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(1949-2009)

Sarajevo, 2023.

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60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

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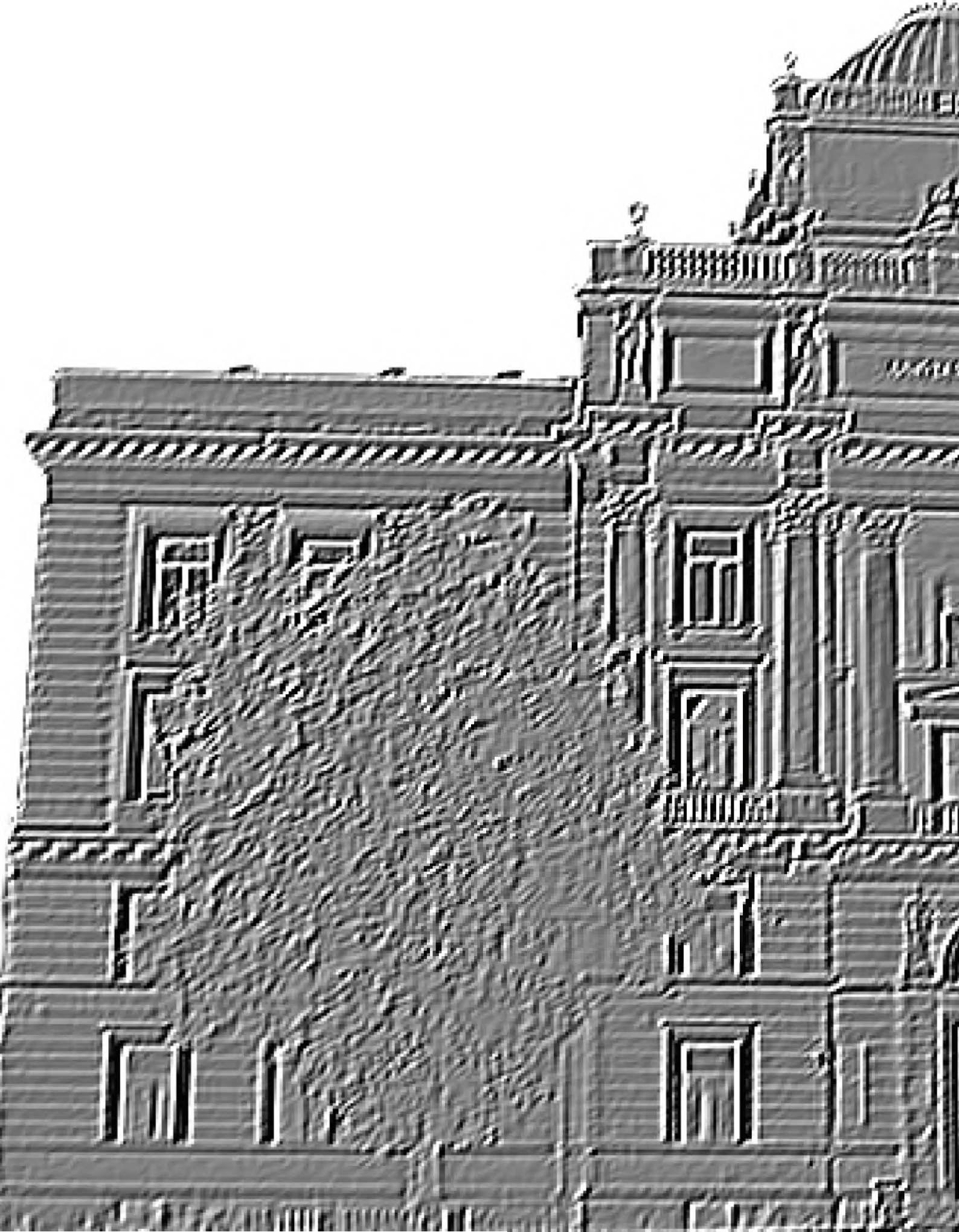
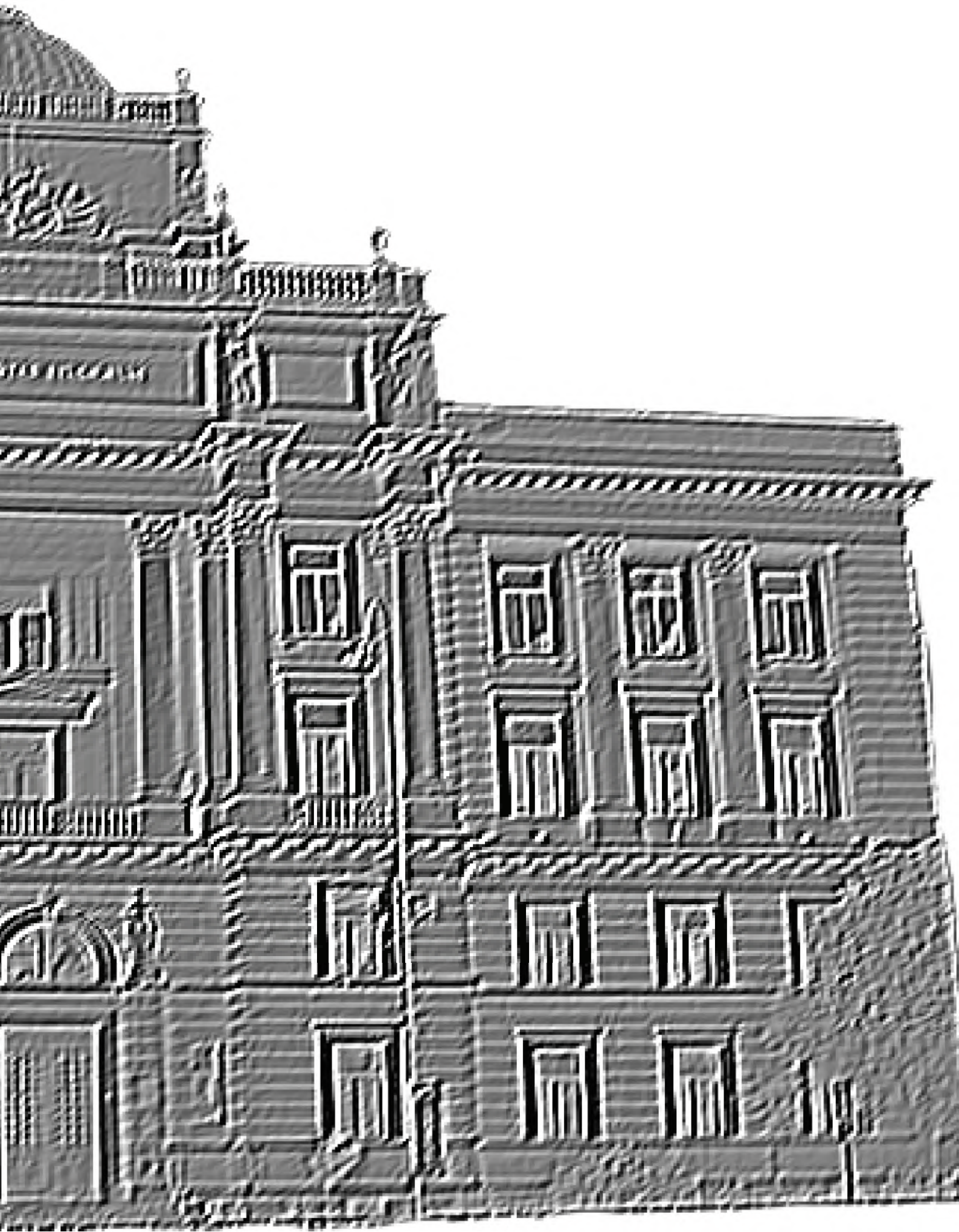




FOREWORD

Marking the 60th anniversary of the continued activity of the University of Sarajevo is an opportunity to present the brilliant development of the greatest and oldest university institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The University of Sarajevo continues the centuries-long legacy and tradition of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Sarajevo. The origins of higher education date from the 14th century, which is confirmed by the documents of the Inquisition Court in Turin, Italy.

The founding of the University in Sarajevo, in 1949, represents a testimony of the social and cultural development of Bosnia and Herzegovina in general, after its decades' long inferior status within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia due to the devastation brought about by the world wars. The composite nature of the University gave it an opportunity to emulate the examples of world famous universities and thus rehabilitate the centuries-old and rich educational and cultural tradition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, developed and cultivated within great world religions and civilisations.

The University of Sarajevo follows European humanistic traditions, aiming to acquire universal knowledge and thus strengthening and ennobling the Bosnian academic community- In order to fulfil its mission, the University rises above geographic and political boundaries, advocating respect for different cultures and mutual recognition and cooperation.

Today, the University of Sarajevo has twenty faculties, three academies, the Faculty of Islamic Science as an associate member, four institutes, three university centres, the National and University Library of BiH, the Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo and the Student Parliament. The procedure of accession of the Faculty of Catholic Theology of Vrhbosna is under way.

This City and this University are inspired by life's perfection, the Olympic spirit and a desire to succeed. We should only recall that, even in the hardest of times, in the period of aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995, i.e. in the 1,479 days of the longest siege of a city and a University in the history of humanity, professors, associates and students never stop their work. This was a time of great sacrifice and suffering, when human dignity was trampled upon and when cultural and material goods were devastated.

In this period, 528 professors and other employees abandoned the University, while 143 students, 53 professors and associates as well as 61 members of technical and administrative staff were killed.

The University of Sarajevo, although a victim of aggression, became the hero of the defence of academic dignity and its own spiritual and social mission. Despite the atrocious war, the University of Sarajevo retained its multiethnic character both in terms of its teaching staff and students, which – being a part of the culture, faith and tradition of Bosnia and Herzegovina – makes us enormously proud.

Although having faced a number of difficulties in the past 60 years, the University of Sarajevo has continued to focus its entire activity on the critical issue of educational and scientific processes, and, in doing so, it grew into a representative educational and scientific institution.

The University of Sarajevo has resolutely embarked on the path of reform, changing its organisation, adopting new curricula, adjusting to modern educational trends in Europe and the rest of the world. We have been introducing the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) and the quality assurance systems and procedures; we have reviving scientific and research activities; we have been re-establishing strong relationships with businesses and local communities as well as with international educational and research institutions. We are creating a new vision of a University that would be capable of all future transformations that would serve progress with elements of leadership and economy and knowledge-based entrepreneurial mentality.

Ahead of the University of Sarajevo and each of its members there lies a struggle to ensure the quality of the teaching process and the consistent implementation of the Bologna Declaration provisions in terms of modernisation of the teaching process and its harmonisation with the European academic milieu.

Today, in spite of numerous evident problems, the University has reached an enviable level of scientific and educational activity that enables it not only to be a dominant factor within the academic community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but a relevant factor of progress and dynamism in the educational and scientific research sector in the region.

We are exceptionally proud of the results achieved so far, since we have given remarkable professionals and experts, distinguished scientists, professor and diplomats to science, economy, public administration and cultural institutions. To date, about 140,000 students have graduated from our Uni-

versity, while 4,100 of them have obtained a Master's degree and 2,400 have been awarded a Doctorate. We have published tens of thousands of textbooks, books, journals and scientific papers, and realised numerous international and national scientific projects. The University has always been a generator of a more rapid and successful economic development in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Following the path of the European humanistic tradition, the University of Sarajevo has been and will continue to be one of the mainstays of peace, prosperity and progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We need to make a lot more effort so that our University, just like other universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, can achieve its primary goal –the implementation of the Bologna Principles of studying and integration into the European Area of Knowledge and Academism.

The orientation of the University of Sarajevo, which we want to pursue, is the integration into world academic trends and a continuous striving to enhance our international reputation. As a result of such endeavours, the University of Sarajevo today has built partnerships with more than ninety universities from Europe, North America, Africa, the Middle and Far East.

Prof. *Faruk Čaklovica* D.Sc.

СЛУЖБЕНИ ЛИСТ
НАРОДНЕ РЕПУБЛИКЕ БОСНЕ и ХЕРЦЕГОВИНЕ

Год. V — Број 37 | Четвртак, 15 септембра 1949 | Претплата за годину 140 дин. Поједини број 3 динара Чек. рачун 901922

339.

УКАЗ

На основу члана 75 тачка 4 Устава НРБиХ, а у вези члана 5 тачка 12 Закона о Президијуму Народне скупштине НРБиХ, Президијум Народне скупштине НРБиХ проглашује Закон о Универзитету у Сарајеву, који је донијела Народна скупштина НРБиХ, а који гласи:

ЗАКОН
О УНИВЕРЗИТЕТУ У САРАЈЕВУ

I Опште одредбе

Члан 1

Оснива се Универзитет у Сарајеву као највиша наставно-васпитна и научна државна установа у Народној Републици Босни и Херцеговини.

Члан 2

Основни задаци Универзитета су:

1) да изграђује високо квалификоване стручњаке у разним гранама науке и технике;

2) да ради научно-истраживачки и да учествује у научном рјешавању задатака културне, привредне и техничке изградње земље;

3) да изграђује и развија напредне научне мисли и научност у настави и теоретском раду;

4) да васпитава и образује студенте на основама науке марксизма-љењинизма и да развија љубав и оданост према социјалистичкој отаџбини Федеративној Народној Републици Југославији као и према дјелу социјализма уопште;

5) да ради на популаризацији научних и техничких знања.

Члан 3

Универзитет стоји под општим руководством Комитета за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе.

Члан 4

Универзитет се састоји од факултета.

У састав Универзитета улазе сви факултети осим оних за које Влада уредбом изричито одреди да су самостални факултети.

Члан 5

Универзитет има свој предрачун прихода и расхода који улази у састав предрачуна Комитета за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе.

Наредбодавац за извршење предрачуна је ректор.

Члан 6

Влада уредбама оснива факултете и прописује њихову организацију и рад

Факултети се организују према појединим основним научним гранама.

На једном факултету може бити груписано и више међусобно блиских научних грана. Ове гране могу бити организоване у поједине отсјеке односно поједине групе.

Члан 7

За остварење својих задатака Универзитет и факултети имају своје помоћне наставне и научне установе и управљају државним имањима која им буду додијељена.

Ове установе оснива Универзитет односно поједини факултети по одобрењу Комитета за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе.

Члан 8

Универзитет је правно лице.

Факултет има својство правног лица ако је самосталан или ако му Влада то својство изричито уредбом призна.

II. Органи Универзитета и факултета

Члан 9

Органи Универзитета су: универзитетска скупштина, универзитетски савјет и ректор.

Органи факултета су: факултетски савјет и декан.

Члан 10

Универзитетску скупштину сачињавају сви редовни и ванредни професори, доценти, предавачи и хонорарни наставници појединих факултета Универзитета.

Универзитетска скупштина може рјешавати ако је присутно најмање двије трећине чланова. Одлуке се доносе већином гласова присутних чланова.

Радом универзитетске скупштине руководи претсједништво које се бира на сваком састанку скупштине.

Члан 11

Универзитетска скупштина се сазива на редовни састанак крајем сваке школске године. По потреби скупштина се може сазвати и на ванредни састанак.

Скупштину сазива ректор.

На образложени захтјев универзитетског савјета или трећине чланова скупштине, који предлажу и дневни ред састанка, ректор је дужан сазвати универзитетску скупштину на ванредни састанак најдаље 15 дана од дана пријема захтјева.

Члан 12

Универзитетска скупштина врши ове послове:

1) бира ректора и проректора;

2) расправља о ректоровом годишњем извјештају;

3) расправља начелна питања о наставном и научном раду Универзитета и о томе подноси предлоге Комитету за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе.

Члан 13

Универзитетски савјет сачињавају: ректор као претсједник, проректор, декани и продекани свих факултета Универзитета.

Универзитетски савјет може рјешавати ако је присутно најмање двије трећине чланова. Одлуке се доносе већином гласова присутних чланова.

Члан 14

Универзитетски савјет рјешава сва важнија општа и заједничка питања Универзитета а нарочито:

1) расправља о плановима рада факултета и доставља их на одобрење Комитету за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе;

2) расправља о свим питањима и предлозима које му упућују поједини факултети и даје своје мишљење и предлоге о њима органима надлежним за рјешавање;

3) доноси одлуке о оснивању наставних и научних установа Универзитета и подноси их на одобрење Комитету за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе;

4) бира комисију пред којом ће се бранити докторска дизертација;

5) подноси предлоге о додјељивању титуле почасног доктора.

Члан 15

Титулу почасног доктора могу додијелити само редовни и ванредни професори већином гласова на своме састанку коме присуствује најмање двије трећине професора.

Члан 16

Универзитетски савјет може, према потреби, образовати нарочите комисије за вођење одређених послова као и нарочите савјете за проучавање појединих питања.

Члан 17

Ректор претставља Универзитет, заступа га као правно лице и управља његовим пословима.

Ректору помаже у вршењу послова проректор. Проректор замјењује ректора кад је отсутан.

Ректор и проректор бирају се на двије године. Ректор се бира између редовних, а проректор између редовних и ванредних професора.

Избор ректора и проректора потврђује Претсједник владе.

Члан 18

За свој рад ректор и проректор одговарају универзитетској скупштини и Комитету за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе.

Члан 19

Факултетски савјет сачињавају: декан као претсједник, продекан, редовни и ванредни професори, доценти, предавачи и хонорарни наставници.

Члан 20

Факултетски савјет рјешава сва важнија питања факултета.

Факултетски савјет може рјешавати ако је присутно најмање двије трећине чланова. Одлуке се доносе већином гласова присутних чланова.

Члан 21

Декан руководи цјелокупним радом факултета, претставља га и заступа. Декану помаже у вршењу послова продекан. Продекан замјењује декана кад је отсутан.

Декана и продекана бира факултетски савјет на крају сваке школске године. Декан се бира између редовних и ванредних професора, а продекан између редовних и ванредних професора и доцената.

Избор декана и продекана потврђује Комитет за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе.

На већим факултетима или на факултетима у чијем су саставу јаче диференцирани отсјеци могу бити два продекана.

Члан 22

За свој рад декан и продекан одговарају факултетском савјету, ректору и Комитету за Универзитет, високе школе и научне установе.

III. Студенти

Члан 23

На Универзитет се могу уписати лица која су завршила средњу школу и положила завршни испит као и лица која на то имају право по посебним прописима.

Страни држављани морају имати одобрење за улис Министарства за науку и културу Владе ФНРЈ.

Члан 24

Студенти могу бити редовни и ванредни.

Редовни студенти дужни су да похађају предавања и вјежбе и да врше прописану праксу.

Као ванредни студенти могу се уписати лица која због запослености у државној или задружној служби или у служби друштвених организација нису у могућности да похађају предавања и вјежбе и да учествују у другом школском раду.

Члан 25

Студенти имају право да оснивају своје стручне, културне и друге организације преко којих могу износити своје мишљење и предлоге по питањима која се тичу рада на Универзитету и положаја студената.

IV. Администрација

Члан 26

Административно-техничке и материјалне послове Универзитета односно појединог факултета обавља секретаријат Универзитета односно секретаријат факултета.

Пословима секретаријата руководи секретар Универзитета који је непосредно подређен ректору, односно секретар факултета који је непосредно подређен декану.

V. Прелазне и завршне одредбе

Члан 27

Даном ступања на снагу овог закона престаје важност Закона о Правном факултету, Закона о Медицинском факултету, Закона о измјенама Закона о Медицинском факултету и Закона о Пољопривредно-шумарском факултету.

Влада ће по ступању на снагу овог закона донијети посебне уредбе о постојећем Правном факултету, Медицинском факултету и Пољопривредно-шумарском факултету.

Члан 28

Прописе о настави и наставницима, ближе прописе о студентима као и прописе за извршење овог закона доносиће Влада.

Члан 29

Овај закон ступа на снагу даном објављивања у »Службеном листу Народне Републике Босне и Херцеговине«.

У број 30
11 септембра 1949 године
Сарајево

ПРЕЗИДИЈУМ НАРОДНЕ СКУПШТИНЕ
НАРОДНЕ РЕПУБЛИКЕ БОСНЕ И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНЕ

Секретар,
Грујо Новаковић, с. р.

Претсједник,
Владо Шегрт, с. р.

MAGNA CHARTA UNIVERSITATUM

The undersigned Rectors of European Universities, gathered in Bologna in 1988, for the ninth centenary of the oldest University in Europe, four years before the definitive abolition of boundaries between the countries of the European Community; looking forward to far-reaching co-operation between all European nations and believing that peoples and States should become more than ever aware of the part that universities will be called upon to play in a changing and increasingly international society, consider:

1) that at the approaching end of this millennium the future of mankind depends, largely on cultural, scientific and technical development; and that this is built up in centres of culture, knowledge and research as represented by true universities;

2) that the universities' task of spreading knowledge among the younger generations implies that, in today's world, they must also serve society as a whole; and that the cultural, social and economic future of society requires, in particular, a considerable investment in continuing education;

3) that universities must give future generations education and training that will teach them, and through them others, to respect the great harmonies of their natural environment and of life itself.

The undersigned Rectors of European Universities proclaim to all States and to the conscience of all nations the fundamental principles, which must, now and always, support the vocation of universities.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

1. The university is an autonomous institution at the heart of societies differently organized because of geography and historical heritage; it produces, examines, appraises and hands down culture by research and teaching. To meet the needs of the world around it, its research and teaching must be morally and intellectually independent of all political authority and intellectually independent of all political authority and economic power.
2. Teaching and research in universities must be inseparable if their tuition is not to lag behind changing needs, the demands of society, and advances in scientific knowledge.
3. Freedom in research and training is the fundamental principle of university life, and governments and universities, each as far as in them lies, must ensure respect for this fundamental requirement. Rejecting intolerance and always open to dialogue, the university is an ideal meeting-ground for teachers capable of imparting their knowledge and well equipped to develop it by research and innovation and students entitled, able and willing to enrich their minds with that knowledge.
4. A university is the trustee of the European humanist tradition; its constant care is to attain universal knowledge; to fulfil its vocation it transcends geographical and political frontiers, and affirms the vital need for different cultures to know and influence each other.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – A TESTIMONY OF MUTUAL PERMEATION OF DIVERSE CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

I

Introduction

There are few examples of countries as small as Bosnia and Herzegovina with such an abundance of historically invaluable variety of traditions, customs and lifestyles. It is impossible to deal with all aspects of this historically unique experience in this publication. We will, therefore, focus on a small part of the exceptionally rich, millennia-long and multi-layered mosaic that is Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The millennia-long and, above all, unique multi-cultural nature of Bosnian-Herzegovinian society needs to be recognised as a universal human value. It is a „planetary hub", where different shanks of culture and civilisation, i.e., different spiritual experiences and lifestyles, have been coming together fruitfully for centuries, permeating each other and merging with each other like a spectrum of rainbow colours, in which one can still easily recognise individual values alongside those that are universally shared.

In other words, Bosnia and Herzegovina is not just a corner of our planet where different civilisations, religions and cultures have met and "collided". It is not, as it is often presented by those lacking in good will, a mere sum of different spiritual, cultural, civilisation, and ethical traits that have, by mere historical coincidence, coexisted hardly tolerating each other, etc. Quite the contrary!

Since the famous Edict on Tolerance, proclaimed by Emperor Constantine, by which „Christianity was recognised and made equal to the Roman Pantheon, in Bosnia - as in the whole of Europe at the time which was under Roman rule – there was an atmosphere of religious tolerance and multilateralism. This was a primordial Europe, founded on multilateralism, which, we can now say, survived only in Bosnia, despite the assaults of religious unilateralism that emerged in the West of Europe."(Academician M. Filipović).

There are many spiritual and cultural sources of Bosnian and Herzegovinian multilateralism. We will mention only some of them: Alongside earlier, millennia-old layers of spiritual and cultural content, there is a long history of Catholicism in this part of the world, where special emphasis should be put on the merits of Bosnian Franciscans, who educated their followers with great dedication, tirelessly collecting and saving from oblivion the cultural values that had been created here; On the other hand, Bosnia was also touched by the spirituality and culture of Byzantium, i.e. Orthodox Christianity that left its own traces on the physiognomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina; With the Ottoman conquest, Islamic civilisation flourished here and still continues to do

so, just as the previously mentioned spiritual and cultural traditions which still exist alongside each other. Somewhat later, there came the persecuted Jews from Spain and Portugal, bringing along additional spiritual and cultural treasures.

And then, by the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, Bosnia and Herzegovina fell under Austro-Hungarian rule, which showed respect for the multilateral nature of its society. Once Austro-Hungarian rule was over, the country experienced all the Yugoslav regimes, i.e. the integrations and disintegrations of Yugoslavia.

The historical evolution of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian society was marked by frequent turbulence – in the legal and political sense – physiognomy-related discontinuities, whose presence was, however, never deprived of one constant feature: cohesive multiethnicity, irrespective of the fact that centrifugal forces were incited against it from the outside world. This is the principle reason why this more than recognisable spiritual and cultural diversity could survive.

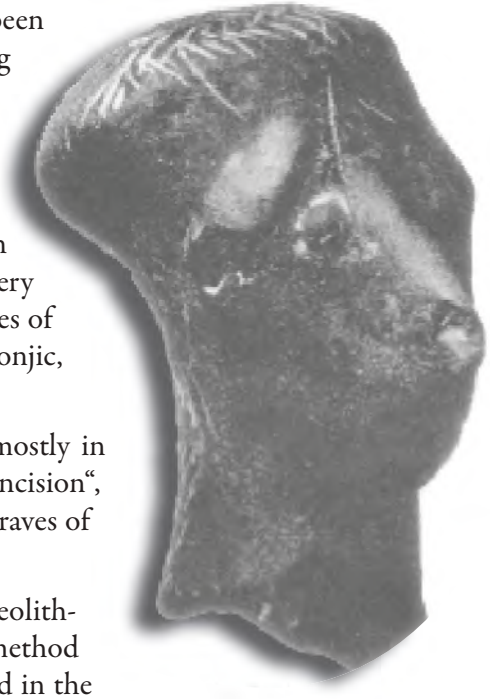
Thus, while Europe - and the whole world, for that matter - with its evident frustrations and paranoia, is now trying to get accustomed to the Other and the Different, in Bosnia, religious, cultural, traditional and all other kinds of multilateralism have been cherished and protected for centuries; this is an effort that deserves every attention where civilisation is concerned. Despite this fact, the current destroyers of the society of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the „persecutors of Bosnia" from the country itself, are trying hard to "convince" everyone in the world that Bosnian multilateralism has never existed and has never functioned. Based on the prejudice that claims that the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are believed to be „predestined to hate", is not only wrong, but also toxic attitude formed in a number of countries, i.e. the world centres of power, towards everything that marked the historical development of this country. Despite the undeniable historical fact that conflicts between Bosnian Catholics, Orthodox Christians, Muslims and Jews have never been significantly initiated from within, which has been verified in innumerable pieces of historical evidence, what we have seen at work here is an absence of timely and effective reaction of those power centres in defence of Bosnian multilateralism – which is an extremely worrying phenomenon.

And, indeed, those who emphasise the paradigmatic quality of this society and this state are very much in the right. If, despite the long history of the positive legacy of the country, it is deprived of the right to live its multilateral life, how could one advocate such a matrix of relations and cooperation among peoples, religions and cultures, in a broader, more global scene? Yet, we are witnesses of a brutal assault on the multilateral substance of the society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, not only in the form of recent aggression, but also in the post-war legal and political restructuring of its society and its state that is being "justified" by the character of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

II

The Prehistoric Period

Life in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina can be traced back to the distant past, even to the Palaeolithic era. Thus, it has been found that the engravings in the Badanj Cave near Stolac belong to this era. It has also been established that a number of remnants of settlements, mainly in the valleys of the Neretva River and the Bosnia River, where pieces of pottery with amazing decorations were found, belong to the Neolithic period. Particularly precious are the artefacts found at the Butmir site, with famous human figures and uniquely decorated clay vessels in very characteristic shapes, as well as those artefacts found at the sites of Gornja Tuzla, in the vicinity of Kakanj, Visoko, Mostar and Konjic, and several other places.



The Butmir site: A human figure now kept in the National Museum in Sarajevo

Harmoniously composed decorations of these artefacts, mostly in the form of vertical spirals „done in relief by the technique of incision", are similar to the later ornaments found in the monumental graves of the Micenic period in Greece.

From the Bronze Age, more precisely, from the period of Eneolithic culture, there are remnants of castles, graves with a specific method of burials under the heaps of soil, known as *tulums,* etc., found in the Glasinac Plateau, in the vicinity of Sarajevo, and at some other sites. Likewise, in the Northern and Eastern parts of Bosnia, there are numerous traces of specific material culture from the aforementioned period, typical of the then territory of the Western Balkans. Castles, i.e. remnants of Ancient Illyrian settlements, particularly in the Romanija Plateau (the areas of Gučevo, Rosanovići, Osovi, etc.), as well as discovery of the graves of tribal chiefs, weapons, tools, jewellery and other artefacts that belong to the famous Glasinac Culture are the testimony of times long past. The Glasinac Culture, on the other hand, has the features of the so-called „Western Balkan geometric style", which, artistically, preferred the use of the straight-line motives, mainly triangles, as is strikingly illustrated in the necklace found at the Živaljevići site.

The Živaljevići site: A necklace

Settlements (castles) were built on top of hills, most often protected by dry-stone walls. Often, in the graves next to the dead, their valuable possessions were buried, e.g. weapons, jewellery, vessels, etc.

Areas to the south, i.e. in what is today's Herzegovina, or, more precisely, the Neretva River Valley, were strongly influenced by the Hellenic world, yet, their influences were strongly permeated - spiritually and culturally - by the culture of the domicile Illyrian population. This can be seen in numerous findings of pottery, coins, amphorae, etc. Today, we still find the

A relief of God Sylvan

traces of Roman castles, settlements, in other words, the remnants of urbanisation of those areas that was based on the Roman model, where, alongside Roman military camps, there were civilian settlements of recognisable architecture typical of that era, decorations, stylistic elements, construction techniques, etc.

As far as the influences in the spiritual sphere are concerned, this by no way means that the indigenous population had abandoned its own supreme divinities, e.g. the God Sylvan, whom the Romans, after their final breakthrough and conquest of these areas, respected and held as equal to their own God Sylvan, who was, as it is known, subordinated to the Greek God Pan - "the guardian of forests, herds, nature and the hunting companion". He was presented as „half-goat and half-man".

On the other hand, beliefs like the cult of the God Mithra, "the invincible Sun-God", the God of Light, Nature and Purity, based on Ancient Persian dualism, i.e. on the belief in two antagonistic principles of good and evil, and light and darkness, came from the East. There were shrines of Mithra all over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and some of them are still remembered.

Very early on, by historical coincidence, this area had become not only the key "hub", i.e. the point of mutual permeation of different spiritual and cultural traditions, as it was explained earlier, but also the part of the line of schism, the first that occurred in the great Roman Empire (395), that divided it into the Eastern and Western Roman Empire, and then, by the mid-11th century (1054), there occurred division within Christianity itself, to the Catholic Christianity, with its centre in Rome, and Orthodox Christianity, with its seat in Constantinople.

Jajce – Centre of the Late Antiquity and Mithraism and the town where the 2nd Session of the Anti-fascist Council for the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia was held

III

The Period of Late Antiquity

When, at the turn of the New and the Old Era, two centuries' long resistance of domicile Illyrian tribes had been crushed, the territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina became a part of the administrative-political, cultural and economic sphere of the Roman Empire. In the next three centuries, what had once been Illyria developed into a respectable province of the Empire. The domicile population was not only accepted as equal, but some of them reached high status in society, while their autochthonous culture and spirituality were fully respected.

A mosaic in the Roman Baths in Ilidža

The period of Early Christianity, i.e. the Late Antiquity, left us a number of interesting spiritual and cultural monuments, such as the churches that were built in a specific style. They were small in size, yet with ornate stone furniture and special altar partition walls, decorated in a combination of the Early Christian and domicile symbols and motives. There are many sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina with traces of these late ancient edifices, such as those in Homolj (Lepenica), near Mostar, Zenica, in Založje, Dabravina, etc. On the monolithic tombstones, known as *stelas* that date back to that era, there are also traces not only of Roman, but also of local cults.

Then followed ever more frequent and fierce assaults on these areas, first launched by the Goths and the Avars, and then by the Slavs, who finally occupied them by the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th century. From these very turbulent times, we now have the remnants of the oldest Slavic settlements, which were composed of homes partially made of turf, but also of fortified settlements, necropolis, etc.

The view that prevails today is that most of the then domicile Roman-Illyrian population was assimilated by evidently the numerous Slavs, whereas some of them withdrew to the hills and less accessible areas. There are no reliable data about the later destiny of these people, i.e. when and how they were assimilated by Slavic newcomers.

It is from this amalgamated ethnological substrate that the original population of this country was made, the population that has recognisably continued to exist - in its multilateralism - until the present day.

IV

The Medieval Period

Although scientific arguments about the millennia-long existence of Bosnia abound, the time of its establishment cannot be precisely stated. As far as it is now known, the country was first mentioned in the mid-10th century by the Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porfirogenetus in his work „De Administrando Imperio"; when the author located it geographically exactly where it is now. The truth is that there are analysts, who consider that this Slavic country had been established in the area of the upper and middle course of the Bosna River as early as in the 8th century, and that, later, it expanded to the territory of the homonymous state. The expansion of the original territory of the Bosnian state is recorded by Priest Dukljanin in the mid-12th century, in his famous *Annals*. He asserted that the Bosnian state „stretches from the Drina River all the way to the Adriatic watershed". Likewise, the Byzantine author Ivan Kinnamos wrote at the same period, i.e. during the rule of the Bosnian Ban Borić, that the country (Bosnia) „was not subjugated..., but stood on its own; people that live its own way of life and govern their own affairs".

There is also written evidence of the brief occupation of Bosnia by Bodin, the King of Zeta, in the 11th century. However, already at the beginning of the next century, Bosnia regained its independence and had its own, often powerful, rulers, such as Kulin Ban (1180-1204) and, at a later stage of history, King Tvrtko I (1353-1391) who ruled when the country reached the „pinnacle of its political strength and territorial size, expanding from the Adriatic Sea, with a long stretch of coast from Kotor to Biograd na Moru, including the islands of Koruna, Brač, Hvar, all the way to the North and East, to the Sava and Drina Rivers." In this period, it was the most respectable Yugoslav country.

Map of Medieval Bosnia

It is also known that the Bosnian ruler Kulin Ban, was respected by the Pope, who used to send his special envoys to Bosnia to make inquiries about allegations made against Kulin Ban by the neighbouring countries concerning his affinity towards the neo-Manicheans in Bosnia, i.e. towards the so-called „Bosnian heresy".

There is abundant evidence about the centuries-long openness of Bosnia to the Other and the Different and about the country's readiness to offer refuge to those who were persecuted because of their beliefs, such as allegations made in a letter by Pope John XXII (1327), where he claimed that Bosnia had become „the refuge of heretics from all over the world", or the testimonies kept in archives about the arrival of people from other countries to Bosnia who came there „to become educated", and the like.

Numerous medieval tombstones, known as *stećci*, scattered all over Bosnia and Herzegovina, testify that, in this part of the world, there used to exist, and still exists, an authentic Bosnian culture. These «stone sleepers», as they are called by the distinguished poet Mehmedalija Mak Dizdar, do not allow a very important segment of socio-cultural value from the past of the country to disappear. The story behind the characters and symbols engraved on these tombstones is so special that it fills all those who attempt to understand it with awe.

Standing in front of these scenes made in relief, "one has a feeling that he stands before the ruins of an Atlántis that had sunk a long time ago and which speaks to him through a thick veil of mysterious experiences of things completely unknown to us today" (M. Krleža).

Thesetombstones are unique; they are not just monumental, but also fascinatingly conceived and designed, with their sculptural quality, with the scenes from nature engraved on their surface such as the sun and the moon, etc; the scenes of hunting, ceremonies, combats, human figures with raised arms and open palms etc.

The Radimlja necropolis near Stolac

These necropoles can be found scattered all over Bosnia and Herzegovina, often with beautiful examples of *stećak*, resembling the sarcophagi found on the graves of Vlatko Vlađević, Duke Miotoš and his son Stjepko, which were relocated in 1914, as precious cultural and historical artefacts, to the courtyard of the National Museum in Sarajevo, where they can still be seen. The same space is adorned, among other things, with samples of tombstones shaped as obelisks that belong to the evolutionary „transformation of the stećak into the later shape of Muslim tombstones known as *nišans*", such as the graves of Mahmut Branković and Radivoje Oprašić, members of patrician families that lived in the homonymous settlements (Brankovići and Oprašići) in Eastern Bosnia.

And what can one say about the charters, contracts and other such acts of state character that were issued and received from other states by the Bosnian bans, kings and members of the aristocracy? We will mention only some of them.

Although Kulin Ban's Charter is dated back as early as in 1189, it is not the oldest written document testifying the existence of the Bosnian state (given that the Humac Tablet is dated as far back as the end of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th century), one can undoubtedly say that it represents «a kind of birth certificate of Bosnian statehood" since it refers to the then borders of Bosnia. "By this document, Bosnian ruler Kulin Ban guaranteed security and safety of life, property and honour to the merchants of Dubrovnik ". And, indeed, these are „authentic documents of our independent and original state and our cultural existence. To what extent the linguistic and spiritual development of Bosnia was homogenous and unique is proven by the very fact that its wonderful language, which was used in the first historical papers and documents and even in the famous Kulin Ban's Charter addressed to the merchants of Dubrovnik, whose 800th anniversary was recently celebrated (1989), is still readable and understandable". (Academician M. Filipović).

Facsimile of the Kulin Ban's Charter

The aforementioned Humac tablet, found in Humac near Ljubuški, was written in the Cyrillic alphabet that was not the only alphabet used by the ancestors of today's Bosnians and Herzegovinians. In this part of the world, the Glagolitic alphabet was also used for a long period of time; famous Hrvoje's Missal, one of the most beautiful medieval codes made for Hrvoje Vukšić Hrvatinić, was written on it (1403/4). Bosančica was also used for quite a long time; the well-known Hval's Collection (1404), was written in this alphabet as well as a number of important documents and works of literature.

Facsimile from the Hrvoje's Missal

Since literacy in the medieval Bosnian state was mainly concentrated around monasteries and the courts of its rulers, it so happened that, when the Bosnian Church and local aristocracy were destroyed, most of the literature at the time, i.e. written documents relating to that era, disappeared with them. There is no doubt that the Bosnian Church played a decisive role not only in the articulation of the spiritual identity of Bosnian society, but also in its resistance to the aspirations of conquerors, both from their closest neighbours and those at a distance. On the other hand, evidence of the level of confidence of Bosnian aristocracy in their Church lies in the fact that "very early on its representatives began to appear as witnesses to numerous contracts, charters and other state and diplomatic acts", which is best testified in the well-known Will of Gost Gradin. They were particularly highly esteemed by the neighbouring Dubrovnik, with which Bosnia had a very developed economic and diplomatic cooperation.

It is worth emphasising that members of the Bosnian Church were tolerant towards the followers of other religions. However, it was not reciprocated. The followers of the Bosnian Church were mercilessly persecuted both by Catholic and by Orthodox Christians. We only need to mention the repeated crusades initiated by the Vatican with the aim of the final destruction of the so-called "Bosnian heresy", i.e. the Bosnian Church. It should be noted that other Manichean beliefs that existed in Italy, France and some other countries at the time were faced with the same destiny.

Several centuries after Kulin Ban's Charter, more precisely, in 1463, Sultan Mehmed II the Fatih, the conqueror of the medieval Bosnian state, granted his charter (known as the Ahdname) to the then leader of the Franciscans, Friar Anđelo Zvizdović, wherein he guaranteed them security and religious freedom. The authentic transcript of the Ahdname, as the historically significant document that testifies the centuries-old coexistence and mutual respect among members of different faiths in Bosnia is still held at the Franciscan Monastery in Fojnica. Although the powerful Ottoman Empire ruled over these areas for more than four centuries, not only the Muslims, but also both Catholic and Orthodox Christians survived here, together with the Jews who had been persecuted and expelled from Spain and Portugal.

Transcript of the Ahdname

The Old Bridge in Mostar

The wealth of spiritual and cultural diversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina

V

The Ottoman Period

It took two centuries for the powerful Ottoman Empire to finally conquer Bosnia. The year 1463 is most often cited as marking the end of the Bosnian Kingdom. It was in this year that the last Bosnian ruler, King Stjepan Tomašević was murdered and when the Bosnian Sanjak was formed. We need to keep in mind that some parts of what we call Bosnia and Herzegovina today were conquered much later: the area of Bihać was conquered only at the end of the 16th century (1592).

Not only was the rule formally changed with the Ottoman conquest of Bosnia, but its rulers were replaced by new ones. Instead of the royal family and high aristocracy, a new ruling elite (i.e., *spahis*, *agas* and *beys* as military aristocracy) was promoted, and radical changes were made in the organisation of social life as a whole.

In parallel with the changed character of the social order, there was a change in the country's religious and cultural landscape. The first change came with the strengthening of the influence of Catholicism, where Franciscans played a special role, while in Eastern and South-Eastern parts of the country, the influence of Orthodox Christianity was becoming stronger and stronger. What followed was the suppression and, ultimately, disappearance of the Bosnian Church, which had been the significant mainstay of the Medieval Bosnian Kingdom, the phenomenon that was discussed earlier in this monograph. More and more members of Bosnian society embraced Islam, especially in urban communities. As Islam spread, there was a fruitful growth of a new culture and civilisation that permeated all segments of social life.

Numerous towns were formed as cultural, educational, artisanal and commercial centres. In some of them, monumental sacral edifices, such as mosques, churches, synagogues, schools, as well as important cultural structures, such as bridges, Turkish baths (hamams), bezistans and libraries, were built. Some of these cultural treasures have survived despite the wars and devastation that occurred in this part of the world in the past centuries.

In the course of the four centuries of Ottoman rule, this country saw the development of rich and unique popular literature, as well as scientific papers in many areas, such as philosophy, law, theology and history; this did not only happen within the Muslim population, but also within other ethnic groups living in Bosnia. We will mention here some of the best-known names, such as Matija Divković (1563-1631), whose works were printed in Venice in the Bosančica alphabet, Stjepan Matijević, Ivan Ančić, Ivan Frano Jukić, painters Longin and Georgije Mitrofanović, as well as the Muslim authors, who used Oriental languages equally successfully as their mother tongue, among which the most famous were: Hasan Kafija Pruščak, whose works were translated into European languages at the time, Mustafa Ejubović, Ali Dede Bošnjak and Muhamed Hevai Uskufi; there were also Jewish authors who brought their traditional literature to Bosnia which was inspired by the Talmud and their specific spirituality, The most renowned of these were: Nehemija Hija Kajon, David Pardo and Moša Danon.

Since nothing lasts forever, the powerful Ottoman Empire came to its end. After unsuccessful attempts to introduce reforms in the Empire that included Bosnia as well, in the 1870's there was a series of rebellions instigated by the Orthodox Christian population, particularly those living in the areas along the borders with Montenegro and in Krajina. These rebellions were directly sponsored by the neighbouring countries, particularly by Serbia just as it would happen later, during the Austro-Hungarian rule of Bosnia – motivated by its territorial aspirations towards Bosnia. A similar development was seen again, in the recent aggression towards Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Initial demands that had been made by the rebels to introduce social justice and to organise the country differently, soon assumed a destructive and murderous dimension, especially targeting the Muslim population and its property. Muslims were brutally murdered and expelled from their property, just as they were in the recent war in Bosnia (1992-1995).

It was as late as 1876 that the weakened Ottoman Empire succeeded in suppressing these rebellions. However, for the Austro-Hungarian Empire this was a more than welcome reason to ask permission from the then European states to occupy Bosnia temporarily, under the pretext that order had to be restored in Bosnia and the Christian population protected. The Austro-Hungarians were granted this permission at the Berlin Congress in 1878.

National Museum in Sarajevo

VI

The Austro-Hungarian Period

Based on the decision adopted at the Berlin Congress, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was granted the right to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina on a temporary basis. However, during this occupation, there was an unexpectedly strong resistance to the Austro-Hungarian Army by the Bosnian population, which was ultimately suppressed due to the fact that the occupational forces were incomparably stronger in manpower and weaponry. Unlike the Catholics, the Orthodox population of Bosnia did not welcome the new conquerors.

During the 40-odd years of Austro-Hungarian rule in this part of the world, the society of Bosnia and Herzegovina underwent a radical transformation, both in legal and political terms, as well as in the domain of economic relations, educational, cultural and other fields. It was actually a shift from a feudal to a capitalist social order. The oriental physiognomy of Bosnian towns was radically changed; there were new architectural forms and styles of construction introduced, with an interesting contrast between the two styles – a feature that has been preserved to present day in some towns, such as. Sarajevo, Mostar, Travnik etc. Modern scientific institutions were formed, printers, schools of different kinds, ranging from grammar schools to teaching colleges, technical and vocational schools, as well as theological seminaries and the Sharia Law schools. Periodical publications were launched, cultural and artistic associations established, numerous libraries opened, etc.

The change in organisation of religious communities was initiated with the aim of securing government control over their work. This soon resulted in the movement for the autonomy of church and educational institutions among Orthodox Christians, as well as for the autonomy of the activities of foundations (*vakuf)* and education (*mearif*) among the Muslim population. It was only the Catholic Church, which did not feel any need to express dissatisfaction with the Austro-Hungarian rulers since it evidently favoured them.

Thanks to the long-term openness towards the Other and the Different, the new spiritual and cultural values of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were successfully embraced and built into the multi-cultural being of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian society.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire had intended to permanently occupy the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and make it an integral part of its own territory. This was finally done by the Act of Annexation in 1908. Because of its intensions, the Empire tried to build a quality transport infrastructure, establish numerous enterprises, primarily for the exploitation of the country's rich natural resources, in particular forests and ore. However, this did not last long. The Austro-Hungarian Empire would soon approach its end, which finally came with World War I.

