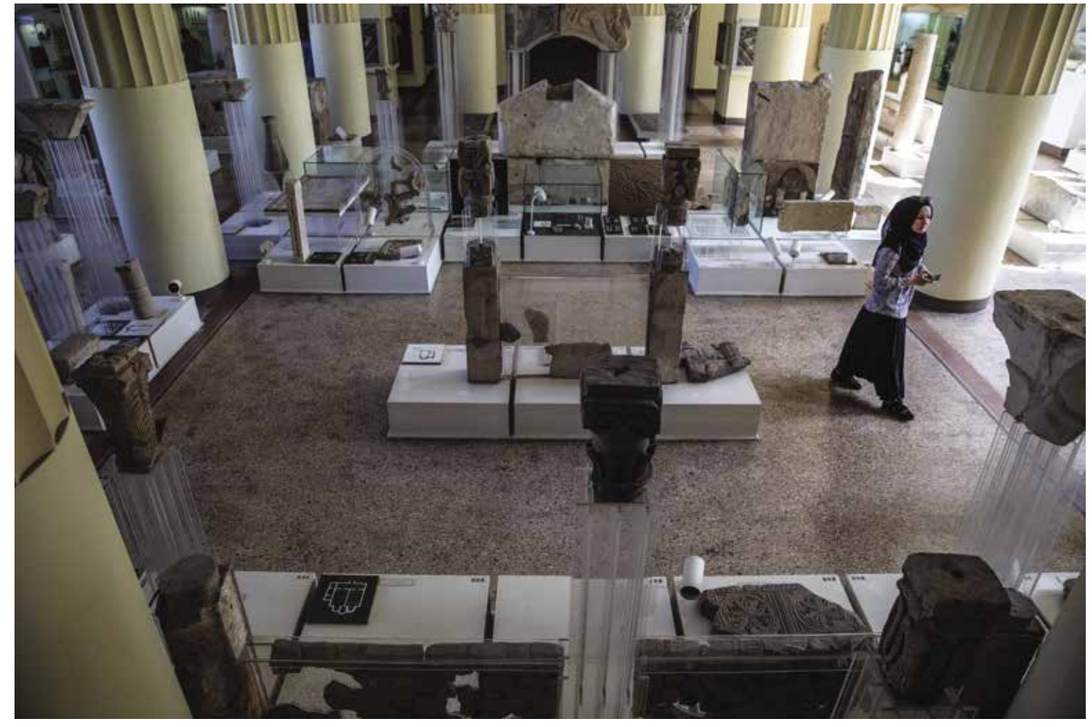
Already in 1996, cooperation started with the Swedish organisations of SIDA and Cultural Heritage without Borders, whose assistance was used to reconstruct three buildings of the Museum complex (the fourth was reconstructed with funds from the European Commission) that had been damaged during the war. At later stages of this cooperation, a number of workshops were organised around different topics for experts from all of Sarajevo's museums and later expanded to include the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina and then the region.

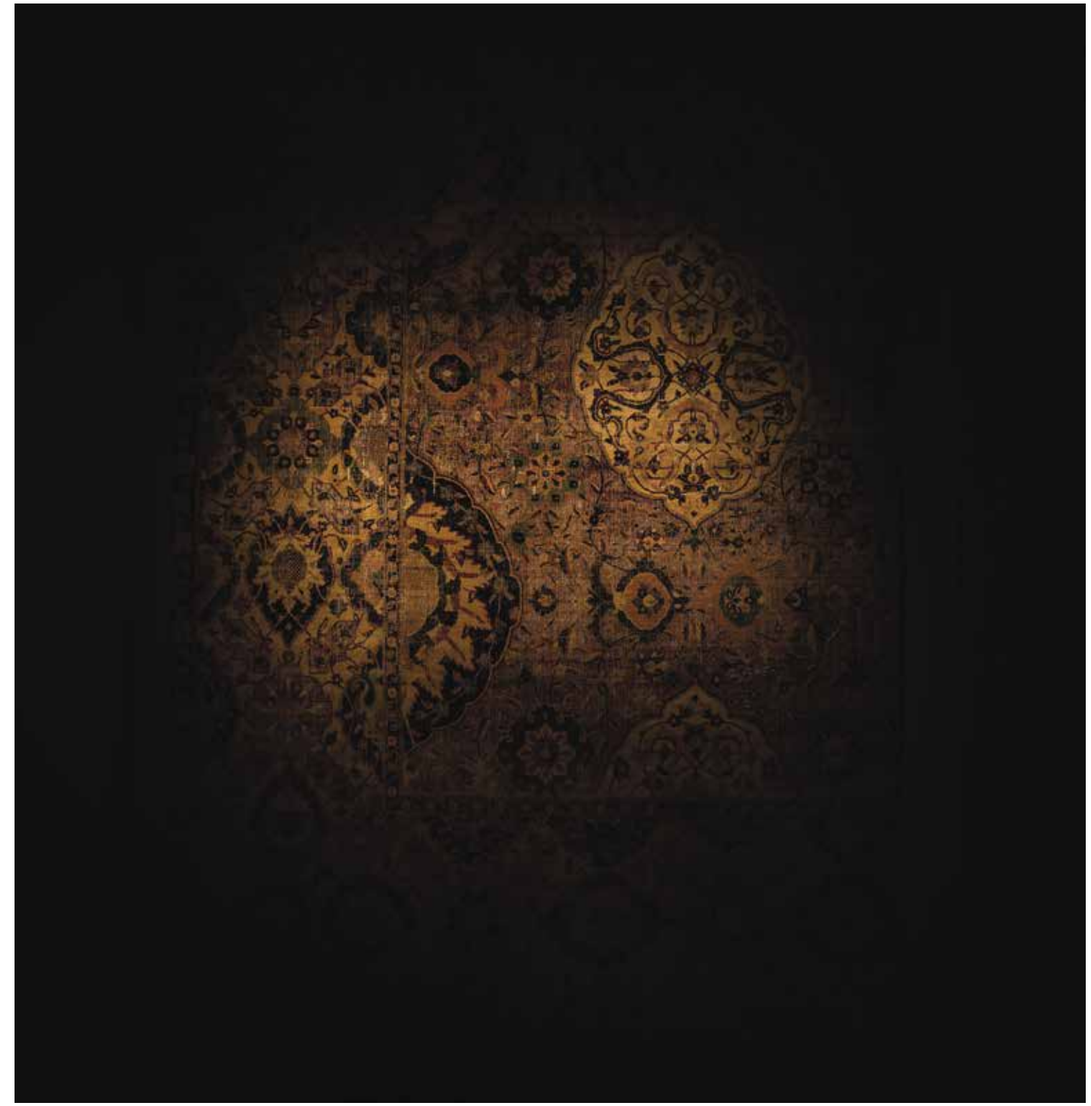
Cooperation was established with the Smithsonian Institute from Washington D.C. whose experts visited the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina and worked with its curators to develop proposals for modernising museological and educational activities, which are now being implemented.