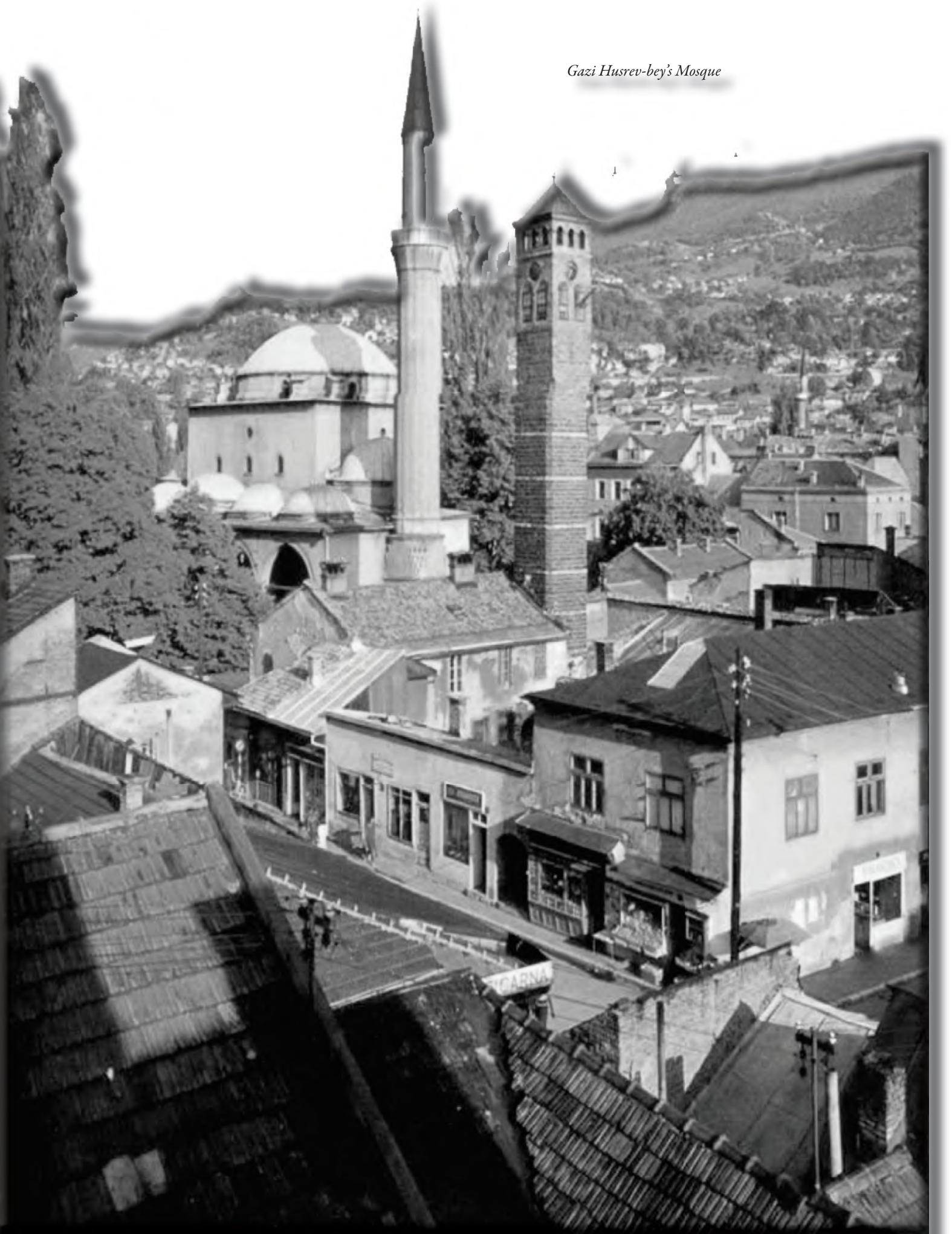
VII

The Period of Yugoslav Integrations and Disintegrations

Then followed extremely turbulent times for Bosnia and Herzegovina, not only relating to the World War I and the World War II, with great suffering and human losses, as well as destruction of material wealth, but also relating to the establishment of Yugoslav integrations and disintegrations, starting with the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians up until the creation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, encompassing the period from 1918 to 1991. In those times, with the exception of the so-called socialist period, marked by a strong development and rise of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the country was constantly marginalised. Academic circles and educational institutions took part in this marginalisation and denial, which will be further discussed in this book.

The greater-.state aspirations and denial by its neighbours culminated during the recent aggression (1992 – 1995), when genocide was perpetrated against the Bosniak people. This was verified by the International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague (the Srebrenica Genocide).

Despite all the difficulties and the tremendous temptations that have faced Bosnia and Herzegovina in the course of its long history, the country is today an independent and internationally recognised state, with numerous potential comparative advantages for development, e.g. human and natural resources (waters, forests, fertile and arable soil, ore, climate, etc.). Unfortunately, due to the unresolved and unsettled legal and political situation, it is still deprived of chances to develop and prosper, which is the consequence of the influences of both local factors and international power centres with their inertia and inadequate solutions, particularly the arrangements set up by the latest Dayton Peace Agreement.



Gazi Husrev-bey's Mosque

THE CITY OF SARAJEVO

Although judged by its present number of inhabitants, Sarajevo does not belong to the group of large world capitals, it does belong to the group of precious towns of this planet because of what it symbolises and what it historically represents.

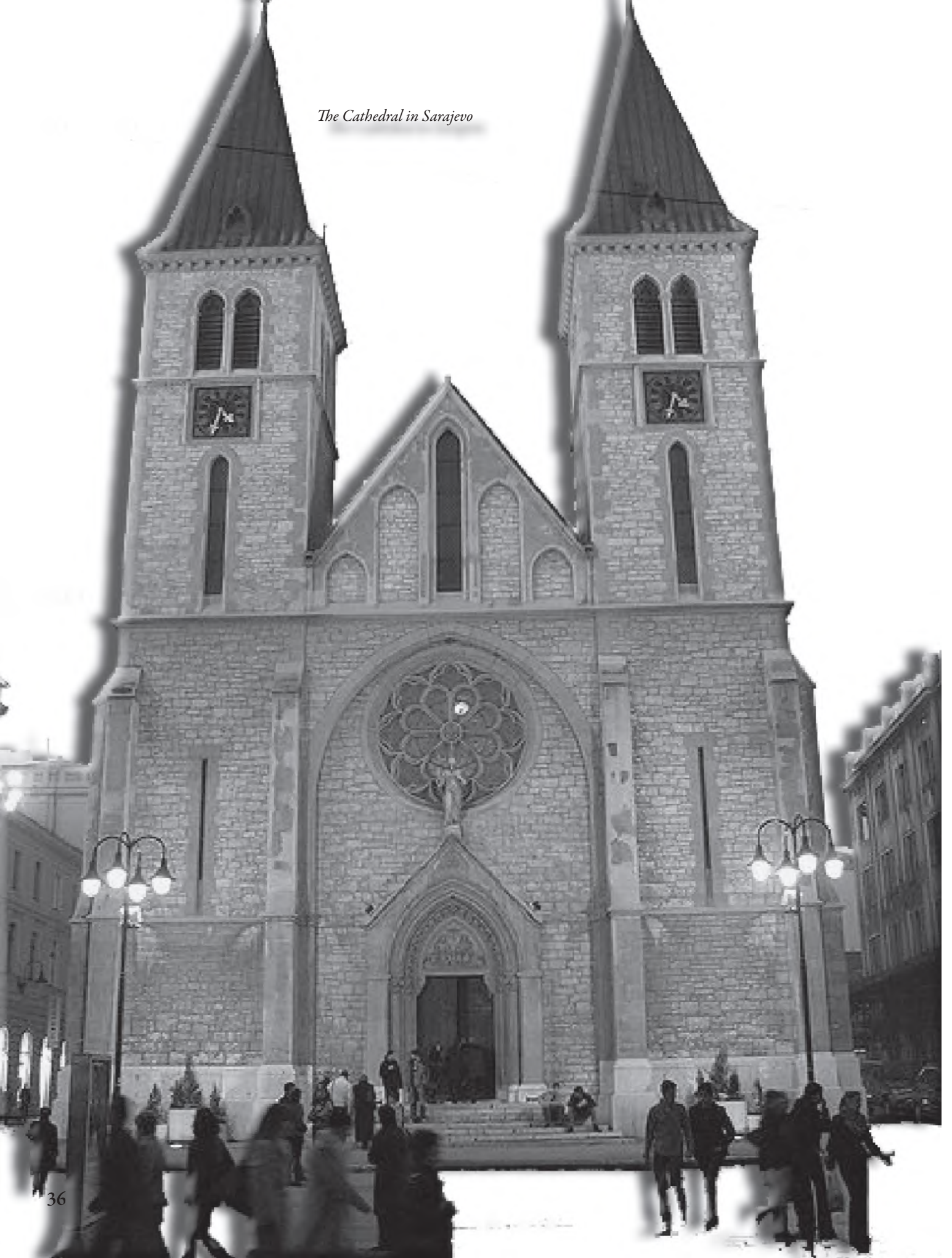
Geographically, Sarajevo is situated in the Sarajevsko Polje valley, nestled below Mt. Trebević and surrounded by three mountains (Igman, Bjelašnica and Romanija). The Rivers Bosna, Miljacka, Željeznica, Mošćanica and Tilava spring from these mountains and continue to flow from there, some across the central and the others through peripheral parts of the city.

Sarajevo was founded in an area which has been inhabited by various peoples since the Neolithic era and where the famous Butmir Culture was founded and lasted for a very long time. The Ancient Romans were also among those who came and left traces of their culture here. Around the seventh century the Slavs came to this part of the country and inhabited it permanently.

It is in this very area that the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vrhbosna and the old city of Hodidjed were situated. They were turned firstly into military fortresses by the Ottoman conquerors and then, expanding down the eastern edges of the valley after which the city itself was called, they built today's Sarajevo in the mid 15th century.

The architectural landmarks of the city, particularly the cultural edifices some of which are still the "symbols of Sarajevo", such as magnificent mosques (Husrev-Beg Mosque is one of them)), Kuršumli Madrasah, Tower Clock, Gazi Husrev bey's Turkish Bath (Hamam) etc, are the legacy of two historic figures, Isa-bey Ishaković and Gazi Husrev-bey, who were military commanders but also great benefactors. Isa-bey Ishaković is directly linked to the founding and naming of this city. He built his castle (Saray) in the Ovasi Field and from the symbiosis of these two terms the name Sarajevo was created (Saraj Ovasi meaning a castle in the field). It is also worth mentioning sacral and other cultural and historical edifices, which were bestowed on Sarajevo by Gazi Husrev-bey, such as his mosque, school, clock tower, bazaar, Turkish bath, etc.

Numerous sacral and cultural-historical artefacts originate from this time and partly from later times. They were built not only by the followers of Islam, but also by the followers of other religions, e.g. the Old Orthodox Church, the Catholic Cathedral and Jewish Synagogue... From the time of its foundation up till now, this was a city of differences, good neighbourly relations, tolerance, multiculturalism and multilateralism that have existed regardless of who reigned in the city: the Ottoman Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire or Yugoslavia. To summarize, all the "ethnic and religious communities left a strong spiritual and cultural mark on the physiognomy of Sarajevo".



The Cathedral in Sarajevo

Gazi Husrev-bey's Madrasah has been functioning since 1537 until the present time. It got its name from its founder and has been the most important Bosnian and Herzegovinian school since the Ottoman period. In terms of the quality of its professors, it has been as prestigious as the schools in the capital of the Ottoman Empire. The Gazi Husrev-bey's Library, which was founded in the same year, represents one of the oldest and most precious libraries of South East Europe.

In the spiritual and cultural mosaic of the city, a Catholic-Croatian pattern has been woven not only because of its sacral edifices, but also because of its exceptionally precious archives to which a special contribution was made by the Franciscans.

The Orthodox-Serb tradition has been built fruitfully into the multicultural pattern of the city. It is important to mention the Old Orthodox Church that is located in the old part of the city, the opening of the school as early as 1539, as well as numerous documentary material and artworks.

The Sephardic community has cherished their own culture and literacy for centuries. As a result, this city can be proud of owning the famous Sarajevo Haggadah, which is considered a zero-category document listed in the World Cultural Heritage

The Illustration of the Haggadah

In the 16th century, due to its amazing sacral and other cultural edifices and the magnificence and richness of the way of life that existed, Sarajevo was often compared with Damascus, the most beautiful city of the East. A manuscript of a famous author from the 17th century is the testament of the beauty and importance of Sarajevo throughout the centuries. It reads: "So luminous and so big, full of shops, bazaars, and warehouses, such a beautiful and powerful city cannot be found anywhere from Venice to Istanbul"

Sarajevo experienced a dramatic break in its history in 1697, with the invasion by Eugene of Savoy, Austro-Hungarian general, who looted the city

The old Orthodox Church in Baščaršija

The Synagogue

and burnt it to the ground. A partial reconstruction of the city followed this tragic event, yet it was not sufficient for the city to regain its previous glory. Only after the Austro-Hungarian occupation was the city significantly rebuilt in the spirit of European architecture.

What did the Austro-Hungarian rulers find in Sarajevo when they invaded the country following the decision made at the Berlin Congress, in 1878? According to the authors of chronicles of that era, they found "numerous mektebs and madrasahs organised and attended by the city's Muslim population, as well as schools organised by other religious groups. The Serbs had a kind of public school in 1855, which turned into a four-year public school in 1864. In 1858, Hajji Staka Skenderova opened a vocational school for girls, attended also by the daughter of the then Governor of Sarajevo, Vali Osman Pasha. From 1866 to 1911, there was also the famous Miss Irby's School. In 1865, due to the efforts of a Franciscan priest, Grga Martić, a modern Croat school was founded which had more extensive curricula than other primary schools at the time. In 1871, Catholic nuns opened their own all girls' school. Jews founded their own secondary school by the end of the Ottoman reign. Two Muslim preparatory secondary schools and some other secondary schools were opened by the state; they accepted all children regardless of their religion (according to the monograph "University of Sarajevo from 1949 to 1989").

Clerical colleges were founded at that time as well: an Orthodox college (1882); a Roman-Catholic college, temporarily located in the town of Travnik and transferred in 1893 to Sarajevo; a Sharia Law School (1887) that later developed into a five-year higher school.

At the end of the 1880s and beginning of 1890s, new authorities opened a number of other schools, for male as well as female students, including grammar schools which enrolled students from all religions, teacher colleges that provided the local population with various literacy as well as vocational courses. Thus, the School of Commerce and Economics was founded at Marindvor in 1886, the Vocational and Artisanal School was opened in 1893, the Secondary Technical School with civil engineering and forestry departments in 1889, the Grammar School in 1905, and the Academy of Commerce and Economics in 1912. There were around 50 different schools in the city of that time.

Various newspapers and magazines were launched alongside printing houses. In 1888, the National Museum was opened with a department for archaeology, history and art and a department for biology, mineralogy and geology. In the following year, the Museum started publishing its own Museum Gazette. Within the museum, the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Institute for Research of the Balkans was founded in 1908, followed by the National Geological Institute for Bosnia and Herzegovina, founded in 1912.

Sarajevo is an ancient, but also a modern city

It was in this city that Gavrilo Princip assassinated Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914; the event that was used as a trigger for the start of World War I that resulted in the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians. Bosnia and Herzegovina was a part of this Kingdom.

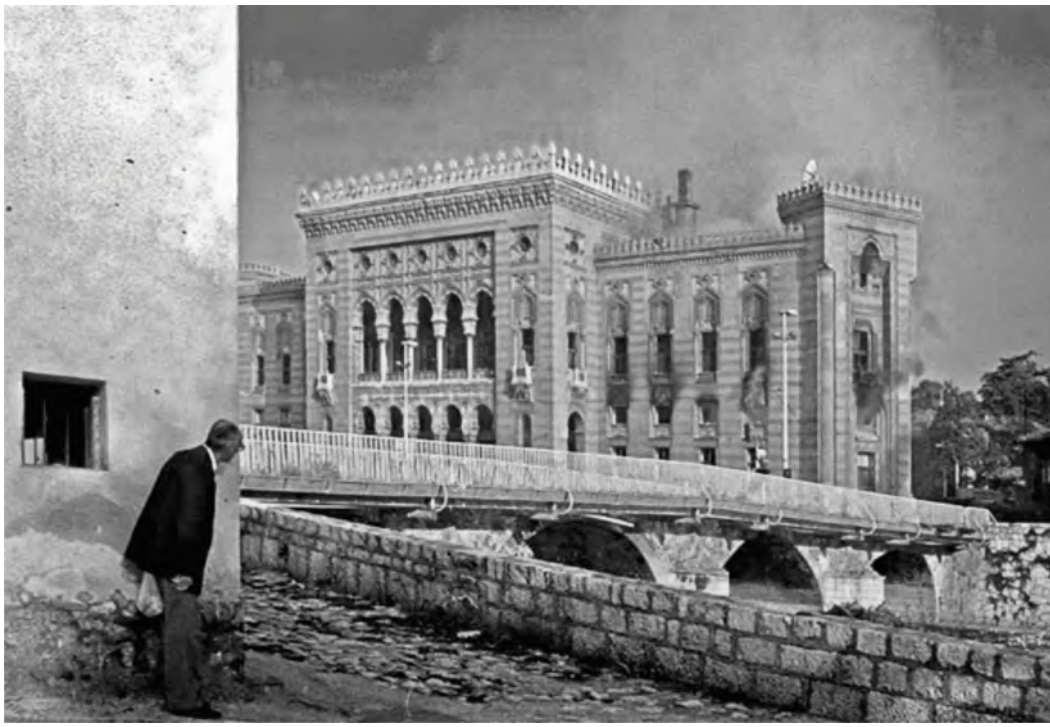
In the decades to follow the city of Sarajevo had a very insignificant and meagre existence and only after the end of World War II, it became a true capital and the administrative, cultural, educational, scientific and economic centre of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Unfortunately, the above-mentioned destruction of the city was not the only one. It happened during the two world wars and particularly during the recent aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1995), when many of its sacral, historical and cultural edifices as well as museums, libraries, mosques were destroyed and when, alongside the everyday killing and wounding of its innocent citizens (women, children, elderly and diseased...), the city endured an extremely long siege depriving the citizens of food, water, electricity and other basic supplies.

According to the 1991 Census, the city and its suburbs had 527,059 citizens, of which 259,470 were Muslims (Bosniaks), 151,143 were Serbs, 34,837 were Croats and 81,563 were others, the majority of whom declared themselves as Yugoslavs. The above-mentioned figures are the best evidence of the ethnic diversity of the city.

Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the most important sacral buildings of all the religious communities living in this country, as well as the most important scientific, cultural and educational institutions. It is also the seat of the state governmental bodies as well as business and financial institutions.

The first University in Bosnia and Herzegovina was also founded in this city. This is the year that marks 60 years of the University's fruitful and productive work.



The Aggressor's Incineration of Vijećnica in 1992

Celebration of the 25th anniversary of University of Sarajevo

THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO: YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

I

Historical Context

In comparison with other notable universities in the world that have existed for centuries, the 60th anniversary of the University of Sarajevo could be considered a modest jubilee. But, in the eyes of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the region of the Western Balkans such a statement would not be adequate. This is particularly apt if we take into account the 500 years of occupation of this part of the world, firstly by the Ottoman Empire and then the occupation by Austria-Hungary, which ended only at the end of the First World War in 1918.

Besides, the University of Sarajevo is the first modern university in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded in 1949, a crucially important turning point for the country as only several years earlier, in the middle of World War II, it regained the statehood it had been so violently deprived of five centuries earlier.

The truth is that the predecessors of the University of Sarajevo, as has been discussed in the previous monographs that were published to mark its jubilees (the 30th, 40th and 45th anniversaries), can be recognized in those "heretic schools which were subject to the Inquisition in the second half of the 14th century (the documents of the Inquisition Tribunal in Turin from that period acknowledge "the existence of a university in Bosnia" where clerics and scribes of the time used to acquire knowledge). The centre of this University was in Moštre, in the vicinity of the town of Visoko, known as the seat of the Bosnian state in the Middle Ages. They can also be recognised in the Hanikah, the Sufi philosophy high school (1531) and Gazi Husrev-bey's Madrasah, which has been functioning continuously since 1537 and which offered the highest level of teaching of philosophy, law and theology. It is also possible to recognise them in the "oldest Franciscan monasteries in which scientific works in linguistics and historiography gained significant results during the 17th and 18th century", as well as in the work of Orthodox monasteries like the one in Žitomislići near Mostar, whose school for scribes had been the most important one for some 150 years" (as is stated in the University of Sarajevo 1949-1989 Monograph).

We should also mention several occasions when the Austro-Hungarian state during its occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, announced its intent to establish a university there, but unfortunately this idea was not realised.

What happened, instead, was the opening of mektebi-nuvabs in 1882 and 1887 respectively, as well as the establishment of the Sharia Law School for Judges and the construction of its premises in Sarajevo. This School was established as a faculty in 1937.

There was an interesting announcement made by the authorities of the time. It was recorded in an article published in the "Bosnische Post", in the summer of 1913, which announced that in "the next budget an allocation would be made to provide for the education of university professors, whose priority was to found the Faculty of Philosophy..."

Then, in the following year, the First World War broke out during which the Austro-Hungarian Empire ceased to exist so that the promises that Bosnia and Herzegovina would finally get its university were not met.

Despite several initiatives, this country did not get its own university during the existence of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, which included Bosnia and Herzegovina and was formed in 1918 and then renamed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929. We will mention some of these initiatives. As early as in 1921, the preparation for the founding of the University was initiated. Seven years later, in 1928, there were initiatives to open the Faculty of Forestry and Mining, but it was only in 1941 that the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was founded in Sarajevo. There was a huge interest in this faculty which is best illustrated by the fact that in the first year as many as 127 students were enrolled, out of which over 20% were female. Unfortunately, shortly afterwards, the work of this faculty was interrupted by another world war.

Bosnia and Herzegovina was simply crying out for educated and skilled people particularly during the post-war reconstruction. Without skilled people it was_impossible to imagine it could recover from the devastation and lack of development, which this country had to deal with.

As well as the lack of skilled people, the additional difficulty for the society of Bosnia and Herzegovina was also the paternalistic attitude and territorial pretensions of Serbia and Croatia. Their administrative and educational centres, Belgrade and Zagreb, made political claims that their capacities in the field of science, culture, health, education, information etc. were sufficient for all those who lived in Yugoslavia. They also thought that it was unnecessary and irrational to extend the same kind of infrastructure to the centres of other federal units, including Bosnia and Herzegovina and its capital, Sarajevo.

Nevertheless, as a result of a decision taken by the Presidency of the National Assembly of the Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina, right after the liberation of the country, in 1946, the Teaching College was founded. It was managed by local people and teaching staff, with Professor Ilija Kuzmanović as the school principal. The writers of the chronicles of this school noted a fascinating enthusiasm, not only among the teachers, but also the first generations of students, who were fully aware of their role and of the importance of the difficult situation facing the education system in the Republic.

The following year, Dr Nedo Zec, who later became a respected university professor and medical expert, sent a Memorandum to the Federal Government in Belgrade explaining a need for the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine and emphasising that, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were "no doctors who could carry out even the most basic medical care" and that, therefore, it could not rely solely on the faculties of medicine in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, given that there was "a high demand for the medical profession" there as well.

The above-mentioned memorandum was accepted by the Yugoslav Minister of Health who agreed that the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo should be formed and that the "entire state should be engaged in fulfilling this task".

In the same year (1946), the legislation establishing the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo was set down (Official Gazette the People's Republic of BiH, No. 42/1946) and, by November that year, the Faculty became operational. Professor Aleksandar Sabovljev was its first Dean. In actual fact, some of the activities regarding the opening of the Faculty of Medicine had begun as early as 1944. Preparations for the establishment of the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo started almost at the same time. This Faculty commenced its work in February 1947. The famous professor, Aleksandar Solovjev was its first Dean. In November 1947, a Federal High School of Agriculture and Mountain Management began its work and later developed into the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. Dr Dragomir Ćosić was its first Dean. In the spring of 1949, the Faculty of Technical Science was founded in Sarajevo. It comprised two departments: Architecture and Civil Engineering, led by Professor Aleksandar Trumić. That same year, the Faculty of Veterinary Science was founded. In fact, as a result of these initiatives, all the pre-requisites were met to establish the University of Sarajevo.

We will mention other faculties that were formed within the University of Sarajevo later in this text.

II

Establishment of the University of Sarajevo

The University of Sarajevo was established after the adoption of the Law on the University of Sarajevo, which was accepted by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 11 November 1949. This is undoubtedly one of the most important events in the history of the country since it was its first university. Its foundation meant a significant breakthrough after long stagnation and neglect, as well as opening up perspectives for the faster socio-economic and cultural transformation of Bosnian and Herzegovinian society. Its students were well aware of this and they organised a huge support rally on the day the University was established. At the rally, it was stressed that 2 December 1949, the day of the Founding Assembly of the University, "was one of the most important dates in the cultural history of the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

And indeed, after the end of World War II, more than 60% of populated places in this area did not have any primary schools, let alone secondary schools, while almost 50% of the population was illiterate. Also, there were only 1,000 people with university degree.

In addition to numerous state and party officials, the above-mentioned University Assembly was attended by rectors of various universities from across the federal state, e.g. Dr Stevan Jakovljević, Rector of Belgrade University, Dr Anton Melik, Rector of Ljubljana University, Dr Marin Katalinić, Vice-Rector of the Skopje University, the President of the Association of Writers and the Councillor to the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Ivo Andrić, who later became the Nobel Prize Laureate for Literature. Dr Vaso Butozan, Professor at the Faculty of Veterinary Science was elected Rector by a secret ballot and Dr Drago Krndija, Professor of the Faculty of Law was elected Vice-Rector.

During these six decades, which were marked by notable successes as well as by occasional stagnation, the University of Sarajevo became a respectable scientific and educational institution. Analysts have usually divided the previous work of the University into four stages, although we consider, given the most recent experience, that it would be more appropriate to talk about five recognisable stages in its development.

The **first stage** comprises of activities relating to the establishment of the University and, besides the faculties that had been already established, it also includes the founding of several important faculties, such as the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Philosophy, whose one branch would later become the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics and, finally, the positioning of the status of the University of Sarajevo as a socially relevant factor in the country's development. This stage lasted between 1949 and 1954.

In this period, high theological schools were allowed to operate, however they were separate from mainstream schools. This was regulated by the principle that in a socialist country, schools should be separated from religious communities, as stipulated by the 1946 Constitution of Yugoslavia as well as by the 1953 Law on Religious Communities.

We also need to mention here the establishment of the Science Association of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a predecessor of the Academy of Science and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was established in 1951 and comprised three sections with 15 members each, mainly university professors.

The **second stage** of the University development began in 1954, when, at the federal level, a General Law on Universities was passed. This stage lasted until the mid-eighties. Based on the above-mentioned Law, the Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed the Law on Higher Education, as well as laws regulating the establishment of some institutions of higher education.

At that time, not only did the higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina expand (the establishment of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, which later developed into the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Political Science, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Faculty of Dental Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy, the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education etc., all of which will be mentioned later), but also there was an increase in the construction of students' dormitories as well as in the number of students. An educational reform followed, including innovation of the syllabi and modernisation of the teaching and science processes of the University. The first steps were taken in the self-management organisation of the faculties aiming to reduce the influence of the centres of power outside the university circles as it has

Ceremony in the Rector's Office attended by Džemal Bijedić, President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia

A meeting of Yugoslav university rectors in Novi Sad, 17 Mach 1973
Belgrade: Prof. Jovan Gligorijević, Ph.D., Zagreb: Prof. Predrag Vranicki Ph.D, Ljubljana: Prof. Mirjan Gruden Ph.D, Skopje: Prof. Stevan Gaber Ph.D, Novi Sad: Prof. Petar Drezgić Ph.D, Niš: Prof. Branislav Grbeša Ph.D, Priština: Prof. Derviš Rožaja Ph.D, Sarajevo: Prof. Zdravko Besarović Ph.D

been discussed in the previous Monograph (celebrating the 45th anniversary of the University). Another innovation is that, now, students are involved for the first time in the university management bodies. To get young and educated people on board also meant meeting the key requirements in order to overcome economic and other aspect of neglect in this area and to secure an accelerated development of Bosnian and Herzegovinian society.

Thus, for example, in the school year 1959/1960 there were 6,000 students attending courses at the faculties of the University of Sarajevo as well as 530 professors and research fellows, highly-qualified experts who were involved not only in the teaching process but also in various types of scientific research.

This was a time when scientific institutes and research-development centres were founded within the University's infrastructure. Due to this development of scientific and research activities, conditions were met for the Science Society to develop into the Academy of Science and Arts leading to its foundation in 1956.

With the establishment of the Academy, which became the most respectable scientific and art institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the possibilities were extended for further progress in scientific and research activities in the country. Some professors of the University of Sarajevo were involved in its work from the very beginning.

At the same time, thanks to the University of Sarajevo, some other universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina were founded: Banja Luka in 1975, Tuzla in 1976 and Mostar in 1977, which resulted in a fascinating increase in the number of students, particularly given the circumstances in the country at the time.

The **third stage** of development of the University is mostly linked to the mid-1980s, when, in 1975/76, the number of students at the 24 faculties and academies, members of the University of Sarajevo reached 38,272. At the time, not only did science and research activities develop further, especially within research institutes, but also new teaching programmes and syllabi were established aiming to improve the quality of studies in general, widen inter-university cooperation in the country as well as abroad, as well as to improve the social status of students, etc. At the same time, there was

a reduced government interference with the work of the University so that the process of its development into a self-management community of faculties and schools was underway. This was particularly apparent after the constitutional amendments introduced in 1963 in Yugoslavia, when faculties and schools were defined as "independent and self-management organisations of special relevance for society".

Performance of the Folk Dance Ensemble of the Academic Cultural Centre „Seljo" on te occasion of the 25th anniversary of the University of Sarajevo

At the beginning of the nineties the University of Sarajevo entered its **fourth stage** with 24 members including 12 scientific research institutes in the economic sector. The University had a permanent staff (teachers and research fellows) of over 1,500. Its excellent reputation largely resulted from the contribution of its numerous former students, who gained worldwide recognition and won awards in different scientific, research and artistic fields. Within the University and its faculties, numerous scientific research projects were completed, including the applicative-development projects carried out in major companies, such as the Energoinvest Company and others. Publishing activities, ranging from textbooks to various specialised journals and publications, reached a high level.

It needs to be emphasized that up to this stage, in the first 45 years of this University's existence, 118,760 students obtained bachelor degrees and 1,759 candidates gained PhDs. The aggregate data for the past six decades will be given later in the text.

Then, the brutal aggression and extensive devastation of Bosnia and Herzegovina began, which affected the University of Sarajevo dramatically. This was the moment when the University entered its new, **fifth phase,** which we define as the war and post-war situation marked by the turbulent transition of Bosnian and Herzegovinian society and its state following the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

As Bosnia and Herzegovina had signed the Bologna Declaration in September 2003, thus showing its readiness to join the process of building a harmonized European Higher Education System (in 1999), the University of Sara-

President of the Assembly of SR BiH, Hamdija Pozderac opens the new building of the Faculty of Dentistry in 1973

Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the University of Sarajevo

Reception of representatives of the University Sport Association - KK „Bosna" on the occasion of their winning the European Champion title in Basketball in 1979

jevo immediately started the implementation of this Declaration. The first generation of students who enrolled in the school year 2005/2006 followed the Curricula with new standards and norms based on the Bologna Principles. This is when the **sixth phase** of the University of Sarajevo began. In October 2008, 1,225 students of the "first Bologna Generation" graduated.

Meanwhile, in 2008, a new Law on Higher Education was adopted and the Statute of the Integrated University of Sarajevo was initiated. The previously adopted Rules of Studies in the first (undergraduate) and second (master) cycle were also applied to the third (doctorate) level of studies. The University adopted and began implementing its Rulebook on the Use of Academic Titles and Obtaining of Scientific and Professional Knowledge at the Institutions of Higher Education. In addition to self-evaluation, we are currently carrying out activities aimed at introducing a quality management system that will be aligned with the provisions of the Bologna Declaration.

The Graduation Ceremony at the Skenderija Sports and Cultural Centre

III

The University of Sarajevo from 1992 to 1995

This University, which was in a process of transformation and innovation of the syllabi and which was finding and implementing more efficient organisational methods of management, became caught up in the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was explained in detail in the publication "1479 Days of the Siege of the University of Sarajevo", published in 2007.

The longest siege of a city after World War II and horrific devastation of Sarajevo not only halted all the activities at the University, but also destroyed mush of its infrastructure that had been being built for of almost half a century. A number of university buildings, equipment and library books have vanished, either because of fire or neo-barbarian destruction that could be watched by the whole Planet thanks to TV cameras. Due to limited space, we will mention here only several facts.

Four faculties, which are part of the University of Sarajevo, were left without their buildings and equipment (the Faculty of Agriculture, the Faculty of Forestry, the Faculty of Transport and Communications whose buildings were completely destroyed, and the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, whose building was occupied by the aggressors); buildings of the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, were heavily devastated and damaged by shelling. The remaining 15 faculties and academies of the University of Sarajevo were also subject to the devastation and destruction of their valuable equipment, some of which was state-of-the-art. The University Library with an enormous number of valuable books, including archive material, was burnt down. The Library was located in a cultural and historical building, a well-known Vijećnica (Town Hall), which was built in the 19th century in a Pseudo-Moorish style and it was here that the development of the University of Sarajevo was initiated. The Institute for Oriental Studies, with its exceptionally valuable books and manuscripts on the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and particularly on the spiritual and cultural creativity of the Bosniac people was completely burnt down; halls of residence were devastated as well as student restaurants, which had catered for 3,000 students. The University Clinical Centre and the Institute for the Health Protection of Students were badly damaged. Rough estimates made by the administrative services of the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo indicate that the devastation amounts to approximately 90,000.000 US dollars.

But the damage was not only a material devastation. The human resource capital of this University was also destroyed. Only a half of the 1,447 teachers who were employed by the University before the war remained in Sara-

jevo. Many of them were killed (nine professors, five research fellows, 73 non-teaching staff and 143 students) and there was a large number of wounded (19 professors, 8 research fellows and 59 other employees). Unfortunately, there are no precise data concerning wounded students.

The Rectorate and professional and administrative services of the University were also subject to high losses and material damage during the 4-year long aggressor's siege and destruction. Out of 23 pre-war employees, only six remained in 1992 while some of them were killed during the war. In the course of three years of war, the number of employees was increased to nine.

Thanks to enormous enthusiasm and effort made by the management and employees, the University managed to maintain continuity and professional dignity despite poverty and extremely risky work conditions. Although all of them were exposed to life threatening conditions, and despite the sniper alleys they had to cross and the shells landing on the streets on their way to lectures, they managed to keep the University going. In the school year 1992/93, around two thirds of the faculties managed to organise their teaching process. The truth is that the number of students declined drastically compared to the period before the war, which is logical particularly if we take into account the blockade of Sarajevo by the aggressor's forces (in 1991/1992 there were 32,000 students, whereas, in 1994/19 there were only 9.000!). It is important to mention that during the war two new higher education institutions of the University of Sarajevo were established (the Faculty of Criminology and the Teacher Education Faculty). The organisation of post-graduate studies at some of the faculties was also initiated.

IV

The University of Sarajevo: Today and Tomorrow

Reconstruction of the University commenced after the war. It not only involved the reconstruction of buildings, but also the provision of necessary equipment for teaching activities. This was made possible thanks to donations from a number of friendly countries, amongst which Austria, Canada, Italy European Union and the United Nations played a vital role. Between 1995 and 2000, a number of projects were submitted and completed thanks to donations, which amounted to over 20 million KM.

The University, in cooperation with the Institute for School Development carried out a classification of the war damage on buildings and equipment (there were four categories of damage: minor, medium, heavy and total) and made a priority list of repairs to be done on the university buildings, wherever possible. The City Reconstruction and Development Directorate and the Development Institute of the Canton of Sarajevo have made special contribution to the reconstruction of these buildings.

One needs to point out the importance of the Decision taken by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina granting the right to use the former "Marshal Tito" military barracks to the University of Sarajevo with the aim of building a modern University campus at this location. Thanks to the donations made by the Islamic Bank for Development, a part of the project documentation has already been developed (a Master Plan for the Campus with a projection of needs for the next 50 years based on European standards in the domain of higher education). Besides the above mentioned, the University has submitted the concept and detailed designs for the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Production, the garage-shelter, as well as the Academy of Music.

A number of buildings within the army barracks could be renovated straight away and they have become homes for several faculties: the Faculty of Transport, the Faculty of Criminology, the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Agriculture, as well as the University Library.

The faculty buildings, infrastructure and exterior of the campus will be built in *three stages*: In the *first stage* we have planned the construction of the buildings for the faculties that had their premises completely destroyed. Alongside those faculties, the Faculty of Agriculture, the Academy of Music, the garage-shelter (Phase I), the campus infrastructure, as well as the Faculty of Economics, the University Tower and the sport grounds are also included in our plans. In the *second stage* we have planned to build four faculty buildings*:* the Faculty of Criminology, the Faculty of Transport and Communications and the garage-shelter (Phase II). In the *third stage* th*e* building of the following faculties is anticipated: the Faculty of Forestry, the Faculty of Pharmacy (for which temporary accommodation premises are prepared), the Fac-

ulty of Law, the University Rectorate as well as the National and University Library, the Social and Cultural Centre, the Sports Hall with a swimming pool and Botanical Gardens.

The development of such an ambitiously planned campus should provide not only long-term and quality conditions for studying together with an enjoyable life for students in the Campus, but also the development of knowledge without which it would be impossible to fight the challenges of modern living.

The human resources were developed in parallel with the development of the physical infrastructure of the University. Its modernisation is also underway as a part of the current reform processes of higher education in Europe and in the world. The main goal of these reform activities is linked to the efforts to improve the quality and efficiency of the scientific and research activities of the University. Following the fundamental principles of the Magna Charta Universitatum which gives priority to the autonomy of the University, it is of utmost importance that the functions of our University are based on moral norms, that educational activities are linked to scientific and research activities which are based on the freedom of research, protection from any type of intolerance, "ideological" contamination, etc. Without this, it is unrealistic to expect a full-fledged development of the teaching process.

At present, the University of Sarajevo consists of the following six groups of faculties and academies: the Social Sciences Group with the Faculty of Economics, the Faculty of Political Science, and the Faculty of Law; the Medical Sciences Group with the Faculty of Healthcare Studies, the Faculty of Pharmacy, the Faculty of Medicine, and Faculty of Dental Medicine with Clinics, Faculty of Veterinary Science; the group dealing with Humanities: the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, the Faculty of Philosophy, and the Faculty of Educational Science; the group covering Technical Sciences: the Faculty of Architecture, the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, the Faculty of Transport and Communications, the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering; the group covering Natural Science, Mathematics and Bio-Technical Sciences: the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences, the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics, and the Faculty of Forestry; the group dealing with arts: the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Performing Arts and the Academy of Music

Within the University, there are also associated and other members: the National and University Library, the Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo, the Faculty of Islamic Studies, the Institute for History, the Institute for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, the Institute for Oriental Studies, the Centre for Interdisciplinary Post-graduate Studies, Human Rights Centre, the University Tele-Information Centre, the Students' Parliament, The University Institute for Students' Healthcare, Academic Cultural Centre "Slobodan Princip Seljo".

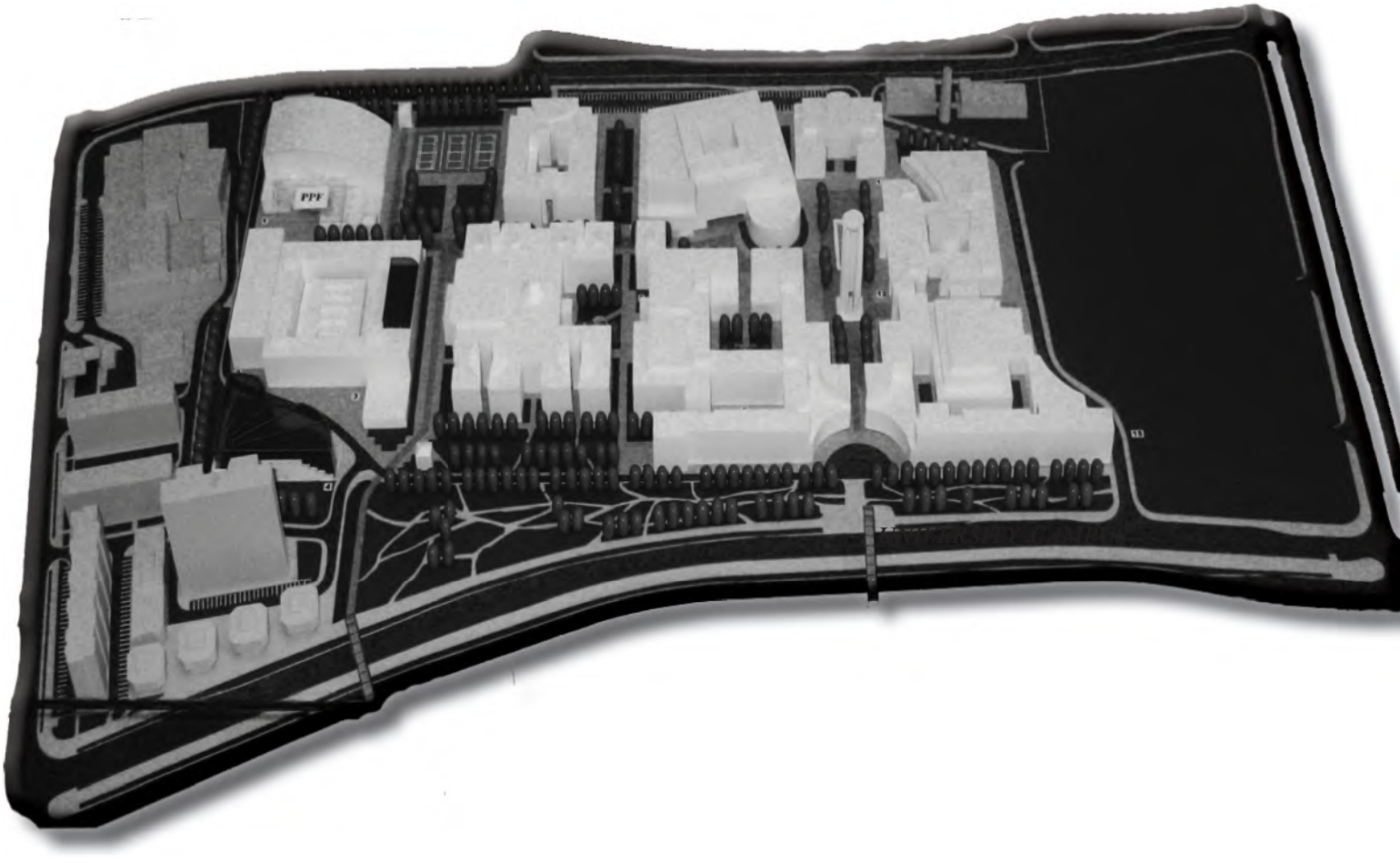
During the six decades of this University's existence 122,000 students have gained a Bachelor Degree, 3,891 a Masters Degree and 2,302 a PhD. All of these have been gained in 43 scientific areas.

At present, the University employs a total of 1,795 professors and research fellows. 40,000 students are enrolled, out of which 22,000 are full-time students. The University aims to join modern European universities in every aspect of its work and to actively take part in creating a common academic base in Europe. In that respect, it is undergoing a reorganisation so that, instead of an association of faculties and academies that have had almost independent status within the association, it would eventually operate as a fully integrated university.

Promotion of doctors of science

60 GODINA UNSA

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.