In cooperation with the High Institute for Conservation and Restoration from Rome and with the financial support of the Italian Foreign Ministry of International Cooperation, a three-year project of assistance and training in conservation and restoration for the Museum's experts was implemented.

An extensive three-year project "Preventive Conservation of ZMBiH Collections" has just been completed, funded through the US Embassy in Sarajevo and implemented by the Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The completion of this project put in place some of the preconditions for setting up the permanent display of "Bosnia and Herzegovina in Pre-historic Times", the largest and probably most important permanent display at the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that has been unavailable since 1992.

In cooperation with the French Embassy in Sarajevo and UNESCO, the project "Haggadah, Closer to You" has been implemented to renew the room where the Sarajevo Haggadah is kept, which is now equipped to meet the highest security and museological standards. The Sarajevo Haggadah, a Medieval Hebrew





manuscript of global importance was entered in UNESCO's Memory of World Register in 2018. That same year, an important publishing endeavour was achieved with the publication of the best quality and most extensive facsimile edition of the manuscript to date, accompanied by a detailed scientific study in Bosnian and English, and editions in French, Spanish and German are being prepared. This edition of the Sarajevo Haggadah was officially presented to the public on 1 February 2019, on the 131st anniversary of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The French Embassy in Sarajevo helped establish active cooperation with the Louvre Museum in Paris, whose experts are assisting in delicate and important tasks of inventory, preventive conservation (depot) and capacity building.

All of this clearly shows that the National Museum remains the most important museum institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina and among the most important scientific research centres in the country, a place where there is much to see and learn, a place of encounters and exchanges of knowledge and experience, a place open to all, to be approached without prejudice and enjoyed for the riches it offers, beyond the sphere of the material and the quotidian.

The University of Sarajevo Student Centre

Founded in 1959

The main activity of the Student Centre is providing accommodation and meals to the University of Sarajevo students. All other activities are secondary and function in accordance with the main goals and strategies of the Centre. Keeping in mind the importance and the character of the main activity, the Student Centre is positioned as a public institution.

The University of Sarajevo Student Centre was established by the Decision of the Sarajevo University Council in 1959, and has been active since. In 2000, through the Decision on Assuming the Founding Rights of the Public Institution "Student Centre" in Sarajevo" (The Sarajevo Canton Official Gazette No. 24/00), the Sarajevo Canton Assembly assumed the founding rights for the public institution Student Centre in Sarajevo in the capacity that it ensures the living standard of students.

The main activity of the Student Centre is providing accommodation and meals to the University of Sarajevo students. All other activities are secondary and function in accordance with the main goals and strategies of the Centre. Keeping in mind the importance and the character of the main activity, the Student Centre is positioned as a public institution. Since the Constitution of the BiH Federation prescribes that the cantons are competent for the higher education sector, the Sarajevo Canton is the founder of the "Student Centre" in Sarajevo, although users of its services are also students from other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the pre-war period, the "Student Centre" in Sarajevo achieved impressive results, and was at the top of such institutions in former Yugoslavia. In that sense, it is worth mentioning that over 5000 students were accommodated at the centre, while 11000 students were fed there. The centre had 400 employees. Also, the Service for Occasional and Temporary Employment of Students and Youth was also developed as a secondary activity, making the 25% of the total income of the Student Centre. That way, the price of the accommodation and the meals was significantly lowered. During the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Student Centre suffered severe devastation: most objects and equipment were completely devastated and destroyed, while the number of employees significantly dropped.

The largest institutional endeavours entailed the reconstruction of the "Nedžarići" student dormitory – the Object B, which now has, owing to the foreign donations, close to 400 modern rooms and 960 beds, as well as the reconstruction of the "Bjelave" student dormitory. Today, the Centre offers accommodation and meals for about 2000 students of the University of Sarajevo, equally distributed between the Bjelave and Nedžarići dormitories. In 2009, the Student Centre introduced the HACCP food safety system. Obtaining the certificate on the implemented standard means a possibility to achieve better results in the work, control of all processes, and, finally, gaining trust of the end users – students. The goal of the implemented HACCP in the student restaurants is to prepare the medically safe food, appropriate for use, and to control all stages of the production process, from the initial control to the final control of the product. All that serves the purpose of health protection of final users and the improvement of the student standard.

Student Parliament of the University of Sarajevo

Founded on 18 February 2008

The main aims of the Student Parliament are improving the quality of education and student life, as well as networking with other student organisations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the region and other parts of the world.