Honorary doctorate awarded to Prof. Dr. Wolffgang Benedek

RECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO TO DATE:

Dr Vaso Butozan	Full Professor of the Faculty of Veterinary Science: 1949/50-1952/53-1955/56,
Dr Drago Krndija	Full Professor of the Faculty of Law: 1950/51-1951/52;
Dr Edhem Čamo	Full Professor of the Faculty of Veterinary Science: 1956/57-1959/60;
Dr Aleksandar Trumić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Civil Engineering:1960/61-1964/65;
Dr Fazlija Alikalfić	Full Professor of Faculty of Forestry: 1965/66-1968/69;
Dr Hamdija Čemerlić	Full Professor of Faculty of Law: 1969/70-1972/73;
Dr Zdravko Besarović	Full Professor the Faculty of Medicine: 1972/73-1976/77;
Dr Arif Tanović	Full Professor the Faculty of Philosophy: 1977/78; 1980/81;
Dr Božidar Matić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering: 1981/82-1985/86;
Dr Ljubomir Berberović	Full Professor of Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics: 1985/86-1988/89;
Dr Nenad Kecmanović	Full Professor of the Faculty of Political Science: 1988/89-1990/91;
Dr Jusuf Mulić	Full Professor Faculty of Agriculture: 1991/92 – 1992/93;
Dr Faruk Selesković	Full Professor of the Faculty of Civil Engineering: 1993/94-1994/95;
Dr Nedžad Mulabegović	Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine: 1995/96-1996/1997-1997/98-1998/99 –1999/2000
Dr Boris Tihi	Full Professor of the Faculty of Economics: 2000/01-2001/02-2002/03-2003/04
Dr Hasan Muratović	Full Professor of the Faculty of Economics 2004/05-2005/06
Dr Faruk Čaklovica	Full Professor of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine: 2006/07-2007/08-2008/09-

VICE-RECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO TO DATE:

Drago Krndija	Full Professor of Faculty of Law: 1949/50
Dr Milivoje Sarvan	Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine: 1950/51;
Dr Dragomir Ćosić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry:1952/53 – 1953/54;
Dr Aleksandar Sabovljev	Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine: 1954/55-1955/56;
Milan Potkonjak	Full Professor of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry: 1956/57-1957/58;
Dr Samuel Kamhi	Full Professor of Faculty of Law: 1958/59-1959/60;
Fazlija Alikalfić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Forestry: 1060/61-1962/63;
Dr Milan Bevandić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Veterinary Science: 1962/63;
Dr Ljubomir Bakić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Economics: 1963/64-1964/65;
Dr Jakob Gaon	Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine: 1963/64-1964/65;
Dr Smilja Mučibabić	Full Professor Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics: 1965/66-1968/69;
Dragoslav Mirković	Full Professor of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering: 1966/67-1968/69,
Božo Bendelja	Full Professor of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering: 1969/70-1972/73;
Dr Vojislav Magazinović	Full Professor of the Faculty of Veterinary Science: 1969/70-1972/73;
Dr Nikola Filipović	Full Professor the Faculty of Philosophy: 1972/73-1973/74;
Dr Emir Humo	Full Professor of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering: 1972/73-1976/77;
Marko Šarčević	Student of the Faculty of Economics: 1972/73;

Ratko Sladojević	Student of the Faculty of Civil Engineering: 1973/74;
Dr Franjo Kožul	Associate Professor of the Faculty of Law: 1974/75-1976/77;
Mustafa Musić	Student of the Faculty of Veterinary Science: 1975/76;
Adil Kulenović	Student of the Faculty of Philosophy: 1976/77;
Dr Petar Drinić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Forestry: 1977/87-1980/81;
Dr Zdravko Pujić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics: 1977/78-1980/81;
Matija Dobrinić	Student of the Faculty of Political Science: 1977/78;
Dženana Muminović	Student of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering: 1978/79;
Irena Ključević	Student of the Faculty of Medicine: 1979/80;
Drago Milošević	Student Faculty of Agriculture: 1980/81;
Dr Seid Huković	Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine: 1981/82-1985/86;
Dr Olga Vidović	Full Professor Faculty of Agriculture: 1981/82-1985/86;
Dr Stojan Tomić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Political Science: 1981/82-1985/86;
Miodrag Ivanišević	Student of the Academy of Fine Arts: 1982/84;
Anđelko Marić	Student of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics: 1982/84;
Goran Durić	Student of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering: 1984/85;
Aida Semić	Student of the Faculty of Veterinary Science: 1985/86-1987/88;
Dr Hanifa Kapidžić-Osmanagić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy: 1985/86-1987/88;

Dr Berislav Topić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Dental Medicine: 1985/86-1987/88;
Dr Branislav Verbić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Civil Engineering: 1985/86-1987/88;
Dr Slobodan Loga	Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine: 1988/89;
Dr Suad Alagić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering: 1988/89;
Radoje Bogdanović	Student of the Faculty of Economics: 1988/98;
Dr Mirjana Vuković	Full Professor of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics: 1988/89-1992/93;
Dr Faruk Selesković	Full Professor of the Faculty of Civil Engineering: 1991/92-1993;
Dr Fahrudin Šebić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Economics: 1991/92-1993;
Dr Amir Pleho	Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine: 1993/94-1994/95;
Dr Nedžad Kurto	Full Professor of the Faculty of Architecture: 1993/94-1994/95;
Dr Milenko Vranešić	Full Professor Faculty of Physical Culture: 1993/94-1994/95-1995/96-1996/97;
Dr Sreto Tomašević	Full Professor the Metallurgical Faculty in Zenica; 1993/94-1994/95-1995/96-1996/97;
Mr. Faruk Sijarić	Full Professor of the Academy of Music: 1994/95-1995/96-1996/97;
Dr Muharem Avdispahić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics: 1995/96-1996/97-1997/98-1998/99-1999/2000
Dr Boris Tihi	Full Professor of the Faculty of Economics: 1997/98-1998/99-1999/2000
Dr Mirko Pejanović	Full Professor of the Faculty of Political Science: 1997/98-1998/99-1999/2000
Dr Safet Brdarević	Full Professor of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Zenica: 1997/98-1998/99-1999/2000

Dr Salih Fočo	Full Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy: 2000/01-2003/04
Dr Tatjana Ljujić-Mijatović	Full Professor of the Faculty of Agriculture: 2000/01-2003/04
Dr Jusuf Žiga	Full Professor of the Faculty of Pharmacy: 2000/01-2003/04
Dr Ljerka Babić	Full Professor of Faculty of Veterinary Science: 2004/05-2005/06-2006/07
Dr Mensur Hajro	Full Professor of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering: 2004/05-2005/06
Dr Nikola Kovač	Full Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy: 2004/05-2005/06
Dr Izet Bijelonja	Associate Professor of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering: 2005/06-2006/07
Dr Samir Arnautović	Full Professor the Faculty of Philosophy: 2006/07-2007/08-2008/09-
Dr Slavenka Vobornik	Associate Professor of the Faculty of Medicine 2006/07-2007/08-2008/09-
Dr Veljko Trivun	Full Professor of the Faculty of Economics: 2006/07-2007/08
Dr Hazim Bašić	Associate Professor of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering: 2008/09-

PRESIDENTS OF COUNCILS/MANAGEMENT BOARDS:

Blažo Đuričić	Member of the Federal People's Assembly: 1954/55 – 1955/56
Grujo Novaković	Member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of PR BiH: 1956/57 – 1957/58
Džemal Bijedić	Member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of SR BiH: 1958/59 – 1959/60
Dr Edhem Čamo	Member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of SR BiH: 1960/61 – 1962/63
Muhidin Begić	Member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of SR BiH: 1963/64 – 1964/65
Dušanka Kovačević	Delegate fo the SRBiH Assembly: 1965/66 – 1966/67
Todo Kurtović	Member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of SRBiH: 1967/68
Jahiel Finci	Full Professor of the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning: 1968/69
Dr Ljubo Božić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Agriculture: 1969/70 – 1971/72
Božo Bendelja	Full Professor of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering: 1972/73 – 1973/74
Dr Ibrahim Arnautović	Full Professor of the Faculty of Veterinary Science: 1974/75 – 1975/76
Dr Branko Veljković	Full Professor Civil Engineering Faculty: 1974/75 – 1975/76
Dr Marko Ciglar	Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine: 1978/79 – 1979/80
Dr Zlata Grebo	Full Professor of the Faculty of Political Science: 1980/81
Dževad Hozo	Associate Professor of the Academy of Fine Arts 1983/84 – 1985/86
Dr Božidar Matić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering: 985/86 – 1987/88
Dr Aleksandar Kalmar	Full Professor of the Faculty of Economics:,1988/89

Dr Muhamed Zlatar	Associate Professor of The Faculty of Civil Engineering: 1999/00 – 2004/05
Dr Sead Redžepagić	Full Professor of the Faculty of Dental Medicine: 2005/06

GENERAL SECRETARIES:

- *Dr Smiljana Kršić* 1949/50-1963/64;
- *Dr Sulejman Resulović* 1964/65-1978/79;
- *Branimir Ljubičić* 1978/79-1988/89;
- *Milorad Bašić* 1989/90-1992/93;
- *Branimir Ljubičić* 1993/94-1995/96;
- *Zoran Selesković* 1997/98-

HONORARY DOCTORS OF SCIENCE:

1. Academician *Ivo Andrić* - Author, Nobel Prize Laureate for Literature in 1961
2. Academician *Dr Vaso Butozan* -Full Professor of the Faculty of the Veterinary Science in Sarajevo /1967/;
3. *Dr Leopold Escande* – President of the Institute of Polytechnic in Toulouse /1971/;
4. *Emerik Blum* – Chief Executive of „Energoinvest" /1971/;
5. Academician *Mehmed Meša Selimović* - author /1974/;
6. *Dr Dragomir Krndija* - Full Professor of the Faculty of Law in Split /1974/;

Presentation of honorary doctorate to the academician Ivo Andrić in 1961

7. Academician *Dr Edhem Čamo* – President of Academy of Science and Arts of BiH /1974/;
8. Academician *Aleksandar Trumić* - Full Professor of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo /1974/;
9. *Dr Fazlija Alikalfić* - Full Professor of the Faculty of Forestry in Sarajevo /1974/;
10. Academician *Dr Hamdija Čemerlić* - Full Professor of the Faculty of Law in Sarajevo /1974/;
11. Academician *Jahiel Finci* - Full Professor of the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning in Sarajevo /1975/;
12. *Dr Nikolaj Nikolajevič Abramov*- Full Professor of Moscow Institute for Engineering /1975/;
13. *Josip Broz Tito* – President of SFRY /1977/;
14. *Vladimir Ivanovič Utkin* - Full Professor of the Metallurgical Faculty Georges Washington USA /1978/;
15. *James Alfred Lee* - Full Professor of the Faculty of Medicine George Washington USA /1978/;
16. *Rodoljub Čolaković* – Author /1980/;
17. *Rafael Salas* – Executive Director of UN Fund for Population Activities /1981/;
18. *Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy* – former President of the Republic of India
19. *Lenart Johansson* – President and Director-General of the International Concern SKF in Gothenburg; Sweden, /1983/;
20. *Dr Arrend D. Lubbers* – President of the Grand Valley State College Allendale USA /1989/;
21. *Bernard Kouchner* – Minister in the Government of the Republic of France /1992/;
22. *Bernard Henry-Levy* – Professor of University in Paris /1992/;
23. *Camilo Jose Cela* – Spanish author and academician, Nobel Prize Laureate for Literature in 1989 /1993/;
24. *Alois Mock* – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Austria /1993/;
25. *Simon Wiesenthal* – human rights activist /1996/;
26. *Dr Vladimir Prelog* – Nobel Prize Laureate for Chemistry in 1975 /1996/;

27. *Dr Mihael Heners* - Director of the Academy for Post-graduate Studies in the domain of Dental Medicine - Karlsruhe, Germany /1999/;
28. *Dr Franc Durst* - Full Professor of the Fridrich-Alexander University of Erlangen in Nürnberg, Germany /1999/;
29. *Dr Zdeno Puhan* - Full Professor of the Eidgenossische Teschnische Hochshule in Zürich, Switzerland /2001/;
30. *Dr Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu* - Full Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University in Istanbul, Turkey /2001/;
31. *Dr Roland Hetzer* - Full Professor of the Free University in Berlin and the Humboldt University in Berlin and Director of Deutches Herzzentruma Berlin, Germany /2002/;
32. *Dr Wolfgang Benedek* - Full Professor of the Faculty of Law of the Karl-Franzens University in Graz, Austria /2004/
33. *Recep Tayyip Erdoğan* – Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey /2008/
34. Prof. *Dr. Hermann Kuppe*, Director of the Institute for Anaesthesia, the German Centre for Heart in Berlin and Full Professor of Cardioanaesthesia at the Charite University Hospital in Berlin (2009)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The development of international cooperation is a primary task of the development policy of the University of Sarajevo. The mobility of students, professors and research fellows strengthens the quality of the programme as well as the excellence of research. It also strengthens the academic and cultural internationalisation of higher education in Europe and competition amongst its institutions. Mobility is the key feature of higher education in Europe. The strengthening of horizontal and vertical mobility is a very important strategy, which has indicated new directions of future work and cooperation in the field of exchange of students, professors and research fellows.

Internationalisation is an important element of globalisation and the creation of a "global university". The University of Sarajevo is open to the world. It aims to provide for the mutual enrichment through the exchange of people, knowledge and skills. International activities are always more complicated than those carried out at home. Internationalisation is not possible without a wider spectrum of services. Institutions vary, depending on what they can offer in terms of foreign languages, accommodation for international students and professors, information and administrative support, advice etc. The majority of mobility programmes are financed by the EU, either through programme packages (e.g. Erasmus, FP People, etc), or through a

From the activities of the University

network of governmental and non-governmental branch offices, diplomatic and consular offices and, to a smaller extent, through a network of domestic organisations.

The University of Sarajevo puts great emphasis on the strengthening of international research projects. It is believed that countries can learn from one another by exchanging views on very complex topics, such as academic programmes therefore members of the University take part in joint study programmes, as well as in international research projects, i.e. the programme for the establishment of the centre for science and research.

The current wave of internationalisation encompasses all levels of our University: students, professors and research fellows. We need to enable students and professors to gain linguistic, cultural and educational experiences in the course of their studies abroad, while, at the same time, we need to ensure greater transparency and recognition of their studies and degrees. It is also important to further develop human resources, which includes employees in the non-teaching processes.

Therefore, the University, through its professional services, is continuously investing its efforts in:

- Mobility of students, professors and research fellows, based on international cooperation agreements;
- Participation in European and other international programmes;
- Development of international - joint degree - curricula;
- Development of international research projects;
- Support to visiting professors, students and research fellows;
- Joint programmes of studies at international institutions;
- Modules conducted in English;
- Summer Schools;
- Participation in university networks;
- Networking with members of academic community in diaspora
- Development of networks based on individual contacts established through numerous visits to other universities and vice versa

Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window

Given that our resources are not sufficient to develop exchange programmes, or to complete the programmes based on the existing memoranda of understanding and cooperation in our contacts with partner universities, we have expressed our intent and readiness to join the European Commission's student and professor exchange programmes.

MEDUNARODNA SARADNJA UNIVERZITETA U SARAJEVU
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

In 2007, the European Commission initiated a project for providing scholarships aimed at the academic mobility of students and professors from Western Balkan countries to those in the European Union, and vice versa. The Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window Programme implies an international cooperation achieved through the mobility of students, professors and research fellows in higher education, and better understanding between the EU and third countries in the domain of higher education as well as a mutual enrichment.

BASILEUS

The University of Sarajevo is a member of the «Basileus» project which is a part of the Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window programme, pursuant to the Contract No. 2008-1700/001-MUN ECW, signed on 12 September 2008 between the Executive Agency for Education, Audio-Visual Policy and Culture, representing the European Commission, and the Rector of the University of Gent, acting on behalf of 20 partners - members of the Consortium. The Rector of the University of Sarajevo, now acting as a Consortium member, signed the agreement with the Rector of the University of Gent, as the Project Coordinator. The project is called BASILEUS – Balkan Academic Scheme for the Internationalisation of Learning together with EU Universities. The University of Gent in Belgium coordinates the Project.

In the first year of the Project, 22 students from the University of Sarajevo received scholarships and continued their studies at one of the EU universities. In return, our University has hosted 18 students from the EU universities. Basileus is the first structured mobility programme, applied throughout the three cycles of studies, with the implementation of the Bologna mobility documents.

CEEPUS – Central European Exchange Programme of University Studies

In 2008, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH completed the procedure of accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Central European Exchange Programme of University Studies – CEEPUS. This exchange programme involves the exchange of students and provides support to the mobility of teaching staff aimed at the promotion of cooperation and the creation of university networks.

In 2008, the following five networks were approved:

- Network CII-AT-0068-04-0809 – «Amadeus», involving the Faculty of Economics of the University of Sarajevo;
- Network CII-AT-0042-04-0809 – «Medical Imaging & Medical Information Processing», involving the Institute for Radiology of the University of Sarajevo;

- Network CII-AT-0107-03-0809 – «VetNEST», involving the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Sarajevo;
- Network CII-SI-0113-02-0809 – «ARHEOPED 2», involving the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Sarajevo;
- Network CII-CZ-0301-01-0809 – «Partnership between Universities in the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in the Area of Science Teaching», involving the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics of the University of Sarajevo.

In 2009, additional three networks were approved, involving the Institute for Radiology, the Faculty of Economics, the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Pedagogy.

TEMPUS Projects

The participation of the University of Sarajevo in TEMPUS projects is very significant and contributes greatly to the development of higher education, the reform of management of the institutions of higher education, the promotion of links between national and regional economies, the development of curricula, the increase of student and professor mobility, the development of an administrative and institutional structure, the improvement in the quality of research fellows' work, etc.

In cooperation with WUS Austria (World University System) and the University in Loeben in Austria, the University of Sarajevo has developed the Tempus project «The Creation of R&D Capacities and Instruments for the Improvement of Cooperation between Business and Higher Education». The main goal of this project is to establish and strengthen the research and development capacities of the universities of South-East Europe, as well as to build a better research infrastructure, on the one hand, and to enable the transfer of technology, on the other.

In the framework of the Tempus IV Project „An Example of Excellence for Joint (Degree) Programme Development in South-Eastern Europe", the University of Sarajevo has applied for two joint Master's Programmes: i.e. „**Cultural Sociology**", involving partners of the University of Sarajevo: the University of Graz, the University of Bologna and the University of Zadar; an interdisciplinary joint Master's Programme „**South Eastern European Studies**", with the University of Graz, the University of Bologna, the University of Ljubljana, the University of Zagreb, the University of Beograd, the University of Novi Sad, the University of Bamberg, the University of Skopje, the University of Zadar, the University of Skodra, the South Eastern University of Tetovo, the University of Barcelona, the University in Groeningen, the University of Leueven, the University of Munich, the University of Poitiers, Austrian Quality Assurance Agency and WUS Austria as partners of our University.

List of QA Tempus and other projects implemented by the Rector's Office of the University of Sarajevo

No	Name of the project	Period	Budget	Sources of financing
1.	Strengthening of quality assurance at the universities of BiH	2005 - 2008	286,000 EUR	Tempus
2.	Structural development of quality assurance at the universities of BiH	2006 - 2008	143,520 EUR	ADA and the Government of Liechtenstein
3.	Quality assurance of IT studies through accreditation	2005 - 2008	app. 500,000 EUR	Tempus
4.	Procedure of developing reports on self-evaluation at the universities of BiH, based on the EU model	2007 - 2008	130,000 EUR	Tempus
5.	Qualification framework for higher education in BiH	2007 - 2008	app. 150,000 EUR	Tempus
6.	From quality assurance to strategy development	2007 - 2009	318,065 EUR	Tempus
7.	Monitoring the Bologna Process at the University of Sarajevo	2006 - 2008	app. 150,000 EUR	Tempus
8.	Strengthening of higher education in BiH (the Council of Europe and EU Project)	2006 - 2008	Data unavailable	European Commission
9.	Strategic and structural development of quality assurance in the higher education of BiH	2008 - 2010	445,000 EUR	ADA and the Government of Liechtenstein
10.	EU standards for accreditation of study programmes at BiH universities	2009/10 - 2012	1,001.766 EUR	Tempus

Honorary doctorate awarded to H.E. Rejjep Taipp Erdogan

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Since 1995, the University of Sarajevo after years of isolation has been making an effort to reinstate relations with existing partners and to establish partnerships with other universities in the country and abroad. Several agreements had been signed during the war. After the war, cooperation with universities from the region and across Europe, as well as with the universities from the rest of the world was established. In 2009, the number of cooperation agreements reached 85. Although we need to stress that this cooperation is not satisfactory, either in terms of the scope or the number of agreements, the fact is that it is rising in accordance with the increase of accessibility of the EU funds for higher education and research provided for various projects in the area of education, research and mobility. The table below gives a cross-section of the status of these agreements.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS, MEMORANDA, PROTOCOLS AND LETTERS OF INTENT

No.	Cont.	State	University	Date of signing	Web page
1	AM	USA	University of Dayton	10/6//1999	www.udayton.edu
2	AM	USA	University of Dayton, Sinclair Community College, Wright State University, Central State University	11/1/2008	www.sinclair.edu; www.wright.edu; www.centralstate.edu
3	AM	USA	Loyola University in Chicago	2/11/1998	www.luc.edu
3a	AM	USA	Loyola University, Madeleine College	2/11/1999	www.luc.edu/scps/index.shtm
4	AM	USA	University of South Carolina, Aiken	8/10/2003	www.usca.edu
4a	AM	USA	University of South Carolina Aiken – a complementary agreement on the exchange of students and staff	1/1/2004	www.usca.edu
4b	AM	USA	University of South Carolina Aiken – complementary agreement of student exchange-for the Faculty of Economics	2/8/2004	www.usca.edu
5	AM	USA	Delaware University	10/3/2004	www.udel.edu

Notes:

E - Europe

AF - Africa

AM - America

AUS - Australia

AS - Asia

6	AM	USA	Missouri University - St. Louis	25/9/2007	www.umsl.edu
7	AM	USA	Nevada University, Los Angeles	10/9/2007	www.unlv.edu
8	AM	USA	Missouri State University	2/10/2009	www.missouristate.edu
9	AM	Canada	University of Western Ontario	October 2006	www.uwo.ca
10	AF	Egypt	Eim Shams University	31/1/2007	www.net.shams.edu.eg
11	AF	Egypt	The Faculty of Veterinary Science, Cairo University	20/3/2007	www.cu.edu.eg
12	AF	Sudan	Karary Academy for Technology Khartoum	7/5/2007	Not available
13	AF	Sudan	Sudan University for Science and Technology Khartoum	10/5/2007	www.sustech.edu
14	AS	UAE	Emirates Centre for Strategic Studies and Research	29/1/2007	www.eccsr.ac.ae
15	AS	UAE	Zayed University	19/9/2007	www.zu.ac.ae
16	AS	Japan	Meiji University Tokyo, Memorandum	3/10/2008	www.meiji.ac.jp
16a	AS	Japan	Meiji University Tokyo - Agreement	30/04/2009	www.meiji.ac.jp
17	AS	China	Zhongnan University of Economics and Law	26/11/2002	www.znufe.edu.cn
18	AS	Kuwait	Kuwait University	8/4/2007	www.kuniv.deu.kw
19	AS	Malaysia	Limkokwing University, Kuala Lumpur	12/7/2007	www.limkokwing.edu.my
20	AS	Malaysia	University Sains	4.11.2007	www.usm.my/en
21	AS	Malaysia	National Defence University, Malaysia	7/11/ 2009	www.upnm.edu.my
22	AS	Saudi Arabia	King Saud University	30/4/2008	www.ksu.sdu.sa
23	AS	Syria	Aleppo University	1/7/2008	www.alepuniv.shern.net
24	E	Albania	University of Skhodra	12/3/2007	www.uniskh.edu.ba
25	E	Austria	Karl Franzens University in Graz	30/10/2006	www.uni-graz.at
26	E	Austria	Leopold-Franzen University in Innsbruck	13/5/1980	www.uibk.ac.at
27	E	Austria	Graz University of Technology	1/2/2004	www.tugraz.at

28	E	Montenegro	University of Montenegro in Podgorica	1/6/2004	www.cg.ac.yu
29	E	Denmark	University of Southern Denmark, Odense	16.4/2003	www.sdu.dk
30	E	Finland	University of Joensuu	4/5.2006	www.joensuu.fi
31	E	Finland	Jyvaskyla University	9/3/2006	www.jyu.fi
32	E	France	University of Avignon	16/7/2004	www.univ-avignon.fr
33	E	France	Louis Pasteur University in Strasbourg for the Faculty of Economics	21/8/2006	www-ukp.u-strasbg.fr
34	E	France	Sophia Antipolis University, Nice for the Faculty of Economics	24/9/2008	www.unice.fr
35	E	Greece	University of Athens	23/7/2008	www.uoa.gr
36	E	Croatia	J J. Strossmayer University in Osijek	1/4/2008	www.unios.hr
37	E	Croatia	University of Rijeka	27/6/2002	www.uniri.hr
38	E	Croatia	University of Split	10/4/2002	www.unisp.hr
39	E	Croatia	University of Zagreb	1/6/2004	www.unizg.hr
40	E	Croatia	University of Zadar	10/10/2008	www.unizd.hr
41	E	Italy	University of Bologna, Faculty of Political Science - Forli Campus	9/11/2000	www.unibo.it
41a		Italy	University of Bologna, Faculty of Political Science, Forli Campus for student exchange programme MIRESS	31/7/2007	
42	E	Italy	University of Molise		www.unimol.it
43	E	Italy	La Sapienza University, Rome	11/12/2001	www.uniroma1.it
44	E	Italy	Faculty of Architecture, University of Venice	30/4/2002	www.iuav.it
45	E	Italy	University of Trieste	9/2/2007	www.univ.trieste.it
46	E	Italy	University of Trento for the Faculty of Economics	7/9/2007	www.unitn.it
47	E	Hungary	University of Pecs	1/5/2009	www.ki.pte.hu
48	E	Macedonia	University of Skopje	4/10/2002	www.ukim.edu.mk
49	E	Macedonia	State University in Tetovo	22/4/2009	www.unite.edu.mk

50	E	Germany	Aalen University, Faculty of Technological Science	26/9/2005	www.fh-aalen.de
51	E	Germany	Fridrich-Alexander University Erlangen	25/1/2000	www.uni-erlangen.org
52	E	Germany	University of Stuttgart	25/2/2007	www.uni-stuttgart.de
53	E	Germany	University of Tuebingen	4/4/2008	www.uni-tuebingen.de
54	E	Germany	University of Cottbus	23/7/2008	www.tu-cottbus.de
55	E	Germany	University of Trier for the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics	24/4/2008	www.uni-trier.de
56	E	Germany	Otto Fridrich University in Bamberg Agreement on the Program of Academic Links for under-graduate studies of the Faculty of Economics	13/7/2007	www.uni-bamberg.de
57	E	Norway	University in Oslo	27/11/2006	www.uio.no
58	E	Norway	Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim	4/1/2001	www.ntnu.no
59	E	Norway	Norwegian University of Life Sciences MBU, Aas	12/4/2005	www.umb.no
60	E	Poland	Faculty of Economics in Warsaw	5/7/2001	http://www.sgh.waw.pl
61	E	Romania	University of Bucharest	12/3/2002	www.unibuc.ro
62	E	Romania	Valahia University-Targoviste		www.valahia.ro
63	E	Russia	Sergey Jesenin University Ryazan	25/10/2005	www.rspu.ryazan.ru
64	E	Russia	MMA Moscow Medical Academy	7/2/2007	www.mma.ru
65	E	Slovenia	University of Ljubljana	7/11/2006	www.uni-lj.si
66	E	Slovenia	University of Maribor	17/4/1997	www.uni-mb.si
67	E	Slovenia	University of Primorska in Kopar	15/4/2001	www.upr.si
68	E	Serbia	University of Belgrade	29/11/2001	www.bg.ac.yu
69	E	Serbia	University of Novi Sad	31/10/2002	www.ns.ac.yu
70	E	Serbia	State University in Novi Pazar	26/1/2009	www.np.ac.yu
71	E	Kosovo	AAB University in Priština	13/2/2009	www.universitetiaab.com

72	E	Kosovo	University of Priština	28/5/2009	www.uni-pr.edu
73	E	Spain	Camilo Jose Cela University Convention	16/10/1999	www.ucjc.edu
74	E	Spain	European Oriental Institute in Madrid	4/3/1995	www.ucm.es
75	E	Spain	University of Barcelona	21/4/1994	www.ub.es
76	E	Switzerland	University of Geneva	14/5/2008	www.unige.ch
77	E	Sweden	University of Malmo	12/3/2007	www.mah.se
77a	E	Sweden	University of Malmo for the Faculty of Dentistry	24/8/2005	www.mah.se
78	E	Sweden	University of Umea	27/4/2004	www.umu.se
79	E	Sweden	University of Lund	22/3/2007	www.lu.se
80	E	Sweden	University of Malardalen for the Faculty of Electrical Engineering	18/12/2008	www.mdh.se
81	E	Turkey	University of Ankara	8/9/1997	www.ankara.edu.tr
82	E	Turkey	Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul	4/5/2005	www.yildiz.edu.tr
83	E	Turkey	Fatih University, Istanbul	23/1/2007	www.fatih.edu.tr
84	E	Turkey	EGE University Izmir	12/4/2007	www.ege.edu.tr
85	E	Turkey	SüleymanDemirel University	31.10.2007	www.sdu.edu.tr
86	E	Turkey	University of Istanbul	6/11/2009	www.istambul.edu.tr
86a	E	Turkey	University of Istanbul for the Faculty of Veterinary Science	6/4/2004	www.istambul.edu.tr
87	E	Turkey	Koç University for the Faculty of Economics	25/3/2008	www.ku.edu.tr
88	E	Turkey	Trakya University, Edrene	24/4/2009	www.trakya.edu.tr
89	E	Turkey	Haceteppe University, Ankara	9/ 11/2009	www.haceteppe.edu.tr
1	AM	Canada	New Brunswick University –Letter of Intent	27/4/2007	www.unb.ca
2	E	Turkey	EGE University and Faculty of Food and Agriculture within “External cooperation windows” a part of the Erasmus programme	09/1/2008	www.ege.edu.tr

Membership in organisations and networks

The University of Sarajevo is a member of the following organisations/networks:

1. UNIADRION

2. DRC (Danube Rectors Conference)

3. EUA (European Universities Association)

4. FUIW (Federation of Universities of the Islamic World)

5. GUNI (Global Universities Network for Innovations)

6. Networks of Universities from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Italy

7. Euro-Mediterranean University

8. Mediterranean University Network for Sustainable Development

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

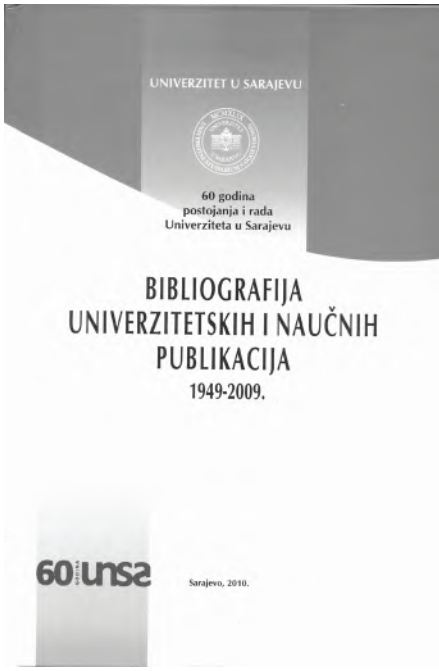
In 1957, the publishing activities of the University of Sarajevo began with the printing of textbooks, reference books and other publications necessary for the teaching process. These activities lasted until 1981 with the University publishing around 500 titles and 400,000 copies. In May 1981, the University signed the Agreement on Publishing Activities aimed at the improvement in the quality of textbooks and other literature. However, as these activities did not meet all expectations, the Fund for Publishing Activities of the University of Sarajevo was re-established and in the following three years, thirty new textbooks and reference books were published.

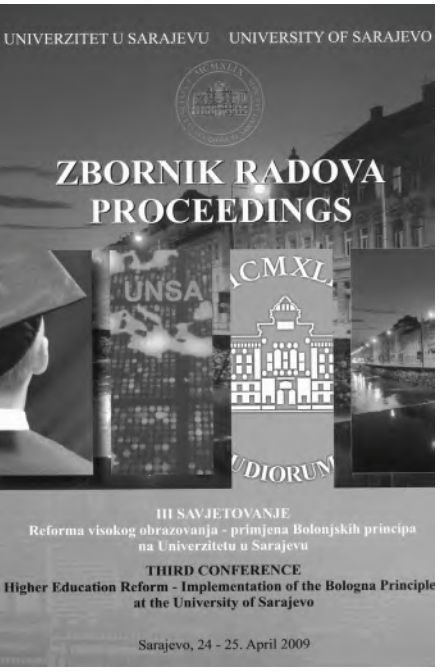
Almost all the faculties of the University of Sarajevo have their own periodicals (*Folia medica Facultatis medicinae Universitatis Saraeviensis, Bosnian Journal of Fundamental Medical Sciences, Veterinaria, The Veterinarian, Annual Book of the Faculty of Law, Papers the Faculty of Philosophy, Papers of the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Production, Collection of Papers of the Faculty of Economics, South East European Journal of Economics and Business, Conference Proceedings: International Conference of the School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo, Homosporticus, The Topics of Criminology, Music, Proceedings of the International Symposium "Music in Society", Collection of Papers of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences and other collections*), containing the papers and research papers written by professors and research fellows.

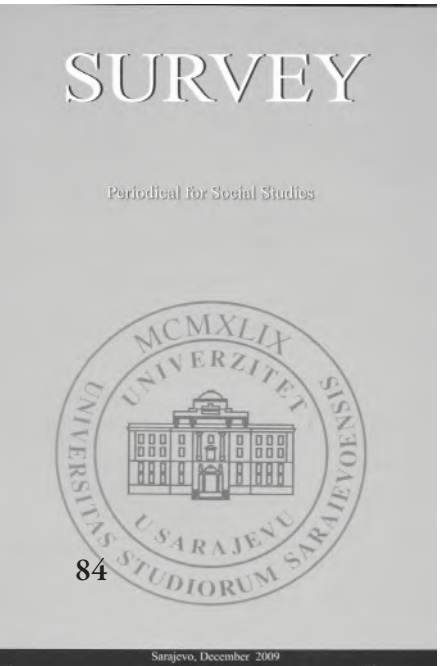
A series of special publications is also published. Some of these are: the Bulletin of the University of Sarajevo, Review of Lectures, proceedings of papers presented at scientific gatherings, and similar publications that complement the list of university editions and serve to inform the university and public at large about the activities of this institution. The University of Sarajevo and its faculties exchange their publications with international universities, thus increasing their own library collections.

Here are some of the numerous publications issued by the University of Sarajevo:

1. Monograph „1479 Days of Siege of the University of Sarajevo", Sarajevo, 2007
2. „Genetically Modified Organisms", a group of authors, Sarajevo, 2008







3. Proceedings of the symposium on „Man and the Modern World“, Sarajevo, 2008
4. The Bulletin of the University of Sarajevo 2001-2003, 2003-2005, 2005-2007
5. „Guide for Introduction of the ECTS System at the University of Sarajevo“, by Prof. Srebren Dizdar Ph.D., Sarajevo 2005
6. Proceedings I and II of the colloquium on „The Reform of Higher Education and Implementation of the Bologna Principles at the University of Sarajevo“ (held in 2007 and 2008)
7. Summaries I, II and III of the colloquium on „The Reform of Higher Education and Implementation of the Bologna Principles at the University of Sarajevo“ (held in 2007 and 2008)
8. The Graduation ceremony of students holders of Master's and Bachelor degrees at the faculties and academies of the University of Sarajevo, held in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008
9. Brochure „Building the Campus of the University of Sarajevo“, Sarajevo, 2008
10. „University Stock Exchange“, Sarajevo, 2009

Between 2001 and 2003, 76 publications (including textbooks, scientific publications, monographs, as well as practicum and textbooks) were approved by the University. In 2003, the Publishing Council was founded and, since then, 208 new publications have been approved by the university.

The University of Sarajevo has started publishing the "University Gazette" to provide better information about its activities and those of its member faculties. This periodical contributes to better communication within our community and its firmer integration.

Pregled (Review) - A Journal for Social Issues

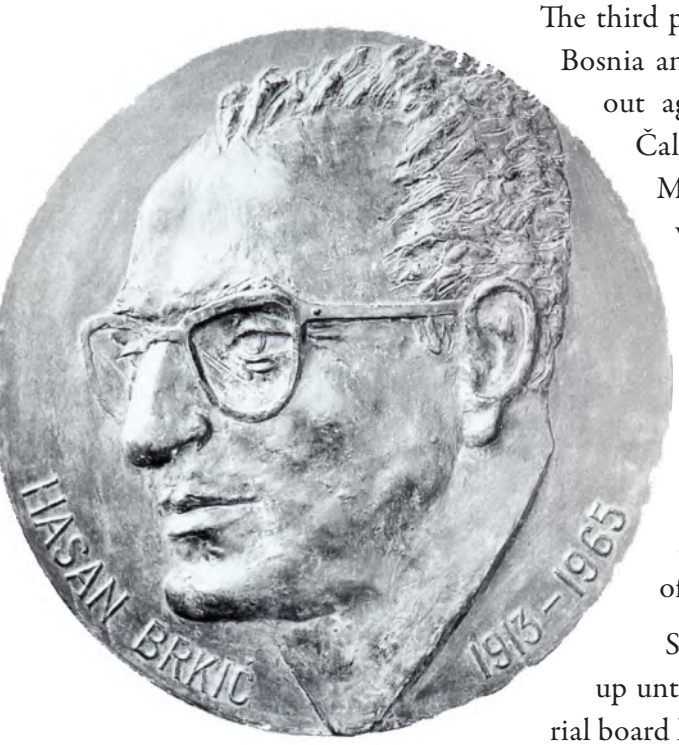
The University has been publishing *Pregled* as its regular publication since 1967. Since 1974, it has been issued in English.

The Year 2010 will mark the 100 years since *Pregled,* the journal for science and social life, first came out in Sarajevo. Today's *Pregled* continues the same tradition (now as a magazine for social issues). With regards to this coming anniversary, we would like to mention the people who have been editing the magazine, as well as the similarities and differences between the magazine published in the period 1910 – 1912, the issues published between the two world wars, i.e. in the period from 1927 to 1941, the journal that used to be published after the Second World War in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (in 1946) and, finally, the issues of *Pregled* published after the 1992-1995 aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The first editor of *Pregled*, from February 1910, was Jevto Dedijer, while its owner was Vasilj Grdić. Dedijer published the first four issues. The next editor, Risto Radulović, stayed with the journal until 1 April 1913, when the magazine, after its 12th issue, stopped being published due to the grave political situation.

Pregled came out again on 7 February 1927, in the newly founded state of Yugoslavia. It was resumed by some of the founders of the original journal, in association with a group of young progressive authors and intellectuals. After Kršić had left for Czechoslovakia, Marko Marković and Jakša Kušan took over, in October 1928, for a short period of time. From 1930 to December 1931, the editors were Borivoje Jevtić and Todor Kruševac. In January 1932, Kršić came back and edited the publication together with Todor Kruševac. According to numerous critics, the Journal reached its peak during this period, which lasted until the Former Yugoslavia's catastrophe in April 1941.

As early as in May 1946, a year after liberation, *Pregled* came out again founded by Todor Kruševac, as editor-in-chief, and authors Skender Kulenović and Nika Miličević. Just like before, *Pregled* saw different phases of development in the socialist Yugoslavia, yet its main concept did not change. However, in 1948, it changed its profile, since it no longer contained literary and art-related articles. In 1948 and 1949, the editor of *Pregled* was Professor Drago Krndija. After a double issue 7/8, published in 1949, the journal stopped being published again.



Hasan Brkić

The third phase in journal's existence in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina began in January 1953, when it came out again, this time edited by Hasan Brkić and Mladen Čaldarović, who were later succeeded by Blažo Đuričić and Mladen Čardalović. From 1964-1968, the editor was Enver Redžić.

The many tasks the magazine set out to do, but failed to complete, were taken over by the editorial board under the leadership of Besim Ibrahimpašić. Since then, the editorial board was accommodated in the University of Sarajevo's building, at 7 Obala Street. The University of Sarajevo has become the journal's publisher since then (Review of Lectures 1969/1970, University of Sarajevo, page 21).

Starting with the double issue for January/February 1971 up until the end of 1974, the journal was under a new editorial board led by Arif Tanović. The editor of the first four issues in 1975 was Franjo Kožul. When he was elected the University Vice-rector, Nikola Babić became the editor-in-chief. The good tradition of *Pregled* continued under the editorship of Fuad Muhić, Franjo Kožul, Radovan Milanović and Džemal Sokolović. The last issue of the journal was published at the end of 1990, under the editorship of Džemal Sokolović.

After a 13-year break, the University of Sarajevo started the publication of *Pregled* in 2003, with the editorial board led by Professor Salih Fočo, PhD. They published double issues in 2003, 2004 and 2005.

A new editorial board, with Prof. Mirko Pejanović Ph.D. at its head, was appointed in November 2005, and they published one double issue for 2005 and three double issues for 2006 and 2007. The same editorial board, now with Professor Mustafa Imamović Ph.D. at its head published three issues in 2008 and an additional special publication in English.

PREGLED

In May 2009, the magazine was classified in two international databases: EBSCO Publishing and INDEX COPERNICUS

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The past 25 years have been marked by numerous significant events. We would like to highlight only a few of them:

- The establishment of the Suada Dilberović Fund for talented students and students from poorer backgrounds and the first scholarships awards. The University of Sarajevo is the first and only university in the world to sponsor its students using the Fund formed by contributions from its members, professors, research fellows, students and partner institutions. This Fund has been a significant factor in overcoming social difficulties in the harsh post-war period.
- The foundation of the Academician Dr Edhem Čamo Fund, which awards a financial prize for the most successful student paper. In this way, the University of Sarajevo encourages students to be engaged in research.
- The "Suada Dilberović Memorial" cycling marathon race is an event with which the University of Sarajevo marks the beginning of every new academic year.
- The University of Sarajevo regularly organises speaker's platforms on important current topics, as well as round tables and panels of the Student Parliament of the University of Sarajevo.
- The University of Sarajevo traditionally organises the "University's Stock Exchange Days", where the scientific, artistic and educational potential of universities and academies is presented through current projects. Its aim is to encourage cooperation between the business sector and the University of Sarajevo.

- The University Fair is a regular activity traditionally held in April, before the enrolment of the first year students into the University, aiming to help future students choose their course.
- Since 2007, the University of Sarajevo has held conferences on the reform of higher education and the implementation of the Bologna principles. Reports on the main aspects of Higher Education Reform are presented in plenary sessions and elaborated further through working groups. This conference is held annually.

- Professors, associates and students of the University of Sarajevo visited the Srebrenica Memorial to pay tribute to the Bosniaks who were victims of genocide in Srebrenica.
- The University of Sarajevo Family Day takes place every year on Mt. Igman. The purpose of this gathering is for all professors and their families to enjoy a lovely environment, sports activities and entertainment, and, at the same time, to get to know each other better.

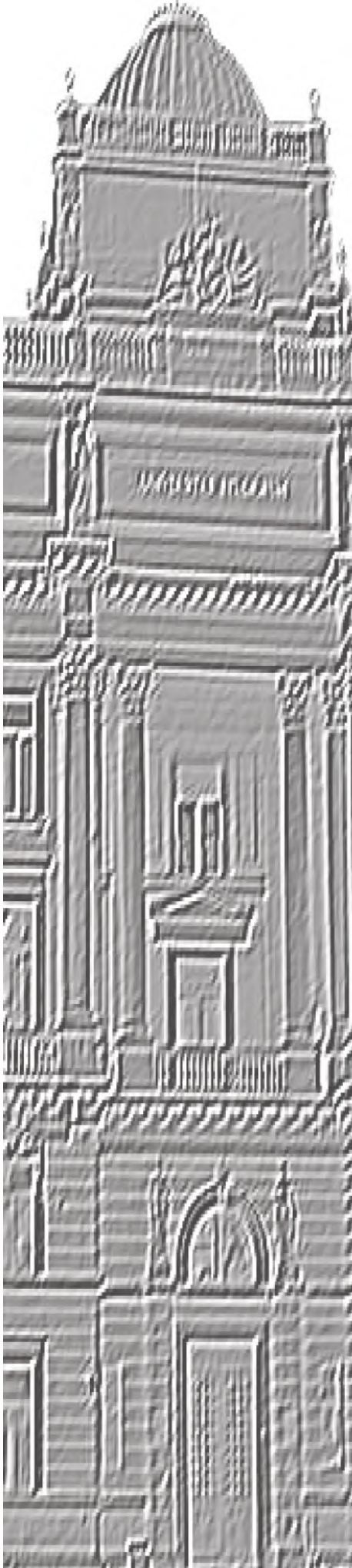
- The University of Sarajevo marks its anniversary every year with a string of celebrations: awarding prizes to the best professors, promoting its professors emeritus, awarding fellowships and prizes to students, as well as organising a ceremony.

THE UNIVERSITY'S HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Social Sciences



From the activities of the Faculty

Ekonomski fakultet u Sarajevu
UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

Address:
Trg oslobođenja Alija Izetbegović 1

Web:
www.efsa.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Veljko Trivun* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean:
Prof. *Nijaz Bajgorić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Scientific Research and Projects:
Prof. *Fikret Čaušević* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Finance:
Prof. *Zijada Rahimić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Student Affairs and Student Mobility:
Prof. *Rabija Somun-Kapetanović* Ph.D.

The Faculty of Economics was founded in 1952. In the first generation, 105 full-time and 129 part-time students were enrolled. From the foundation to the 2008/09 school year, a total of 68,453 students have been enrolled.

Until the 30 September 2008, 14,620 four-year course, 541 three-year course and 3,401 two-year course students graduated. 294 students of the first generation completed the first higher education year following the Bologna model (the school-year 2007/2008). 478 students have obtained Master's Degree and 183 students have obtained PhDs. Since its foundation, the Faculty of Economics has been significantly modernised while the quality of teaching and educational process has been greatly advanced.

In an effort to modernise its curriculum and to intensify activities associated with internationalisation and international recognition of its diplomas, the Faculty of Economics was the first faculty in Bosnia and Herzegovina to adopt a curriculum based on the European Credits Transfer System (ECTS). A high level of cooperation with some elite European and world schools of economics has been established. This will enable students to have a wider choice and to have a say with regards to creation of the Faculty's programmes of studies, as well as to study at partner higher education institutions. The second very important step towards the implementation of the ECTS-based concept of studies is related to introduction of the three-year undergraduate course and the "3+2" concept (in the school year 2005/2006). It was in this school year that some initial activities were launched towards the international accreditation of the Faculty of Economics.

Organisation of the Faculty

The Faculty has followed a process of higher education and has been organised through undergraduate, post-graduate and doctoral studies. The Chair is a basic unit of the Faculty, encompassing several related subjects of the teaching process. At present, there are the following Chairs: Management and Organisation, Business Law, Microeconomics, Accounting and Auditing, Finance, Economic Theory and Policy, Management and Information Technology, Quantitative Economics, Marketing and General Subjects.

There is also a number of organisational units within the Faculty: The Faculty of Economics Institute, The Publishing Unit, The Business Academy, The Centre for Management and Information Technologies (MIT Centre), E-net Centre, The Centre for International Cooperation, The Department for Public Relations, The Centre for the Development of Teaching Staff, The Centre for the Students' Career Development, The Centre for Quality and HRM, Alumni and Student Services and Curriculum Planning Service.

Study programmes

Since the 2005/06 school year, the teaching process has been organised through undergraduate and post-graduate programme, based on "3+2+3" concept, i.e. three years of undergraduate studies, two years of post-graduate (Master) studies and three years of doctoral studies. In the 2008/09 school year, we have seen an enrolment of the first generation of "+2" postgraduate and "+3" doctoral studies.

The undergraduate studies have been organised as two parallel 3-year programmes:

a) Academic Programme with two departments: Economics and Business Management;

b) Practice-orientated programme: the High School for Applied Business

Post-graduate programme as a "3+2+3" programme will be organised as:

1) Master Programme of Science in Economics, Business and Management;

2) Master Programme of Business Administration (MBA);

3) Executive MBA;

4) Ph.D. Programme (Doctorate in Philosophy);

5) Ph.D. Programme DBA (Doctorate in Business Administration).

So far, the Faculty has promoted:

Ph.D.	189
M.Sc.	569
Graduated economists	15,154
Economists	3,543
Baccalaureate – the 1st cycle of Studies according to the Bologna Principles	823

Deans of the Faculty:

Name	Title	Mandate
Vojislav Rakić	Associate Professor	1952 – 1954
Branislav Jovanović	Associate Professor	1954 – 1955
Leonida Lučić Ph.D.	Full Professor	1955 – 1956
Dušan Lopandić	Associate Professor	1956 – 1957
Aziz Sultanović	Associate Professor	1957 – 1959
Hamid Filipović	Associate Professor	1959 – 1960
Branislav Jovanović	Associate Professor	1960 – 1962
Ljubomir Bakić Ph.D.	Associate Professor	1962 – 1963
Bela Ler	Associate Professor	1963 – 1965
Aziz Sultanović	Associate Professor	1965 – 1967
Ivan Karlović Ph.D.	Associate Professor	1967 – 1969
Abdurahman Tupara Ph.D.	Full Professor	1969 – 1971
Ivan Karlović Ph.D.	Associate Professor	1971 – 1975
Branko Trklja Ph.D.	Full Professor	1975 – 1977
Janko Klobučar Ph.D.	Full Professor	1977 – 1979
Hasan Hadžiomerović Ph.D.	Full Professor	1979 – 1981
Aleksandar Kalmar Ph.D.	Associate Professor	1981 – 1983
Boris Tihi Ph.D.	Full Professor	1983 – 1985
Momir Ćećez Ph.D.	Associate Professor	1985 – 1987
Stiepo Andrijić Ph.D.	Full Professor	1987 – 1989
Manojlo Babić Ph.D.	Full Professor	1989 – 1991
Saliha Oruč – Ćustović Ph.D.	Full Professor	1991 – 1993
Aleksandar Kalmar Ph.D.	Associate Professor	1993 – 1995
Boris Tihi Ph.D.	Full Professor	1995 – 1997
Sead Kreso Ph.D.	Associate Professor	1997 – 2002
Miloš Trifković Ph.D.	Full Professor	2002 – 2004
Muris Čičić Ph.D.	Full Professor	2004 – 2008
Veljko Trivun Ph.D.	Full Professor	2008 –

Active programmes:

1st cycle of studies:

BA – Full and Full Self-financed Studies – Economics and Management

BA – Full Self-financed Studies – High Business School

BA - Distance Learning Studies – Economics and Management

BA - Distance Learning Studies – High Business School

BA –Dislocated Teaching in Goražde

BA - Sarajevo Business School – in cooperation with the Griffith College, Dublin in English

2nd cycle of studies:

MA-Master Programme of the Faculty of Economics, Sarajevo that commenced in February 2009

MA- Joint Master Programme of the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Sarajevo: Management in the Development of Local Communities

MA- Joint Master Programme of the Faculty of Economics in Sarajevo and the Faculty of Economics in Zagreb: Cooperative Management (in cooperation with IFC), Accounting and Taxes, Financial Audit, Management of the Quality of Education, Management of the Quality of Health Services

MA- Joint Master Programme of the Faculty of Economics in Sarajevo and the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna: Management of the Quality of Health Services (in cooperation with WUS, Austria), in preparation

MBA-Business Management in cooperation with the University in Turin, Italy and University in Seville, Spain.

3rd cycle of studies

Ph. D – Doctorate Studies, the Faculty of Economics, Sarajevo

Ph. D – Doctorate Studies (the Faculties of Economics Vienna, Ljubljana and Sarajevo), in preparation

The Faculty of Economics in Sarajevo has been working on a number of projects in cooperation with the economy and with the assistance by the Institute of Economics.

HIGH BUSINESS SCHOOL, APPLIED BUSINESS

High Business School Studies

A three-year course of the High Business School (Applied Business, abbreviation code: BUS) has replaced the two-year ("vocational") programme, which was applied in the previous system of education. This programme is practice-orientated and based on the so-called applied business. It has been organised as a full-time and/or part-time course, as well as Distant Learning (DL) course. A student who completes a three-year course can enrol with the MBA programme, providing that he/she has two years of work experience either before or after studying.

International Projects:

The Faculty of Economics in Sarajevo has participated as the leading partner in various international projects, inter alia:

- Bologna Doctorate Studies, Tempus Project in Cooperation with the University in Vienna and University in Ljubljana;
- Joint Master Programme: Public Sector and Environmental Economics, Tempus project in cooperation with the University in Nice and the University in Ljubljana;
- Joint Master Programme of the Faculty of Economics, Sarajevo and the Faculty of Economics, Zagreb (supported by IFC): Corporate Management;
- Joint Master Programme "Management of the Quality of Health Services", with the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna, supported by the Austrian Government via WUS;
- Scholarships: The William Davidson Institute, the University of Michigan Business School;
- Scientific and research projects: the Faculty of Economics, Split;
- Scientific, research and teaching projects: the Faculty of Economics, Zagreb;
- Academic exchange/ joint research projects: Norwegian University of Science and Technology - the Faculty of Social Sciences and Technology Management, the Department of Economics;

- Scientific and pedagogic cooperation: the Faculty of Economics, Ljubljana;
- ''Cooperation Programme for South-East Europe"; BI, the Norwegian School of Management;
- Scientific and pedagogic cooperation, the Agder Research Foundation and the Agder University College in Norway;
- Scientific and pedagogic cooperation, the Faculty of Economics and Management, University Louis Pasteur in Strasbourg;
- Scientific and pedagogic cooperation, the Faculty of Economics and Business, the University of Maribor;
- Scientific and pedagogic cooperation, the Faculty of Economics, the University of Belgrade;
- Scientific and research cooperation, the Sonoma State University – the School of Extended Education, UNSA;
- Institutional cooperation between academic institutions in agriculture, forestry and veterinary science in Norway, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences – the Department of Economics and Resource Management;
- Summer School, the Faculty of Economics of the University of Vienna.

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Address:

Skenderija 70

Web:

www.fpn.unsa.ba

Dean:

Prof. *Mirko Pejanović* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean:

Prof. *Asim Mujkić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Scientific Research:

Assistant Prof. *Nerzuk Ćurak* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for International Cooperation:

Prof. *Jelenka Voćkić-Avdagić* Ph.D.

The Faculty of Political Science was founded in 1961 as the High School of Political Science. In the academic year 1964/1965, the Department for Sociology became operational and the High School was transformed into the Faculty.

In the academic year 1972/1973, the Department for Journalism was founded. In the autumn of 1975, the Department for Security and Peace Studies began its work (previously the Department for Peoples' Defence and Social Self-Protection)

In 1984, after the integration of the High School for Social Work and the Faculty of Political Science, the requirements were met for Social Work Studies to begin.

Today, the Faculty comprises five departments covering 136 subjects.

In the academic year 2005/2006, the Faculty organised studies following the Bologna Principles. In the academic year 2008/2009, the first generation of the 2nd cycle of studies was enrolled. At present, there are four postgraduate (Master's) courses. There has been successful cooperation with other faculties in organising postgraduate studies, for example, the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo. Also, a postgraduate (Master's) course was organised in cooperation with the University of Gothenburg.

At present, a doctoral course is being prepared.

The Faculty invests in human as well as in material and technical resources with the aim of improving educational and research work.

I - ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

- **THE FACULTY COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS::**

1. Teaching and Scientific Unit
2. Scientific and Research Unit
3. Publishing and Information Unit
4. Administrative and Technical Unit

The Teaching and Scientific Unit comprises the following **departments**:

- POLITICAL SCIENCE
- SOCIOLOGY
- JOURNALISM
- SECURITY AND PEACE STUDIES
- SOCIAL WORK

The Scientific and Research Unit consists of the Institute for Social Research, within which various centres may be established.

The Publishing and Information Unit is responsible for publishing textbooks, scripts, magazines, manuals etc.

Within the Administrative and Technical Unit there are four types of services:

1. Service for Teaching Process and Student Affairs
2. Library and Scientific Documentation Service
3. Service for Economic and Financial Affairs
4. Service for General, Legal Affairs and Technical Support

II – THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS SINCE THE FOUNDATION:

DEPARTMENTS:	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL
POLITICAL SCIENCE	5,469	3,577	9,046
SOCIOLOGY	4,448	2,901	7,349
JOURNALISM	3,915	3,441	7,356
SECURITY AND PEACE STUDIES	3,781	5,957	9,736
SOCIAL WORK	4,532	5,011	9,543
TOTAL:	**22,145**	**20,887**	**43,032**

III – THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES, SPECIALISTS, HOLDERS OF A MASTER'S DEGREE OR Ph.D. DEGREE:

- POLITICAL SCIENCE 1,658
- SOCIOLOGY 1,904
- JOURNALISM 1,605
- SECURITY AND PEACE STUDIES 2,717
- SOCIAL WORK 1,142

TOTAL: 9,026

The number of **specialists** and holders of a **Master's degree** or Doctorate between 1970 and 31 January 2009**:**

1. 136 **Doctorates**:

- Doctorate in Political Science 54
- Doctorate in Sociological Science 41
- Doctorate in Journalism 16
- Doctorate in Security and Peace 13
- Doctorate in Social Work 12

TOTAL: 136

2.	284 **Master's degrees:**	
-	Master's degree in Political Science	129
-	Master's degree in Sociological Science	86
-	Master's degree in Journalism	19
-	Master degree in Security and Peace.	27
-	Master's degree in Social work.	23
	TOTAL:	**284**
3.	34 **Specialists:**	
-	Specialist for Political Science	25
-	Specialist for Sociology	2
-	Specialist for Journalism	3
-	Specialist for Social Work	4
	TOTAL:	**34**

Postgraduate course „Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Modern World“									
Department	**1st generation 1994/1995**		**2nd generation 1996/1997**						**Note**
	Enrolled	**Master's degree**	**Enrolled**	**Master's degree**					
Political Science	129	54	88	30					
Sociology	17	6	11	4					
Journalism	9	5	8	2					
Social work	24	12	16	7					
Postgraduate course „The Defence and Security“									
Department	1st generation 1997/1998								**Note**
	Enrolled	Master's degree							
Defence and Security	52	9							
Postgraduate course „Bosnia and Herzegovina in the modern world“									
Department	4th generation 1999/2000		5th generation 2002/2003		6th generation 2004/2005		7th generation 2005/2006		**Note**
	Enrolled	Master's degree	Enrolled	Master's degree	Enrolled	Master's degree	Enrolled	Master's degree	
Political Science	37	3	44	4	33	2	23	-	
Sociology	11	2	17	9	13	-	6	-	
Journalism	12	6	16	6	11	2	12	-	
Defence and Security Studies	20	3	21	4	19	1	23	-	**Department of Security for the 6th and 7th generation**
Social work	10	4			21	1	21	-	

SPECIALIST WORK:

•	POLITICAL SCIENCE	25
•	SOCIOLOGY	2
•	JOURNALISM	3
•	SOCIAL WORK	4
	TOTAL:	**34**

Deans of the Faculty:

1. Prof. *Joco Marjanović* Ph.D. 1961 - 1971
2. Prof. *Ljubomir Bakić* Ph.D. 1971 - 1973
3. Prof. *Omer Ibrahimagić* Ph.D. 1973 - 1975
4. Prof. *Zlata Grebo* Ph.D. 1975 - 1977
5. Prof. *Atif Purivatra* Ph.D. 1977 - 1979
6. Prof. *Vladimir Degan* Ph.D. 1979 - 1981
7. Prof. *Spasoje Pejović* Ph.D. 1981 - 1983
8. Prof. *Joco Marjanović* Ph.D. 1983 - 1986
9. Prof. *Nenad Kecmanović* Ph.D. 1986 - 1988
10. Prof. *Božidar Sekulić* Ph.D. 1988 - 1990
11. Prof. *Hidajet Repovac* Ph.D. 1990 - 1995
12. Prof. *Halim Mulaibrahimović* Ph.D. 1995 - 1999
13. Prof. *Vahid Kljajić* Ph.D. 1999 - 2003
14. Prof. *Ismet Grbo* Ph.D. 2003 – 2005 and 2005 - 2007
15. Prof. *Mirko Pejanović* Ph.D. 2007 - 2011

IV – THE ONGOING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS:

1. „The Relation of Political Elites in Bosnia and Herzegovina towards BiH and the European Union“ ;
2. „Minorities and Media in Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Canton of Sarajevo Case Study“;
3. „The Role of National Parliaments in the Process of European Integration“;
4. „Sociological Lexicon“;
5. Regional Project for the Promotion of and Support for Research Institutions – RRPP – in cooperation with the University in Freiburg

V – OTHER ACTIVITIES

The first generation of students following the Bologna Principles was enrolled in the academic year 2005/2006 in all the five Faculty departments.

In the academic year 2008/2009, the 1st cycle of studies was completed by 371 students.

In the academic year 2008/2009, the first generation of the 2nd cycle of studies was enrolled.

A doctoral course is under way.

Sociologija
Gidens

From the activities of the Faculty

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU
FKN
FAKULTET KRIMINALISTIČKIH NAUKA

FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY STUDIES

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 8

Web:
www.fknbih.edu

Dean:
Prof. *Ramo Masleša* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Teaching process:
Assistant Prof. *Nebojša Bojanić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Science:
Prof. *Muslija Muhović* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Finance:
Assistant Prof. *Mersida Sućeska* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for International Cooperation:
Prof. *Sakib Softić* Ph.D.

Foundation of the Faculty:

After adopting the Study on Socio-scientific Rationale for the Establishment of the Faculty of Criminology, which was approved by the University of Sarajevo at the end of 1992, and once the positive opinion was given by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport and the Secretariat for Legislation of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission for Social Services and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the session which took place on 26 February 1993, and upon the Decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (No. 02-111-208/93 of 6 April 1994), the Founding Commission was established. The Commission was given two months to make preparations for the Foundation of the Faculty of Criminal Justice. It completed its work on 22 May 1995 and submitted its report to the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina rendered its Decision on the Foundation of the Faculty of Criminal Science on 4 October 1993 (No. 02-612-572/93). Classes with the first generation of students commenced on 21st March 1994 and this date is celebrated as the Day of the Faculty of Criminal Science. The Faculty changed its name into the Faculty of Criminal Science, Criminology and Security Studies on 1st June 2009 (Reg. No 065-0-Reg-09-001303).

Organisational structure:

Originally the Faculty had just one department. Then, in September 1996, a first generation studying a two-year (the 6th degree) course was enrolled followed by a Police Course in 2001/2002. This course was also a 6th

degree course. In the 2005/2006 school year a first generation of the 1st cycle of Studies (a three-year course), according to the Bologna Principles was enrolled. In the school year 2007/2008, a reform of the Faculty was carried out; since then, the 1st cycle has been 4 years long. Three new departments were formed: Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies. The Institute for Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies operates within the Faculty. The Faculty publishes the „Criminology Issues" review that is listed in the databases of CSA – Social Service Abstract and EBSCO.

The total number of enrolled students:

7th degree: 3,383 full-time; 559 part-time; total: 3942

6th degree: 618 full-time; 946 part-time; total: 1564

Police study: 260 full-time; 530 part-time; total: 790

1st cycle – a 3-year course: 563 full-time; 273 part-time; total 836

1st cycle – a 4-year course

Criminal Justice department: 156 full-time; 117 part-time

Criminology department: 147 full-time; 81 part-time

Security Studies department: 138 full-time; 103 part-time

Total: 742 students

The total number of graduated students:

7th degree: 1,475

6th degree and Police Study: 824

1st cycle according to Bologna Principles: 25

Master's degree: 26

Doctor's degree: 6

Deans of the Faculty:

1. Prof. *Mehmed Kenović* Ph.D., 1993 - 1996
2. Prof. *Ibrahim Bakić* Ph.D., 1996 - 2001
3. Prof. *Hidajet Repovac*, Ph. D., 2001 - 2006
4. Prof. *Ramo Masleša* Ph.D. since 2006

Research projects:

a) Fear from Crime in Sarajevo Canton (2001/2002)

b) Privatisation of the Security Sector in BiH - Draft Law on Privatization of Agencies for Protection of People and Property in the Federation of BiH (2002)

c) Trafficking of Women in BiH (2003/2004)

d) Domestic Violence in BiH – A development study (2004/2005)

e) Speaking Openly about Police and Corruption – A development study done in cooperation with the Association of Criminology Graduates in BiH (2005/2006)

f) International Study of Youth Delinquency - A Self-evaluation Method (2005/2006)

g) European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2007

All the projects have been done in cooperation with the institutions from the EU.

Other relevant facts:

The postgraduate studies in Criminology Science were initiated in the 1998/99 school year.

The postgraduate studies on „Criminal Science and Criminology with the view of the 3rd Pillar of the European Union" were initiated in the 2004/05 school year.

The postgraduate studies on „Applicative Criminology " and „International Security" were initiated in the 2008/09 school year.

FKN
II SESIJA
SIGURNOSNE STUDIJE

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF LAW

Address:
Obala Kulina bana 7

Web:
www.pfsa.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Fuad Saltaga* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Finance:
Prof. *Borislav Petrović* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Teaching Process:
Assistant Prof. *Nežla Borić* Ph.D.

The Faculty of Law in Sarajevo is the oldest higher education institution in the field of social sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It was founded on 20 August 1946, based on the Law on the Founding of the Faculty of Law („Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of BiH, No. 35/46) adopted by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was the first higher educational institution in the field of social science aimed at working on "the sciences of law, social affairs and economics and to educate in these sciences".

The Faculty of Law has continued to uphold this tradition to the present day and is one of the leading law schools in the country.

The Faculty is located in the Judicial Palace, built by Hans Glasser's and Alfred Kraup's company from Vienna between 1912 and 1915, under the artistic guidance of the architect Karlo Paržik.

The construction was continued even after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and completed in July 1923. The building comprises four large lecture halls, a postgraduate studies hall, and a Civil Law seminar, the Institute for Criminology, General seminar for Comparative Law History and Comparative Law as well as an Internet room and two reading rooms. All the halls and rooms are adequately equipped with state-of-the-art teaching resources.

The Faculty carries out its activities through chairs, an institute, seminars, and a Centre for scientific and research work, publishing, as well as in law clinics, library and the Faculty Secretariat.

The following chairs are the main organisational units that combine related groups of subjects:

- Chair for Civil Law
    - Chair for Criminal Law
    - Chair for National and International Public Law
    - Chair for the History of Law and Comparative Law
- Chair for Legal-Economic Sciences

The Institute for Human Rights promotes a better understanding of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It publishes a human rights quarterly journal with a circulation of 300 copies. The Faculty of Law has developed its publishing activities, particularly since 1995 and so far it has published the following editions:

- The Faculty Monograph	99
- The Faculty of Law Yearbook	13
- „Human rights" quarterly journal	8

For the first time in the Faculty's 63-year existence, textbooks for every subject have been published. The authors of these textbooks are the Faculty lecturers.

The Centre for Scientific and Research Work, Publishing Activities and Law Clinics is in charge of organisation and coordination of these activities.

In order to ensure that the theory and the practice of law are linked, the Faculty aims to make its students understand the origin, causes and functioning of the legal system, as well as its basic principles and the relationship between law and real life.

The Faculty Library is the largest in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It contains almost 250,000 titles (47,000 monographic publications), amongst which there are many rare books from all areas of law.

The latest editions of standard dictionaries as well as of law and economic dictionaries and encyclopaedias are available to the users of the Library services.

For over 50 years, the results of the scientific work of our lecturers and research fellows have been published in the Faculty of Law Yearbook. This publication, therefore, represents a collection of the Faculty's work with relevant data relating to all the important events during the decades of its development.

Until the academic year 2005/2006, a total of 58,018 students were enrolled under the old curriculum. At the same time, 3,383 students were enrolled under the new curriculum (following the Bologna Principles).

The number of Faculty of Law graduates as of 15 December 2008 is:

- SARAJEVO 12,776
- ZENICA 509
- TUZLA 395
- ZENICA (old) 285
- DOBOJ 498

The Faculty of Law organises studies and research in three cycles:

- The 1st cycle leads to the Baccalaureate. It lasts four years and is awarded 240 ECTS credit points;
- The 2nd cycle leads to a Master's degree. It last one year and is awarded 60 ECTS credit points;
- The 3rd cycle leads to Doctorate. It lasts one year and is awarded 30 ECTS credit points;
- The specialist study is organised after the undergraduate study, lasts one year and is awarded with 30 ECTS credit points.

At the beginning of the academic year 2005/2006, the Faculty completed the curriculum and undergraduate programme reforms within the Tempus project called „**The Reform of the Curriculum of the Faculty of Law of the University of Sarajevo**" and carried out fundamental and comprehensive changes of the system of studying, striving to align its modus operandi with the practice and the reforms implemented in the higher education systems of Europe, and to introduce a necessary reform of the studies of law.

In the academic year 2008/2009, the Faculty of Law organized the postgraduate studies which followed the curriculum leading to the title of Master of Legal Science for the last time. This was organised in the following Chairs:

- Chair for the National and International Public Law
- Chair for Civil Law
- Chair for History of Law and Comparative Law
- Chair for Criminal Law
- Interdisciplinary postgraduate course on "European Law and the Legal System of BiH".

From the academic year 2009/2010, the Faculty will organise the 2nd cycle of studies adapted to the rules and principles of the Bologna Process. This will lead to a Master's Degree and will last for one year. It will be awarded 60 ETCS credit points.

The number of graduates, specialists and holders of a Master's Degree or Doctorate since the foundation of the Faculty is as follows:

❖ Specialist of Law in the Field of Diplomacy	5
❖ Master's Degree	111
❖ Ph.D.	86

Deans of the Faculty:

Aleksandar Solovjev Ph.D.	947/1948 and 1948/1949
Dragomir Krndija Ph.D.	1949/1950
Vlado Jokanović Ph.D.	1950/1951
Stevan Jakšić Ph.D.	1951/1952
Hamdija Čemerlić Ph.D.	952/1953 and 1953/1954
Samuel Kamhi Ph.D.	1954/1955
Dragomir Krndija Ph.D.	1955/1956 and 1956/1957

Stevan Jakšić Ph.D.	1957/1958
Vojislav Spaić Ph.D.	1958/1959
Ananije Ilić Ph.D.	1959/1960
Hamdija Čemerlić Ph.D.	1960/1961 and 1961/1962
Boško Perić Ph.D.	1962/1963 and 1963/1964
Aleksandar Stajić Ph.D.	1964/1965
Mustafa Kamarić Ph.D.	1965/1966 and 1966/1967
Mihajlo Ilić Ph.D.	1967/1968 and 1968/1969
Samuel Kamhi Ph.D.	1969/1970 and 1970/1971
Đorđo Samardžić Ph.D.	1971/1972, 1972/1973, 1973/1974 and 1974/1975
Fuad Muhić Ph.D.	1975/1976, 1976/1977 and 1977/1978
Zvonimir Stenek Ph.D.	1978/1979 and 1979/1980
Mihajlo Velimirović Ph.D.	1980/1981 and 1981/1982
Bogdan Lozo Ph.D.	1982/1983 and 1983/1984
Avdo Sućeska Ph.D.	1984/1985 and 1985/1986
Slavica Krneta Ph.D.	1986/1987 and 1987/1988
Branko Čalija Ph.D.	1988/1989
Vlasta Horvat Ph.D.	1989/1990
Ibrahim Festić Ph.D.	1990/1991 and 1991/1992
Mustafa Imamović Ph.D.	1992/1993 and 1993/1994
Kasim Begić Ph.D.	1994/1995 and 1995/1996
Ćazim Sadiković Ph.D.	1996/1997 and 1997/1998
Ismet Sautbašić Ph.D.	1998/1999, 1999/2000, 2000/2001 and 2001/2002
Fuad Saltaga Ph.D.	2002/2003, 2003/2004, 2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009
Borislav Petrović Ph.D.	2009/2010

Relevant research projects -

1. Research of Juvenile Crime in BiH between 1955 and 1961
2. Research of Criminal Offenses of Murder in BiH between 1962 and 1966
3. Research of Juvenile Crime in Industrial Towns in BiH between 1968 and 1972
4. The 1974 Constitution and the Continuity of Constitutionality in BiH
5. Aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina and its Fight for Survival between 1992 and 1995
6. International Summer Roman Law Seminar on „Imperium und Provinzen".
7. Annex 7 to the Peace Agreement and the Protection of Property Rights
8. Stability Pact for South-East Europe
9. The Election System in BiH
10. The Court of BiH
11. The Rule of Law Issues
12. Election Law and Harmonization of Entity Constitutions with the Constitution of BiH in view of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights
13. Statehood of BiH and the Dayton Agreement
14. To Secure Peace in BiH and Further Develop the Dayton Agreement
15. Faculty of Law Curriculum Reform
16. 200th Anniversary of the Civil Code
17. Law - Institutional Regime of the EU
18. The Significance of International Recognition of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its Present and Future Development
19. BiH Constitution and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights
20. Responsibility of the International Community for the Implementation of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina
21. Entity Constitutions and Democratic State-Building of Bosnia and Herzegovina

22. Status of Human Rights: 6 Years after Dayton - Marking 10th December -International Human Rights Day
23. Bosnia and Herzegovina in the New Millennium
24. How to Promote Democratic, Economic and Other Social Functions of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina
25. Development of Law Studies and Science in Bosnia and Herzegovina
26. Globalisation and International Terrorism
27. Democracy and Political Parties
28. Role of Political Parties in the Functioning of the State of BiH
29. The State of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Session of the Anti-Fascist Council of Popular Resistance of BiH (ZAVNOBIH) to Dayton, and beyond Dayton
30. Bosniak Identity in the 20th Century
31. Vertical Organisation of the State of BiH (central, regional and local authorities)

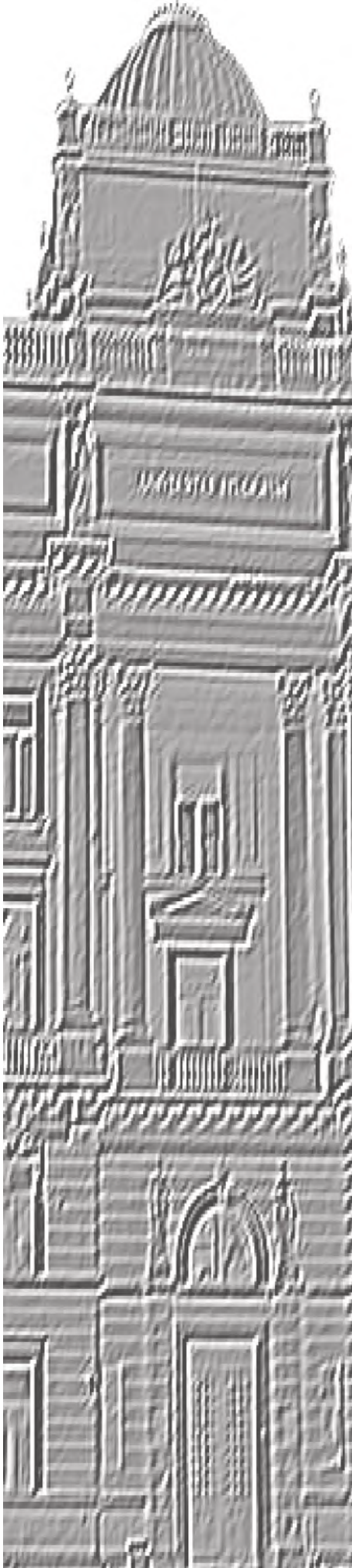
The following activities are under way:

- Scientific gathering on "Genocide, Srebrenica 1995", to be held in Sarajevo
- Regional postgraduate (Master's) course in Business Law in the EU
- Implementation of the project „European Law and Legal Profession" within the Tempus project and in cooperation with the University of Toulouse, France

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Medical Sciences



From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF HEALTHCARE STUDIES

Address:
Čekaluša 90

Web:
www.fzs.unsa.ba

Acting Dean:
Prof. *Hamdija Ramić* M.D.

Acting Vice-Deans:

Vice-Dean for Undergraduate Studies:
Prof. *Fatima Jusupović* M.D.

Vice-Dean for Postgraduate Studies and Science:
Prof. *Jasmina Berbić-Fazlagić* M.D. -

Vice-Dean for Finance and Development:
Assistant Prof. *Zarema Obradović*, M.D.

The Higher Medical School in Sarajevo was founded on 10 May 1973 by the Decision of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine, No. 01-3438/73. It commenced its work on 19 December 1973, after the approval by the Secretariat for Science, Culture and Physical Culture of the Republic of BiH, No. UP-l-14-612/17. It was registered as the „University Medical Centre – Higher Medical School.

The Higher Medical School joined the University of Sarajevo by the Decision of the Council of the University of Sarajevo, No. 01-1230-4/74. It became an independent higher education institution and its activities were regulated by the Law on Higher Education.

When the Higher Medical School was founded in 1973, it comprised of four departments:

- Department for Higher Medical Technicians
- Department for Higher Laboratory Technicians
- Department for Higher Sanitary Technicians
- Department for Radiology Technicians

Nine years after the School's foundation, the Department for Physiotherapists commenced its work. The Department for Higher Sanitary Technicians was closed in 1982.

In the past thirty years, the Higher Medical School has undergone numerous stages and several organisational changes. In this period, several curricula have been developed, amended and improved. Finally, in 1992, the School introduced a three-year course and a compulsory dissertation. Since the 1990/1991 school year, a term "Department" substituted the term "Course".

In the academic year 2002/2003, the first generation of four-year studies in healthcare was enrolled. It enabled its graduates an equal participation in post-graduate studies, Master's Degree and Doctorate studies in some specific scientific fields.

The Higher Medical School was renamed into the Faculty of Healthcare Studies in Sarajevo by the Ruling of the Municipal Court No. 065 – 0 – Reg – 08 – 000387 of 5 March 2008.

The academic year 2009/2010 marked a start of a curriculum based on the Bologna Principles and was organised as the following programs:

1. HEALTH CARE AND THERAPY

2. PHYSIOTHERAPY

3. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND HUMAN ECOLOGY

4. HEALTH MANAGEMENT

5. TECHNOLOGY IN RADIOLOGY

6. TECHNOLOGY IN THE LABORATORY

The Faculty was attended by:

- 5,557 full-time students
- 512 parallel-full-time students
- 3,970 part-time students

Since the Faculty was founded on 18th October 2008, the total number of students that have graduated from it amounted to 10,039.

DEANS OF THE FACULTY

Prof. *Arif Smajkić* Ph. D.	1973 – 1977
Assistant Prof. *Fadil Čengić* M.D.	1978 - 1980
Assistant Prof *Adaleida Turić* M.D.	1981 – 1982
Prof. *Mirjana Džumhur* M.D.	1982 – 1988
Prof. *Fatima Čustović-Begović* M.D.	1989 – 1990
	1990 – 1998
	1998 – 2006
Prof. *Faruk Dalagija* M.D.	2006 – 2008
Prof. *Hamdija Ramić* M.D. - Acting Dean	2009
Prof. *Dijana Avdić* M.D.	From 2009

5. Current International projects involving the Faculty of Healthcare Studies are:

1. **"Safe Community"** – Worldwide project sponsored by WHO and led by Karolinska Institute Stockholm;
2. **"National Network for Safe Community"** – A modified earlier project conducted at the national level together with municipalities Konjic, Laktaši and Neum;
3. **"PHETICE" (Public Health Training In the Context of an Enlarging Europe)**- A project aimed at improving public health service in Europe under the patronage of EC;

4. **"The Development of Pedagogical Centre"** – A project currently in preparation together with the Karolinska Institute and Nacka Municipality;
5. **"Agenda 21- Sustainable Development"** – A project in preparation;
6. **"Establishing National Radiation Protection Training Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina"** – A project currently in preparation together with the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics in Sarajevo and IAEA Agency in Vienna (aimed at establishing a Centre for continuous education of those working with open and closed sources of radiation);
7. **"Joint European Project in Developing Guidelines for Education in Nursing"** – A project currently in preparation within the Tempus project sponsored by the EC and in cooperation with the Kristianstad University in Sweden and the Arnhem-Nijmegen University in Holland;
8. **"Salutogenic project – Absenteeism of Health Workers across the European Region"** – In cooperation with the Kristianstad University in Sweden.

In 2002, this Faculty has been registered as a publisher and as many as 20 publications have either been prepared or published since then.

From the activities of the Faculty

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF PHARMACY

Address:
Čekaluša 90, Bolnička 25

Web:
www.ffsa.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Elvira Kovač-Bešović*

Vice-Dean for the Teaching Process and Research Work:
Assistant. Prof. *Sabina Semiz*, D.Sc.

Coordinator for International Cooperation:
Assistant Prof. *Edina Vranić* D.Sc.

The Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Sarajevo was founded in 1973, as the first faculty of its kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At first, it operated as a department of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Sarajevo. It was founded as an expression of the needs of society to improve and complete the structure of the healthcare sector with highly educated professionals in pharmaceutical science. Just as this scientific discipline developed in the world, the need for these professionals became more and more evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The teaching process for the first generation of the Faculty began in November 1973, with the enrolment of 124 students. In 1974, following the decision of the Council of University Medical Centre in Sarajevo, it became an independent organisation, while by the decision of the Council of the University of Sarajevo, it became a member of this University. The teaching process took place in the premises of the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dental Medicine and the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, as well as in other institutions, whenever the need occurred, since the Faculty itself had not been able to solve the problem of space since its establishment.

The course lasted four years and did not have thesis as a final paper. As from the academic year 1991/1992, the course was extended to five years and a thesis paper in an area of the student's choice was the final exam. The concept of the course is aimed producing highly qualified, educated professionals in the pharmaceutical profession and, at the beginning, the title obtained was *Graduated Pharmacist*, which was later replaced by *Master of Pharmacy*.

The ultimate objective of education at the faculty of Pharmacy is to have pharmacists as experts whose overall knowledge, skills and capabilities distinguish them from other professions. In order to meet these requirements different parameters are taken into account such as interest in the course, the need for pharmacists and the cost of studies. In addition to this, the curriculum, quality of professors and level of equipment of the Faculty result in the so-called exit characteristics embodied in the number and quality of graduates. The educational programme provides an educational framework for future masters of pharmacy who can undertake a variety of jobs, while it also opens up the chance for further postgraduate education. The ever-growing number of new, highly expert areas necessary for contemporary healthcare practice cannot be provided for only by the undergraduate education of future pharmacists. Scientific information within basic natural and biomedical sciences influences the speed of growth and development of specific pharmaceutical disciplines. This can be monitored through specialisation, postgraduate and doctoral studies, which play an important role in the system of strengthening the education of the pharmaceutical healthcare profession.

Following the current state-of-affairs in the reform of higher education and after the adoption of the Law on Higher Education (both Framework Law and Cantonal Law), the study of Pharmacy is developed in line with

the principles of a single European system of higher education for a single European labour market. In that respect, the Faculty of Pharmacy is currently developing a new curriculum for the five-year course which still ends culminates in the title of Master of Pharmacy, yet the system now includes the credit system (ECTS). Extensive and comprehensive preparations are under way, so that the students in the academic year 2009/2010 will be enrolled according to the New Curriculum. We intend to start by completing the curriculum for the first year of studies and then to develop curricula for the remaining four years. Once this is done, we will prepare a 3-year doctoral course. Between these two levels, we plan to have 1-year postgraduate course as well as a number of specialisations with a defined duration, depending on the needs of our society as the final beneficiary of our educational services.

In order to carry out the activities of our Faculty, just as in other faculties, it is necessary to have a minimum of space to create a practical working environment. In this respect, thanks to the efforts made by the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo, the Government of the Canton of Sarajevo, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of BiH, and particularly thanks to the efforts invested by the Dean of our Faculty, we finally have our own building in the University Campus; the building was reconstructed and adapted for the Faculty of Pharmacy. In 2009, the Faculty finally moved into its own premises.

Despite operating under difficult conditions, the Faculty educates highly qualified staff whose quality has been proved in the country, throughout Europe and the rest of the world.

To date, the Faculty has had a total of:

1. 1,967 Bachelors of Science,
2. 42 Masters of Science
3. 20 Doctors of Science
4. 72 Specialists.

Currently, 11 doctoral theses are in the process of being written.

The Faculty's teaching staff comprises 12 professors, a professor emeritus, 9 senior assistants and 19 assistants. Although in the post-war period the Faculty was faced with the problem of meeting staff and equipment requirements, we succeeded in carrying out not only the teaching process, but also a number of projects through WUS, SOROS, TEMPUS, and PHARE. As of 2004, several projects were realised thanks to Cantonal and Federal funding. Three projects are under way, thanks to budgetary support, while five projects are being carried out through international cooperation (one project in cooperation with Norway and one with Bulgaria). In the last five years we have published 13 books and textbooks, 63 scientific publications in referential

reviews and 26 professional publications, 158 papers presented at scientific and professional symposia and conferences, both at home and abroad.

Deans of the Faculty:

1. 1973-1974 Associate Prof. *Blanka Bobarević* D.Sc. – Vice-Dean of Department of Pharmacy of the Faculty of Medicine of Sarajevo,
2. 1974-1977 Assoc. Prof. *Blanka Bobarević*, D.Sc.
3. 1977-1982 Assoc. Prof. *Branko Nikolin* D.Sc.
4. 1982-1988 Assoc. Prof. *Jela Grujić-Vasić* D.Sc.
5. 1988-2000 Assoc. Prof. *Sabira Hadžović* D.Sc.
6. 2000-2005 Full Prof. *Adlija Jevrić-Čauševič* D.Sc.
7. 2005- Full Prof. *Elvira Kovač-Bešović* D.Sc.

PROJECTS

1. Prof. Jela Grujić-Vasić: Testing of Saponosides in Plant Material Collected in SR BiH, Sarajevo, 1979
2. Prof. Branko Nikolin: Research of Metabolites of Physiologically Active Compounds in Biological Material Applying Spectroscopic and Chromatographic Methods, Sarajevo, 1980
3. Prof. Blanka Bobarević: Testing of Pharmacological Active Synthetic and Natural Heterocyclic Compounds Applying Modern Analytical Methods, Sarajevo, 1981
4. Prof. Jela Grujić-Vasić D.Sc: Impact of Physical and Chemical Factors on the Change of Physiologically Active Substances, Sarajevo, 1984
5. 14th Winter Olympic Games, Sarajevo 1984, Doping Control, Laboratory for Thin-Layer Chromatography and Spectro-densitometry, Sarajevo, 1984
6. Grujić-Vasić Jela: Testing of Pharmacologically Active Natural Products and Drugs with Special Focus on Their Anti-Microbe Effect, Sarajevo, 1985
7. B. Nikolin: Research of Endogenous and Exogenous Androgens and Metabolites of Narcotics and Analgesics. (Contract with the Fund for Science of BiH Sarajevo No. 0407/2-1736-1/81) Sarajevo 1985
8. B. Nikolin: Testing of Air Pollution in Zenica Relating to the Presence of Organic Substances, Institute of Metallurgy-Zenica, 1986
9. B. Nikolin: Research of Steroids and Organic Substances with Nitrogen (Contract with the Fund for Science of BiH Sarajevo No. 0407/2-745-1/85), Sarajevo 1989.

10. Synthesis of Structures and Biological Activity of Pyrol and Pyrolinon. Social Goal, Fund for Science of BiH; 1990

11. Fahrija Bašić, Elvira Kovač: Antimicrobial Activity of Selected Plant Extracts, i.e. the Free-growing Plants Found in Nature in the Region of the City of Sarajevo, Soros Foundation, Open Society Science Fund, BH, Sarajevo, 1996

12. B. Nikolin, M. Šober: Testing of Efficiency of Extraction of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon from Floating Particles Collected in Air, Soros Fund, open Society of BiH, Sarajevo 1997

13. Elvira E. Kovač-Bešović: The First Pharmacognostic Aspects of Natural Resources of Wild Medicinal Plants in Bosnia and Herzegovina, World University Service, Sarajevo, 2000

14. Adlija Jevrić- Čaušević: The Equipping of the Laboratory for Electrophoresis of Proteins and Nucleic Acids at the Faculty of Pharmacy of Sarajevo, WUS Project: SSP, 1999/2000

15. Study of Pharmacy Re-established at a European Level in Bosnia and Herzegovina Universities, Tempus-Phare Joint European Project Grant, No AC JEP 14390-1999; 1999-2001

16. M. Šober: Development of Alternative Methods of Identification and determination of Herbicides, Derivatives of Chlorophenoxicarbon Acids. Contract F MONKS 04-39-8310-1/01 of 21 December 2001

17. Elvira E. Kovač-Bešović: Pharmacognostic Aspects of Natural medicinal Raw Materials and Their Synthetic Analogues, Federal Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport, Sarajevo, 2001-2003

18. M. Šober: Testing of Stereomer Medicines Applying Chromatography Methods. Contract FMO 04-39-3932/03 of 10 December 2003

19. M. Šober: Testing of the Presence of Plochloridised Biphenyl in Soil of the Water-Catchment Area of the Canton of Sarajevo. Project financed by the Government of the Canton of Sarajevo following the Decision made at the 47th Session of the Government, held on 25 December 2003

20. Davorka Završnik: Synthesis and the QSPR/QSAR Study of Cumarine Derivatives, Federal Ministry of Education and Science, 2003

21. Davorka Završnik : Testing of Stereo-Selective Separation of Enatiomer NSAID Medicines Using Biocatalysts, Cantonal Ministry of Education and Science Sarajevo, 2003.

22. Adlija Jevrić-Čaušević: Concentrations of 5HIAA (5-hydroxi indoloctene acid) and Serotonin in Liquor as Negative Indicator of Psychopathological State and Depression in the Patients of the Psychiatric Clinic in Sarajevo, Federal Ministry of Education, Science and

Culture, 2001/2003 Biologically Active Compounds and QSAR, Ministry of Science and Technology, Republic of Croatia 2003 (Head of Project Prof. M. Medić-Šarić D.Sc, participated in the Project, Ass. Prof. Davorka Završnik D.Sc.), 2003

23. Adlija Jevrić-Čaušević, Paola Negri Cesi: Effects of Environmental Pollution on the Mechanism of Sexual Differentiation in the Brain, BiH-Italian Scientific and Technological Cooperation; Project done in cooperation between the Faculty of Pharmacy in Sarajevo and the Faculty of Pharmacy in Milano, 2003-2005

24. Elvira Kovač-Bešović: Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Adaptation of the Premises of the Slaviša Vajner-Čiča Student Dormitory for the Needs of the Faculty of Pharmacy in Sarajevo, the Faculty of Pharmacy in Sarajevo, Bosnalijek, Ministry of Education and Science and the Government of the Canton of Sarajevo, 2005.

25. Davorka Završnik: Experimental and Computer Determination of the Lipofile Nature of Biologically Active Derivatives of 4-hydroxicumarine. Federal Ministry of Education and Science, 2005.

26. M. Šober : Persistent Pollutants in Rivers in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) and Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Sarajevo (Cooperation Contract No. 01-01-1195/06 of 16 October 2006). Financed by the Norwegian Research Council, 2006

27. Elvira Kovač-Bešović: Plan and Programme for the Strengthening of HR Structure of the Faculty of Pharmacy by Recruitment of Assistants, the Project of the Government of the Canton of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, 2006

28. Adlija Jevrić-Čaušević: Asparate of Aminotranspherasis, Alanin Aminotranspherasis, Alkaline Phosphotasis as Potential Markers in the Predication and Prediction of Progressive Changes in A-type Diabetes Mellitus, Competition of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo, 2007-

29. Elvira Kovač-Bešović: Reconstruction, rehabilitation and Adaptation of Space for the Needs of Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Sarajevo in Structure 17 of the University Campus in Sarajevo, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo, Ministry of Transport of the Canton of Sarajevo, the Government of the Canton of Sarajevo, University of Sarajevo, 2007

30. Balkan in Vitro Depot of Endangered Plants, ASO Ljubljana, Sofia, Research Cooperation and Networking between Austria and South Eastern Europe. (Head of Project for Bosnia and Herzegovina- Prof. Elvira Kovač-Bešović D.Sc.), 2008

31. Adlija Jevrić-Čaušević, Janja Marc: Genetic Polymorphism Related to Increased Risks of Metabolic Syndrome, Project of Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Slovenia and BiH, 2008-2010

32. SCOPES International Project financed by Schweizischer Nacionalfonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung: Development of Novel C-5 Fluoroalyl N Acyclic Pyrimidine Nucleoside Analogs as PET Tracers for in Situ Monitoring of Gene and Cell-based Therapies Using HSV1-TK as a Reporter Gene (Head of Project for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Prof. Davorka Završnik D.Sc.)

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Address:
Čekaluša 90

Web:
www.mf.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Bakir Mehić* M.D.

Vice-Dean for Teaching Process:
Prof. *Senija Rašić* M.D.

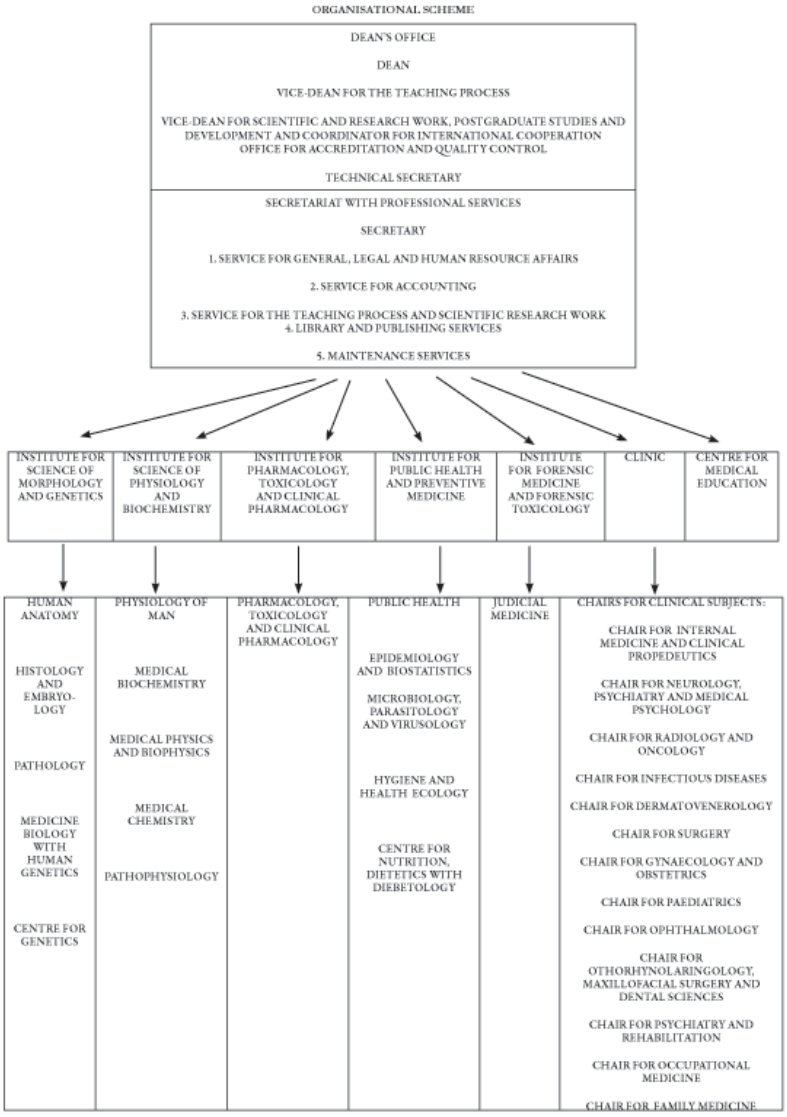
Vice-Dean for Scientific and Research Work and Postgraduate Studies and Development:
Prof. *Nedžad Mulabegović* M.D.