The Student Parliament of the University of Sarajevo was entered into the Register of Associations kept by the Ministry of Justice and Administration of the Sarajevo Canton on 18 February 2008. The bodies of the Student Parliament are: the Assembly, Executive Committee, President. The Assembly is the highest body of the Student Parliament. The assembly is made up of one to three representatives of each organisational unit of the higher education institution. The number of delegates is determined by the Executive Committee by a special decision. The Executive Committee of the Student Parliament is its executive body. The Executive Committee comprises a total of eleven members: president, vice-president and chairpersons of expert committees of the Student Parliament. The permanent committees of the Student Parliament are: Committee for Teaching and Reforms, Committee for Research, Committee for Student Standard and Practice, Committee for Health, Committee for Economics, Committee for International Cooperation, Committee for Culture, Committee for Sports, Committee for Information and Public Relations. The work of the Executive Committee is managed by the President of the Student Parliament. The mandate of the president and other members of the Executive Committee is one year, with the possibility of re-election. Persons authorised to represent the Student Parliament are the president and vice-president who represent the Student Parliament in relation to all natural, legal, domestic and foreign persons.

The Student Parliament is the umbrella representative body of all students at the University of Sarajevo.

The Student Parliament of the University of Sarajevo is the only legitimate and legal overarching representative body of all students at the University of Sarajevo and is made up of student councils from all 26 faculties and academies.

The main aims of the Student Parliament are improving the quality of education and student life, as well as networking with other student organisations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the region and other parts of the world.

The implementation of the Bologna Process in Western Europe heralded a new trend of student organising to increase efficiency when it comes to securing access to and protecting student rights and improving standards.

This trend mandated that an overarching organisation be established to represent all students at a university. This was achieved by the founding assembly in January 2008 with the establishment of the Student Parliament of the University of Sarajevo, an organisation that represents the interests of all students at our University.

The Student Parliament provides students with various forms of training, informal education, socialisation and travel opportunities. It is also possible to volunteer at the Student Parliament and acquire initial work experience.

The Student Parliament also has a Centre for Student Activism that enables each student at the University of Sarajevo to have an opportunity for engaging, expressing and exercising their ideas and talents, as well as providing access to legal counselling.

The Student Parliament implements many educational, sports and recreational projects, such as: student debates, the UNSA league, the University race, the bicycle race, events for first year students, student trainings (courses in language learning, calligraphy, web design, AutoCad, Solidworks, etc.), the Student Job Fair, University visits to historical sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina, public panels, seminars and debates.

A student automatically becomes a member of SPUS upon enrolment at the University of Sarajevo.

University Sports Society “Bosna”

Founded on 7 December 1947

In the 72 years of its continuous activities, “Bosna” has grown into the largest and best sports collective in our country. The achievements of our athletes make up the most glorious pages in the history of sports in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Oslobođenje, daily newspaper, 6 April 1979

The University Sports Society “Bosna” was founded on 7 December 1947 as a sports society of students from faculties and higher schools in Sarajevo in order to promote and develop sports. The Society is a federation of 19 clubs, registered as separate legal persons under the name of “Bosna” that perform their sports activities within their sports disciplines.

The society is based on the principles of sports and physical education as universal categories in line with UNESCO’s International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport and the principles of the International Olympic Movement.

In the 72 years of its continuous activities, “Bosna” has grown into the largest and best sports collective in our country. The achievements of our athletes make up the most glorious pages in the history of sports in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The athletes from our clubs, both in team sports and individual competitions, have achieved and continue to achieve top results on the national and international stage.

“Bosna” brings together clubs for the following disciplines: Athletics, Weightlifting, Football, Gymnastics, Ice Hockey, Wrestling, Judo, Karate, Skating, Basketball, Volleyball, Swimming, Diving, Rhythmic Gymnastics, Handball, Table Tennis, Chess, Tennis, and Water Polo.

Their most important results include: “Bosna” basketball club won the European Club Championships in Grenoble in 1979 and 2nd place in the Intercontinental Cup in 1980; the Chess Club was European champion four times (1994 – Lion, 1999 – Bugojno, 2000 – Neum, 2002 – Kallithea), vice-champions of the European Club Cup in 2004 – Turkey, silver medal at the Chess Olympics in Moscow in 1994; the “Bosna” Handball Club – EHF Club Cup Semi-finals in 2006/2007; “Bosna” Volleyball Club – Balkans Team Championship winners in 1985, 2nd place in the European Federation Cup in 1986, 3rd place in the European Cup Championships in 1987. Athletes from our judo, karate, wrestling, weightlifting, as well as our table tennis, swimming, gymnastics, tennis and other clubs achieved excellent international results in individual and team competitions. Most clubs from the “Bosna” sports family have been multiple champions and winners in championships and cups in the former country and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Members of “Bosna” clubs have been on national teams for numerous European and world championships and 53 athletes from “Bosna” participated in the Olympics.

For their overall contribution to sports, “Bosna” Society clubs and prominent athletes and officials have received numerous recognitions and the highest awards, such as: the Sixth of April Award of the City of Sarajevo, an awards of the University of Sarajevo in recognition for long-standing contribution to the development of University sports, an award from the Olympic Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an award of the Sports Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the International Centre for Peace, from the *Nezavisne novine* daily. We are particularly proud that our celebrated athlete Mirza Delibašić was proclaimed athlete of the century.

The “Bosna” University Sports Society is a true promoter of sports values and the sporting spirit, which can be seen in the work of our entire collective. Since its founding, “Bosna” has been closely linked to the University of Sarajevo through its staff, with most of its athletes, sports workers and officials coming from among the University’s students, professors and associates.

In the upcoming period, the development of the Society will be based on continuous improvement of sports activities at its clubs, as well as active participation in implementing the sports development strategy at the University of Sarajevo. ◆

University of Sarajevo Academic Cultural Centre Seljo

Founded in 1949

Many later renowned opera singers, conductors, masters of dance and folk dances and songs, literary authors, artists of the stage, musicians and painters, scholars and entertainers started their careers at Seljo. Seljo celebrated its first birthday with 220 active members.