The Faculty of Medicine is a public institution of high education of the Canton of Sarajevo that carries out its higher education, scientific research and healthcare activities.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Sarajevo was founded in 1944 and became operational in 1946.

The graduated students of this Faculty are characterised by an exceptionally high level of expertise and skills and have always been the very foundation of the function and organisation of the healthcare system in the country.

Organisation of the Faculty:



To date, 16,875 students have enrolled with our Faculty, out of whom 7,875 completed their studies and acquired the title of "doctor of medicine". At present, 1,237 students study at the Faculty and 78 of them are foreign nationals.

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDY STUDENTS IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2009/2010:

1st year	232
2nd year	293
3rd year	286
4th year	137
5th year	152
6th year	137
Total:	1,237

A total of 769 students successfully completed their postgraduate studies and acquired the title of Masters of Medical Science.

POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

COURSES:

Course	Number of students	Number of lecturers	Structure of lecturers	Duration of studies
Experimental Laboratory	80	16	1. full professors 2. associate professors 3. assistant professors 4. professor emeritus	4 semesters
Clinical Disciplines				
Public Health				
Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Study (in cooperation with the Faculty of Political Science)	37	10	1. full professors 2. associate professors	

A total of 507 doctoral dissertations have been successfully defended at the Faculty of Medicine.

The most significant recognitions the Faculty of Medicine has been awarded to date:

By a Decree of the President of SFRY, Josip Broz Tito, on 10 November 1971, the Faculty received the Order of Labour with Golden Flag.

On 9 December 1986 it was awarded the Charter of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade.

On 3 February 1990, the Faculty received the Plaque of the Military-Medical Academy.

In addition to this, the Faculty has been awarded more than 100 charters, plaques and recognitions by local and international institutions of higher education, student organisations and various companies.

The Faculty of Medicine, as the Alma Mater, has made a decisive contribution to the development of healthcare and medical science in BiH. It has been the key basis for other faculties of healthcare orientation which provided education for students from Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and a great number of students from other countries.

Deans of the Faculty:

1.	Prof. *Aleksandar Sabovljev* M.D.	1947-1948
2.	Prof. *Vladimir Čavka* M.D.	1948-1949
3.	Prof. *Blagoje Kovačević* M.D.	1949-1950
4.	Prof. *Nedo Zec* M.D.	1950-1951
5.	Prof. *Milivoje Sarvan* M.D.	1951-1952
6.	Prof. *Pavao Štern* M.D.	1952-1953
7.	Prof. *Aleksandar Sabovljev*	1953-1954
8.	Prof. *Milivoje Sarvan* M.D.	1954-1955
9.	Prof. *Živojin Ignjačev* M.D.	1955-1956
10.	Prof. *Blagoje Kovačević* M.D.	1956-1957
11.	Prof. *Grujica Žarković* M.D.	1957-1960
12.	Prof. *Ivo Herlinger* M.D.	1960-1962
13.	Prof. *Grujica Žarković* M.D.	1962-1964
14.	Prof. *Hajrudin Hadžiselimović* M.D.	1964-1967
15.	Prof. *Marko Ciglar* M.D.	1967-1973
16.	Prof. *Hišam Serdarević* M.D.	1973-1974
17.	Prof. *Ešref Sarajlić* M.D.	1974-1980
18.	Prof. *Aleksandar Nikulin* M.D.	1980-1982
19.	Prof. *Momir Macanović* M.D.	1982-1986
20.	Prof. *Anton Lovrinčević* M.D.	1986-1988
21.	Prof. *Boriša Starović* M.D.	1988-1993
22.	Prof. *Nedžad Mulabegović* M.D.	1993-2000
23.	Prof. *Husein Kulenović* M.D.	2000-2003
24.	Prof. *Osman Durić* M.D.	2003-2006
25.	Prof. *Bakir Mehić* M.D.	2006-

The most relevant projects:

2003 – Design of an Integral Curriculum for Undergraduate Medical Education in Bosnia & Herzegovina (Dictum). Tempus - CARDS Project – European Commission, AC-JEP 17095/2003. Project Management Unit: School of Medicine, University of Mostar. Participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina: representatives of all faculties of Medicine in BiH.

2005 - Quality Management in Medicine (QUMAMED), Tempus - CARDS Project, European Commission, Tempus CM SCM-C005A05-2005. Contractor: KAHO Sint-Lieven Hogeschool, Gent. Coordinator: Medical Faculty Foča, University of East Sarajevo. EU participants: KaHo Sint-Lieven, Dublin Institute of Technology. Participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina: Faculties of Medicine in Foča, Sarajevo and Mostar.

2004 -Integrated Learning in Medicine (INTEL-M), Tempus – CARDS Project, European Commission, Tempus JEP 19037/2004. Project Management: University of Heidelberg, Medical Faculty Foča, University of East Sarajevo, School of Medicine, University of Mostar. Participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina: representatives of all Faculties of Medicine from BiH.

2007 - *SH – MEDBIH* - THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IN QUALITY ASSURANCE AT BIH MEDICAL FACULTIES, Tempus Project UM-JEP-41055-2006 (BA) Consortium members: Contractor - Mr. Geert De Lepeeler, Katholieke Hogeschool Sint-Lieven (KaHoSL), Gent, Belgium; Coordinator - Prof. Semra Čavaljuga M.D., the Faculty of Medicine, the University of Sarajevo, BiH. EU Partners: Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland; Medical University of Vienna, Austria; World University Service, Austria. BiH Partners: all Faculties of Medicine from BiH (Banjaluka, Foča, Tuzla, Mostar -West), the Ministry of Health Canton Sarajevo, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Health Tuzla Canton.

2009 - 2012 - SCOPES 127935 «Tight Junction Signalling in the Adaptation of the Insulin-Producing Beta Cells» Principal Applicant: Prof. Paolo Meda, Faculté de Médecine, Université de Genève, Centre Médical Universitaire, Genève; Co-applicant(s): Prof. Zakira Mornjaković, School of Medicine, University of Sarajevo and Assistant Prof. Almira Hadžović-Džuvo, School of Medicine, University of Sarajevo.

PRVI DAN
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26/07

PRVI DAN 02.07.2007.
MEDICINSKI FAKULTET • UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU •
71101 SARAJEVO

Medicinski fakultet - Univerzitet u Sarajevu

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF DENTAL MEDICINE AND CLINICS

Address:
Bolnička 4a

Web:
www.sf.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Hajrija Konjhodžić-Raščić* M.D.

Vice-Dean for International Cooperation and Finance:
Prof. *Sedin Kobašlija* M.D.

Vice-Dean for Undergraduate Program:
Prof. *Toško Gojkov* M.D.

Vice-Dean for Postgraduate Program:
Prof. *Maida Ganibegović-Selimović* M.D.

In 1960, following the Decision of the Teaching and Scientific Council of the Faculty of Medicine, the **Department for Dental Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine** was established. On 20 September 1974, the Agreement on the Founding of the Faculty of Dental Medicine in Sarajevo was signed and on 25 July 1975, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the founder, confirmed its status as a faculty.

I. The main organisational units in teaching areas have been established as **chairs and institutes**.

II. The organisational units in scientific areas have been established as **centres for scientific and research work with the library and IT centre.**

III. The main organisational units in the area of dental healthcare and education in healthcare have been established as **clinics.**

IV. The organisational units in professional and administrative areas have been established as the **Secretariat of the Faculty.**

The Chairs and Institutes, as main organisational units of the Faculty's teaching process are:

1. Chair for the Pre-clinical Dentistry

Subjects:

a) Introduction into Dentistry with the History of Dentistry and Ethics

b) Dental Morphology with Dental Anthropology and Forensic Science

c) Dental Radiology

d) Dental Propedeutics

2. Chair for Dental Pathology and Endodontics

Subject:

Dental Pathology and Endodontics

3. Chair for Periodontology and Oral Medicine

Subjects:

a) Periodontology

b) Oral medicine

4.**Chair for Oral Surgery**

Subjects:

a) Oral Surgery

b) Maxillofacial Surgery

c) Dental Implantology

5. Chair for Orthodontics

Subject:

Orthodontics

6. Chair for Pedodontics

Subjects:

a) Preventive Dentistry

b) Pedodontics

7. Chair for Dental Prosthetics

Subjects:

a) Fixed Prosthetics

b) Mobile Prosthetics

8. Institute for Development and Materials in Dentistry

Subject:

a) Materials in Dentistry

9. Chair for General Subjects

Subjects:

a) Information Technology

b) Physical Education and Sport

c) Foreign Language

d) Sociology of Dentistry

Clinics are basic organisational units that provide primary, specialist and consultative as well as tertiary health protection. They are also the educational bases for clinical teaching and undergraduate and postgraduate studies, as well as for specialist internship and exams for a Doctorate of Dentistry. The scientific research has been carried out within these clinics.

The Faculty of Dental Medicine has been organised into the following Clinics:

1. **Clinic for Orthodontics** offers dental services in orthodontics for the age group 0 to 18 years. It is a teaching base for education and scientific research for the Chair for Orthodontics.
2. **Clinic for Children's and Preventive Dentistry** offers dental services in Preventive and Children's Dentistry for patients under 18. It is the basis for education and scientific research of the Chair for Pedodontics.
3. **Clinic for Dental Pathology and Endodontics** offers dental services in Dental Pathology and Endodontics to adult population. It is the basis for education and scientific research of the Chair for Dental Pathology and Endodontics, Chair for Preclinical Dentistry, Institute of Dental Morphology, Dental Anthropology and Forensic Science as well as Institute for Materials Used in Dentistry.
4. **Clinic for Dental Prosthetics** offers dental services in dental prosthetics and is the basis for education and scientific research for the Chair for Prosthetics.
5. **Clinic for Periodontology and Oral Medicine** offers specialist dental services for all age groups. It is the basis for education and scientific research of the Chair for Periodontal Diseases and Oral Medicine.
6. **Clinic for Oral Surgical Disciplines** offers dental services in the domain of oral surgery. This Clinic is a teaching base for education and scientific research of the Chair for Oral Surgery.

The Faculty of Dental Medicine only offers General Studies. As many as 6,546 students have been enrolled into the Faculty of Dental Medicine since its foundation.

The number of graduates and students holding a Masters degree or a Doctorate since the foundation of the Faculty is as follows:

- Bachelor 2,744
- Master of Dentistry 100
- Doctorate 62
- Dental specialists 648

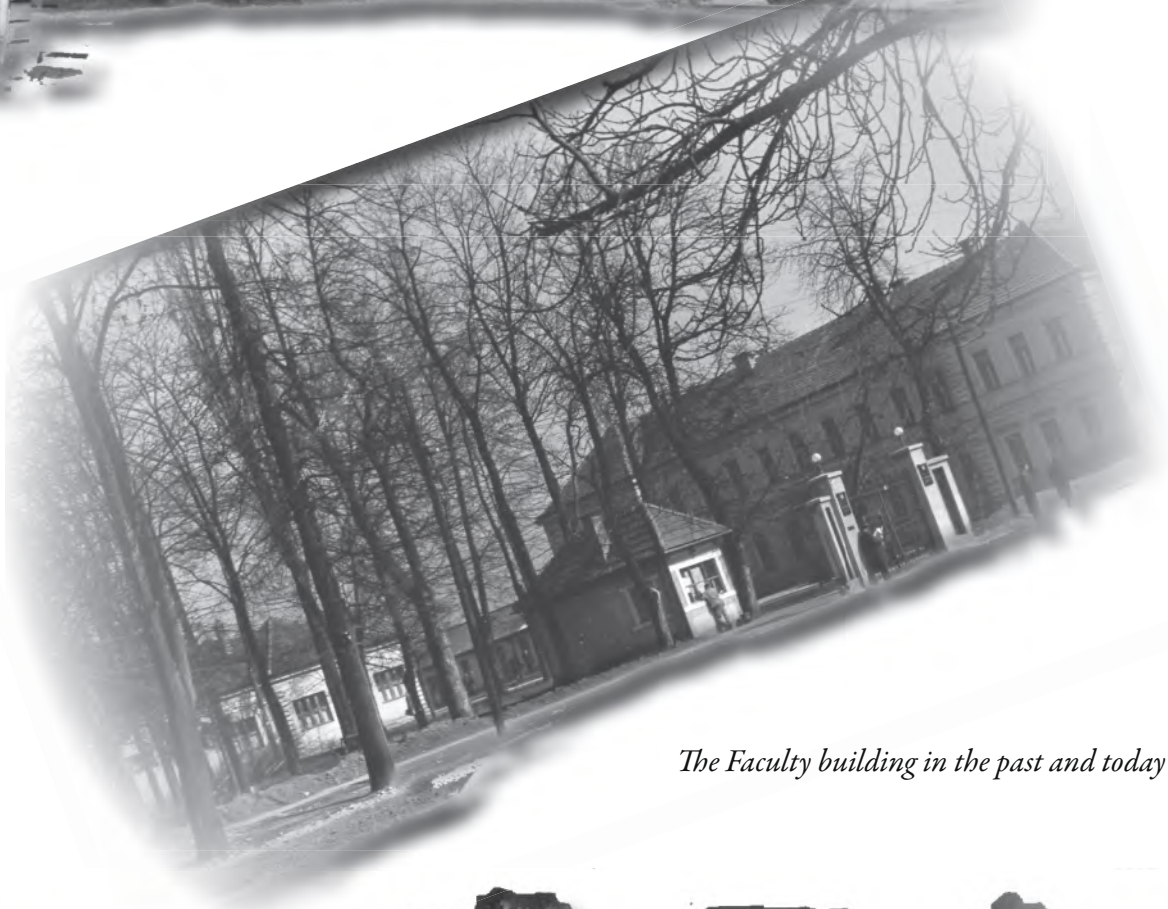
(Dentists who have passed a specialist exam)

Deans of the Faculty since its foundation to date:

1. Prof. *Trajko Cvetković* M.D. 1974 - 1977
2. Prof. *Osman Ceribašić* M.D. 1977 - 1982
3. Prof. *Aleksandar Kostić* M.D. 1982 - 1984
4. Prof. *Mustafa Beganović* M.D. 1984 - 1992
5. Prof. *Hamid Tahmiščija* M.D. 1992 - 2000
6. Prof. *Halid Sulejmanagić* M.D. 2000 - 2004
7. Prof. *Hajrija Konjhodžić-Raščić* M.D. since 2004

Projects:

1. Oral Health of Children in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Clinical Epidemiological study.
2. Assessment of Jaw Joint Occlusion and Health in the Canton of Sarajevo in the Post-war Period.
3. Microbiological Status of Caries and the Influence of Some Nutritive Factors on the Cariogenous Potential of Oral Micro-flora in Children
4. In Vitro Evaluation of Electro-chemical Corrosion of Dental Amalgams and of its Influence on Human Health
5. Influence of Topical Application of Fluorine Solutions on Inhibition of Enamel Demineralisation and Potentiometric Parameters of Dental Plaque, Plaque Liquid and Saliva



The Faculty building in the past and today

FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 90

Web:
www.vfs.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Almedina Zuko* D.Sc.

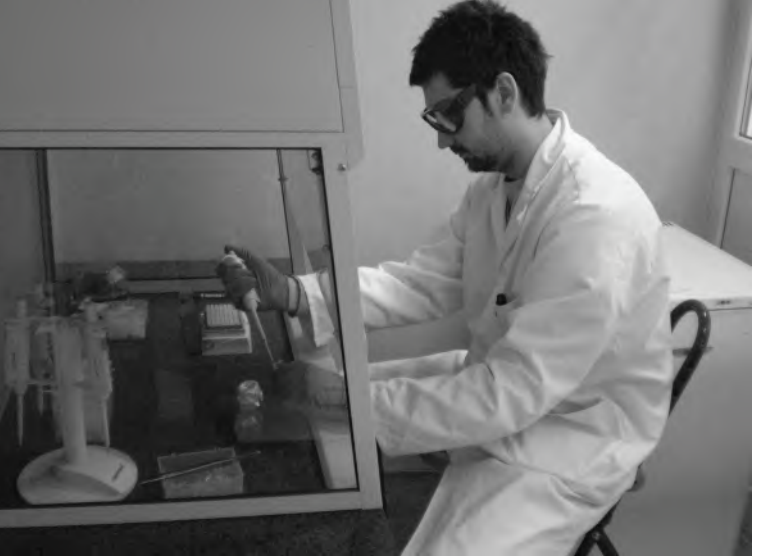
Vice-Dean for Curriculum and Science:
Prof. *Josip Krnić* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for Finance:
Prof. *Mehmed Muminović* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for Postgraduate Studies and International Cooperation:
Prof. *Adnan Jažić* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for Development and Investment:
Prof. *Ramiz Ćutuk* D.Sc.

Student Dean:
Selma Hurem



The Faculty of Veterinary Science was founded in 1949 by a decree of the Government of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette No. 38 of 18 August 1949). It is the only higher education institution whose activities include teaching-scientific, scientific research, technical development and expert work as well as scientific-technological, expert and advisory work in the veterinary science in the service of human and animal health and environmental protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Organisational units of the Faculty:

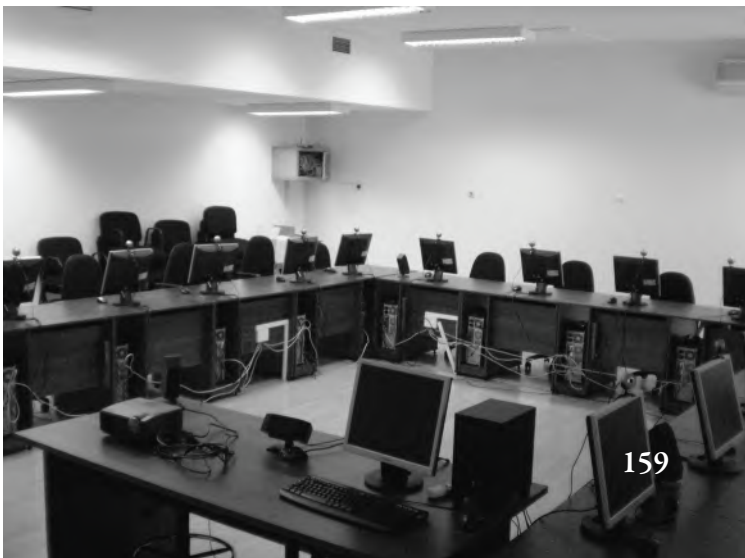
1. Institute for Morphology
2. Institute for Epizootiology
3. Institute for Zootechnology and Poultry
4. Institute for Hygiene Monitoring Food and Environmental Protection
5. Clinics of the Faculty
6. Veterinary Institute
7. Secretariat

The scientific-teaching process is organised as a five-year (10 terms) undergraduate course and the two-year (4 terms) postgraduate course.

The total number of students enrolled from the foundation to date	8,299
The total number of graduate veterinarians	2,418
The total number of Master of Veterinary Science	255
The total number of consultants	252
The total number of PhD's	174

Deans of the Faculty:

Prof. *Edhem Čamo*, Ph.D	(1950-1953)
Prof. *Ekrem Maglajlić* D.Sc.	(1954-1955)
Prof. *Edhem Čamo* D.Sc.	(1955-1956)
Prof. *Josip Kralj* D.Sc.	(1956-1957)
Prof. *Vaso Butozan* D.Sc.	(1957-1959)
Prof. *Milan Bevandić* D.Sc.	(1959-1960)
Prof. *Ekrem Maglajlić* D.Sc.	(1960-1962)
Prof. *Jakov Rukavina* D.Sc.	(1962-1964)
Prof. *Avdo Hadžibeganović* D.Sc.	(1964-1965)
Prof. *Miroslav Varadin* D.Sc.	(1965-1967)
Prof. *Alija Talić* D.Sc.	(1967-1971)
Prof. *Miralem Džinić* D.Sc.	(1971-1973)
Prof. *Alija Talić* D.Sc.	(1973-1975)
Prof. *Ibrahim Arnautović* D.Sc.	(1975-1979)
Prof. *Dmitar Varenika* D.Sc.	(1979-1981)
Prof. *Ante Nevjestić* D.Sc.	(1981-1983)
Prof. *Muhidin Hamamdžić* D.Sc.	(1983-1986)
Prof. *Zijah Hadžiomerović* D.Sc.	(1986-2001)
Prof. *Faruk Čaklovica* D.Sc.	(2001-2005)
Prof. *Almedina Zuko* D.Sc.	(2005-)



5. Organisational structure

The Faculty consists of the following organisational units:

Scientific and Teaching, Research and Technological Cooperation;

Departments and Chairs;

Dean's Office

INSTITUTE OF MORPHOLOGY

Chair for Chemistry, Biochemistry and Physiology

Chair for Histology and Anatomy,

Chair for Biology

Chair for Pathology of Domestic Animals.

Chair for General Subjects

CLINICS

Chair for Internal Diseases of Hooded Animals, Carnivorous Animals and Pig (Internal Medicine I) and Internal Diseases of Ruminants and Rabbits with Propedeutics (Internal Medicine II),

Chair for Surgery with Onyxology and Ophthalmology and Veterinary Rendgenology and Physical Therapy,

Chair for Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology,

Chair for Pathological Physiology of Domestic Animals

INSTITUTE OF EPIZOOTIOLOGY:

Chair for Veterinary Microbiology with Immunology and Contagious Diseases in Animals with Epizootiology,

Chair for Veterinary Parasitology and Invasive Diseases in Animals,

Chair for Administrative Veterinary Service with Organisation and Economics of Veterinary measures and Court Veterinary Service,

Chair for Breeding and Diseases of Fish, Bees and Game,

Chair for History of Veterinarian Science.

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Chair for Hygiene and Technology of Milk and Milk Products and Hygiene and Technology of Meat and Meat Products,

Chair for Veterinary Radio-biology with Radiation Hygiene and Biophysics,

Chair for Non-conventional Animal Production,

Chair for Environmental Protection.

INSTITUTE OF REPRODUCTION, BREEDING AND SELECTION

Chair for Physiology and Pathology of Procreation of Domestic Animals and Obstetrics and Udder Diseases

Chair for Cattle Breeding with Bio-statistics, Economics and Organisation of Cattle Production,

Chair for Zoohygiene and Treatment of Animal Diseases,

Chair for Food and Nutrition of Domestic Animals and Forage and Poisonous Crops

INSTITUTE FOR POULTRY FARMING

Chair for Breeding. Production and Healthcare of Poultry

INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

1. DEPARTMENT FOR MICROBIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

Laboratory for Bacteriology with mycology

Laboratory for Virusology

Laboratory for Parasitology

Division for Diagnostics and Autopsy

2. DEPARTMENT FOR CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER

Laboratory for Microbiological Testing of Foodstuffs, Water and General Use Objects

Laboratory for Testing of Foodstuffs Quality

Laboratory for Fodder Analysis

3. DEPARTMENT FOR TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND CONTROL OF RADIOACTIVITY

Laboratory for Toxicological Analysis

Laboratory for Control of Radioactivity

Division for Testing and Control of Medicines

4. DEPARTMENT FOR BREEDING, PROCESSING AND DISEASES OF RABBITS

Centre for Poultry

Centre for Rabbit Breeding

5. DEPARTMENT FOR FISH AND BEES BREEDING AND DISEASES

Centre for Fisheries

Centre for Beekeeping

6. DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS

Division for Poultry and Rabbit Diseases

Division for Fish and Bee Diseases.

DEAN'S OFFICE

Secretary

General and HR Affairs Department

Student Affairs Department

Accounting

Technical service.

6. Important projects :

1. Tempus project : "Restructuring and Improvement of the Veterinary Curriculum of the Faculty of Veterinary Science in Sarajevo", ID 15039-2000;
2. Tempus project : "Sarajevo JEP II: Curriculum and Teacher Update – ECTS", ID 41032-2006
3. Curriculum Development According to Bologna Principles – A Cooperation Project between the Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Sarajevo and the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science – Including Secondary Cooperation with Other Institutions of Veterinary Medicine on the Western Balkan, 2006
4. RER/7/003, IAEA
5. TC Project BOH7002, IAEA

The following projects are underway:

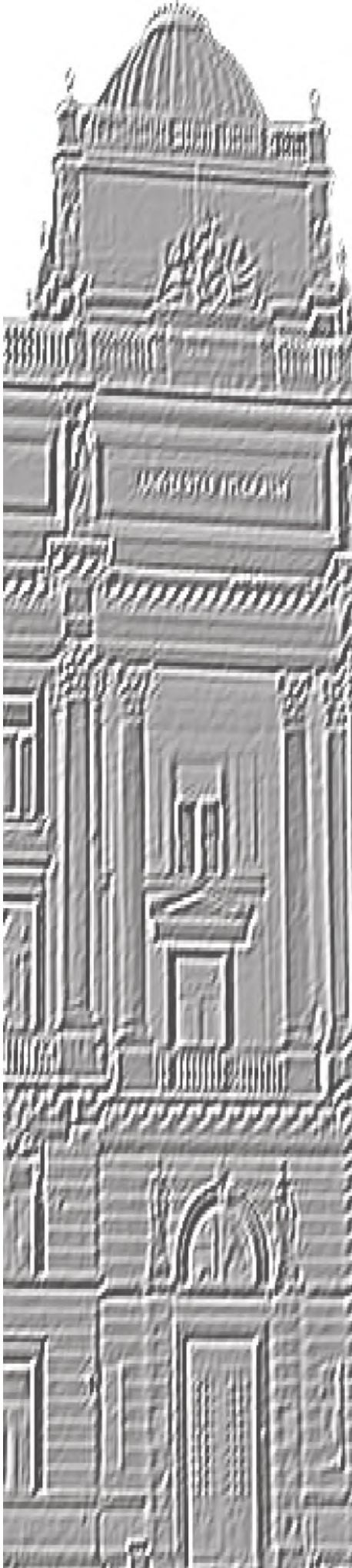
- Research of Degradation of Aflotoxine ml in Milk
- Research of Chemical Content and Antimycotic Effect of Propolis of Different Geographic Origin in BiH

- Presence of Listeria Monocytogenos in Slaughterhouses, Meat Processing Facilities and Butcher Shops in Canton Sarajevo
- Application of Qualitative Risk Analysis in the Evaluation of Biological and Health-related Quality of Imported Animals (Oxen and Beef) in BiH with Special Focus on the Market of Canton Sarajevo
- Development of Early Virus Detection System of Highly Pathogeneous Aviary Influenza in the Canton of Sarajevo
- Research of Zoonotic Protozoa in the Canton of Sarajevo
- Norwegian School of Veterinary Science
- Standardisation of Reference Values of Biochemical Parameters of High Milk Production Cows
- Development of Small Commercial Agricultural Production – Organisation of Profitable and Environmentally Friendly Production of Table Eggs in Small Farms
- Research of Mycoplasm of Respiratory Tract of Ruminants
- Poultry as Source of Dangerous Zoonoses
- Examination of Parasite-caused Diseases in Sheep, Funded from the Budget of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
- Development of Curriculum based on the Bologna Principles
- Impact of Biochemical Parameters of Blood in Sheep on the Quality of Milk and Autochthonous Sorts of Cheese in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Research of Presence of Aviary Influenza Virus in Wild Birds in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- FLU-LAB-NET
- SEE-ERA.NET
- Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Existing Premises of the Faculty of Veterinary Science and its Premises in the Suburb of Stup.

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Humanities



MCMXLIX
UNIVERZITET
U SARAJEVU
UNIVERSITAS STUDIORUM SARAJEVOENSIS
Beijing 2008

FACULTY OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Address:
Patriotske lige 41

Web:
www.fasto.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. Dr. *Izet Rađo* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for Finance:
Prof. *Nusret Smajlović* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for International Cooperation:
Prof. Dr. *Siniša Kovač* D.Sc.

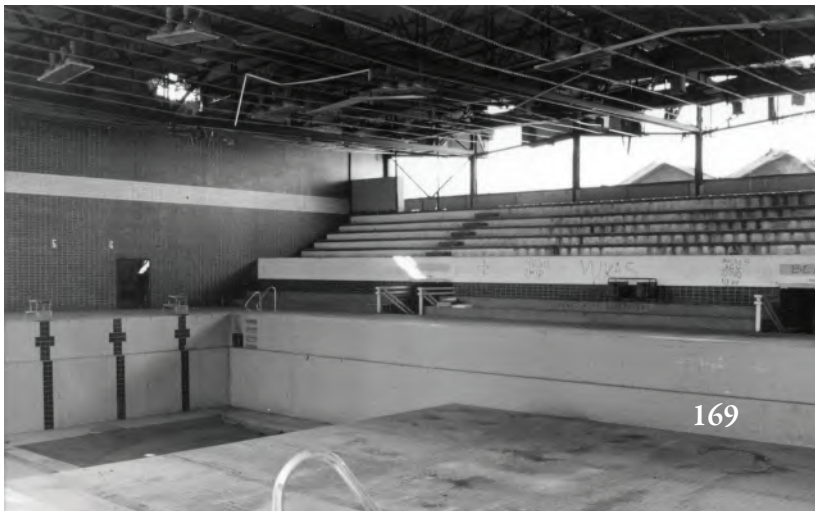
Vice-Dean for the Teaching Process:
Prof. *Munir Talović* D.Sc.

Faculty of Sports and Physical Education Sarajevo established by the Law on the Establishment of the High School of Physical Education in Sarajevo 25.11.1963. , and from 8.8.1974. **The Faculty of Sports and Physical Education** in Sarajevo was established pursuant to the Law on the Establishment of the High School of Physical Education, adopted in Sarajevo on 25 November 1963, then, as of 8 August 1974, the The same is grown in Faculty of Physical Education .School was transformed into the Faculty of Physical Education. Amendments to the Law on Higher Education of Canton Sarajevo, in accordance with the acts of the Faculty of 30.8.2004. By amendments to the Law on Higher Education of the Canton of Sarajevo and, in accordance with the acts adopted by the Faculty on 30 August 2004, The changed its name to the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education under the name of the Faculty continues to work. the name was changed an it is now it called the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education.

As part of the Faculty of the High School of Physical Education was formed and the school library.SuSuince the establishment of the Since the establishment of the High School, the special library was formed. Given thatSince that time there is very little literature related to sport in BiH, teachers and colleagues at this school for more than 3 years have managed to publish 80 technical papers in foreign and domestic časospisima, and 33 publications in the category of textbooks, manuals and scripts . there was very little literature relating to sports in BiH at that time, the teaching staff of the School managed, in a little more than 3 years, to publish 80 papers in foreign and domestic magazines and 33 textbooks, manuals and mimeographed course materials.They are also teachers and colleagues in the field of public physical culture realized 14 instructional films, etc. The professors of the School have also produced 14 educational films. It was a very important segment of the High School of Physical Education recommends that grow in the Faculty of Physical Education, which happened to the above academic 1974/1975. Because of this achievement the High School of Physical Education was transformed into the Faculty of Physical Education in the academic year 1974/1975y.Faculty of Physical Education in Sarajevo has grown into a respectable institution, not only in Bosnia but also the wider war and 1992nd The Faculty of Physical Education in Sarajevo has grown into a respectable institution, not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also beyond its borders. Up until 1992, when the war broke out in the country, tThe library of the Faculty had about 11,000 publications during the war destruction completely destroyed after the war so that library had a single publication.he Faculty library had about 11,000 publications which later were totally destroyed, so that, after the war, the Library did not have a single copy in its repository. After the war it was necessary to restore all the resources of the Faculty and so the library fund. After the war, it was necessary to restore all the resources of the Faculty, including the Library collection. Today, the Faculty library has a large number to monographic publications and reference books, encyclo-

pedias, fiction, several types of dictionaries, manuals, lexicons, bibliographies, guides and magazines as well as from our own and with other speech areas. Today, the Faculty library has a large number of books, ranging from monographs to reference books, encyclopaedia, fiction, dictionaries, manuals, lexicons, bibliographies, guidebooks and magazines in Bosnian and foreign languages.

The Library holdings are permanently nadopunje precisely because it is completely destroyed during the war.Library repository is permanently upgraded to make up for the losses caused by the war. Teachers and Faculty associates have published a number of textbook literature and the same is available to all students and other users who are professionally engaged in sports or recreational or research in this field. The professors have published a number of textbooks that are available to all its students and others who are professionally engaged in sports, deal with sport on a recreational basis, or conduct research in this field. Faculty of Sports and Physical Education publishes a professional journal "Homosporticus" that the international character and his work in this magazine published a number of experts from the region and beyond dealing with the science of Kinesiology. The Faculty of Sports and Physical Education publishes a professional journal "Homosporticus", which is of an international character and includes scientific papers written by experts both from the region and the rest of the world relating to Kinesiology. Every other year, organized an international symposium "New technology in sports" within which publikuje Proceedings of the participants, and the same is highly sought, especially when making master theses and doctoral dissertations. It also organises biennial international symposium on "New Technologies in Sports" that results in the proceedings of papers presented by the participants. This publication is very much in demand, particularly by students who use it as reference material when writing their Master's theses and doctoral dissertations. TheLibrary has 1100 registered users and that number is constantly increasing and the composition of the library and reading room with 12 seats čitaoničkih. Library has 1,100 registered users; the number is in constant increase. The Library has a 12-seat reading room and The library has 10 computers, and electronic databases are available to all users of the library. a computer room with 10 computers with electronic databases available to all the users.



The In the work of the Faculty and Institute of Sports as an organizational unit where the suInstitute for Sport is an organisational unit of the faculty.

Furthermore, within the Institute for Sport there is the Centre for Life-Long Learning.

The Faculty conducts educational, scientific and research work as well as professional activities in the field of sport and physical training which includes:

Different courses and levels of study cycles (undergraduate)

Various tasks in the domain of the Institute for Sport and the Centre for Life-Long Learning.

Publishing activities, organisation of seminars, symposia, congresses and consulting, as well as other tasks of relevance for the improvement and development of sports and physical education

As the basic units for teaching and scientific and research activities, the following areas – i.e. chairs have been formed:

1. AREA - DEPARTMENT-BAZIČNIH SPORTS Chair of Basic Sports

1. Athletics Athletics
2. Sport-rhythmic gymnastics Rhythmic Gymnastics
3. Swimming Swimming
4. Sports gymnastics Sports Gymnastics
5. Dances Dances
6. Sports Biomechanics Sports Biomechanics

2. Chair of Martial Arts AREA-DEPARTMENT-MARTIAL SPORTS-CHAIRS OF

1. Judo Judo
2. Wrestling Wrestling
3. Karate Karate
4. Boxing Boxing

3. AREA-DEPARTMENT-winter sports Chair of Winter Sports

1. Alpine smučanje Alpine Skiing
2. Nordic smučanje Nordic Skiing
3. Slide Ice Skating
4. Hockey Ice Hockey

4) AREA-DEPARTMENT-Teaching Methods and methodology in SP4. Chair of Methods and Methodology in Sport

1. Methods of Physical Education Methods of Physical Education
2. Research methodology Research Methodology
3. Theory of sports Theory of Sport
4. Sports Recreation Sport Recreation
5. Exercise design Bodybuilding Exercise
6. Audio-visual media in sport Audio-visual Media in Sports

5) AREA-DEPARTMENT-TRANSFORMACIONIH PROCESSES IN SPORT 5. Chair of Transformation Processes in Sport

Testing, measurement and evaluation in sport Testing, Measurement and Evaluation in Sport

1. Sports Training Training in Sport
2. Basis of motor Fundamental Features of Motorics
3. Antropomotorika Anthropomotorics
4. Kondicioni preparation Fitness Preparations
5. Energy prepares Energy Preparations
6. Planning and programming Planning and Programming
7. Control treniranosti Fitness and Preparedness Control
8. Selection of the sport Selection in Sport

Management of human resources in sport Human Resource Management in Sport

6) AREA-DEPARTMENT-team sports 6. Chair of Team Sports

1. Basketball Basketball
2. Volleyball Volleyball
3. Handball Handball
4. Football Football
5. Water Polo Water polo

7)-DEPARTMENT-AREA SPORTS 7. Chair of Sports

1. Acrobatics Acrobatics
2. Rafting Rafting
3. Climbing Climbing
4. Alpinism Alpinism
5. Tennis Tennis
6. Triathlon Triathlon
7. Fitness Fitness
8. Badminton Badminton

8) DEPARTMENT-AREA-Organizing and managing the SPORT 8. Chair of Organization and Management in Sport

1. Management of human resources in sport Human Resource Management in Sport
2. Creating a sports strategy Development of Strategies in Sport
3. Sports Communication Communicology in Sport
4. Teamwork Teamwork
5. Conflict Management Conflict Management
6. Stress Management Stress Management
7. 7th Motivation and RewarMotivation and Reward System
8. 8th Change Change Management
9. Leadership and competence in sport Leadership and Competence in Sport

10. Management of sports events Management of Sporting Events
11. Management in sport Management in Sport
12. Management in sports recreation Management in Sport Recreation

Total number of students enrolled in higher education institutions since the establishment of (the regime of study and by departments:The total number of students enrolled with the Faculty since its establishment, by the regime of studying and departments:

- The basic study enrolled 9613 graduated 2783 - Basic Studies 9,613 enrolled, 2,783 graduated
- 892 senior coach school graduated 360 - Higher Coach School 892 enrolled, 360 graduated
- 530 senior sports school graduated 280 - Higher School of Sport 530 enrolled, 280 graduated
- Direction for the school graduated 257 Trainers - Coach Training Course 899 enrolled, 257 graduated

Doctorate 35 Doctorate obtained by 35 students

Master's degree 81 Master's degree obtained by 81 students

Dean of the Faculty of the present: Deans of the Faculty to date:

Prof.Dr. *Bogdan Maksimović* D.Sc.	1963-1968 – and 1973-1977
Prof. Dr. *Slavko Podkubovšek* D.Sc.	1969-1971
Prof. Dr. *John Jankelić* D.Sc.	1971-1973
Prof. Dr. *George Najšteter* D.Sc.	1977-1979
Prof. Dr. *Milenko Vranešić* D.Sc.	1982-1985
Prof. Dr. *Ismet Kaljanac* D.Sc.	1985-1987
Prof. Dr. *Vladimir Peleksić* D.Sc.	1987-1991
Prof. Dr. *Azra Kozarčanin* D.Sc.	1992-1995
Prof. Dr. *Meho Smajić* D.Sc.	1995-1997
Prof. Dr. *Hamid Šoše* D.Sc.	1997-2000
Prof. Dr. *Besalet Kazazović* D.Sc.	2000-2003
Prof. Dr. *Izet Rađo* D.Sc.	2003 –

4th PROJECTS WITH Faculty of Sports and Physical Education Projects undertaken by the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education:

During the period the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education has implemented a series of projects, including those that are international in character, some of which are still in the course of realization (TEMPUS,

Fast, BGP, NST). The Faculty of Sports and Physical Education has implemented a series of projects, including those of international character, some of which are still under way (TEMPUS, Fast, BGP, and NST).

Some of the major scientific and research projects of the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education are:Some of the major scientific and research projects of the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education are:

- International symposium links to scientific research projects in the field of science kineziološke entitled "New Technologies in Sport" held in Sarajevo in 2005, 2007 and 2009, which will continue in the continuity of the national period. International symposium relating to the scientific and research projects in the field of kinesiology "New Technologies in Sport", held in Sarajevo in 2005, 2007 and 2009; the project will continue in the forthcoming period;

- Launching and issuance, in continuity since 1998 Stručnonaučnog magazines, međunarodno recenziranog titled Homosporticus " In 1998, the Faculty launched the Homosporticus magazine that has since gained international recognition;

- Participation and the affirmation of the international project TEMPUS Participation in the international TEMPUS Project;

Production of research projects for special police units and police administration F BiH MoI entitled "Evaluation and monitoring of health radine psychophysical preparedness and training of special police units pripradnika Administration Police F BiH MoI. Project managers were prof. - Realisation of research projects for the Special Police Units and Police HQ of the Federation of BiH on "The Evaluation and Monitoring of Health and Psychophysical Preparedness and Training of Special Police Units of the Police Forces of the Federation of BiH, led Project managers were prof.by Prof.Nusret Smajlovic and prof. Nusret Smajlović D.Sc. and Prof.Dr. Izet born. Izet Rađo D.Sc. Production of research projects for the American ministartsva Justice (ICITAP) entitled "Methodology for the selection of testing the unit for the fight against terrorism." - Realisation of research projects for the American Department of Justice (ICITAP) on "The Methodology of Tests for the Selection of Members of the Anti-terrorist Unit", led Project managers were prof.by Prof.Nusret Smajlovic and prof. Nusret Smajlović D.Sc. and Prof.Dr. Izet born. Izet Rađo D.Sc.

- Production of research projects for the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Sports and Culture KS entitled "Swimming and the swimming activity in the function of the development of the health status of man." Realisation of research projects for the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Sport and Culture of the Canton of Sarajevo on "The Impact of Swimming on the Improvement in Health", led by Prof. Dr. Besalet Kazazović. Besalet Kazazović D.Sc.

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

Address:
Franje Račkog 1

Web:
www.ff.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Srebren Dizdar* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean of Finance:
Prof. *Fahrudin Rizvanbegović* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Teaching and Scientific Issues:
Prof. *Zijad Šehić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Scientific Research Work and International Cooperation:
Prof. *Mirjana Mavrak* Ph.D.

The Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo was founded on 11 November 1950 pursuant to the regulation of the Government of the Socialist Republic BiH, No. 120 of 14 February 1950.

Up until the construction of the new Faculty building, designed by architect Prof. Juraj Neidhardt, the Faculty shared the premises with the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, in the classrooms of the former Gazi Husrev-bey's Madrasah.

In its 59 years of existence, the Faculty has formed 12 departments and 3 chairs, with students attending the classes in more than 165 primary and combined study groups.

The Faculty has the following departments and chairs:

- Department anglistiku
- Department of English Studies

- Department of American Studies of 2009/2010.
- Chair of American Studies (from 2009/2010)

- Department of Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian
- Department of Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian Language

- Department of Philosophy and Sociology
- Department of Philosophy and Sociology

- Department germanistiku
- Department of German Studies

- Department of history
- Department of History

- Chair of the history / art history
- Chair of Art History

- Department of Archeology
- Chair of Archaeology

- Department of Literature of Peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Department of Literature of the Peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Department of Comparative Literature Librarianship
- Department of Comparative Literature and Librarianship

- Department of oriental philology
- Department of Oriental Philology

- Department of Education
- Department of Education

- Department of Psychology
- Department of Psychology

- Department of Romance
- Department of Romance Studies

- Department of Slavic Languages and Literature
- Department of Slavic Languages and Literature

The Department comprises the following chairs:

Department of anglistiku:
Department of English Studies:

- Department of English Language
- Chair of English Language

- Department of English and American Literature
- Chair of English and American Literature

Department of Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian language:
Department of Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian Language:

- Chair of contemporary Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian language with general linguistics
- Chair of Contemporary Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian Languages, with General Linguistics

- Chair of the historical discipline
- Chair of Historical Disciplines

Department of Philosophy and Sociology:
Department of Philosophy and Sociology:
- Department of Philosophy and Sociology
- Chair of Philosophy and Sociology

- Department of Sociology
- Chair of Sociology

Department of germanistiku:
Department of German Studies:

- Department of German Language
- Chair of German Language

- Department of German literature
- Chair of German Literature

Department of history :
Department of History:
- Department of history
- Chair of History
- Chair of the history / art history
- Chair of History of Art

Department of Literature of Peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Department of Literature of Peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina:
- Department of Literature with contemporary Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian language
- Chair of Literature with Contemporary Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian Language

Department of Comparative Literature and Librarianship:
Department of Comparative Literature and Librarianship:

- Chair of general literature
- Chair of General Literature

- Department of Librarianship
- Chair of Librarianship

Department of oriental philology:
Department of Oriental Philology:

- Department of Arabic Language and Literature
- Chair of Arabic Language and Literature

- Department of Turkish Language and Literature
- Chair of Turkish Language and Literature

- Department of Persian Language and Literature
- Chair of Persian Language and Literature

Department of Education:
Department of Education:

- Department of Education
- Chair of Education

Department of Psychology:
Department of Psychology:

- Department of Psychology
- Chair of Psychology

Department of Romance:
Department of Romance:

- Department of French Language
- Chair of French Language

- Department of French Literature
- Chair of French Literature

- Chair of Latin and Italian literature
- Chair of Latin Language and Italian Literature

- Department of Italian language and Italian literature
- Chair of Italian Language and Italian Literature

- Department of Spanish language
- Chair of Spanish Language

Department of Slavic Languages and Literature:
Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures:

- Department of Slavic Languages
- Chair of Slavic Languages

- Language Lab

– Psychological Lab

The teaching process and scientific and research work are organized through undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral studies in the scientific fields of Philosophy, Sociology, History, History of Art, Pedagogy, Psychology, Philology, Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, Teaching Methodology, Teaching of History of Literature and Librarian Sciences. From the academic years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, Archaeology and American Studies were introduced.

In addition to these studies, the Faculty educates teachers and professors as well as provides vocational education and training, diploma validation, the validation of knowledge in mother tongues (Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian) as well as foreign languages, supplementary examinations, translation work, proofreading, publishing and other activities, as well as scientific research and other tasks stipulated by law.

The Faculty has a Library as a separate organizational unit, with about 500,000 items which makes it the largest such library in BiH. During the recent war, the majority of the Library's repository was preserved, although some books were destroyed. The li-

brary was saved thanks to protection by sandbags with which the interior of the Faculty was lined therefore incendiary bullets could not penetrate the library walls.

The Faculty has 240 employees, out of which 190 are involved in the teaching process.

The Faculty's Secretariat was founded in order to carry out professional, legal, economic and technical tasks. Together with the employees of the Library it has a total of 50 employees.

Foreign nationals are engaged in the teaching process as lecturers.

Since the establishment of the Faculty, a total of 46,621 students have been enrolled, out of which 13,328 students graduated under the old method of studying, while 171 students graduated following the 1st study cycle ("Bologna") and 121 student graduated at the 1st degree under the old model of studies. Currently, there are 2,350 students (1,722 full-time and 628 part-time, i.e. extramural students).

Currently, there are 301 postgraduate students.

Since the establishment of the Faculty, 415 students have obtained an M.A. degree.

Since the establishment of the Faculty, 310 students have obtained Ph.D.

As from the academic year 2005/2006, the students have followed the Bologna process, so in the academic year 2008/2009, the first generation of students who completed the 1st cycle of studies graduated and obtained a baccalaureate, i.e. a Bachelor degree.

The following postgraduate studies are organised at the Faculty:

1. Postgraduate Studies in History
2. Postgraduate Studies in Education
3. Postgraduate Studies in Psychology
4. Postgraduate Studies in Linguistics
5. Postgraduate Studies in Literature
6. Postgraduate Studies in Librarianship.

Deans of the Faculty to date:

1.	*Anto Babić*	1950/1951
2.	*Vera Šnajder*	1951/1952 and 1952/1953
3.	*Husein Brkić*	1953/1954
4.	*Salko Nazečić*	1954/1955
5.	*Tvrtko Kanaet*	1955/1956
6.	*Jovan Vuković*	1956/1957
7.	*Anto Babić*	1958/1959
8.	*Vera Šnajder*	1958/1959

9.	*Dragiša Živković*	1959/1960 and 1960/1961
10.	*Esad Pašalić*	1961/1962 and 1962/1963
11.	*Branislav Đurđev*	1963/1964 and 1964/1965
12.	*Svetozar Marković*	1965/1966 and 1966/1967
13.	*Midhat Šamić*	1967/1968 and 1968/1969
14.	*Branko Džakula*	1969/1970 and 1970/1971
15.	*Petar Mandić*	1971/1972 and 1972/1973
16.	*Hanifa Kapidžić – Osmanagić*	1973/1974 and 1974/1975
17.	*Marko Šunjić*	1975/1976 and 1976/1977
18.	*Gojko Babić*	1977/1978 and 1978/1979
19.	*Kasim Prohić*	1979/1980
20.	*Zdenko Lešić*	1982/1983
21.	*Juraj Martinović*	1983/1984 and 1984/1985
22.	*Radoslav Petrović*	1985/1986 and 1986/1987
23.	*Milan Vasić*	1987/1988
24.	*Nazif Kusturica*	1989/1990, 1990/1991 and 1991/1992
25.	*Zvonimir Radeljković*	1992/1993 and 1993/1994
26.	*Ibrahim Tepić*	1994/1995, 1995/1996 and 1996/1997
27.	*Ilijas Tanović*	1997/1998
28.	*Vlado Sučić*	1998/1999, 1999-2000, 2000/2001 and 2001/2002
29.	*Amir Ljubović*	2002/2003 and 2003/2004
30.	*Salih Fočo*	2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007
31.	*Srebren Dizdar*	2007/2008 and 2008/2009

Deans of the Basic Organisational Units of the Faculty of Philosophy in the 1980s:

PHILOSOPHY

1.	*Ilijas Hadžibegović*	1980/1981
2.	*Risto Tubić*	1981/1982 and 1982/1983
3.	*Milenko Brkić*	1983/1984 and 1984/1985
4.	*Predrag Finci*	1985/1986 and 1986/1987
5.	*Vladimir Premec*	1987/1988

PHILOLOGY

1.	*Juraj Martinović*	1980/1981 and 1981/1982
2.	*Tvrtko Kulenović*	1982/1983
3.	*Miloje Đorđević*	1983/1984 and 1984/1985
4.	*Ivo Šoljan*	1985/1986 and 1986/1987
5.	*Ekrem Čaušević*	1987/1988

Publishing activities

The Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo is registered to carry out publishing activities. The Faculty can publish studies, monographs and special publications, thanks to the funds allocated in the financial plan of the Faculty. Once

a year, the Faculty publishes its own publication *Radovi (Papers),* containing the papers produced by professors and the associated staff of the Faculty.

Scientific gatherings, conferences, round tables, etc:

Together with other universities, embassies, associations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo organizes scientific gatherings, round tables, e.g. the Conference on Philosophy, the Conference on American Studies, the Round Table on the Introduction of the Bologna process.

International cooperation

The Faculty cooperates with other universities from Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as with those from the former Yugoslavia, Austria, the Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Finland, The Netherlands, Iran, Italy, Japan, China, Norway, Germany, Poland, the Russian Federation, the United States, Turkey, the United Kingdom etc.

This cooperation is realised through visiting professors, participation in the teaching process and participation in projects.

Scientific and research projects

The Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo carries out its scientific and research activities implemented in accordance with the Law on Scientific and Research Activities. Teachers and associated staff of the Faculty have participated in various projects advertised by the Canton, the Federation of BiH and other international, domestic and foreign institutions.

The Faculty, as an institution, also participates in scientific and research projects sponsored by the Canton of Sarajevo and the Federation of BiH and in various projects advertised by the Canton, the Federation of BiH and other international, domestic and foreign institutions such as TEMPUS project.

From the activities of the University

From the activities of the Faculty

64 GODINE PEDAGOŠKOG FAKULTETA

APRIL 2010.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Address:
Skenderija 72

Web:
www.pf.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Uzeir Bavčić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Teaching Process:
Prof. *Marinko Pejić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Scientific and Research Work and International Cooperation:
Assistant Prof. *Faiza Mušović* Ph.D.

The Faculty of Education in Sarajevo, established on 16 January 1946, is the oldest institution of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 1945 to 1969, it operated under the name of the Higher Pedagogical School. Until 1969, the Faculty of Education had the status of a higher school. From 1969 to 2001, it operated as the Teacher Training Academy with higher school status. In 2001 it acquired the status of a 4-year higher education institution. On 27 April 2009, it was registered under the new name – The Faculty of Education Sarajevo.

Since its establishment, this institution has provided education to all profiles of teachers for primary and secondary schools in 61 different study groups. From 1969 to 1986, 6 profiles of teachers were educated for work in pre-school institutions and 5 profiles of teachers for primary schools.

The Faculty of Education functions as a 4-year higher education institution that applies modern educational world practices as well as European standards in the education of educators aimed at meeting the developmental needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its autochthonous cultural values.

To date, 9,891 teachers and 511 professors (142 professors of pre-school education, 323 professors of class teaching, 26 professors of the culture of living and technical training and 20 professors of technical training).

In the academic year 2008/2009 the Faculty of Education had 1,049 students.

The 4-year study departments are:

1. Department for Class Teaching
2. Department for Pre-School Education
3. Department for the Culture of Living and Technical Training

- The total number of graduated students is 10,587.

Higher Pedagogical School – graduated teachers	5,348
High Teacher Training School– graduated teachers	4,545
Teacher Training Academy – graduated professors	541
Faculty of Education – graduated professors	153

Deans of the Faculty:

Directors of the Higher Pedagogical School	School year
Ilija Kecmanović - Rector	1946/47
Ante Babić	1947
Tvrtko Kanaet	1947/48-1949/50
Esad Kulenović	1950/51
Mitar Papić	1951/52-1952/53
Esad Kulenović	1953/54
Slavko Mićanović	1954/55-1955/56
Kemal Hadžiomerspahić	1956/57
Esad Kulenović	1957/58
Fuad Slipičević	1958/59-1960/61
Kemal Hadžiomerspahić	1961/62-1962/63
Aleksandar Bojkovski	1963
Fuad Slipičević	1963/64-1966/67
Mile Vujević	1967/68-1968/69

Deans of the Teacher Training Academy	School year
Esad Kulenović	1969/70
Smail Biščević	1970/71-1973/74
Nenad Vuković	1974/75-1975/76
Blazo Milićević	1976/77-1978/79
Dragoljub Mitrović	1978/79-1980/81
Razija Lagumdžija	1980/81-1982/83
Safet Smajkić	1982/83-1984/85
Zehra Hubijar – Stojaković	1984/85-1985/86
Uglješa Kisić	1986/87
Vera Bašić	1987/88-1988/89
Suada Hanjalić	1989/90 - 1990/91
Azra Jaganjac	1991/92

Safet Smajkić	1992/93- 1993/94
Zehra Hubijar	1994/95 - 1995/96
Zehra Hubijar	1996/97-1998/99
Ragib Lubovac	1999/00-2001/02
Zehra Hubijar	2002/03-2003/04
Safet Smajkić	2005/06-2006/07
Uzeir Bavčić	2007/08 -

EDUCATION

- Scientific and teaching activities, organisation, innovation and preparation of students for work in pre-school institutions, in class and in subject-based teaching process, in inclusive teaching or an intensified subject–based teaching
- Different forms of education in the area of the life-long education of professors of class teaching, culture of living, technical and pre-school education, aimed at improving the quality of pedagogical and educational work in reformed primary schools

Department for Class Teaching:

- Humanistic aspects of education and the problems of reforming the educational system
- Support for pupils in the learning process as a conceptual requirement in the 9-year primary education
- Assessment of pupils' results in the teaching of Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian languages and literature
- Problem of the integration (inclusion) of children with special needs in primary schools – development and realisation of individually adapted programmes
- Modern teaching methods and resources in the implementation of educational reform, with special focus on the curriculum in the 4th grade of primary school
- Programme contents of the initial teaching of mathematics and the development and selection of textbooks in accordance with the needs and psycho-physical capacities of pupils in the process of realisation of educational reform

Department for Pre-School Education:

- Fundamental features of the curriculum and its implementation with focus on an integrated curriculum in pre-school institutions
- Planning and realisation of the programme for arts subjects in pre-school institutions
- Methods and ways of working in the teaching of music in pre-school institutions

- Integration (inclusion) of children with special needs in primary schools – the development and realisation of individually adapted programmes
- Internal and external evaluation of the quality of pedagogical and educational work in pre-school institutions

Department for the Culture of Living and Technical Training:

- Planning and realisation of the programme for the culture of living and technical training in reformed primary schools
- Fundamental features of the curriculum and its implementation with a focus on the curriculum for the culture of living and technical training
- Integration (inclusion) of children with special needs in primary schools – development and realisation of individually adapted programmes
- Methods and forms of pedagogical and educational work in the implementation of the reform
- Fundamental principles of the reform of education and methodology of work
- Different approaches for monitoring the achievements of pupils in the 9-year primary schools

• Postgraduate master studies in the Methodology of Class Teaching (from 2007/2008)

SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH WORK

- The Faculty's Scientific and Research Projects and the Projects Carried Out in

Cooperation with Other Scientific and Educational Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Abroad

- International projects (projects that might be realized in the forthcoming period together with international partner institutions):
- Project CEPUS II „Knowledge without Frontiers - Bridge between Central Europe and the Balkans"
- Participation in the Realisation of the „Central European Programme of Exchange of University studies„
- Tempus Project „Management and Counselling for European Education" (project implemented by the University of Munster and the University of Zagreb)
- Project „Wellbeing of Animals and Environmental Protection through the National Curriculum" (in cooperation with RSPCA)
- Comparative Class Research in the Process of Inclusion within the project implemented by the Norwegian Cooperation Program on Research and Higher Education with the countries on the Western Balkans (CPWB/04/06)
- Project on Assessment of the Needs for Use of ICT in the Librar-

ies of BiH (work with librarians, teaching staff and students) – in cooperation with the Faculty of Education, University of Windsor, Canada

- Projects in the area of research work and pedagogical education (exchange of students and assistant professors, realisation of study activities, modules of inclusive education and educational material aimed at promoting inclusive school and social processes among minors with special educational needs in Bosnia and Herzegovina) – in cooperation with the Faculty of Educational Sciences of the University of Bologna (FSFUB)

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY

The Faculty of Education has published a number of important books and symposia as well as conference proceedings.

Artwork worth mentioning:

- Exhibition of student works (sculpture, graphic art, ceramics)
- Projects with students – art workshops with pre-school and school children
- Metal and ceramic processing
- Exhibitions of photographs

From the activities of the Faculty

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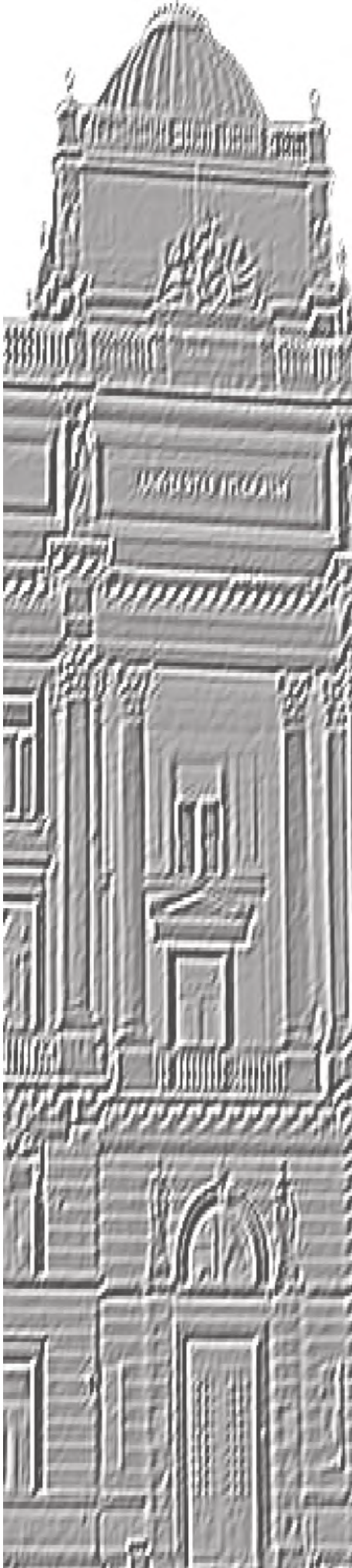
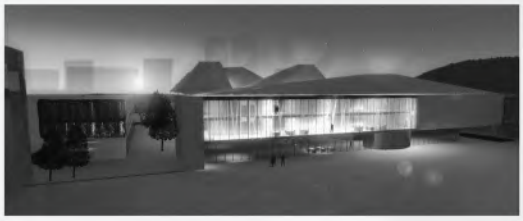
UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Technical Sciences

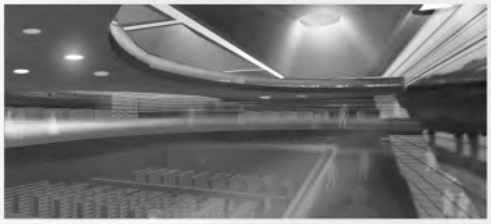


PERSPECTIVE VIEW



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY KING ABDULLAH SAUDI ARABIA

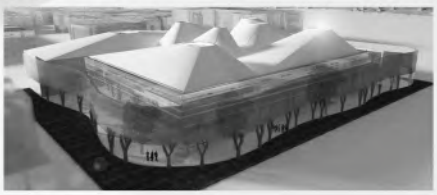
INTERIOR VIEW



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY KING ABDULLAH SAUDI ARABIA

New architectural design of the University Library

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY KING ABDULLAH SAUDI ARABIA

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

Address:
Patriotske lige 30

Web:
www.af.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Ahmet Hadrović*, D.Arch.

Vice-Dean for Teaching Process:
Assistant Prof. *Rada Čahtarević*, D.Arch.

Vice-Dean for International Cooperation:
Assistant Prof. *Dženana Bijedić*, D.Arch.

On 20 May 1949, following the Regulation passed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 675, the **Technical Faculty,** comprising **Civil Engineering** and **Architectural** departments, was founded.

The Faculty of Architecture in its current curriculum does not have departments; it offers study of general character.

As many as 7,600 full-time students have been enrolled into the Faculty of Architecture since its foundation to date.

- 1949/50 – 1976/77 3,216 full-time students (general studies)
- 1977/78 – 1991/92 2,784 full-time students in different departments

1. Department of Architecture and Engineering	954
2. Department of Architecture and Design	977
3. Department of Architecture and Urban Planning	853

- 1993/94 – 2008/09. 1,600 full-time students (general studies)

The number of graduates, specialists, students holding a Masters degree, or a Doctorate since the foundation of the Faculty of Architecture to date is as follows:

- Bachelor degree	4,393
- Mater of Architecture	76
- Specialists	8
- Ph.D.	43

Deans of the Faculty since its foundation to date:

Management of the Technical Faculty:

- 1949/50 The first Dean *Aleksadar Trumić*, Associate Professor
- 1950/51 Dean *Aleksandar Trumić*, Associate Professor
- 1951/52 Dean *Dušan Lazić*, Associate Professor
- 1953/54 Dean *Dušan Lazić*, Associate Professor
- 1953/54 Dean *Dušan Smiljanić,* Associate Professor
- 1954/55 Dean *Julije Hahamović*, Associate Professor
- 1955/56 Dean *Jahiel Finci*, Associate Professor
- 1956/57 Dean *Muhamed Kadić*, Associate Professor
- 1957/58 Dean *Dušan Krsmanović*, D.Arch., Full Professor
- 1958/59 Dean *Dušan Krsmanović*, D.Arch., Full Professor
- 1959/60 Dean *Nikola Lalić*, Associate Professor
- 1960/61 Dean *Kazimir Boras,* Full Professor

Deans of the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning:

- 1968/70 *Husref Redžić*, Full Professor
- 1970/72 *Ivan Taubman*, Full Professor
- 1972/73 *Bogdan Božović,* Full Professor
- 1973/74 *Greta Ferušić,* Full Professor
- 1974/76 *Aleksandar Lukić*, Full Professor
- 1976/78 *Džemal Čelić*., Assistant Professor
- 1978/79 *Džemal Čelić,* Full Professor
- 1979/80 *Džemal Čelić*, Full Professor

Deans of the Faculty of Architecture:

- 1980/81 *Džemal Čelić*, Full Professor
- 1981/83 *Živorad Janković,* Full Professor
- 1983/85 *Bogdan Božović,* Full Professor
- 1985/87 *Ante Raić,* M.Arch., Assistant Professor
- 1987/89 *Mehmed Hrasnica,* D.Arch., Associate Professor
- 1989/91 *Mehmed Hrasnica,* D.Arch., Associate Professor
- 1991/93 *Mehmed Hrasnica,* D.Arch., Associate Professor
- 1993/95 *Mehmed Hrasnica*, D.Arch., Associate Professor
- 1995/96 *Mehmed Hrasnica*, D.Arch., Full Professor
- 1996/98 *Nedžad Kurto*, D.Arch., Full Professor
- 1998/2000 *Nedžad Kurto*, D.Arch., Full Professor
- 2001/03 *Muhamed Hamidović*, D.Arch., Full Professor
- 2003/05 *Muhamed Hamidović,* D.Arch., Full Professor
- 2005/07 *Ahmet Hadrović*, D.Arch., Full Professor
- 2007/11 *Ahmet Hadrović*, D.Arch., Full Professor

The activities of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo in the field of international cooperation since 2005 to date:

- The exchange of students and professors with the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Barcelona – based on the agreement on long-term cooperation (so far, the cooperation was reflected in 1- year studies of our students at the PUC but in the last academic a group of students as well as a lecturer took part in the PUC's Summer School)
- The exchange of students and professors with the **Dipartimento di Pro-**

gettazione dell'Architettura dell'Università di Firenze

- Various activities relating to the organisation and taking part in workshops have been a form of permanent cooperation with numerous international universities and faculties, some of which are listed below:
  - Yildiz Technical University Istanbul
  - ESARQ School of Architecture, Universitat Internacional Barcelona
  - Faculty of Architecture in Trapzon, Turkey
  - Faculty of Agriculture Delft, the Netherlands
  - Faculty of Architecture Stuttgart, Germany
  - School of Architecture Alba, Beyrut, Lebanon
  - High School of Architecture ENSAPLV, Paris, France
- The Faculty was involved in two TEMPUS projects: **TEMPUS SCMCO19** (2006) and **TEMPUS REFORMAE II** (2007/08). In the course of this academic year, they have been involved in the **BASILEUS Project.**
- Currently (i.e. academic year 2009/2010) we are preparing activities within **Jerusalem/QUDS2015**, an International Project that involves 13 studies and study teams from all over the world. Our activities are focused on the project for the reconstruction of the old core of Jerusalem.

Awards ceremony

UPELJIVLJANJE NAGOTSKOG BUKONI

Elektrotehnički fakultet
Univerziteta u Sarajevu

FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne bb

Website:
www.etf.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Kemo Sokolija* D.Eng.

Vice-Dean for the Teaching Process:
Prof. *Narcis Behlilović* D. Eng.

Vice-Dean for General and Financial Affairs:
Prof. *Mirsad Raščić* D. Eng.

Vice-Dean for Scientific and Research Work:
Prof. *Adnan Salihbegović* D.Eng.

The Faculty of Electrical Engineering was founded in 1960. Pursuant to the Law on Higher Education – Revised text, the Canton of Sarajevo assumed the founding rights of the Faculty (''Official Gazette of the Canton of Sarajevo'', No. 9/07).

Organisational changes: in 1960, the Electrical Engineering Department was founded within the Faculty of Technical Science and in 1961 it was transformed into the **Faculty of Electrical Engineering.**

The activities of the Faculty are regulated by the Law on Higher Education – Revised text, the Canton of Sarajevo (''Official Gazette of the Canton of Sarajevo'', No. 9/07) as well as the Law on Scientific and Research Activities (''Official Gazette of the Canton of Sarajevo'', No. 10/04)

Organisational structure:

1. Departments:

- Automatic Control and Electronics
- Computing and Informatics
- Electrical Power Engineering
- Telecommunication

2. Laboratories:

1. Laboratory for Robotics
2. Laboratory for Energy Electronics
3. Laboratory for Electronics 01
4. Laboratory for Electronics 02
5. Laboratory for Automatics
6. Laboratory for Special Measurement
7. Laboratory for Electric Motor Drive
8. Laboratory for Electrical Machines
9. Laboratory for Electrical Circuits and Electrical Measurement

10. Laboratory for Electrotehnics
11. Computer Laboratory 01
12. Computer Laboratory 02
13. Computer Laboratory 03
14. Computer Laboratory 04
15. Computer a Laboratory 05
16. Laboratory for Computer Communication and Computer Networks
17. Laboratory for Radio and TV Technique
18. Laboratory for Modern Telecommunication Systems
19. Laboratory for Optoelectronics, Microwave and Satellite Systems
20. Laboratory for VoIP
21. Laboratory for Electro-Energy

Total number of students to date: 15,422

The total number of enrolled students since the establishment of the Faculty until the transition to the Bologna curriculum is 14,454, while the total number of students enrolled on the basis of the Bologna curriculum is 968.

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering the number of students who have gained qualifications is:

- 4,765 Graduated Engineers
- 327 Masters of Science
- There are no specialists
- As of 5 November 1986, the total number of Doctors of Technical Science was 45
- From April 1992, the total number of Doctors of Technical Science was 25
- The Faculty does not have data for the period from 5 November 1986 to April 1992 since its documentation is located in Lukavica – East Sarajevo).

Deans of the Faculty:

Prof. *Relja Vasiljević* (1961-1963)
Associate Prof. *Ahmed Mandžić* (1963-1967)
Prof. *Dane Maljković* (1976-1972)
Associate Prof. *Dragoljub Milatović* D.Eng. (1972-1976)
Prof. *Branko Knežević* (1976-1980) Dean of ETF Sarajevo
Prof. *Ejup Hot* D.Eng. (1976-1980) Dean of ETF Sarajevo
Prof. *Svetozar Zimonjić* D.Eng. (1980-1982)
Assistant Prof. *Zoran Salčić* D.Eng. (1982-1986.)
Assistant Prof. *Salih Sadović* D.Eng. (1986-1990)
Associate Prof *Zoran Anđelić* D.Eng. (1990-1991)
Prof. *Zijo Pašić* D.Eng. (1993-2000)
Associate Prof. *Melita Ahić-Đokić* D.Eng. (2000-2004)
Prof. *Kemo Sokolija* D.Eng. (2004-

Full-time and part-time teaching staff:

Teaching staff	On full-time and permanent basis	On part-time basis	TOTAL
Full professors	7	8	**15**
Associate professors	13	4	**17**
Assistant professors	11	5	**16**
Senior assistant lecturers	16	16	**32**
Assistant lecturers	16	16	**32**
Distinguished experts in the field of applied science		7	7
TOTAL	**63**	**56**	**119**

A. PROJECTS REALISED THANKS TO FUNDS GIVEN FOR SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH WORK

1. Selection of Method for Calculation of Electric Field on Digital Computer and the Optimisation of Elements and Systems of 110 kV and Higher Voltage, 1977
2. Morphological Approach to the Development of Information Systems, 1984 - 1986
3. Social Systems of Information in the Socialist Republic of BiH, 1983 - 1987
4. Technologies of Presentation of Knowledge, 1987 - 1991
5. New Information Technologies, 1988 - 1992

6. Analysis of Electromagnetic Transitory Processes in Complex Electro-Energy Systems, 1990
7. Computer Systems for Analysis of Electro-Energy Systems, 1990
8. Real Time-Operating Station, 2000
9. Intelligent Control Laboratory–ICL (WUSNo28, 2001 Grant), 2001
10. Application of GIS Technologies for the Creation of Spatial and Multimedia Databases of Religious Heritage of the Canton of Sarajevo Realised: 2003-2004
11. Impact of Overvoltage in the Transmission Network on Reliable Electro-Energy Supply of the Canton of Sarajevo, 2004
12. Analysis of Switching Overvoltage in the 400 kV Electro-energy Network, 2004
13. Development and Implementation of Internet-provided Database for Researchers, Research Institutions and Infrastructure in the Canton of Sarajevo and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Project realised in cooperation with the Academy of Sciences and Arts of BiH, 2005-2006
14. Development and Implementation of On-line Internet Laboratory I-lab, 2007-2008
15. Application of Methods of Artificial Intelligence in the Fields of Biomedical Engineering and Bio-informatics, 2009-2010

B. PROJECTS REALISED IN COOPERATION WITH ENTERPRISES AND INDUSTRY

1. Optimisation of Work of Electro-Energy System of Zenica Steelworks, 1978
2. Increase of Safety and Regularity of Railway Traffic by Improving Isolation Characteristics of Stable and Mobile Electric Tow Units, 1982
3. System for Computer Design of Electro Distributors – UNISCAD, 1986
4. Protection of High-voltage Units from Atmospheric Overvoltage – a Comparative Analysis of Application of Zinc-oxide and Classic Overvoltage Arresters, 1987
5. Research on Switching Overvoltage in the 66 kV Network of Libya: Roweis – Ghadames, 1987
6. Study of Application of Plastic Insulators on High Voltage and Definition of the Basic Model for their Production, 1987
7. Functioning of Grounding Cable in the Conditions of Atmospheric Discharges, 1988
8. The Vinem System for Remote Measuring of Electricity Consumption, 1990
9. Electro-magnetic Locator of Low-air Nuclear Explosions, 1991
10. Composite Insulators in Transmission and Distribution Network of the Elektroprivreda BiH Company, 1998

11. Techno-economic Analysis, Strengths and Weaknesses and the Method of Elimination of 35 kV Voltage in Electro-distribution Network, 1999
12. Methodology of Transition from 10 kV to 20 kV Voltage Level in Electro-distribution Network, 1999
13. IP Telephony and its Usage in the Telekomunikacije BiH Company, 2000
14. Technical and Economic Analysis of Possibilities of the Elektroprivreda BiH Company's 35 kV Trunk operating under 110 kV with a Proposal of Concrete Solutions, 2000
15. Techno-economic Analysis of Possibilities of Replacement of 10 (12) kV Support Porcelain Insulator with 20 (24) kV Composite Insulators with a Proposal of Concrete Solutions, 2000
16. Current Status and Recommendations for a New Organisation of Access Network of the PTT BH Company (the Feasibility Study), 2000
17. Asynchronous Transmission Mode (ATM) and its Usage in the Telecommunication System of the PTT BH Company (the Feasibility Study), 2000
18. Defining Criteria and Guidelines for Termination of Development of 35 kV and Transition from 10 kV to 20 kV Voltage in Electro-distribution Network with Application on ED Travnik, 2001
19. Preparation of the 10 kV Network for Transition to 20 kV Voltage in the Territory of ED Tuzla, 2002
20. Transition to New Standard Voltage in the Electro-distribution Low-voltage Network of the Elektroprivreda BiH Company, 2002
21. Development of Knowledge Base Necessary for Selection and Exploitation of Polymer Insulation-based Equipment, 2003
22. Strategy of Maintenance of High-voltage Equipment, 2003
23. Possibility of Application of Automated System of Reading Meters and Selection of Optimum Solution for the Electro-distribution System of the Elektroprivreda BiH Company,: 200
25. Selection of Optimum System of Tariff Management in the Canton of Sarajevo, 2004
26. Applied Research of Methods of Designing Cellular Systems, 2004
27. Optimum Selection and Usage of Optical Fibres in Energy Companies, with focus on Elektroprivreda BiH, 2004
28. Possibility of Application of Automated System of Reading Meters and Selection of Optimum Solution for the Electro-distribution System of the Elektroprivreda BiH Company, 2004
29. Modelling Frequency Dependency of Parameters of Grounding Cables, 2004
30. Analysis of Quality of Supplied Electro-energy to the Bosnalijek Pharmaceutical Company in Sarajevo, according to General Terms for Supply of Electro-energy applied by the Elektroprivreda BiH Company, 2004

31. Methods and Tools for Determining Costs of Electro-energy Transmission Service, 2005
32. A Virtual Sarajevo-Baščaršija, 2005 – 2007
33. Usage of Broadband Communication Using Power Cables with the Focus on the Elektroprivreda BiH Company, 2005
34. Consulting Services for Realisation of the Study of Implementation of 3G Mobile Networks in the BH Telecom Company, including the Vision of Development of 4G Mobile Networks, 2006
35. Feasibility Study of Providing VPN and VAS Service in the Mobile Network of the BH Telecom Company with GPRS and GSM System, 2006
36. A Contribution to Modelling Mobile Network aimed at Improvement and Increase of Efficiency of the Existing Services and Enabling the New Ones , 2006
37. Remote Reading of Impulse Counters of Water Consumption using Internet Technology Realised: 2006
38. Possibility of Introduction of WiMAX in Public Commutation Telephone Network, 2007
39. Application of I3CM System in Video-security Systems: Testing of Different Communication Technologies, 2007
40. Application of «SCADA like» System in Video-security and Technical Electro- Energy Systems – a pilot project of HPP Jablanica and HPP Grabovica, 2007
41. Development and Implementation of SCADA/HMI System for Supervision, Handling and Management of the Terminal for Distribution of Oil Products to Motorways and Pipeline in the Zawya Refinery in Libya, 2007-2009
42. Development and Implementation HMI/SCADA System for Testing of High-voltage Poles in the Test Station IMRK- Energoinvest, Sarajevo, 2007-2009
43. Virtual 3D Reconstruction of Isa-bey's tekka in Sarajevo, 2008-2009
44. Virtual Museum of Traditional Artefacts in BH, 2008-2009
45. Digital Catalogue of Medieval Tombstones (aka stećak), 2008-2009

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 8

Web:
www.fsk.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Samir Čaušević* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Teaching Process:
Assistant Prof. *Osman Lindov* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Scientific Research:
Prof. *Hilmija Šemić* Ph.D.

The time of the foundation and growth of the Faculty of Transport and Communication was a turbulent one with significant global events, scientific and technical revolution, as well as great human suffering and unprecedented disasters. Here is a chronology of the 32-year development of the Faculty:

In the first fifteen years of the Faculty for Transport /1977-1992/, the Faculty's staff both established a new higher education institution for the education of transport engineers and created conditions for its faster growth and development. During the recent war, the Faculty's successful cooperation with businesses continued uninterrupted. The Faculty offered immediate help in the organisation and functioning of the transport system. In the post-war period, it continued to build its place in the world of science and education and prepared a Project Study on the foundation of the Communication and Postal Technology Department. On 29th October 1996, following the Decision taken by the Senate of the University of Sarajevo and the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Faculty changed its name into the Faculty of Transport and Communications. It became a full member of the European Society for Education in Engineering Sciences. In May 1997, 38 transport engineers-air traffic control engineers, who started their course in the academic year 1993/1994, obtained their diploma. In the academic year 2007/2008, the Air Traffic course was launched within the Department of Transport. Special attention was paid to the selection and education of young people, who will be the backbone of education, development and scientific achievements in the fields of transport and communications technology in the years to come.

The Faculty of Transport and Communications has proved, by its hard work and perseverance, that it is a very important factor in education and research activities in the field of transport in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has taken part in several European Union projects and in numerous projects and studies in the field of transport and communications in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Organisational structure

There are two departments in the Faculty of Transport and Communications: the Department for Transport and Department for Communications. The courses they offer are shown in the table below:

Departments	
Communications	Transport
Courses	Courses
Communications Technology	Road Transport
Postal Technology	Rail Transport
	Air Transport

The total number of students enrolled at the faculty since its foundation to date:

- 7th level: 4,196
- 6th level: 286

The total number of the graduates and students holding a Master's degree or a Doctorate:

7th level (graduate transport engineer)	912
Bachelor degree (transport and communications engineer)	43
6th level (transport engineer)	164
Master's degree	16
Doctorate	17

Deans of the Faculty:

Prof. *Mihailo Galić* Ph.D.	1977-1981
Prof. *Kerim Slipičević* Ph.D.	1981-1982
Prof. *Dragan Tadić* Ph.D.	1982-1984
Prof. *Kemo Sokolija* Ph.D.	1984-1986
Prof. *Dane Maljković* Ph.D.	1986-1988
Prof. *Đorđe Kopić* Ph.D.	1988-1992
Prof. *Šefkija Čekić* Ph.D.	1992-2008
Prof. *Samir Čaušević* Ph.D.	since 2008

Scientific research projects:

- An international project: "ADVENTURE - Advanced Transports for University Education in Sarajevo", Tempus, 2002-2004, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Transport and Communications, BiH (as coordinator), Politecnico di Torino, (as contractor), the University of Southampton, UK (as partner);
- Study on the Development Strategy of the Road Network of the Central Bosnia Canton;
- Study on the State of Transport in the Sarajevo Canton for the Needs of Urban Planning of the Sarajevo Canton from 2008 to 2013";
- Study on the State of the Electrical Power Network, Traction Substations, and Corresponding Contact Network GRAS Company Sarajevo;.
- Study on the Technical and Technological Aspects of Organisation and Rationalisation of the Management of the Centrotrans Bus Eurolines Company in Sarajevo;
- Study on the State of Communications in the Central Bosnia Canton with Special Reference to the Travnik Municipality;
- A Study on the Development Strategy of the Centrotrans Bus Company;
- A Study: "Basis of the Technical and Technological as well as Economic Development of the Laser Brčko Company";
- A Study: "The Introduction of Transport Activities in Postal Traffic";
- A Study: "New Tendencies in the Telecommunication Services Development";

Proceedings:

- Revaluation of Geographical and Communication Status of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Interest of Both Countries, HAZU – Zagreb, June 1996
- The Place and Role of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia in the European Transportation Corridors, ANUBIH – Sarajevo, 3 -4 June 1997

- Ecological Problems of Modern Transportation, ANUBIH – Sarajevo, 15-16 October 2003
- Transportation in the Function of Sustainable Economic Development, SAZU – Ljubljana – Portorož, 12- 13 May 2005
- Transportation System of 5C Corridor and New Development Possibilities, ANUBIH Sarajevo, 26 - 27 May 2006
- The Role of the Faculty of Communications in the Development of the European Transportation System, Sarajevo, 26 - 27 October 2006

Other relevant data:

In 1996 the Chair for Transport Safety was founded providing research in the field of safety for all types of transport. At present, this is the only such Chair in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2002, the Centre for Scientific Research was founded thanks to a Tempus Project. There is also a Library at the Faculty with 4,143 books. Students are organised in the Student Association „Fenix". They also participate in minor projects. There is also a student club at the Faculty.

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Address:
Patriotske Lige 30

Web:
www.gf.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Muhamed Zlatar* D.Eng.

Vice-Dean for Scientific Research:
Prof. *Mustafa Hrasnica* D.Eng.

Building of the Faculty of Technical Sciences (now the Faculty of Economics)

1. Establishment of the Faculty

The Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo was established on 20 May 1949 by the Regulation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as one of the two departments of the Technical Faculty in Sarajevo. The Technical Faculty was abolished on 11 July 1961 by the Law on Higher Education passed by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina BiH. The Faculty of Civil Engineering of the University of Sarajevo continued to work as an independent public institution from 30 September 1961.

At the beginning of the academic year 1961/1962, the Faculty moved to the new premises with separate buildings in the Koševo complex, where the Chairs and Institutes as well as the Electronic Computer Centre, lecturers' offices, lecture halls and laboratories were situated.

On 4 September 1973, the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed the Decision establishing the Department of Geodesy of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo. Since then, the Faculty has comprised four departments, i.e. Construction, Hydraulics, Roads and Geodesy.

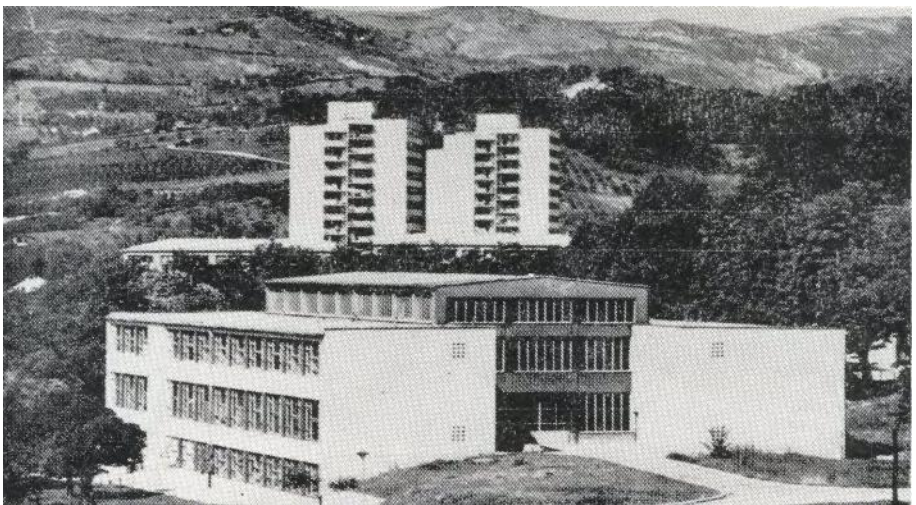
2. Organisation

The Faculty operates through Chairs and Departments:

Departments

1. Department for Constructions, located in building 3, at 5 Stjepan Tomić Street
2. Department for Roads, located in building 1 at 1 Stjepan Tomić Street
3. Department for Hydraulics, located in building 1, at 1 Stjepan Tomić Street
4. Department for Geodesy, located in building 1, at 1 Stjepan Tomić Street

Building of the Institute for Materials and Constructions of the Faculty of Civil Engineering of Sarajevo



Chairs

1. Chair for Mathematics, Programming, Descriptive Geometry and Physics located at 30 Patriotske Lige
2. Chair for Geology and Geotechnics, located in building 2 at 3 Stjepan Tomić Street
3. Chair for Subjects of General Programming located at 30 Patriotske Lige Street
4. Chair for Technology and Construction Management located in building 1 at 1 Stjepan Tomić Street

The Faculty carries out its research activities through various institutes that operate as separate organisational units:

1. Department for Constructions: The Institute for Materials and Constructions (located in the building 3 at 5 Stjepan Tomić Street) and the Institute for Geotechnics (located in building 2 at 3 Stjepan Tomić Street)
2. Department for Hydrotechnics: the Institute for Hydrotechnics (located in building 1 at 1 Stjepan Tomić Street) and the Institute for Geology (located in building 2 at 3 Stjepan Tomić Street)
3. Department for Roads: The Institute for Roads (located in building 1 at 1 Stjepan Tomić Street)
4. Department for Geodesy: The Institute for Geodesy and Geoinformatics (located in building 1 at 1 Stjepan Tomić Street)

3. The total number of students enrolled since the foundation of the Faculty to date:

Total number of students enrolled under the old curriculum:

Department for Constructions	1,312
Department for Roads	1,141
Department for Hydraulics	1,132
Department for Geodesy	1,832
VI/1 degree	8,285

The total number of students enrolled following the Bologna Principles:

Construction (construction, roads and hydraulics)	864
Geodesy	233

4. The number of graduates and students holding a Master's degree or a Doctorate since the foundation to date:

Graduated Engineer of Construction	2,977
Graduated Engineer of Geodesy	356
Engineer of Construction	1,215
Baccalaureate/Bachelor- Engineer of construction	10
Baccalaureate/Bachelor-Engineer of Geodesy	6
Master's Degree in Technical Sciences	57
Doctorate in Technical Sciences	49

DEANS OF THE TECHNICAL FACULTY

1949/51 *Aleksander Trumić*, Associate Professor

1951/53 *Dušan Lazić*, Associate Professor

1953/54 *Dušan Smiljanić,* Associate Professor

1954/55 *Julije Hahamović,* Associate Professor

1955/56 *Jahiel Finci*, Associate Professor

1956/57 *Kadić Muhamed,* Associate Professor

1957/59 *Dušan Krsmanović,* Full Professor

1957/60 *Nikola Lalić,* Associate Professor

1960/61 *Boras Kazimir,* Associate Professor

DEANS OF THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING:

1961/63 *Emil Janaček,* Associate Professor

1963/65 *Julije Hahamović*, Full Professor

1965/67 *Radoslav Jovanović,* Full Professor

1967/72 *Stjepan Mikulec*, Full Professor

1972/76 *Branko Veljković,* Associate Professor

1976/80 *Branko Kurpjel,* Professor

1980/81 *Faruk Filipović,* Professor

1981/84 *Faruk Selesković*, Assistant Professor

1984/86 *Stevan Kebeljić*, Assistant Professor

1986/88 *Hamid Dolarević*, Full Professor

1988/91 *Faruk Selesković*, Associate Professor

1991/92 *Branislav Verbič*, Full Professor

1992/00 *Gološ Mirza*, Full Professor

2000/04 *Hrelja Husno*, Full Professor

2004/10 *Zlatar Muhamed,* Full Professor

5. Scientific research projects:

1. Project: State of the Environment in Europe. Sub-project: Data Collection, Processing and Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina in: General Assessment of River Quality, Groundwater Quantity and Quality of Inland Waters (European Union PHARE projects), The Institute for Hydraulics of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo, 1997
2. Development of Design and Tender Documents for Water Supply Reconstruction Projects in Bosanski Petrovac and Ključ: Assessment of Present Situation and Preliminary Project (European Union PHARE projects), The Institute of Hydraulics of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo, 1997
3. Support for the Improvement of Waste Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo, 2003-2005.
4. Research on the Jedrinje Tunnel: Evaluation of the Current Conditions and Evaluation of Alternatives of Rehabilitation of the Tunnel, EBRD and the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo, 2003.
5. Possibilities of Usage of Gas from Landfills for the Production of Electrical Energy - Based on the Example of the Smiljevići Landfill in Sarajevo, Institute for Hydraulics in Sarajevo, 2000.
6. Influence of the Activation of the Old Graveyards on Water Pollution in the Area of Sarajevo, Institute for Hydraulics in Sarajevo, 1996.
7. Research in the Domain of Design of Industrially Built Earthquake Resistant Buildings, the Institute for Materials and Constructions and the University of California, Berkeley, USA. (the Fund for Science of SR BiH and the National Science Foundation USA).
8. Possibility of the Application of Light Prestressed and Prefabricated Concrete Construction of the Mezzanine Construction of Buildings in Seismically Active Areas, Institute for Materials and Constructions of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Sarajevo, 1979 – 1982 (Fund for Science of SRBiH).

9. Experimental and Analytical Research of the Influence of Combined Effects of Ground and Construction on Dynamic Reaction of Construction and Foundations, the Faculty of Civil Engineering Sarajevo and Rice University, Houston, USA, 1981-1985 (Fund for Science of SRBiH and National Science Foundation USA).
10. Experimental Verification of Dynamic Rigidity of Foundations, the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Sarajevo and Rice University, Houston, USA, 1988 – 1992 (Fund for Science of SRBiH and National Science Foundation USA).
11. The Social Objective of DC IX-"Produktika", Thematic Area TO-1, Computer-based Design of Products and Technologies, the Faculty of Civil Engineering Sarajevo 1989-1992 (Fund for Science of SR BiH).
12. Geometrical Non-Linearity and Stability of Line Structures - Research Support Scheme of Central European University and the Faculty of Civil Engineering Sarajevo, 1995.
13. Engineering Methods in the Dynamics of Construction, the Faculty of Civil Engineering Sarajevo, 2006. (Government of the Canton of Sarajevo).
14. A Study of Traffic in the Canton for the Purpose of Development of a Cantonal Urban Plan, 2005
15. Spatial and Traffic Study of the Zenica-Doboj Canton, 2007
16. Research of the Preconditions for the Development of Control System in the Road Infrastructure of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2008
17. Geological and Geotechnical Programme for the Principle Research Project of LOT No. 3 in the 5C Corridor; Engineering and Geotechnical Studies for Rehabilitation of Railway Tunnel No. 16 ("Bradina").
18. Project for Basic Engineering Guidelines for the Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina M 1: 100.000.
19. Geodynamic Investigation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
20. Characteristics of the Terrain along 5C Corridor between the Sava River and the city of Sarajevo
21. Geological Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sc 1: 300.000, Content and Application Possibilities
22. Study of the Precise Levelling (NVT) of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Reconstruction and Partial Repetition of the Second Precise Levelling (II NVT from 1973), 2008

23. Research of Conditions for the Development of the Geo-Information Management System (GIS) 2008 for Road Infrastructure in the Federation
24. CERGOP (Central European Regional Geodynamical Project), established under the CEI (Central European Initiative), 1994 - 2000
25. CERGOP 2/Environment, a continuation of the project CERGOP, 2003 - 2006
26. BALGEO (Balkan Geodetic Observing System) - A SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGE FOR THE BALKAN COUNTRIES, 2008 – 2009

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Address:
Vilsonovo šetalište 9

Web:
www.mef.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. Dr. *Ejub Džaferović* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean Dean for Teaching:
Prof. *Adil Muminović* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for Scientific Research Projects:
Ass. Prof. *Majda Čohodar* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for International Relations:
Ass. Prof. *Aleksandar Kostić* D.Sc.

Department for Mechanical Engineering for the education of "experts in the field of mechanical engineering" was founded on 6 October 1958 at the Faculty of Engineering. The Inauguration Ceremony of the Department for Mechanical Engineering was done by Prof. Kazimir Boras. The University of Sarajevo nominated the following members of the Department's Founding Commission:

- Prof. Dušan Vitas, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Belgrade
- Prof. Nikola Obradović, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Belgrade
- Prof. Josip Serdar, Faculty for Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Zagreb
- Prof. Alexander Trumić, Faculty of Engineering , Sarajevo
- Prof. Kazimir Boras, Faculty of Agriculture, Sarajevo

The Faculty of Engineering in Sarajevo was closed on 30 September 1961. On 1 October 1961 the following faculties became operational: The Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Faculty of Electrical Engineering. On 14 July 1961, Prof. Dragoslav Mirković was selected the first Dean of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. Prof. Nikola Sedlar was elected the first Vice-Dean .