The life of students is spent studying their chosen fields, everyday activities, the problems and joys of simple, humble student living. This is precisely why becoming active in the Seljo Cultural Centre allowed them to find new opportunities and meanings, something they were lacking within individual faculties.

These are just some of the important reasons why one of the central threads running through Seljo activities was anti-traditionalism. This enabled the creation of new, original content and forms, including non-conventional music, dance, art and theatre with contemporary musical interpretations complemented by elements of folk tradition and performed live.

Through the work of Seljo ensemble leaders kept broadening horizons of culture, developing contemporary performance styles, while never neglecting the authentic folklore of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus, they paved the way for creative expression and allowed young people to confirm their talents in their later professional careers.

The founding assembly of the Student Culture and Arts Society "Slobodan Princip Seljo" was held in late October 1949.

It was attended by a large number of students from all faculties and higher schools, as well as interested members of the public from Sarajevo.

Čedo Kisić proposed the name for the newly founded University Culture and Arts Society.

Its cultural activities grew and developed in line with the circumstances, opportunities and needs at the time.

Particularly noteworthy is the period of the 1970s and 1980s when Seljo established itself in the country and abroad, mostly thanks to systemically secured funding and organisational support from all levels of government, but especially from the CEDUS institution that had been active within the University of Sarajevo. Seljo was an integral part of CEDUS.

Many later renowned opera singers, conductors, masters of dance and folk dances and songs, literary authors, artists of the stage, musicians and painters, scholars and entertainers started their careers at Seljo.

Since its founding to present day, more than 20,000 people participated in the work of various ensembles and activities organised by Seljo.

The first president of the Society was Nijaz Dizdarević and the first secretary Aco Hotić, at that time a student of the Medical Faculty in Sarajevo.

In its first years, the Society had a number of sections: folklore section with orchestra, choir, drama and literary section.

Seljo celebrated its first birthday with 220 active members.

New sections were founded, some old fell away, some permanently, some only to be reactivated. They would reappear under the same name or a different one.

The achievements and acknowledgements of the members of what was at first the Student and then the Academic University Culture and Arts Society, and today the University of Sarajevo Academic Cultural Centre Seljo would be a source of pride even for organisations with much longer traditions and much higher financial support from the authorities.

It should be noted that UKUD "Slobodan Princip Seljo" (as it was called at the time) received the Sixth of April Award of the City of Sarajevo in 1981, and in 1979 the Prijatelji vocal ensemble that was part of Seljo had also received the Sixth of April Award.

Also noteworthy are the Sarajevo Canton Award for Culture in 2009 and the University of Sarajevo Charter from 1999.

There are also many awards from prestigious festivals in Europe (England, Italy, Greece, Sweden, Spain).

Going through the Seljo archives, we find reports from tours in the US, China, Norway, Sweden, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Monaco, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, San Marino, Italy, Austria, Slovenia, Poland, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Romania, Bulgaria, Russia, Azerbaijan, Greece, Turkey, Albania, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, etc.

Chronological overview of Seljo ensembles:

1949/1950 - Folklore Section and Choir Section;

1951/52 - Drama Studio

1952/53 - the Ballet Section, Literary Section and Drama Studio merge into the Academic Theatre

1953/54 - the Folklore Section becomes the Dances and Songs Ensemble

1956/57 - the Society changes its name to the Academic Culture and Arts Society Slobodan Princip Seljo, Symphonic Orchestra, Big Band Orchestra and Vocal Ensemble Prijatelji

1958/59 - Seljo Club founded

1959/60 - Chamber Orchestra

1962/63 - S Quartet, Orfej Quartet and Tambouritza Orchestra

1975/76 - the Bendbaša Folk Orchestra becomes an independent section and the Tribina 08 Writers Club is founded

1976/77 - the Society changes its name to University Culture and Arts Society Slobodan Princip Seljo and the Vocal Ensemble Mostovi is founded

1977/78 - Contemporary dance – modern ballet

1992 - Vocal Ensemble Sarajevske pahulje

1994/95 - Gaudeamus Club opens

1997/98 - Dance Clubs Elenes and Spin, Sarajevske pahulje changes its name to Vocal Ensemble Corona, the first Orchestra Festival of Bosnia and Herzegovina ORFE and International Theatre Festival Teatarfest

1998 - the Society changes its name to University of Sarajevo Academic Cultural Centre Seljo (AKCUS Seljo)

1998/99 - International Children's Song Festival *Mali za velike*

period 1998–2005 - Ensembles renew their work in full capacity

2017 - Chamber Choir

It is also important to mention that bands such as Indexi (1964) and Kamen na kamen (1973) had their first concerts at Seljo.

Since 1949, there have been 20,000 members of Seljo in its various ensembles and sections.

It currently (2019) has 230 active members, mostly university students and secondary school pupils, in the following ensembles and sections: Academic Ensemble of Folk Dances and Songs, Folk Orchestra Bendbaša, Academic Orchestra, Tambouritza Orchestra, Vocal Ensemble Prijatelji, Vocal Ensemble Corona, Academic Choir. Chamber Choir, Traditional Music Vocal Group, Academic Theatre ART Club and Visual Arts Atelier.

Even during the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, Seljo did not cease its activities, it continued to work in smaller capacity, adapted to the circumstances at the time, without the possibility of travelling or organising public performances. We got reorganised and adapted to working in besieged Sarajevo.

Since 1997, when we had our first post-war appearance in Laggenbeck, Germany, with the ensemble for dances and songs, the orchestra and the Prijatelji and Sarajevske pahulje ensembles, there has been a period of transition. The management and members set new standards, as defined at the first post-war assembly that adopted the Statute and defined the objectives and activities of AKCUS Seljo.

Since 1996/97 to present day, when the social community provides very modest and limited assistance to institutions such as ours, the funding problem has become increasingly pressing.

Given that since 1992, we have not had any financial security or stability, because we do not receive budget allocations from any level of government, we have had to turn to the market and commercialise our programmes and services.