In the course of its historical development, the **Faculty of Mechanical Engineering** has become an internationally recognised and respectable higher education institution.

The Faculty is currently comprised of 7 departments:

1. **Department of Mechanical Production Engineering** with courses in:
   - Mechanical Engineering Production BSc.
   - Production Technology, Automation and Robotics MSc.
   - Mechatronics in Engineering MSc.

2. **Department of Industrial Engineering and Management** with a course in:
   - Industrial Engineering and Management

3. **Department of Energy, Process Technology and Environmental Engineering** with courses in:
   - Energy
   - Process Engineering
   - Air conditioning, Heating and Cooling
   - Environmental Engineering

4. **Department of Wood Processing Technology** with a course in:
   - Wood Processing Technology

5. **Department of Engines and Vehicles** with a course in:
   - Engines and Vehicles

6. **Department of Defence Technologies** with a course in
   - Defence Technology

7. Department of Mechanical Structures with a course in:

- Mechanical Structures

The total number of students enrolled since the establishment of the Faculty is 14, 538. Data by departments are available for the period starting from the academic year 1980/1981 to date. However, through the stages of the Faculty's development there have been several mergers and separations of departments and the data available would not provide an adequate picture of the situation in the Faculty.

As of 2009, the total number of graduate students:

- **5,195** graduate engineers
- **163** students with Master's degrees obtained in Technical Sciences
- **66** students have obtained the title of Doctor of Technical Sciences.

Deans of Faculty since its establishment:

Dean	Period	Terms in office
Prof.dr. *Dragoslav Mirković*	1961. 1961– 1963. - 1963	1 1
Prof.dr. *Jovan Zubac*	1963. 1963– 1965. - 1965	1 1
Prof. *Bozo Bendelja*	1965. 1965– 1969. - 1969	2 2
Prof.dr. *Teodor Gregorič*	1969. 1969– 1973. - 1973	2 2
Prof.dr. *Ramiz Zubčević*	1973. 1973– 1978. - 1978	2 2
Prof. *Bozo Bendelja*	1978. 1978– 1980. - 1980	1 1
Prof.dr. *Vlatko Doleček*	1980. 1980– 1982. - 1982	1 1
Prof.dr. *Paul Kaluđerčić*	1982. 1982– 1983. - 1983	½ (vd dekan) ½ (Acting Dean)
Prof.dr. *Milan Bajić*	1983. 1983– 1985. - 1985	1 1
Prof.dr. *Kemal Hanjalić*	1985. 1985– 1985. - 1985	1/3 (as he was appointed the Mayor of Sarajevo)
Prof.dr. *Slobodan Šipčić*	1985. 1985 – 1987. - 1987	1 1
Prof.dr. *Zdravko Mirković*	1987. 1987 – 1991. - 1991	2 2
Prof.dr. *Emir Kulić*	1991. 1991– 1992. - 1992	½ ½
Prof.dr. *Edhem Seferović*	1992. 1992 – 2000. - 2000	4 4
Prof.dr. *Malik Kulenović*	2000. 2000 – 2004. - 2004	2 2
Prof.dr. *Stjepan Marić*	2005. 2005 – 2007. - 2007	1 1
Prof.dr. *Ejub Džaferović*	2007. 2007	(4- year term in office)

The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering has numerous links with universities from Europe, America and Australia, where many students of the Faculty have obtained their master's degree or doctorate, and have maintained contacts. Foreign professors teach classes in all the cycles of the teaching process.

The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering has participated in many scientific research projects. In 2007 alone, the Faculty had 12 projects funded from the relevant Cantonal Ministry's Fund for Scientific Research and Development Projects, while the Federal Ministry of Education and Science financed two projects.

The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo, as the leader in the field of mechanical engineering in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been trying to follow the latest trends in the development of relevant scientific disciplines, particularly through the intensive and fruitful cooperation with foreign universities, institutions and businesses. The Faculty's cooperation with the foreign faculties ha been affirmed by the fact that it won competitions in the European Tempus projects as well as FP projects.

We will highlight the most important projects and their characteristics:

1. Tempus CARDS - Structural and Complementary Measures - SCM project entitled "Implementing Cooperation between BiH Universities and Industry"

The partner institutions:

Coordinator: Kungliga Tekniska Hoegskolan-The Royal Institute of Technology, KTH Stockholm, Sweden, University College Dublin, Ireland; FBiH Chamber of Commerce

The project lasted from September 2004 until the end of October 2005 and was completed by a successfully organized seminar on "Industry and Higher Education" held in Sarajevo.

2. Tempus CARDS - SCM project "Introducing the Credit Transfer System in the Universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The partner institutions:

Coordinator: Kungliga Tekniska Hoegskolan - The Royal Institute of Technology KTH Stockholm, Sweden, University Erlangen-Nurnberg, Erlangen, Germany; Agency for Higher Education, Sweden

The project lasted a year and was completed in late 2006. A significant outcome of the project was the book "European System of Transfer of Points at Technical Faculties", produced by the group of authors who were engaged in the implementation of the project. The book describes the key features of ECTS, ECTS documents, the European universities' experience in the application of ECTS, and some examples of application at the two departments of the Faculty in Sarajevo. It also contains conclusions as well as useful recommendations.

3. Tempus CARDS - Joint European Projects-JEP "Development of Master's Program in Sustainable Energy Engineering (SEE)" /Development of the Programme of Postgraduate Studies of Sustainable Energy Engineering"/

A Delegation of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering visits the Rectorate of the University of Erlangen within the Tempus Project

The partner institutions:

Coordinator Kungliga Tekniska Hoegskolan - The Royal Institute of Technology KTH Stockholm, Sweden, the University of Banja Luka;

The University of Mostar, the University of Dublin, Ireland, the City University of London, United Kingdom.

As part of the Tempus Project a modern E-Centre for Distance Learning was formed. It is equipped with modern IT that ensures the introduction of new methods of teaching which are applied in the world. It provides postgraduate courses in English and uses the links with former professors of the Faculty who are now teaching at renowned universities worldwide. The project lasted three years, and the first generation of postgraduate students was enrolled in the autumn of 2007.

4. Tempus CARDS - Joint European Projects - JEP "Development of Master's Program in Industrial Ecology in Bosnia and Herzegovina"

The partner institutions:

Coordinator: Kungliga Tekniska Hoegskolan - The Royal Institute of Technology, KTH Stockholm, Sweden, Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya - UPC Barcelona (Spain), University of Mostar, University of Tuzla; FBiH Chamber of Commerce.

The project began in late 2006 and lasted for two years. Within this Tempus project, an international postgraduate course in Industrial Ecology was introduced. It was preceded by the training of professors involved in this course and the production of teaching materials, with the help of professors from partner universities from Sweden and Spain. The concept of these postgraduate studies has been largely aligned with the same master's program that has been carried out for several years by the KTH University in Stockholm. As a result of this project, the Chamber of Commerce of the Federation of BiH and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering organised a seminar held on 14 and 15 April 2008 on the topic Practical Experiences of Swedes- Waste Management and Reinforcement of a Cleaner Production.

5. Participation in the TEMPUS project SM-SCM-C014B06-2006, "EU Oriented Self-Evaluation Report Procedure for the Universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina", this activity has resulted in the external test evaluation of the programmes of studies of the Department of Mechanical Production Engineering.

Prof. Johansen Lennaet of KTH at the Opening Ceremony of the E-Centre

6. FP6 project on "Advanced Decentralised Energy Generation Systems in the Western Balkans".

The partner institutions:

National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece, Instituto de Engenharia Mecánica (IDMEC-IST), Portugal

The University of Stuttgart (USTUTT), Germany, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, University of Zagreb (FSB-UZ), Croatia, and the Institute for Nuclear Sciences Vinča, Serbia

7. The project on Droplet-Wall Interaction and Heat Transfer, funded by the U.S. Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy - Science and Technology. Duration of the project is 4 years.

In cooperation with WUS, a number of significant projects were realised:

PROJECT NAME: Course Development Project (CDP +) WUS Austria

THE PURPOSE OF PROJECT: Support for the development of scientific and teaching plans and subjects at the universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with special emphasis on the integration into the European Higher Education Area.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: Department of Mechanical Structures of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo

FUNDING:

- Funded by WUS (W*orld* University S*ervice),* Austria.
- Co-funded by the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering Sarajevo.

PROJECT SUPPORTED BY:

- The Dean, the S.T.C. and the Management Board of the Faculty
- Department for Construction and Design of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Maribor.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD: October 2004 - October 2005

MONITORING OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria.

- RESULTS OF THE PROJECT: Update of the contents and methodology of teaching in the course of *"Computer-aided Design",* based on European standards.
- Establishment of Computer-aided Design Laboratory (Lab*oratory for* Computer A*ided* D*esign* - LabCAD) at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Sarajevo.
- Acquisition of the latest scientific literature in the field of CAD / CAM / CAE technology.

Through WUS, we have obtained a great number of monthly scholarships for study trips to Austria for our students, our holders of MAs and doctorate degrees and professors. We have also obtained funding for several smaller projects, e.g.:

1. Modification of curricula for two subjects taught in the 1st and 2nd year. The Project Title: CDP + *No.* 34/SA/06 - Technology of Machining; Technology of Cutting and Machining I".

This project won the third place in the competition organized by WUS

Traditionally, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering marks its jubilee by organizing international scientific events, such as:

- "International Conference of Advancement in Mechanical Engineering"
- DAAAM 2003

Through our post-graduate students who study abroad we have established links with the world-renowned universities. These links are of lasting character and they enable the continuous exchange of professors as well as other forms of cooperation, e.g. graduate, doctoral and post-doctoral studies and the participation of visiting professors in our teaching process and realisation of joint scientific research projects.

It should also be noted that many professors who were trained or who worked at our Faculty and who are now working at universities abroad, are the best ambassadors in the domain of science and engineering for our Faculty.

The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo was founded as a result of the needs of economy and of industrial development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Striving to remain loyal to our fundamental principles, the Faculty has always aimed at establishing the closest possible cooperation with the business community in all areas of its activity.

DAAAM 2003

Students of the Faculty listening to a lecture delivered from London via video link

The Faculty was one of the first in the country which realized that the conditions of modern scientific and technical revolution and the economic development of modern society depend more and more on the development of science and scientific and technical knowledge and the skills in production, organization and management of production and other processes. However, the basic prerequisite for the development of science and technology and for the application of scientific and technical achievements in production lies with adequate human resources, general and vocational education, i.e. a high level of development, but also with the efficiency of education in general. It is in this light that we need to view the participation of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in the grand projects of "Attaining the Social Goals of BiH".

Our Faculty has been involved or has been a leader in the following research projects within the above-mentioned Project::

- Social Goal IX, "Wide distribution and application of the systems of productics in different areas (Productics)", adopted on 19 June 1987. The focus of research was on the adoption of new technology, technological processes and our own products, the implementation of new technological knowledge in the existing technology, equal participation in international division of labour through the export of our own superior quality technological products, the establishment of links between available material resources and creation of the critical mass of research staff and formation of complete laboratory facilities
- Social Goal VII, aimed at studying the value of the multifunctional use of forest ecosystems and maintenance of their stability, the increase of production of wood and other forest products and their processing,

Building of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Sarajevo

A state-of-the-art laboratory of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

and the development of our own technology. The SG VII project started on 16 July 1987. The Faculty was in charge of research in the thematic area TO5.

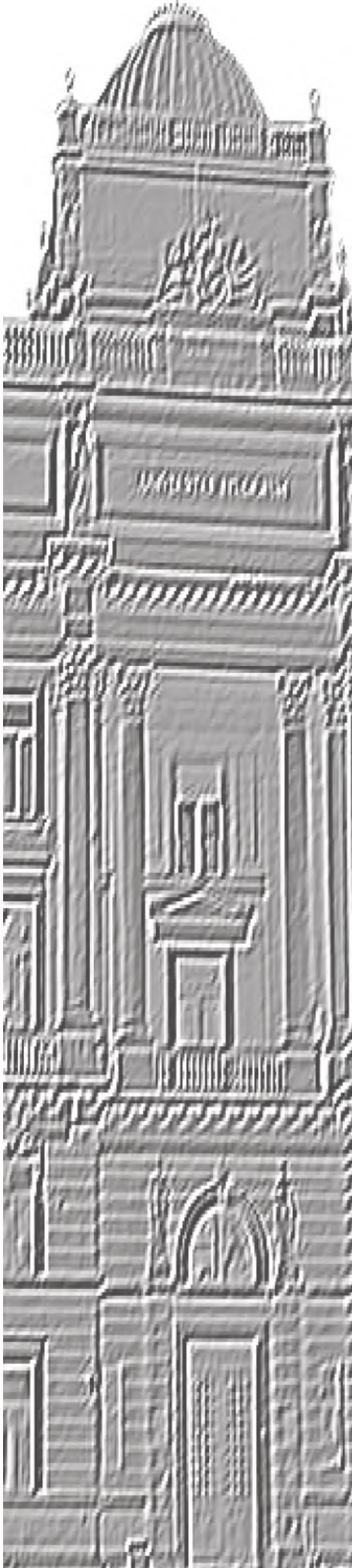
- Social Goal VIII, "Energy, Process and Other Mechanical and Electrical Equipment", adopted on 7 December 1987. The development and production of energy, processing equipment as well as other mechanical and electrical equipment, and greater efficiency achieved through the application of low-waste technologies, with new forms of energy conversion. This goal was focused on two segments: the study of energy, processing and other mechanical equipment, and the study of electrical equipment.

Unfortunately, the economy of BiH was largely destroyed during the war. Many companies are devastated, their resources destroyed and their technology outdated. The impact resulted in some industrial giants going bankrupt or terminating their production. On the other hand, in European countries, there is a trend of establishing SMEs because they are both cost effective and more suitable for transformation driven by market demands. The Faculty tries to apply its expertise in these major companies helping them with their transformation process, so that they can overcome the problem of obsolete technology, while at the same time, it encourages the development of small companies. In this respect, the Faculty is one of the proponents of the project "Development of Industrial Policy in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina", carried out by the relevant Federal Ministry. Within this project we held a round table on 24 June 2008 with a considerable participation of the members of business community. The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, as the leader in the area of mechanical engineering, is fully aware that, at the present time of transition of Bosnia and Herzegovina towards the European Union, it is faced with a number of tasks relating to the adoption, development and application of new technologies and their application as well as the adoption of European standards, which would help the country's economy to become competitive again in the highly demanding European and world markets.

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Biotechnical Sciences



From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCES

Web:
www.ppf.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Mirsad Kurtović* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean:
Assistant Prof. *Milenko Blesić* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for Finance:
Assistant Prof. *Sabahudin Bajramović* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for International Cooperation:
Prof. *Hamid Custović* D.Sc.

I History and Organisational Structure

The Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences in Sarajevo is proud to bear the name of the oldest higher education institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 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, comprising two departments: the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Forestry. The teaching process of the Faculty started at the end of January 1941, and lasted until the breakout of WW II, in April 1941. Although the work of the Faculty was not officially abolished by the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), the Faculty had been devastated and stopped its work until the end of WW II and the liberation of the country. At the end of 1946, a special expert commission with Prof. A. Ogrizek D.Sc., Prof. D. Nikolić D.Sc., V. Drecun, D. Vukavić D.Sc., B. Vukičević, and Prof I. Šmalcelj, D.Sc from the Ministry of Agriculture as members to consider the location of the Faculty and possible experimental facilities. They chose a building in 18 Zagrebačka str., in the area of Grbavica, where the Faculty was located until the beginning of the war, in 1992.

The Government of the Federal Republic Yugoslavia adopted the proposal of its Minister of Agriculture, Vasa Čubrilović D.Sc. to establish Federal High School of Agriculture and Mountain Management in Sarajevo. On 31 December 1946 a Decree on the Establishment of the school was passed. It was determined that the School would be an independent higher education institution with a rank of faculty with four year (8 semester) course. All the disciplines in agricultural science wee to be covered, with an emphasis on those that were of relevance for the development and improvement of agricultural production in the mountain areas of the country.

A Founding Commission was established and tasked with selecting the first three lecturers. The Commission selected the following lecturers: Prof. Dragomir Ćosić D.Sc. (Director of Federal Institute for Agricultural Research and Acting Head of the Department for Scientific Work and Vocational Education in Belgrade) and Nikola Ždanovski D.Sc. (Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Zagreb and Director of the Livestock Institute in Zagreb), as full professors, and Prof. Fahrudin Hrasnica D.Sc. (Advisor for Lifestock at the Ministry of Agriculture in Sarajevo), as an associate professor.

At its first session on 10 May 1947, the Faculty Committee elected Dragomir Ćosić D.Sc. as Dean and Nikola Ždanovski D.Sc. as Vice-Dean of the School and that date marked the commencement of the work of the High School of Agriculture and Mountain Management. This is the Faculty of Agriculture as we know it today. Its aim has been to educate experts in agriculture and to promote this field of economy across the country. The School Opening Ceremony took place on 2 November 1947, while regular classes started on 5 November 1947.

In the following academic year, following the initiative of the Ministry of Forestry and Committee for Faculties and High Schools of the Government of the Federal Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina, preparations commenced for the establishment of the Forestry Department of the School. This was achieved on 17 December 1948 when the Federal Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the consent of federal authorities, adopted the Law on the Establishment of the Faculty for Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo. This Faculty continued the work of the High School until 31 December 1958. At the end of 1958, in the process of reorganisation, the Faculty was divided into two independent faculties – Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Forestry which started to act independently as of 1 January 1959.

In 1958, following the recommendations of the Federal Assembly, three departments within the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, were introduced: Farming, Fruit and Wine production and Livestock. Students, who enrolled into the first and second year in the academic year 1958/1959, followed the new syllabus, while those in third and fourth year continued with the old syllabus.

Following the proposal of the Teaching-Scientific Council of the Faculty, the Processing and Control of Agricultural Products Department started to work in the academic year 1977/1978. The name of the department was changed in the Department of Technology of Agricultural and Food products in the academic year 1988/1989. In 1983, following the Council's decision the Department for Fruit and Wine production of the Faculty of Agriculture in Sarajevo, began its work in Mostar in the academic year 1983/1984. Enrolment in this department stopped in the academic year 1988/1989.

The Faculty was looted and burnt at the beginning of the war in 1992 – 1995.

The Faculty lost half of its staff during the war. This is why it had to start all over again. By acquiring and then equipping the building in the former ''Maršal Tito'' barracks, within the present University of Sarajevo Campus, the conditions, although modest, have been met, for the Faculty to continue its important mission – the education of its staff, scientific work and professional activities in the domains of agriculture and the food industry.

Faculty of Agriculture at Grbavica

The Faculty changed its name at the end of 2006.

In the academic year **2008/2009 the Faculty changed its premises.** Led by its Dean, Prof. Mirsad Kurtović D.Sc., Vice-Dean for Teaching Process, Assistant Prof. Milenko Blesić D.Sc., Vice-Dean for the International Co-operation, Prof. Hamid Čustović D.Sc. and Vice-Dean for Finance, Prof. Sabahudin Bajramović D.Sc., the Faculty started with the enrolment and curriculum for post-graduate studies based on the Bologna Principles.

Today, several post-graduate programmes are organised at the Faculty: Farming, Fruit growing, Wine growing, Plant protection, i.e. Phytomedicine, Nutrition of Domestic Animals, Economics of Agriculture and Food Industry, Technology of Plant Products, Technology of Animal Products, Sustainable Soil Management, Food and Beverage Quality Control, Vegetable Production in Protected Areas and the Production and Use of Flowers and Decorative Plants.

Post-graduate studies, leading to a Masters degree have been organised at the Faculty as a separate unit. It has been necessary to start such a programme as there was a need to educate staff who would be engaged in scientific research in and outside higher education institutions.

II TOTAL NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS

- Around 13,800 until 1992
- 2,500 from 1992 to date

III TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES

- Bachelor Degree 5118
- Masters Degree 264
- Doctorate 209

The old building of the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Science „Maršal Tito" barracks

Deans of the Faculty:

1. Prof. *Dragomir Ćosić* D.Sc. 1947-1948, 1951-1952, 1955-1956
2. Prof. *Nikola Zdanovski* D.Sc. 1948-1950 and 1957-1958
3. Prof. *Fazlija Alikalfić* D.Sc. 1950-1953
4. Prof. *Viktor Vitolović* D.Sc. 1953-1954
5. Prof. *Branko Begović* D.Sc. 1954-1955
6. Prof. *Vasilije Matić* D.Sc. 1956-1957
7. Prof. *Salko Đikić* D.Sc. 1958-1959
8. Prof. *Milan Dobrenov* D.Sc. 1959
9. Prof. *Ljubo Božić* D.Sc. 1959-1962
10. Prof. *Dušan Maksimović* D.Sc. 1962-1964
11. Prof. *Risto Parijez* D.Sc. 1964-1967 and 1969-1971
12. Prof. *Branko Bajčetić* D.Sc. 1967-1969
13. Prof. *Osman Sarić* D.Sc. 1971-1973
14. Prof. *Žak Finci* D.Sc. 1973-1975
15. Prof. *Mihovil Vlahinić* D.Sc. 1975-1977
16. Prof. *Olga Vidović* D.Sc. 1977-1979
17. Prof. *Mitar Bašović* D.Sc. 1979-1981
18. Prof. *Jusuf Mulić* D.Sc. 1981-1983
19. Prof. *Natalija Dozet* D.Sc. 1983-1985
20. Prof. *Refik Numić* D.Sc. 1985-1987
21. Prof. *Predrag Lučić* D.Sc. 1987-1991
22. Prof. *Zahid Čaušević* D.Sc. 1991-1994
23. Prof. *Refik Talalbašić* D.Sc. 1994-1997
24. Prof. *Hamid Bogućanin* D.Sc. 1997-2002
25. Prof. *Vjekoslav Selak* D.Sc. 2002-2006
26. Prof. *Mirsad Kurtović* D.Sc. since 2006

New building of the Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences, "Maršal Tito" barracks, University of Sarajevo Campus

IV RESEARCH PROJECTS

1	1997-1999	PHARET/Tempus/JEP – 12 440 – 97: Development Faculty of Science Activities.(FAFS offered a pilot program)
2	1998-2000	PHARET/Tempus JEP – 13 104/98. Reorientation of Academic Education in Agriculture in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3	1999-2002	DAAD Special Programme: „Academic Reconstruction of South Eastern Europe“.
4	2000-2002	Sharing Experiences in the Bologna Process: Project Manager and Quality Assurance Trainer. SCOPES. (Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs). No. 81004965;
5	2000-2003	TEMPUS JEP – 15050/2000 „ Enhancing and Complementing Postgraduate Education in Balkan Countries with Focus on Regional Planning and Institutional Development in Rural Areas“.
6	2000-2002	TEMPUS NP „Balkan AFS (Agronomic and Food Sciences) Network” was approved by EU Commission.
7	2003-2005	Tempus/CARDS: JEP 16140/2001. „EU Food Law - Bridge between University and Industry
8	2003-2005	Tempus/CARDS: JEP 16104/2001. Development of Student Mobility Programme in BiH“.
9	2002-2004	Curriculum Development for Agricultural Colleges in Bulgaria and Bosnia and Herzegovina. SCOPES (Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs).
10	2003-2004	New Approach to Studying Chemistry at the Faculty of Agriculture University of Sarajevo. WUS Austria: Course Development Program (CDP).
11	2005-2008	TEMPUS IN BASIC Balkan Agrisector Initiative for Capacity Building.
12	2006-2009	Tempus/CARDS: JEP – 40030 – 2005: New Bologna Oriented Doctoral Study Program in BiH.
13	2006-2009	Tempus/CARDS: JEP – 40035 – 2005: Building the European Food Science Education in BiH.

From the activities of the Faculty

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 33 -35

Web:
www.pmf.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Muriz Spahić* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for Teaching and Scientific Research Work:
Prof. *Hasan Jamak* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for Finance and General Affairs:
Prof. *Kenan Suruliz* D.Sc.

Vice-Dean for International Cooperation:
Prof. *Milka Maksimović* D.Sc.

The Faculty was founded on 1 December 1960

DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES:

Department of Biology:

- Teaching
- Biochemistry and Physiology
- Ecology
- Genetics
- Microbiology

Department of Physics:

- Teaching Course- Physics (4-year study)
- Teaching Course - Physics (3-year study)
- Teaching Course - Physics-IT
- General Course

Department of Geography:

- Teaching Course
- Regional and Urban Planning
- Tourism and Environmental Protection

Department of Chemistry:

- Teaching Course
- General Course

Department of Mathematics:

- General (theoretical) Course
- Applied Mathematics
- Teaching (Mathematics)
- Teaching (Mathematics and Informatics)
- Theoretical Computer Science

CHAIRS, ROOMS, INSTITUTES AND CENTRES:

Department of Biology

- Chair for General Biology
- Chair for Studies of Bio-systems
- Chair for Physiology and Biochemistry
- Chair for Ecology and Environmental Protection
- Room for Methods of Teaching Biology

- Biological Institute
- Centre for Ichthyology and Fisheries
- Centre for Ecology and Natural Resources

Department of Physics

- Chair for General Physics
- Chair for High Energy Physics
- Chair for Condensed Matter Physics
- Chair for Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics
- Room for Methods of Teaching Physics
- Centre for Applied Physics
- Computer Centre

Department of Geography

- Chair for Physical Geography
- Chair for Social Geography
- Chair for Regional Geography
- Chair for Geology
- Room for Methods of Teaching Geography
- Institute for Regional and Urban Planning
- GIS Centre

Department of Chemistry

- Chair for General and Inorganic Chemistry
- Chair for Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry
- Chair for Physical Chemistry
- Chair for Analytical Chemistry
- Section for Chemical Technology
- Room for Radiochemistry
- Room for Methods of Teaching Chemistry
- Chemical Institute
- Centre for Applied Research in Chemistry

Department of Mathematics

- Chair for Algebra and Geometry
- Chair for Analysis

- Chair for Statistics and Probability
- Chair for Numerical and Applied Mathematics
- Chair for the Theory of Computer Science
- Room for Methods of Teaching Mathematics and Computer Science
- Institute for Applied Mathematics and Informatics
- Computer Centre

DURATION OF STUDIES

- Chair for Biology 4 +1,
- Chair for Physics, 3 +2, 4 +1,
- Chair for Geography 4 +1,
- Chair for Chemistry 4 +1,
- Chair for Mathematics 3 +2.

TOTAL number of students since the Faculty was founded: the total 21,352 as follows:

- Chair for Biology - 4090
- Chair for Physics - 3932
- Chair for Geography - 3447
- Chair for Chemistry - 5168
- Chair for Mathematics - 4715

TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES, MASTERS OF SCIENCE AND DOCTORS OF SCIENCE:

GRADUATES - 7th DEGREES:

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY:

– Bachelor of Biology 371

- Professor of Biology 846

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS:

- Bachelor of Physics 354

- Professor of Physics 165

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY:

- Professor of Geography 980

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

– Chemistry Engineer 1,657

- Professor of Chemistry 322

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

– Graduated Mathematician 305

- Professor of Mathematics 780

– Graduated Mathematician-Computer Scientist 78

TOTAL: 5858

GRADUATES - 6th DEGREE:

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY:

- Teacher of Biology 15

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

- Teacher of Physics 195

- Teacher of Physics and Chemistry 3

- Teacher of Physics and Mathematics 26

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY:

–Teacher of Geography 80

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

- Chemistry Teacher 51

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

– Mathematician- Programmer 13

- Teacher of Mathematics 309

- Teacher of Mathematics and Informatics 127

- Teacher of Mathematics and Physics 180

TOTAL: 999

MASTER'S DEGREE:

– Master's Degree in Biological Science 110

– Master's Degree Physics 29

– Master's Degree in Geographical Science 14

– Master's Degree in Chemistry 104

– Master's Degree of Mathematical Science 66

TOTAL: 323

DOCTORATE:

- Doctor of Biological Sciences 90
- Doctor of the Science of Physics 28
- Doctor of Geographical Science 20
- Doctor of the Science of Chemistry 65
- Doctor of Mathematical Science 39

TOTAL: 242

SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH PROJECTS CONDUCTED IN 2007/2008 AND 2008/2009

(CANTONAL - 15, FEDERAL AND INTERNATIONAL-6 - 2)

Cantonal projects:

1. Patterns of Ecological and Sintaxonomic Diversity in Assessing the State and Capacity of the Ecosystem Natural Environment - Prof. Sulejman Redžić D.Sc.
2. Correction of Pineal Gland and Lymphoid System: Pinealectomies and Exogenous Effects of Melatonin on the Structure of Thymus, Spleen and Lymph Nodes - Prof. Irfan Suško D.Sc.
3. Determination of Antioxidant, Antibiotic and Anti-carcinogenic Properties of Plant Extracts of Native Endemic Plants Species of BiH – Ass. Prof. Adisa Parić D.Sc.
4. Crayfish in the Canton of Sarajevo - Prof. Sadbera Trožić-Borovac D.Sc.
5. Investigation of the Transport Properties of Amorphous Metal Tape Produced by the Melt-Spinning Method - Prof. Tatjana Mihać D.Sc.
6. Determining the Age of the Bijambare Cave Jewellery - Prof. Galib Sijarić D.Sc.
7. Biochemical Alternations of the Lipid-Protein Composition of Brain Tissue in Alzheimer's Disease - Prof. Emin Sofić
8. Characterization of Essential Oils of Medicinal and Endemic Plant Species of the Lamiaceae Family in BiH - Prof. Milka Maksimović D.Sc.
9. New Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Cobalt: Synthesis, Reaction with Proteins and DNA as a Prerequisite for Anti-tumour Action - Prof. Emir Kahrović D.Sc.

10. Development of Cadastre of Arsenic Content in the Surface Waters of the Canton of Sarajevo - Emir Turkušić D.Sc.
11. Contemporary Problems of Statistical Convergence and Applied Mathematics - Prof. Harry Miller D.Sc.
12. Application of Analysis to Totally Unrelated Groups - Prof. Muharem Avdisaphić D.Sc.
13. Current Problems of Harmonic Analysis - Prof. Medo Pepić D.Sc.
14. Euler's Constant for the Selberg Class Functions - Prof. Lejla Smajlović D.Sc.
15. Differential Equations and Monotonous Discrete Dynamical Systems - Prof. Senad Kalabušić D.Sc.

Projects implemented at the level of the Federation of BiH:

- Ionization of Double-Atom Molecules and Generation of Higher Harmonics by the Application of a Strong Laser Field - Prof. Dejan Milošević D.Sc.
- Selberg Trace Formula and its Applications - Prof. Muharem Avdisaphić D.Sc.
- Application of Strong Laser Fields in Atomic Physics and Atomic Chemistry - Prof. Dejan Milošević D.Sc.
- Research of Chromosome Aberrations in Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes in the Inhabitants of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Ass. Prof. Hilada Nefić D.Sc.
- Spectral Data Arithmetic and Geometric Information - Prof. Muharem Avdispahić D.Sc.
- Bio-Systematic Characterization of Populations and Ecological Particularities of the Sander Lucioperca Species (Linnaeus, 1758) in the Storage Lakes of the Neretva River - Prof. Rifat Škrijelj D.Sc.

International projects:

- Scientific Cooperation between Research Institutions for the Study of Airborne Fine Particles in Important Cities of the Bristol area – Ass. Prof. Tidža Muhić-Šarac D.Sc.
- Three-year project "Doctoral Studies of the Science of Mathematics in South Eastern Europe in the Framework of the Tempus Project - TEMPUS IV - Prof. Dr. Muharem Avdispahić. Aim of this project is to determine the Bologna Cycle of doctoral studies in Mathematics by 2010. It is the first TEMPUS Project involving the higher education institutions of BiH as the contracting party and not just as a partner.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

The Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics of the University of Sarajevo is the leading and oldest institution in the domain of the creation and dissemination of knowledge in the field of natural sciences, mathematical and computer science.

Students from our Faculty have won the Golden Badge of the University of Sarajevo every year since this award was introduced honouring the most successful student of the University.

In 2008, the Golden Badge was won by our students Dina Kamber and Dino Oglić; in 2007, Dino Sejdinović, who completed a 4-year course in three years, and Kenan Huremović. In 2006, the winner was Emil Ilić-Georgijević. All these students achieved straight 'A's in all subject throughout their studies.

Slavka Vukadin, Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. Kenan Suruliz D.Sc., Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Hasan Jamak, Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Milka Maksimović D.Sc., Coordinator of International Cooperation, and Prof. Muriz Spahić D.Sc., Dean of the Faculty.

From the activities of the Faculty

From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF FORESTRY

Address:
Zagrebačka 20, Sarajevo

Web:
www.sufsa.org

Dean:
Prof. *Faruk Mekić* D.Sc.

Vice- Dean for the Teaching Process:
Assistant Prof. *Azra Čabaravdić* D.Sc.

Vice- Dean for Research and Finance:
Assistant Prof. *Mersudin Avdibegović* D.Sc.

Vice- Dean for International Cooperation:
Assistant Prof. *Tarik Trešić* D.Sc.

1. The **Faculty of Forestry** of the University of Sarajevo is one of the oldest institutions of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of BiH adopted the Law on the Establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo (No. 27 of 17 December 1948 ("Official Gazette of the People's Republic of BiH, No. 51 of 23 December 1948). The Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Sarajevo was founded based on the Law on Amendments to the Law on the University of Sarajevo, which was passed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of the People's Republic of BiH", No. 42 of 8 November 1958). The educational, scientific and professional work of the Faculty was carried out by using different forms of organization.

When the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was founded, the first Chairs for the teaching process were established, alongside the institutes as separate organisational units, where the scientific and professional work of lecturers and assistants was carried out. This organisational structure, followed by further reorganisation (details are given in the monograph "25 Years of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Sarajevo"), remained until the beginning of 1980s.

After the mid-1980s there was a brief period when the Institute for Forestry was merged with the Faculty of Forestry and the personnel were allocated to different departments of the Faculty.

At the beginning of 1992, all the teaching and scientific-technical activities were carried out by the teaching staff which consisted of 40 regular members: 7 full professors, 7 associate professors, 7 assistant professors, 1 lecturer, 9 senior assistants and 8 assistants, as well as a teaching facilities manager. 15 teachers and assistants from other faculties of the University of Sarajevo and the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Zagreb were involved in the teaching process. The total number of staff amounted to 77 employees. The

The devastated building of the Faculty of Forestry in 1992

Faculty had several laboratories (for plant physiology, chemistry, phytopatology, and seed production), as well as a computer room and microscope laboratory, herbarium collections, libraries etc. The field teaching facilities Arboretum and nurseries (in the suburb of Betanija) and facilities at Mt. Igman and Alpinetum at Mt. Trebević were equipped for teaching and research work.

It was hard to carry out the activities of the Faculty in April 1992. Regular lectures were suspended because of daily armed attacks launched from the slopes of the mountains surrounding the city that were occupied by the enemy forces. On 2 May 1992, the Faculty stopped its operation because the suburb of Grbavica was occupied by the military.

As a result of the destruction of the war, material goods that had been painstakingly acquired in the previous 43 years were lost.

In mid-May 1992, the Faculty continued its work under war conditions and was relocated to the premises of the Faculty for Veterinary Science. Its activities were also carried out in the premises of the Šipad and Bistrica companies, as well as in other higher education institutions (the Faculty of Political Science, the Faculty of Civil Engineering and the Faculty of Pharmacy). At the beginning of 1992, the total number of employees was 77, comprising full-time lecturers and assistant lecturers, as well as 15 freelance and assistant lecturers, mostly from the higher education institutions of the University of Sarajevo.

As a first step, the Programme of the Faculty was adopted and the priority tasks set: the consolidation of human resources, development of the curriculum, restoration of documents, the collection of library contents and the formation of the library, the restoration of teaching equipment, as well as the preparation for the teaching process in the academic year 1993/1994. During the academic year 1992/1993, the teaching could not be carried out so the Faculty held examinations with students who lived in the besieged Sarajevo. On 19 March 1996, following the unblocking of the City of Sarajevo and reintegration of its suburbs, the damaged building of the Faculty of Forestry became available and its reconstruction started.

Within the activities of the Pedagogical Institute of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Faculty was responsible for the curricula development of the Forestry Technical School in Ilidža, which was located in the occupied area of the city. During the war, this school operated in the besieged Sarajevo. Student records were re-established and restored, normative acts were drafted and adopted, initial collections and teaching aids were acquired as well as textbooks and some of the teaching equipment. The new curriculum for the Department of General Studies (later renamed the Department of Forestry) was prepared, together with the curriculum for the new Department of Horticulture. Following the new curriculum, the first generation began studying in the academic year 1996/97.

Along with the teaching in the second stage of the course, a postgraduate course which was established at the Faculty as early as 1965 and was among

The Teaching Facility at Čavle - Mt. Igman

the first at the University of Sarajevo, was re-introduced. The Postgraduate course covered 8 scientific areas: Forest Ecology, Forest Cultivation, Forest Protection, Forest Harvesting, Forest Communications, Hunting Economy, Forest Management and Forestry Economics and Organization.

In addition to equipping the restored building of the Faculty (the Laboratory for Physiology, Chemistry, and Pedology, the Laboratory for Forest Protection, the Laboratory for Seeds, the Microscope Laboratory, the IT room etc.) the teaching facility "Čavle" at Veliko Polje on Mt. Igman was rebuilt and it has been used for the field training of the students of the Faculty for several years.

In addition to their regular teaching activities at the second and third stage of studies, the faculty's lecturers have achieved significant success in the area of research. Results of their studies were published in the university review "Radovi" which was reinstated, in the "Naše šume" journal and in other scientific and professional journals outside Bosnia and Herzegovina. The lecturers of the Faculty also took part in scientific conferences in the country and abroad. During this year, as part of the celebration of 60 years of existence of the Faculty, two international scientific meetings were organised: "Forstrecht und Forstwirtschaft in den Reformstaaten Mittel-und Osteuropas 1990-2007" and „Forestry Science between Economy and Society Demands".

Following the reform of higher education based on the Bologna process, from the academic year 2005/2006 the courses at the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Sarajevo were designed based on principles of the Bologna Process. Studies at the Department of Forestry and the Department of Horticulture following the Bologna process are divided into three cycles so the studying lasts eight years, i.e. 3 +2 +3 in total.

Following these curricula 11 students of the Department of Forestry graduated and obtained the professional title – Bachelor of Science (Forestry). At the Department of Horticulture 3 students gained a professional title – Bachelor of Science (Horticulture).

In the academic year 2008/09, the first generation of undergraduates began their studies in both departments. For the Department of Forestry and Department of Horticulture the following curricula were introduced: "Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems" and "Horticulture-Landscape Architecture".

Within the curricula, the Master program based on the project "Strengthening of the Educational Capacity for the Development of Forest Policy and Economics in the Region of Western Balkans" (FOPER) was introduced.

It was funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Finland. FOPER was implemented by the European Forestry Institute (EFI) in cooperation with forestry faculties and institutes from Albania, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

Deans of the Faculty to date:

Dragomir Ćosić D.Sc. Full Professor (1948/1949)

Nikola Zdanovski D.Sc. Full Professor (1949/1950)

Fazlija Alikaflić Associate Professor (1950/1951)

Dragomir Ćosić D.Sc. Full Professor (1951/1952)

Fazlija Alikalfić D.Sc. Associate Professor (1952/1953)

Vikot Vitolović D.Sc. Associate Professor (1953/1954)

Branislav Beogić D.Sc. Associate Professor (1954/1955)

Dragomir Ćosić D.Sc. Associate Professor (1955/1956)

Vasilije Matić Associate Professor (1956/1957)

Nikola Zdanovski D.Sc. Full Professor (1957/1958)

Salko Đikić D.Sc. Associate Professor (1958/1959)

Pavle Fukarek D.Sc. Full Professor (1959/1960)

Vasilije Matić D.Sc. Full Professor (1960/1961 and 1961/1962)

Branislav Begović D.Sc. Full Professor (1962/1963 and 1963/1964)

Drago Đapić D.Sc. Full Professor (1964/1965 and 1965/1966)

Ibrahim Kopčić D.Sc. Full Professor (1966/1967 and 1967/1968)

Salko Đikić Full Professor (1968/1969 and 1969/1970)

Ibrahim Kopčić Full Professor (1970/1971 and 1971/1972)

Petar Drinić D.Sc. Full Professor (1972/1973 and 1973/1974)

Midhat Usćuplić D.Sc. Associate Professor (1974/1975 and 1975/1976)

Ostoja Stojanović D.Sc. Full Professor (1976/1977, 1977/1978, 1978/1979 and 1979/1980)

Sead Izetbegović D.Sc. Full Professor (1980/1981, 1981/1982, 1982/1983 and 1983/1984)

Božidar Kulušić D.Sc. Full Professor (1984/1985 and 1985/1986)

Midhat Usćuplić,D.Sc. Full Professor (1986/1987 and 1987/1988)

Šućrija Šaković D.Sc. Full Professor (1988/1989 and 1989/1990)

Vladimir Beus D.Sc. Associate Professor (1990/1991, 1991/1992, 1993/1994, 1994/1995, 1995/1996 and 1996/1997)

Šućrija Šaković D.Sc. Full Professor (19967/1998, 1998/1999, 1999/2000, 2000/2001)

Safet Gurda D.Sc. Associate Professor (2001/2002, 2002/2003, 2003/2004)

Faruk Mekić D.Sc. Associate Professor (2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008, (2008/2009, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011)

2. Teaching, scientific research and professional work at the Faculty takes place through several organizational units: The Chairs and teaching premises, the library, Department of General Affairs, and Institute for Forestry and Horticulture. The Faculty comprises the following Chairs: Chair for Ecology of Forests and Urban Green Areas, Chair for the Cultivation of Forests and Urban Green areas, Chair for the Protection of Forests, Urban Green Areas and Hunting Economy, Chair for Exploitation of Forests, Design and Construction of Forestry and Horticulture, the Chair for the Regulation of Forests and Urban Green Areas and the Department of General Affairs.

3. The total number of students enrolled since the foundation to date: 8,218. The number of graduates since the foundation of the Faculty to date is 2,082, 55 students with a Master's degree, 41 students with a doctorate and 1 student with a specialist exam.

4. The Faculty of Forestry of the University of Sarajevo has organised, co-organised as well as participated in the numerous scientific meetings in the past:

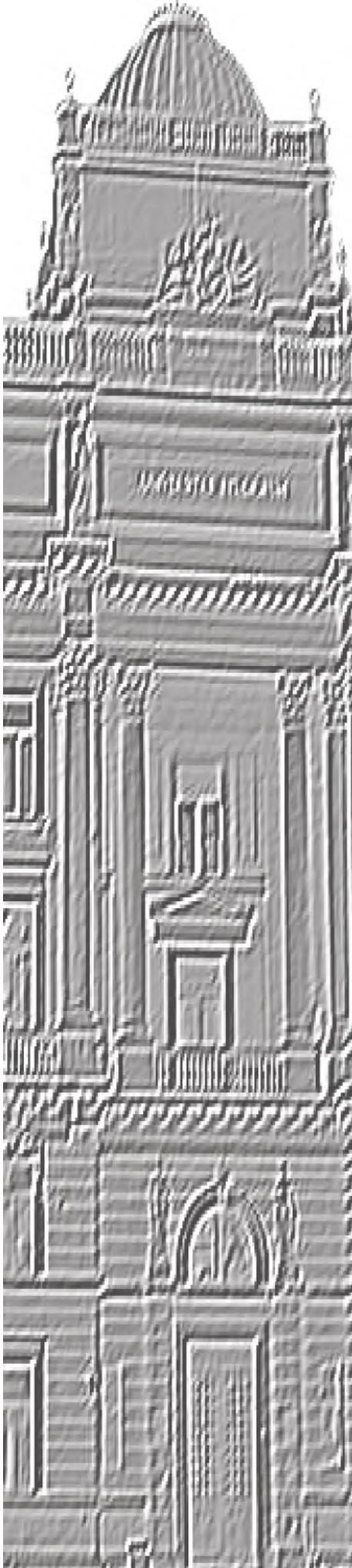
- I Symposium on Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry with the International Participation – Strategy of the Development of the Domestic Production, 14 to 17 May 2003, Neum
- II Symposium on Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry with the International Participation – Strategy of the Development of the Domestic Production, 28 to 30 September 2004, Bihać
- III Symposium on Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Forestry and Biotechnology with the International Participation – Strategy of the Development of the Domestic Production, 28 to 30 September 2005, Sanski Most

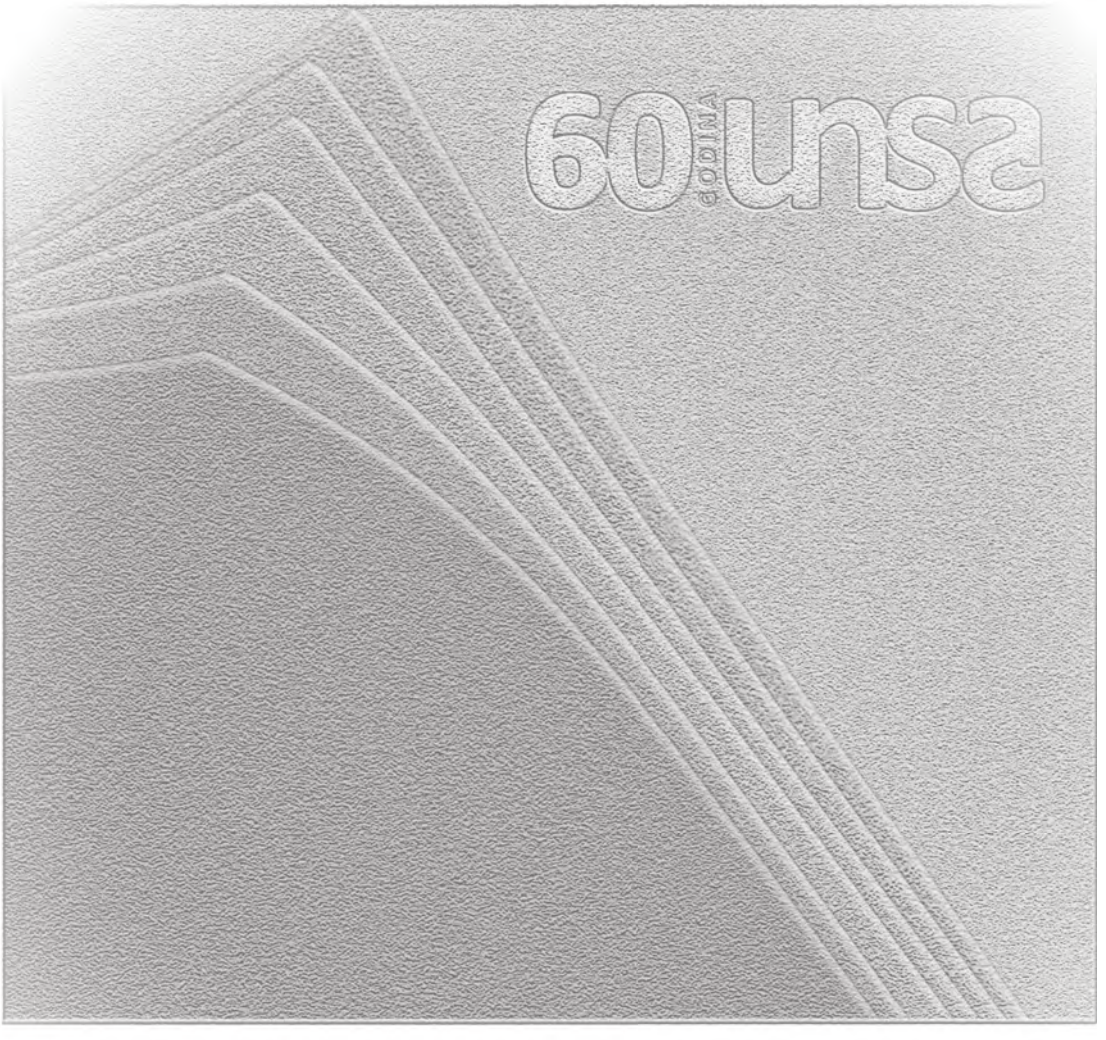
- IV Symposium on Agriculture, Veterinary science, Forestry and Biotechnology with the International Participation – Strategy of the Development of the Domestic Production, 21 to 23 September 2006, Zenica
- V Symposium on Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Forestry and Biotechnology with the International Participation – Strategy of the Development of the Domestic Production, 18 to 20 October 2007, Travnik
- X International Symposium IUFRO 6.13.00. Forest Law and Environmental Legislation – Legal Aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development, 7 to 9 May 2008, Sarajevo (with more than 100 participants from more than 20 countries)
- VI Symposium on Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Forestry and Biotechnology with the International Participation – Strategy of the Development of the Domestic Production, 23 to 25 October 2008, Goražde
- International Scientific Conference on the Science of Forestry between Economy the Demands of Society" with regard to 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Faculty of Forestry in Sarajevo, 8 to 10 October 2008, Sarajevo (with more than 100 participants from Western Balkan countries, Slovenia, Austria and Germany)
- Interdepartmental meeting: Chair for Economics and Organization, 30 November 2006, Sarajevo, (20 participants from Western Balkan countries),
- Seminar: Assessment of Sociological and Environmental Impact in the Process of Forest Resources Management, 21 December 2006, Igman, (30 participants from BiH Forestry Operations)
- Seminar: Forestry – the Economic Base and its Application, 23 and 25 April 2007, Mt. Bjelašnica, (with 80 participants from BiH Forestry Operations)
- Interdepartmental meeting: The Protection of Forests, 7 and 8 May 2007, Bosanski Petrovac (with 70 participants from BiH and the Western Balkan region),
- Seminar on FSC and COC certification, 28 July 2008, Sarajevo (with 25 participants from the sectors of the forestry and wood industry of BiH).