Thus, we provide for 95% of our funding through our own projects, such as performances and concerts of our ensembles, organising concerts at the Centre, sponsorships, etc., while only 5% of our funding is secured through public grants and competitions at the municipal, cantonal, entity and state level.

In line with its vision statement for programme production, Seljo is developing cooperation projects with educational institutions and youth organisations.

In addition to regular rehearsals at the Centre, in cooperation with the Sarajevo Student Centre, we organise recitals in the Bjelave and Nedžarići Student Dorms, as well as the St Joseph Catholic School Centre and the Grbavica 2 Primary School.

This is also a way to recruit new members for our ensembles.

In our regular activities, we seek to adapt as much as possible to contemporary market conditions and transition circumstances.

Despite evident and constant financial pressures, the enthusiasm of our members, professional activity leaders and the management makes Seljo a worthwhile endeavour.

In its 70 years of existence, the ensembles and sections of the Centre have had 4,500 performances, exhibitions, poetry readings, concerts and have toured 40 countries on four continents.

Only in the period from 1997 to 2019, members and ensembles performed at 43 destinations outside Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as numerous places in the country.

Given that the Centre's building, which dates back to 1922 (with two additions in 1957 and 1967), suffered significant damage during the war (roof structure, facade and woodwork, and damage due to exposure to the elements), we had to fund extensive reconstruction and renewal with around BAM 350,000 to cover the construction works, equipment, costumes and instruments.

We must note that we did not receive any financial support from any level of government or from the University of Sarajevo. We financed the entire reconstruction with our own resources and donations from abroad, without loans or similar credit arrangements.

The greatest value of Seljo are its loyal members, professional ensemble leaders, recognised experts in their field in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region, as well as the very competent management of the Centre.

National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Founded on 22 May 1945

The main function of NUBBiH is twofold: it has a national and a university function. Through its national function, NUBBiH fulfils its cultural and educational mission and is responsible for collecting, maintaining and protecting BiH documentary heritage, producing the current and retrospective Bosnian-Herzegovinian bibliography and providing valuable works of international importance for the Bosnian-Herzegovinian public. Through its university function, the Library supports higher education and teaching at universities through the provision of textbooks, scientific literature, MA and PhD dissertations, access to online databases, reading rooms for university students and teachers, and a network of faculty libraries.

The National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (NUBBiH) was founded on 22 May 1945, and the decision on its founding and mission was published on 31 October that same year, pursuant to a decree of the Ministry of Education of the Federal Bosnia and Herzegovina. Already at that time, the tasks of the established Library were defined and over its 74 years of existence, they were continuously improved and developed: gathering, indexing and care for the use of intellectual production in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since its founding until April 1992, the Library had amassed almost 3 million volumes.

In the night between 25 and 26 August 1992, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina was set ablaze by aggressors attacking Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the aim of destroying the valuable building and collections of NUBBiH.

Although in impossible conditions and inadequate accommodation during the war (1992–1995), the staff of NUBBiH worked hard to renew the Library's collections, revive old and establish new functions of the Library. The Library received support in these activities from UNESCO, the World Bank and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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NUBBiH also has the special function of being a central and scientific library. NUBBiH was founded and acts as a node for all segments of library activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina: innovation, IT, education. This function, unfortunately, does not cover the entire territory of the country, yet it cannot be taken over by any other library in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a scientific institution, NUBBiH supports scientific research in Bosnia and Herzegovina by providing scientific literature and databases, a reference centre for scientific information, specialised staff, a research division made up of people with MA degrees (3), MSc degrees (7) and one person with a PhD, as well as a register of researchers, institutions and research projects.

During the war (1992–1995), NUBBiH developed new library functions through the work of state agencies and centres, such as the Agency for ISBN, ISSN, ISMN, the Centre for Professional Development of Librarians, the Centre for Restoration of Library Items, COBISS Centre – VIBBIH, and depository libraries for publications of UNESCO, the World Bank and NATO.

The wealth of a library is measured by its collections. During the war (1992–1995), NUBBiH lost not just its building, equipment and staff, but in just one night, it lost almost 90% of its collection. Fortunately, the most valuable volumes that would be impossible to restore (manuscripts, rare editions and part of the cartography collection) were saved.

The reconstruction of all collections has been pursued throughout the post-war period. The core and special collections are being renewed, with a particular focus on the archives collection (Bosniaca). Despite material problems, renewal of the collections is proceeding thanks to international organisations, donations, the Federal Ministry of Education, the Sarajevo Canton, and especially projects of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Library has also actively participated in international projects, the most prominent being the Tempus project "New Library Services at Universities in the Western Balkans", "Europeana 1914–1918: Collecting Memories from the First World War in Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Collections of South and Eastern Europe in Europeana" (CSEEE project) and "Frameworks of cooperation of digital infrastructures in the region – opportunities and needs case study of notable figures in science and culture" (DARIAH project).

To renew its lost collections, NUBBiH will require much more serious support from the state-level of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the most responsible for promoting intellectual production in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Despite numerous obstacles, efforts of NUBBiH staff have led to notable results at the local, national and international level, transforming it into an institution of prominent social value and importance in a very short time.

Among its the greatest accomplishments is the maintenance of its most valuable collections as the bedrocks of a national library. Of the five special collections, only two were rescued practically intact, but they are also the most valuable and make up a treasure trove of cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are the Manuscripts Collection and the Rare Books Collection. The Graphics and Cartography Collections were renewed to a significant degree after the war, and the renewal of the Musical Collection and Collection of Old Periodicals and Official Publications is under way.

The construction and reconstruction of library collections is still in progress. Up to now, the staff have managed to gather all the remaining volumes held at various locations in the city, perform expert selection, processing and preparation for protection. The Cooperative Online Bibliographic System and Services (COBISS, IZUM, Maribor) was adopted and an online catalogue was set up, as well as numerous e-databases.

In 2005, NUBBiH established a Commission for Digitalisation and within it a Working Group to produce guidelines for

digitalising volumes from NUBBiH collections. In its 2016–2020 Development Strategy, NUBBiH recognised the digitalisation of cultural heritage as an important factor in preventive protection of cultural heritage that provides for greater accessibility, better quality presentation and promotion of the cultural wealth of the country. Digitalisation has been conducted at NUBBiH continuously by professionals hired for this purpose in order to ensure the protection of valuable cultural heritage.

NUBBiH began digitalising its collections in 2005. Books, newspapers, periodicals, calendars, manuscripts, postcards and maps were processed by ABBYY FineReader 12 (for cutting, touching up and illuminating photos), IrfanView was used to add watermarks and ABBYY FineReader 12 was again used for conversion into PDF format. NUBBiH's digitalisation site was made with the Omeka platform. Omeka offers web publishing open-source platforms and is used to exchange digital collections and create media-rich online presentations. Every title was uploaded in PDF and JPG format for better presentation to the end user. The work of the IT and digitalisation departments resulted in the Digital Collection site containing digitalised works from NUBBiH collections. Metadata for each work were taken from the COBISS.BH system, and metadata for manuscript collections were augmented with information from the NUBBiH Manuscripts Catalogue.

Access to library collections and services is available at ten reading rooms: five general reading rooms, the special collections reading room, the old periodicals reading room, the World Bank reading room, the Austrian reading room, the Euro-Atlantic reading room and the Egyptian reading room.

Users have access to the www.nub.ba website and the www.cobiss.ba online catalogue, as well as internet access. The following databases can be accessed through our services: EBSCO, Scopus, Web of Science, New England Journal of Medicine, Elgaronline, CEEOL, Hrčak, Google Scholar.

NUBBiH is the depository library for UNESCO and NATO publications. NUBBiH performs the functions of national agencies for ISBN, ISSN, ISMN and CIP.

Due to the organisation and division of Bosnia and Herzegovina into two entities, ten cantons and one district, the library information system (BIS) is decentralised, which significantly impairs its full functionality and prevents other libraries from accessing the full variety of sources and databases online. BIS unity is currently best served by NUBBiH's activities within the COBISS cooperative online system that has enabled connections and networking in the region.

As of 2005, the Virtual Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken on the role of COBISS Centre.

In 2018, the system had its 30th anniversary, and to date the COBISS.BH system (www.cobiss.ba) has included 61 libraries (national, public, faculty, university, special).

NUBBiH publishing operates through the following editions: Bosnian-Herzegovinian bibliography in three series: for monographs, for periodicals and articles published in BiH periodicals, Memoria Bosniaca, Professional Literature and Memoria Mundi.

Apart from a host of valuable publications NUBBiH also publishes two periodicals: the NUBBiH Gazette, indexed in EBSCO, and the Bosniaca Annual, a NUBBiH periodical indexed in international databases: Web of Science – Emerging Sources Citation Indeks, EBSCO – Central & Eastern European Academic Source, EBSCO – The Belt and Road Initiative Reference Source, CEEOL (Central and Eastern European Online Library), ROAD (Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources), Hrčak and Kobson.

NUBBiH facilities and accommodation have been a burning issue for years. After the Vijećnica was burned down and after the war, NUBBiH was temporarily housed at the University of Sarajevo Campus (for 30 years) to await reconstruction of the Vijećnica. A space of 3,230 m2 houses 10 reading rooms serving over 3,500 users annually, mostly students and researchers.

Following the reconstruction of the Vijećnica (2014), the Library did not return to its pre-war home, because the Sarajevo City administration did not allow it.

In addition to devastating wartime destruction and irreparable losses, today, 24 years after the war, NUBBiH still does not have a settled status, financing or adequate space. This library is the most developed, with the richest collections, it applies contemporary technologies in its work, has good electronic equipment and the best trained staff.

The most valuable thing that NUBBiH offers its users is kindness and openness to all, respect for all people and their rights, a commitment to multiculturalism, equality and tolerance. NUBBiH has chosen the path of knowledge, science and education.

For its achievements in the 74 years of its existence, NUBBiH has received the 6th of April award of the City of Sarajevo in 2006 and the 2006 Freedom Prize of the International Centre for Peace, the 2012 ISSN Award of the ISSN International Centre and Network, as well as many other awards and acknowledgements at the Sarajevo International Book Fair and from various institutions and associations, and in 2010, the current director was presented the title of *Academic Ambassador of the University of Urbino "Carlo Bo"* in Italy.

With its work, NUBBiH justifies the trust placed in it as the national and university library of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has proven itself over 74 years in its mission of culture, education and science in Bosnia and Herzegovina and is a member of all relevant library associations in Europe and the world: IFLA (International Federation of Library Institutions and Associations), CENL (Conference of European National Librarians), LIBER (Association of European Research Libraries), SEENL (South East European National Librarians Conference), EUROPEANA, World Digital Library, etc.

CITY OF SARAJEVO

Although not a metropolis by population, in terms of what it symbolises and historically sublimates, Sarajevo is undoubtedly an interesting and a unique city, a place where the East and the West intertwine in a special way.

Geographically, Sarajevo is located at the foot of Mt. Trebević, in the Sarajevo Field, surrounded by huge mountains on three sides (Igman, Bjelašnica, Romanija). The mountains are home to springs of rivers Bosna, Miljacka, Željeznica, Mošćanica, Tilava, each flowing in their own directions, some through the city centre, some through the periphery.

This city was founded in the area populated since the Neolithic period, home to the famous Butmir culture.[1] Ancient Romans also reached the area and left physical traces. Around 7 CBC, Slavs arrived to these areas and settled permanently.

Vrhbosna and Hodidjed are two settlements located in this area that had primarily served as a military base for the Ottomans and then, spreading along the eastern ridge of the field named after this city (the Sarajevo Field), they erected today's Sarajevo in the mid-15th century.

The establishment of this city and primarily its cultural heritage – some monuments are the "symbols of Sarajevo", such as the magnificent mosques (e.g. Gazi Husrev-bey's Mosque), the Gazi Husrev-bey's Madrassah (known as *Kuršumli medresa*), the clock tower, the bazaar, the hamam – is especially linked to two historical figures, the two commanders: Isa-bey Ishaković and Gazi Husrev-bey. The former is directly connected to the name of this city. Namely, he, among other things, constructed his court (Saray) in the field (Ovasi), which later resulted in the symbiosis of the two nouns (Saray Ovasi – "a court in the field"), and in the name – Sarajevo. What can be said of the sacral and other cultural and historic monuments that Gazi Husrev-bey granted to Sarajevo? His mosque, his madrassah, his clock tower, his bazaar, his hamam...

Many sacral, cultural and historic monuments originate from that period, that concern not only Islam, but also other denominations, such as the Old Orthodox Church, the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, the Synagogue... From the very establishment to the present day, Sarajevo has been a city of diversity, tolerance, good neighbouring relations, multiculturality, multilateralism. In short, regardless of the social and political order that has change through history, all ethnic communities and all denominations have left a deep spiritual and cultural seal on the anatomy of Sarajevo.

Since the establishment in 1537, Gazi Husrev-bey's Madrassah, named after its founder, has been "the most important learning centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Ottoman period" and was "in terms of professors, at the level of imperial universities", while Gazi Husrev-bey's Library, established the same year, is "one of the oldest and most precious libraries in South-East Europe".

Contribution of the Catholic population has been priceless in the spiritual and cultural mosaic of this city, not only through sacral objects, but also through cultural and historical monuments. In that respect, the Bosnian Franciscans strongly marked an entire epoch of this country.

Also, the multilateral nature of this city also contains the Serbian Orthodox tradition, not only because of the Old Orthodox Church, located in the heart of the Old Town, but also because of the school that opened in 1539 and because of numerous other written and artistic heritage.

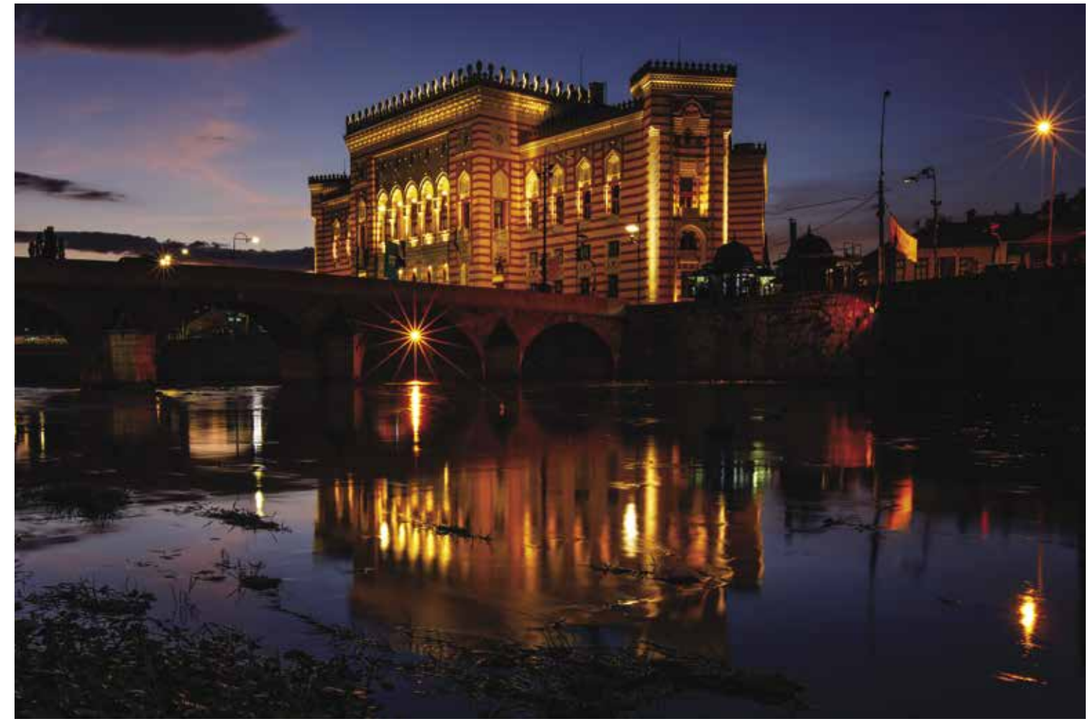
As part of the "Sephardic community, independent culture and literacy was nurtured". Because of that, to this day, this city proudly cherishes the famous Sarajevo Haggadah, part of UNESCO's Memory of the World Monument.

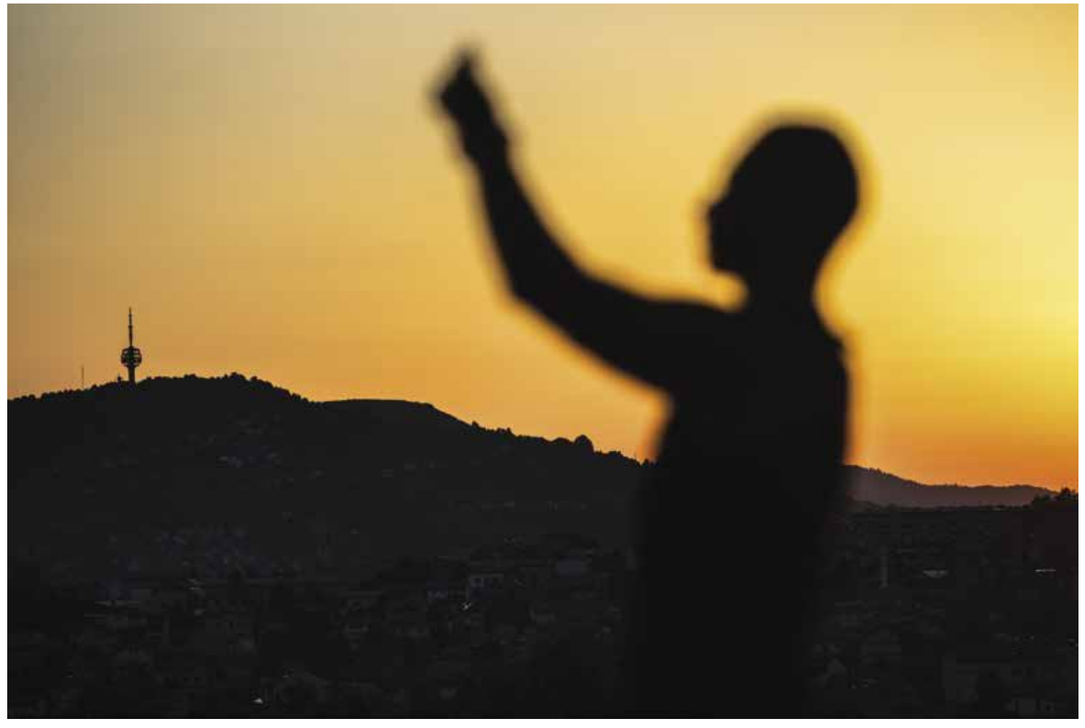
In the 16th century, owing to the beautiful sacral and other monuments and the splendour of life, Sarajevo was compared to Damascus, at the time considered the most beautiful city in the East. The beauty and importance of Sarajevo through centuries is described by a 17th century travel writer: "Such a splendid city, such a grand city, full of markets, bazaars and stores, such a beautiful and powerful city cannot be found anywhere from Venice to Istanbul."

A dramatic turn in the history of Sarajevo occurred in 1697 when Prince Eugene of Savoy looted and razed it to the ground. After that, Sarajevo was partially reconstructed, but the former splendour was not reached. It was not before the arrival of the Austro-Hungarian Empire that the city would see innovation, of course, in the European style of construction.

What did the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy find upon the annexation of the country following the Berlin Congress in 1878? According to detailed chronicles, there were "many *kuttabs* and madrassas for the Muslim population, as well as organised schools for members of other religious denominations. Orthodox Christian citizens have some kind of civil school established in 1855, which is organised as a four-year *realschule* since 1864. Haji Staka Skenderova opened in 1858 a vocational school for girls, attended by the daughter of Vali Osman-pasha. The famous school run by Miss Irby was open from 1866 until 1911. In 1865, owing to endeavours of Friar Grga Martić a modern Croatian school was established, exceeding by size the primary schools of the time. In 1871, Sisters of Charity opened their school for girls. Jews also had their secondary school in the late Ottoman period. Two *rudžijas*[2] and some other secondary schools were opened by the state and all children regardless of religion were eligible to enrol" (University of Sarajevo, 1949 – 1989).

At the same time, schools of theology were founded, the Orthodox (1882), Roman Catholic with a temporary seat in Travnik, and, from 1893, the Sharia Judiciary School (1887) would later be transformed into a five-year college.





In the late 1880s and early 1890s, new authorities opened a number of schools for both boys and girls, including grammar schools for members of all religious denomination, teacher-traiing schools, different courses of literacy and vocational education of the local population. School for Basic Commercial Education in Marijin Dvor (1886), School of Crafts (1893), Technical Secondary School for Construction and Forestry (1889), the *Realschule* (1905), the Commerce and Trade Academy (1912) were all founded. There were "about fifty schools for different vocations".

Numerous journals, magazines and printing presses were initiated, and the National Museum opened in 1888, with two departments: for studying archaeology, history and art and for studying biology, mineralogy and geology. In the following year, the Museum initiated its own journal, *Glasnik*, and later, the BiH Institute for Balkan Research would also stem from it (1908), as well as the National Geological Institute for Bosnia and Herzegovina (1912).

Ironically, in this very city, in 1914, Gavrilo Princip assassinated the Austro-Hungarian archduke Franz Ferdinand, which triggered World War I and causes the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Bosnia and Herzegovina was also part of the Kingdom.

In the following decades, Sarajevo stagnated only to develop into a true capital, that is, administrative, cultural, educational, scientific and economic centre of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina after World War II.

Sadly, the aforementioned destruction was not the only one. Sarajevo saw destruction in both World Wars, and, especially during the recent aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992 – 1995), when its sacral, cultural and historical monuments, museums, libraries, mosques, etc., were destroyed, followed by ruthless daily killing and wounding of the innocent men, women and children. During this record-breaking siege, the city was denied even the basic supply of food, water, energy and other basic necessities.

Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, containing many sacral objects of all religious communities that exist in this country, as well as scientific, cultural and educational institutions. Sarajevo is also its administrative, business and financial centre.

The first university in Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded in this city. This year, the University is marking its 70th anniversary.

The population of Sarajevo is evidently growing; in 1910 there were 57040 inhabitants, in 1931 78180, in 1961 143120, and in December 2002 there were 410118 residents.

The 2013 census showed that the City of Sarajevo had the population of 275524, in its four municipalities that cover 141.5 km2: Novo Sarajevo, Novi Grad, Stari Grad and Centar.

According to the 1991 census, the population of the City of Sarajevo (in the area of ten municipalities that comprised the administrative division of the city until 1995) was 527049.

The City of Sarajevo had the population of 416497, while the number of people in other settlements in ten municipalities was 110552.

1 Since Butmir is the oldest and most famous archaeological site in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the late Stone Age, the Butmir culture is a notion representing the characteristics of an entire culturological group of the late Neolithic period in Central Bosnia.

2 Public secular schools founded during the Ottoman rule.

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p. 58 - Photograph obtained during ass. Mirza Hebib's research in 2018, while writing about the Justice Palace history.