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Arts





Povodom Obilježavanja 60 godina postojanja
Univerzitet u Sarajevu dodjeljuje

BRONZANI RELJEF

Akademiji likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

Address:
Obala Maka Dizdara 3

Dean:
Prof. *Nusret Pašić*

Vice-Dean for International Cooperation:
Assistant Professor *Marina Finci*

1. The Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo, as a higher education institution and a member of the University of Sarajevo, was established in 1972. The complex character of the Academy, which includes arts in general, the creative and applied aspects of arts, as well as the education of art teachers, is structured in accordance with the requirements of contemporary studies of modern and applied arts. The concept and content of its programme is influenced by the needs for modern development of the BiH society. The programme is based on the needs of different sectors: cultural sector-the need to educate painters, sculptors and graphic designers for the development of art in the country; education sector-to educate art teachers for the development of art culture in the pre-school as well as primary and secondary education; economy and industry sector -the need to educate graphic and industrial designers for the development of modern production and marketing.

This institution never stopped functioning, not even in the extreme circumstances during the war, when the city was exposed to constant shelling and destruction. The teachers, associates and students of the Academy contributed to the cultural life of the besieged city and, in those days, the Academy was one of the centres of the city's spiritual resistance.

There is a multiethnic structure of teaching staff and students, while the teaching and artistic processes at the Academy are largely satisfactory. Nevertheless, the exchange of professors and students and the introduction of visiting professors are very important characteristics of modern higher education and the Academy has made significant achievements in this respect.

The Academy is proud of an enviably equipped library which contains 7,646 books and 1,782 journals, available to students, lecturers and associates at all times.

2. Organisational units:

Departments:

Pedagogical Department

Painting

Sculpture

Graphics

Graphic Design

Product Design

Department of History and Theory of Art

The Board for Postgraduate Studies

Gallery

3. **The total number of enrolled** students of the Academy is **2,197.** The total number enrolled in the academic year 2008/2009 was 197, out of which 155 were full-time students under the Bologna regime and 42 students (the 4th year of study) studied under the old regime.

Total number of students enrolled with the Academy of Fine Arts by departments is as follows:

Pedagogical Department 915

Department of Painting 242

Department of Sculpture 195

Department of Graphics 208

Department of Graphic Design 287

Department of Product Design 350

Department of Product Design was opened in the academic year 1984/1985. In the same year the Academy started postgraduate courses in the following departments: Painting, Sculpture, Graphics and Graphic Design, followed by courses in Product Design and Photography.

To date, the Academy has enrolled 259 students of postgraduate studies in a 2-year course based on the Bologna system of studying.

At present, the third generation of students is enrolled following the principles of the Bologna 4+1 system.

4. **The total number of graduates** from the Academy is 1,086.

The total number of graduates holding Master's degree is 74. The Academy has neither specialists, nor any students holding a Doctorate.

5. **Scientific and artistic projects:**

1. Participation of students in the Ikebana Workshop - in cooperation with the Japanese Embassy
2. Participation in the D & AD Festival - International Association of Designers and Creative Professionals in Advertising Industry
3. "Magdalena" Festival of Visual Communication
4. The INTERREG Project
5. Roman mosaic - Aquas, Ilidža – within the Barqa Project
6. The Publications "LAV" by Prof. Metka Kraigher Hozo
7. The Publication "European Bridge"- by Prof. Metka Kraigher Hozo
8. Types of diagnostic research – diagnostics of Arte facts- done at the laboratories of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics in Sarajevo
9. Project- Ostrožac, Bihacite Sculpture Art Colony

10. Project - Kikinda, Serbia, Terracotta Sculpture Art Colony
11. Brief study excursions to Zagreb, visit to the Academy, the plaster-cast collection and studio as well as the exhibition and casting plant
12. Participation of students at the International Festival of Graphic Design in Novi Sad
13. Participation of students at the International Istanbul Graphic Design Week
14. Participation at the Furniture Fair in Cologne, Germany
15. Participation of students at the Origami Workshop – in cooperation with the Japanese Embassy
16. Cooperation with the Academy of Fine Arts in Sofia, Bulgaria – the project implies organisation of an exhibition of students' and professors' works at the Academy in Sofia in April; Bulgarian colleagues will present their works in Sarajevo in October
17. Project of cooperation with the Gallery of Modern Art in Budva, Montenegro; organising the exhibition of students' and professors' works
18. Participation of students in the decoration of the interior of the Paediatric Clinic - Jezero in Sarajevo; participation in the project launched by the International Women's Club
19. Project - Cooperation with the Academy of Fine Arts in Singapore – Presentation of students' works and of the Academy from Singapore
20. Participation of students in the project Walk for Life, organised by the International Women's Club; in this project, the students will design the stage and offer other graphic design solutions (logo, invitation cards, catalogue, etc.)

6. International cooperation

The Academy not only carries out educational activities, but also cultural ones, both in the country and abroad. In 1972, in the first few months following its establishment, an intensive cooperation was initiated with numerous cultural institutions in the rest of the world. Among the most relevant projects are: the visit of Finnish expert Tapiewara, cooperation with the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich during the 1984 Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo, when German athletes stayed in our premises, as well as cooperation with Mimar Sinan University in Istanbul and the Beaux Arts Academy in Paris lasting many years.

Srdjan Vuletic – Recipient of Golden Tiger 2004

Danis Tanović – Recipient of Oscar 2002

Jasmila Zbanic – Recipient of Golden Bear 2006

From the activities of the Academy

A KADEMIJA
S CENSKIH
U MJETNOSTI
S ARAJEVO

ACADEMY OF PERFORMING ARTS

Address:
Obala Kulina bana 11

Web:
www.asu.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Zijad Mehić*

Vice-Dean for Teaching Process:
Prof. *Pjer Žalica* Ph.D.

Coordinator for International Cooperation:
Elma Tataragić

The Academy of Performing Arts in Sarajevo was founded in 1981 and comprises three departments:

Department of Acting (founded in 1981)

Department for Direction (founded in 1989)

Department of Dramaturgy (founded in 1994)

There is the Open Scene „Obala" within the Academy.

Since the foundation, 306 students have been enrolled.

- Department of Acting: 223 students (out of which 7 students study on the basis of the Bologna Principles)
- Department for Direction: 46 students
- Department of Dramaturgy: 37 students (out of which 7 students study on the basis of the Bologna Principles)

The total number of graduates is 161.

Deans of the Academy:

Prof. *Razija Lagumdžija* Ph.D. – December 1981 – August 1986

Prof. *Borislav Stjepanović* – September 1986 – August 1988

Prof. *Miroslav Avram*, Ph.D – September 1988 – April 1989

Prof. *Nenad Vuković* Ph.D. – May 1989 – May 1992

Prof. *Dževad Karahasan* Ph.D. – June 1992 – January 1993

Prof. *Milan Šipka* Ph.D. – February – October 1993

Prof. *Admir Glamočak* – November 1993 – August 2005

Prof. *Zijad Mehić* – from September 2005

Graduates of the Academy of Performing Arts continue their professional life in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the countries of the region, across Europe, as well as in the United States of America and Australia.

The former and present students, who are the backbone of theatre and film production in Bosnia and Herzegovina, now work in London, Paris, Norcheping, Stockholm, Podgorica, Belgrade, Zagreb

and Ljubljana... They teach at the academies in Tuzla, Sarajevo, Cetinje, Perth and other cities of the world.

The graduate actors of the academy have received some of the most prestigious national and international theatre and film awards. The professors and students of the Directing Department have revolutionised the cultural life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A new dynamics and new standards that were set by the directors who have either graduated or are currently teaching at the Academy of Performing Arts in Sarajevo have transformed the cultural landscape of the country.

With projects that resulted from the teaching process and those produced with the purpose of improving the teaching and artistic programme, the Student Laboratory (Open Scene „Obala"), has completed tours across Bosnia and Herzegovina, all the countries of the region, major European centres, as well as the USA and Canada... wherefrom they usually returned with international recognitions for exceptional results in terms of new methodological approaches towards theatrical research.

Professors and students of the Academy continued their work even during the siege of Sarajevo. They directed plays and documentary films and took part in different art projects. Between 1992 and 1996, the professors and students of the Directing Department were instrumental in the organisation of the International Theatre Festival MES, the first Sarajevo Film Festival, the work of the Saga film company, and played an important part in the art production of Radio and Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in the productions realised by the theatres in Sarajevo.

The film life of our students of the Acting Department, particularly since 1994, has been linked to all the successes of the country's film production that has become well known all over the world.

Successful artistic and pedagogic achievements of our professors and research fellows is best illustrated in the collection of awards and accolades which are the pride of our Academy and of the University of Sarajevo.

The work done by the professors and graduates of the Directing Department since 1992 to date and the awards they received for it, represent an encyclopaedia of contemporary Bosnian film, theatre and television. There are more than 200 awards, to mention only some: awards by the American Academy of Film, European Film Academy, the Cannes Film Festival, as well as festivals in Berlin, Locarno, Rotterdam and London etc.

Following the introduction of the Bologna Process, there have been an ever-growing number of students from other European cities who have decided to study at our Academy. Our professors also act as visiting professors at the performing arts academies abroad, thus introducing innovation in the teaching process of the Academy in Sarajevo.

The teaching and artistic processes at the Academy are inseparable from professional artistic and research work of its professors and students; one can say that there is not a single significant work od our professors and students that is not essentially and substantially linked to the Academy's teaching process. In that respect, the list below represents an informative summary of a sort of the artistic and research results achieved either at the Academy, or in close relation to its teaching process The list is not exhaustive simply because an exhaustive list would be too long.

Theatre:

- Audition (B. Stjepanović - E. Kusturica)
- Tattooed Theatre (M. Materić)
- Moon Performance (M. Materić)
- Carp Spawning (B. Stjepanović)
- It Will Be, It Will Be (S. Mustajbašić)
- Wojcek (S. Vuletić)
- Romeo and Juliet (P. Žalica)
- Rhinoceros (D. Mustafić)
- Bremen Freedom (P. Žalica)
- Revolt at the National Theatre (H. Pašović)
- Wall (D. Mustafić)
- Roberto Zucco (D. Mustafić)
- Tartuffe (D. Mustafić)
- Macbeth (D. Mustafić)
- Helver's Night (D. Mustafić)
- The Cripple of Inishmaan (D. Mustafić)
- Process (E. Jukić)
- Romeo and Juliet(H. Pašović)
- Mortal Kombajn (D. Mustafić)
- Spring Awakening (S. Spahić)
- Electra (A. Jevđević)
- Hamlet (H. Pašović)
- Circus Inferno (Žalica - Imširević)
- Faust (H. Pašović)
- If This Were a Performance (Imširević)
- Mousefuckers (Lončarević - Imširević)
- Super-Frog Saves Tokyo (E. Kapetanović)
- Frog (E. Jukić)
- Class Enemy (H. Pašović)

Film:

- MGM Sarajevo (Kenović - Žalica - Idrizović)
- Children Like All Other (P. Žalica)
- Godot - Sarajevo (P. Žalica)
- I Burnt Legs (S. Vuletić)
- Hop, Skip, and Jump (S. Vuletić)
- Ten Minutes (Imamović - Vuletić)
- The First Salary (A. Drljević)
- The First Mortal Experience (A. Begić - Zupčević)
- A Strange Scene (D. Gogić)
- North Went Mad (A. Begić - Zupčević)
- Frame for the Picture of My Homeland (E. Jukić)
- Majka (E. Jukić)
- Red Rubber Boots (J. Žbanić)
- 25 Years of ASU (4th year of Directing in the class of Prof. Žalica)
- Halid Bunjić – the Eternal (D. Janeček)
- Perfect Circle (A. Kenović)
- Remake (D. Mustafić)
- Fuse (P. Žalica)
- Summer in the Golden Valley (S. Vuletić)
- Days and Hours (P. Žalica)
- It's Hard to Be Nice (S. Vuletić)
- Snow (A. Begić - Zubčević)

The research, preparations and realisation of there works involved the professors and students of our Academy from all its three departments. The artistic and research results have been achieved in practically all segments of performing arts: acting, directing, writing for the screen and theatre, set design, editing, dramaturgy etc. Thus, one can freely say that there is a synergy and harmony between the artistic and research activities of professors and students at all the three Academy departments.

Practically speaking, all the titles listed above have been awarded national and international awards. The total numbers of awards exceeds 200.

Numerous theoretical texts and theatre and film critique articles have been published in publications and magazines in BiH and abroad.

From the activities of the Academy

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

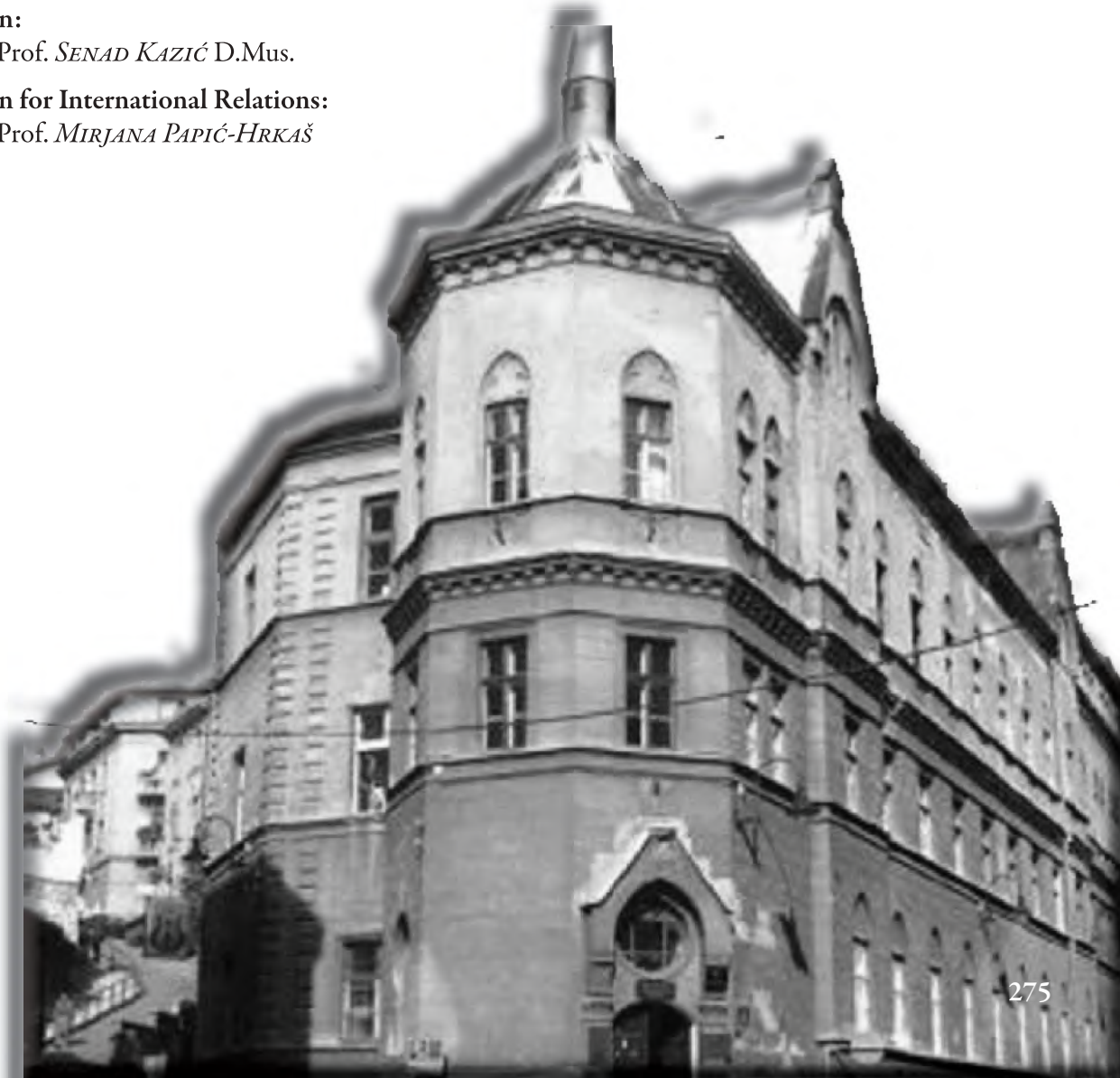
Address:
Josipa Štadlera 1/II

Web:
www.mas.unsa.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Ivan Čavlović* D.Mus.

Vice-Dean:
Assistant Prof. *Senad Kazić* D.Mus.

Vice-Dean for International Relations:
Assistant Prof. *Mirjana Papić-Hrkaš*



The Academy of Music in Sarajevo was founded on 20 May 1995. It has been a member of the University of Sarajevo since 1972. The teaching process has been organised in eight departments with 19 courses. The Institute of Musicology is a separate organisational unit with the Academy.

Up to date, 2,000 students have obtained Bachelor's degree, 90 students have obtained Master's degree and 11 of them have obtained Doctorate of Music degree. The Academy has been one of the organisers of the international Musicology Symposium "Music in the Society". It has also been co-publishing a magazine "Music" and the organiser of the festival "May Music Ceremony". The Choir and Orchestra are very important performing ensembles as well as the Ensemble of the Academy of Music (aMAS), Chamber string orchestra and the "Etnoakademik", the ensemble for the original folk music. The Academy of Music is an active member of Association Europeenne des Conservatoires, Academies de Musique et Musikhochschulen (AEC) and a signatory of the cooperation agreement with the academies from Stockholm, Karlsruhe, Moscow, Zagreb and Banja Luka. The lecturers at the Academy are recognized artists and scientists and visiting fellows from academies in the country and all over the world.

Studies following the Bologna Principles commenced in 2005/2006 school year. The structure of the studies is as follows: the 1st cycle of study (a 4-year course), 2nd cycle of study (a 1–year course) and the 3rd cycle of study (a 3-year course). The curriculum and the qualifications obtained are compatible with similar studies at the European academies of music. Despite numerous problems, especially with regards to space, the Academy of Music in Sarajevo is a respectable institution for higher musical education amongst its neighbours and in Europe. Its graduates work all over the world.

The work of the Academy is organised through following organisational units:

- Departments
- Institute for Musicology
- Academy Secretariat

There are following departments at the Academy of Music:

I Department for Composition

II Department for Conducting

- Orchestra conducting course
- Choir conducting course

III Department for Solo Singing

IV Department for piano, percussion, harp and similar instruments

- Course for Piano
- Course for Percussion
- Course for Harp

V Department for string instruments and guitar

- Course for Violin
- Course for Viola
- Course for Cello
- Course for Double Bass
- Course for Guitar

VI Department for woodwind instruments and harmonica

- Course for Flute
- Course for Oboe
- Course for Clarinet
- Course for Bassoon
- Course for Tuba
- Course for Trombone
- Course French horn
- Course for Saxophone

VII Department for Musicology and Ethno-musicology

- Musicology course
- Ethno-musicology course

VIII Department for Music Theory and Pedagogy

The total number of applicants since the foundation to date – **2985**

The total number of graduates:

Bachelor of Music – **2170**

Master's Degree and Specialists – **100**

D.M.A. – **11**

Deans of the Academy:

Academician Prof. *Cvjetko Rihtman*	1955 – 1959
Prof. *Miroslav Špiler*	1959 – 1962
Prof. *Matusja Blum*	1963 – 1967 and 1972 – 1976
Academician Prof. *Teodor Romanić*	1967 – 1972
Prof. *Zdravko Verunica*, MA	1977 – 1981
Prof. *Zija Kučukalić,* D.Mus.	1981 – 1983
Prof. *Milica Šnajder-Huterer*	1983 – 1985
Prof. *Dunja Rihtman-Šotrić,* MA	1985 – 1987
Prof. *Faruk Osman Sijarić,* MA	1987 – 2003
Prof. *Selma Ferović,* D.Mus.	2003 - 2007
Prof. *Ivan Čavlović*, D.Mus.	2007

Scientific-research projects

The Academy of Music in Sarajevo has not registered any projects before 2003. In that period, musicology and ethnomusicology research had been carried out within the curriculum and in cooperation with the National Museum – Institute of Folklore as well as with the Academy of Science of BiH and the Composers' Association of BiH.

Since the foundation of the Institute for Musicology in 2003, the Academy of Music has registered four scientific-research projects:

- Fundamental research of music in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2010)
- Lexicon of the musicians in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Cvjetko Rihtman legacy
- The perception of the Turks in the Balkans

The first three projects are independent ones. The Cvjetko Rihtman Legacy project has been financed by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science and the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport. The fourth project is carried out in cooperation with the Faculty of Philosophy in Ljubljana and is financed by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Republic of Slovenia.

As well as this, in cooperation with the Academy of Science, the Institute has been working on the encyclopaedia of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly on the part related to all aspects of music.

The Academy of Music organises concerts and workshops, one of which is "May Musical Celebrations" where the artistic achievements of its students, lecturers and research fellows are performed.

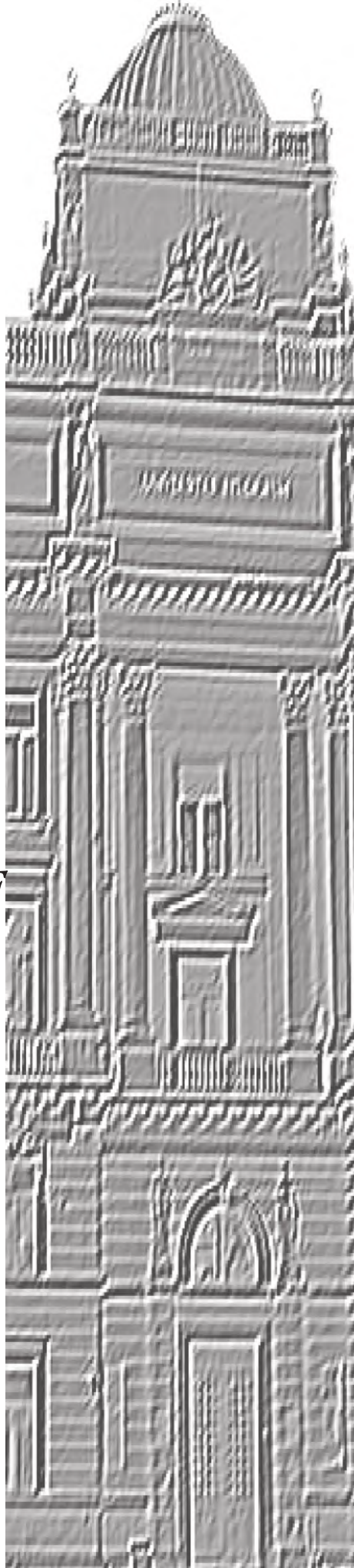
As well as this, the Academy of Music has formed a regular ensemble consisting of research fellows and assistant professors who take part in the domestic and foreign music life.

The Academy organises biannually an international symposium "Music in the Society" where local and foreign music and ethno-music experts as well as music educators take part. It also publishes regularly a magazine called "Music" as well as scientific and expert literature and compact discs with the music by local and foreign composers.

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Public institutions based in the territory of the Canton of Sarajevo whose activities are closely related to higher education



From the activities of the Clinical Centre

KLINIČKI CENTAR UNIVERZITETA SARAJEVO

CLINICAL CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Address:
Bolnička 25

Web:
www.kcus.ba

Director:
Prof. *Faris Gavrankapetanović* M.D.

1. The Founding of the Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo

The Clinical Centre is the first institution of a hospital type in the country. It was founded in Sarajevo in 1866 by Topal Osman-Pasha using the funds of the Gazi Husref-bey's Foundation (Vakuf).

The current premises of most of the clinics and institutions belonging to the Clinical Centre were built in 1894 in the Koševo area of Sarajevo. The date of establishment of the Clinical Centre is taken to be the same as the date of the establishment of the Land's Hospital. Since that period, the Clinical Centre, like other similar institutions in the world, has developed in all areas of its work. The most modern methods of work, education and research have been applied in this multidisciplinary clinical institution.

The administration of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy introduced numerous significant changes that led to the economic, technical and cultural development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There has also been a very strong development in the field of healthcare, science and the medical profession; thus, the existing Vakuf Hospital, due to a huge inflow of population into the city, was not sufficient to provide medical care. Therefore, in 1894, the Land's Hospital was founded. This marked a new era in the healthcare service; qualified medical staff were employed, firstly experts from Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Italy and some other countries and then local experts who obtained their degree in Medicine at the universities of Vienna, Budapest and Prague. Throughout the Austro-Hungarian period, the Land's Hospital was the crucial factor, not only for healthcare, but also for the overall social and economic, and even political development of Bosnia and Herzegovina within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

After the end of the World War I, in 1918, BiH was struck with great poverty. Doctors, mostly foreigners, but also many local experts, left the country, while epidemics of contagious diseases plagued the country with disastrous consequences. Between the world wars, the hospital was rebuilt both in terms of its premises and staffing.

At the time of its establishment, the Land's Hospital in Sarajevo was the most modern hospital of its type in the Balkans. Its design was based on the model of the University Hospital in Vienna and on the most modern European standards of the time. Complex surgical and therapeutical treatments were already carried out in those days, thus the hospital did not lag behind clinics in the most developed European countries. All of this had led to progress in medicine and the need to secure local educated professionals. The knowledge accumulated in those days was the basis for the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo. Following the foundation of the faculty, the hospital became the teaching base, i.e. individual clinics and institutes assumed an educational role in addition to their original medical one.

During the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the siege of Sarajevo, from 1992 to 1996, the Clinical Centre was shelled daily, regardless of the obvious hospital signs and the fact that it was universally known that this was a healthcare institution. The Clinic for Obstetrics and Gynaecology

and the Pediatric Clinic were totally destroyed by the shelling. The Institute for Phychiatric Medicine in Ilidža was also destroyed. The Institute for Vascular Diseases and the Psychiatric Hospital were devastated during one of the aggressor's retreats from the suburb of Jagomir. All the Koševo Clinics sustained enormous damage; they were hit by more than 350 shells. It is estimated that 34.2% of pre-war capacities were destroyed or damaged, which amounted to 1,130 beds, or 76 million DM. During the siege of Sarajevo, five patients were killed and 19 wounded in the artillery attacks targeting the Clinical Centre. The total number of employees who were killed by shells was 51. During the aggression, the staff and patients were transferred from the destroyed institutions to the clinics, and, although faced with drastically reduced space, equipment and human resources, the management and the staff of the Clinical Centre succeeded in reorganising themselves and continuing their work.

In the period from 1992-1995, 2,597 employees left the Clinical Center. 2,271 employees still remained and worked throughout the war, together with 1,209 newly employed staff. At present, the Clinical Centre has 3,480 employees, out of whom 21% are non-medical staff.

2. Organisational structure of the Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo

The Clinical Centre is the leading professional, educational, scientific and research healthcare institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The best quality specialist services of the broadest spectrum are offered by the Clinical Centre, with its 1,980 beds distributed among 33 buildings with state-of the-art medical equipment.

SURGICAL DISCIPLINES:

1. Clinic of Neurosurgery
2. Clinic of General and Abdominal Surgery
3. Clinic of Urology
4. Clinic of Paediatric Surgery
5. Clinic of Thoracic Surgery
6. Clinic of Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation
7. Orthopaedic and Traumatology Clinic
8. Clinic of Reconstructive and Plastic Surgery
9. Clinic of Maxillofacial Surgery
10. Clinic of Vascular Surgery
11. Clinic of Othorhinolaringology
12. Clinic of Ophthalmology
13. Heart Centre

14. Clinic of Oncology and Glandular Surgery
15. Emergency Clinic
16. Central Sterilisation Unit
17. Operating Theatre of the „Old Surgery“

INTERNAL MEDICINE DISCIPLINES:

1. Institute of Vascular Diseases
2. Clinic of Gastroenterohepatology
3. Clinic of Nephrology
4. Clinic of Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis
5. Clinic of Heart and Rheumatic Diseases
6. Clinic of Dermatovenerology
7. Clinic of Infectious Diseases
8. Clinic of Haematology
9. Clinic of Endocrinology
10. Clinic of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
11. Clinic of Nuclear Medicine
12. Clinic of Oncology
13. Clinical Pharmacy
14. Centre of Haemodialysis

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DISCIPLINES:

1. Psychiatric Clinic
2. Neurological Clinic

GYNAECOLOGY, OBSTETRIC AND PAEDIATRIC DISCIPLINES

1. Clinic of Gynaecology and Obstetrics
2. Paediatric Clinic

DIAGNOSTIC DISCIPLINES

1. Clinic of Radiology
2. Clinical Chemistry and Biochemistry
3. Clinical Microbiology
4. Clinical Immunology
5. Clinical Pathology and Cytology
6. Clinical Pharmacology

SCIENCE AND TEACHING DISCIPLINES

1. Institute of scientific and research work and development

PROFESSIONAL NON-MEDICAL DISCIPLINE

1. Sector of Legal, HR and General Affairs
2. Sector of Financial affairs, Bookkeeping and Planning
3. Economic Sector
4. Technical Sector

4. Total number of physicians, specialists, and holders of master's and doctoral degrees

Up until 31 January 2009, there were 3,584 employees in the Medical Centre, out of which 767 were physicians (539 specialists and, among them, 36 university professors and 31 assistant professors, 79 doctors of medical science and 51 masters of medical science, who confirm the role of our clinic as the leading clinical and educational institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Scientific and research projects (Clinical tests):

2006-2007 - Clinical study: BONDRONAT ML 19179

„Evaluation of efficiency and safety of v. loading dosage followed by the treatment of maintenance with oral ibandrone in patients with methastasis on bones as a consequence of breast cancer and multiple myeloma, who suffer from moderately strong to strong pains"

Chief researcher: Prof. Nermina Obralić M.D., Clinic of Oncology; other participants were the CC Tuzla and CH Mostar;

2006-2007 - Clinical study: „An open-label randomized phase II study of two different dosage regimes of capecitabine in combination with intravenous docetaxel (Q3W) in patients with locally advanced and/or metastatic breast cancer"

Chief researcher: Semir Bešlija M.D., Clinic of Oncology; other participants were from 53 clinical centres in Europe, Russia, China and South Africa;

2006-2007 – Clinical research: „Monitoring of meronem in the treatment of grave intra-hospital infections"

Chief researcher: Academician Prof. Mirsada Hukić M.D., Clinical Microbiology; other participants were from CC Tuzla, CH Mostar;

2006-2007-Project: „Establishment of a system of rapid reaction in the treatment of cerebrovascular attacks and the treatment of stenoocclusive changes of carotidal arteries and limb arteries, intra-cerebral aneurisms and arteriovenous malformation by minimum radiological invasive intervention methods at the Clinic of Radiology"

In charge of the Project: Prof. Lidija Lincender-Cvijetić M.D.;

2006-2007 - Clinical study: „Boncure in patients with post-menopausal osteoporosis“

Chief researcher: Assistant Prof. Elma Kučukalić-Selimović M.D., Clinic of Nuclear Medicine, other participants were the Clinical Centres from Banja Luka, Mostar and Tuzla;

2006-2008 - Clinical study: “Direct factor Xa inhibitor YM150 for the prevention of venous trombo-embolism in patients subjected to optional total hip replacement”, double-blind, parallel, dosage finding study compared with openly marked enoxaparine, Study No. 150-CL-008 (ONYX-2)

Chief researcher: Prof. Ismet Gavrankapetanović M.D., Orthopaedic and Traumatology Clinic;

2007-2008 - Project: „Hantaviruses and their reservoirs in BiH“

Chief researcher: Prof. Mirsada Hukić M.D., Clinical Microbiology;

Projects in preparation or in realisation:

2007- Scientific Project: „Stabilisation of broken hip with DHS implant (Dynamic Hip Screw“

Chief researcher: Prof. Ismet Gavrankapetanović M.D., Head Doctor Adnan Dizdar, Orthopaedic and Traumatology Clinic;

2007- Project: „Strengthening research capacities and an evaluation of the mental health service in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) “

Chief researchers: Psychiatric Clinic (Prof. Abdulah Kučukalić M.D., Alma Džubur-Kulenović M.D.), Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London, Mental Health Centre of Brčko District and Mental Health Centre of Goražde;

2007- Project: „Practical surgical application and further development of fixators for spinal injuries and diseases – UNI /SA (University of Sarajevo) “

Chief researchers: Prof. Faris Gavrankapetanović M.D., Head Doctor Adnan Dizdar M.D., Orthopaedic and Traumatology Clinic

2007- Project: „Streptosotocine cerebral diabetes as an experimental model of Alzheimer type dementia: immunohistochemical determination of expression of glial cytokine S100 beta, pro-apoptosis and anti-apoptosis factors of Bcl-2 family of oncoprotein"

Chief researcher: Zlata Kundurović M.D., Clinical Pathology;

2007- Project: „Implementation of the programme of quality insurance and control in radiotherapy – 2nd phase"

Chief researcher: Assistant Prof Hiba Bašić, Clinic of Oncology;

2007- Project: „Register of multiple sclerosis patients in the Canton of Sarajevo"

Chief researcher: Assistant Prof. Azra Alajbegović, Clinic of Neurology;

2007- Clinical study: „Multicentric multinational randomised testing of phase 3 with the purpose of assessment of safety and efficiency of treatment of patients with colorectal cancer and recurrent metastases in liver with the application of Litx system together with chemotherapy compared with the treatment conducted solely with chemotherapy"; Research Code: A6181122

Chief researcher: Semir Bešlija M.D., Clinic of Oncology;

2008- Clinical study: "Randomised, placebo-controlled testing of effectiveness safety of administration and tolerance to CP-533, 536 in patients with closed fracture of tibia", Study No. A3241010, PFIZER

Chief researcher: Prof. Ismet Gavrankapetanović M.D., C Orthopaedic and Traumatology Clinic;

2008- Clinical study: "Randomised testing of Phase II PEP02-A, irinotecan or docetaxel as the second choice therapy in patients with locally developed, or metastasized stomach adenocarcinoma or carcinoma of the oesophagus-stomach contact point", Protocol of testing of PEP0206m vertuh 2.0.

Chief researcher: Maja Banjin M.D., Clinic of Oncology;

2008- Clinical study: "Safety and effectiveness of application of Sumamed in the treatment of respiratory tract infection in adults and children: international, multi-centric, non-comparative research", Research Code: SUM-2006/01/INT

Chief researcher: Prof. Hasan Žutić M.D., Clinic of Lung Diseases;

2008- Clinical study: „PHASE III – Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi.-centric clinical test of oral medicine CLADRIBINE in patients with the first clinical change indicating high risk of turning into MS"

Chief researcher: Ass. Prof. Enra Mehmedika-Suljić, Clinic of Neurology;

2008- Clinical study: "Multi-centric, randomised, double-blind III phase testing for the purpose of checking the efficiency and safety of BIBF 1120 administered orally and standard pemetrexed therapy compared with the placebo and standard pemetrexed therapy in patients with IIIB/IV phase of recurrent or non-microcellular lung cancer after the failure of the first line of chemotherapy"; PAREXEL Study No. 90277

Chief researcher: Prof. Hasan Žutić M.D., Clinic of Lung Diseases;

6. Other relevant data

a) PROJECTS:

1. Internal Medicine Intensive Therapy Unit (IJIT)

The prevailing trend in many European countries aimed at securing a uniform approach to the modalities of practice and teaching in the domain of reanimatology has led the association Médécine France Bosnie-Herzégovine to initiate cooperation in this area with the Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo. This cooperation is based on a triple mission, aimed at achieving the medical and organisational standards of EU countries.

1. Aim: to provide necessary conditions to secure the care of non-surgical patients (opening of a unit for reanimatology for this category of patients at the CCUS in the first half of 2009; this pilot project will serve as an example for the opening of other wards of this type across the country),
2. Aim: to promote teaching in this field of specialisation and to define the curriculum particularly targeting reanimatology in the framework of specialisation in medicine with focus on the multidisciplinary approach (development of key guidelines for education in reanimatology will be done on the basis of French and European regulations on reanimatology),
3. Aim: to promote reanimatology as a structured discipline, with stimulation of links between doctors from BiH as well as those between Bosnia and European doctors, creating conditions for dynamic research activities, development of researcher programmes and continuous education (provide incentives for development of a scientific association in BiH and establishment of connection with French and European associations).

This Project is realised with the help of French Embassy (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France), „André Malraux" Centre and the Association Médécine France Bosnie-Herzégovine.

2. Advanced Trauma Life Support

The Association of Orthopaedic and Traumatology Surgeons of Bosnia and Herzegovina has launched an initiative to issue certificates for attendees of the advanced courses on traumatic states which took palace in this country. This initiative was accepted by the American College of Surgeons. In June 2008, the Clinical Centre was officially supported and became a member of ATLS, which organises these instructive courses.

3. Bosnian-Herzegovinian Medical Initiative

In 2004, following the initiative of Prof. Ismet Gavrankapetanović M.D., the Director of the Institute for Scientific and Research Work and Development of CCUS at the time, the project „Bosnian-Herzegovinian Medical Initiative" (BMI) was launched.

- BMI is a Project focused on the systemic linking of medical professionals in BiH and abroad with the ultimate goal to improve the situation in the healthcare system of BiH.
- This Project is the first attempt to establish an organised structure, i.e. a network of professionals and experts who will systematically coordinate the exchange of medical information and expertise, as well as take concrete action relating to the treatment of patients.
- It is of particular importance to note that this is a project that fully relies on BiH human capacities, both in the country and abroad, led by a desire to engage the country's own resources to the maximum in order to find solution for one of the most complex problems facing BiH today.
- The BMI target group are medical professionals in BiH and the world. Our understanding of medical professionals implies all types of medical experts, with all levels of expertise and knowledge, including dentists, pharmacists, nurses, medical technicians, students, medical librarians etc

b) PUBLICATIONS:

The Clinical Centre of the University of Sarajevo has one of the biggest professional libraries in the region. This library covers all fields of medicine, yet there are also fields with insufficient coverage.

The Clinical Centre has published more than 20 books and more than 30 diagnostic-therapeutic guides in different thematic areas.

From the activities of the National and University Library

NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 8b

Web:
www.nub.ba

Director:
Ismet Ovčina Ph.D.

The **National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina** was founded pursuant to the Regulation on the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Ministry of Education of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, passed on 31st October 1945.

During the night of 25th August 1992, it was almost totally devastated in an artillery attack that set the building on fire which destroyed all but about 10% of the library contents.

Since 1997, the Library has been temporarily located in the premises of the University Campus.

FUNCTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

At present, the Library functions on the basis of the Law on Library Activities (Official Gazette of RBiH, No. 37/95). Its organisational structure is made up of the following sectors.

1. Procurement, Processing, Periodicals and Official Publications
2. User Service
3. Development and Education
4. Administrative and General Affairs
5. Library Management

The National and University Library plays a dual role and performs the following tasks:

- Procures, processes, keeps and lends the library material;
- Provides information on publications;
- Develops and publishes a current bibliography of BiH (books, articles, newspapers);
- Develops a retrospective bibliography of BiH;
- Provides categorisation of publications (CIP)
- Mediates in interlibrary loans;
- Organises seminars and professional exams through the Centre for Permanent Education of Librarians of BiH;
- Organises professional exams for librarians;
- Provides professional assistance in the area of protection and conservation of library material;
- Secured a Virtual Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina aimed at connecting the country's libraries into a single library and information system of BiH, as an integral part of regional European and world network with searchable databases.

  -ISBN – National Agency;

  -ISSN - National Centre;

  -ISMN – National Centre;

SERVICES

The collection of the National and University Library (app. 450,000 processed library units) is available to users, either for loan or for reading in the Library reading rooms.

Information about the library collections can be searched for in the catalogue (organised alphabetically, by subjects etc), or on-line (www.cobiss.ba).

Daily 800 users pass through the library, mostly students and professors of the University of Sarajevo. The National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina provides access to some of the most relevant world scientific databases: ScienceDirect; EBSCO-host; Emerald; Web of Science and Current Content Connect for the needs of the academic community of the University of Sarajevo and BiH as a whole.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In light of the important role played by the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the cultural, educational and scientific development of the country, and given its place among similar world institu-

tions, the Library has a keen interest in developing cooperation in the following fields:

- Exchange of experts in librarianship
- Exchange of publications
- Reconstruction of lost collections, particularly of the *Bosniaca* on the basis of research of the collection held by other libraries and institutions and cooperation with other similar libraries,
- Organisation of joint exhibitions, seminars and conferences in the domain of librarianship, both at a bilateral and at multilateral level
- Joint international projects in the domain of librarianship.

The National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a member of several international organisations (IFLA - International Federation of Library Associations; CDNL - Conference of Directors of National Libraries; CENL – Conference of European National Librarians; TEL – The European Library; FUMAGABA Project/ acronym made of the first letters of its member countries: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Moldova, Albania, Georgia, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Azerbaijan/; LIBER – Ligue des Bibliotheques Europeennes de Recherche)

The Library has a developed international interlibrary loan (ILL) practice. It signed cooperation agreements with related institutions in the neighbouring countries: Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Russia, Egypt, and is open to further development of international professional cooperation.

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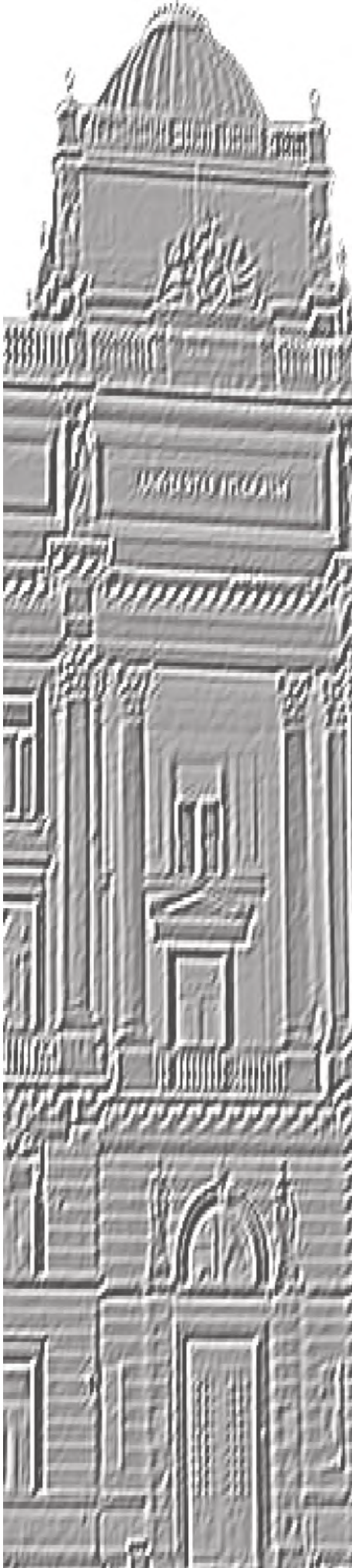
UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Associated members of the University of Sarajevo



From the activities of the Faculty

FACULTY OF ISLAMIC STUDIES ASSOCIATED MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Address:
Čemerlina 54

Web:
www.fin.ba

Dean:
Prof. *Ismet Bušatlić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Finance:
Assistant Prof. *Fadil Fazlić* Ph.D.

Vice-Dean for Academic Affairs:
Assistant Prof. *Zuhdija Hasanović* Ph.D.

International Cooperation Coordinator:
Mujesira Zimić-Gljiva

The Faculty of Islamic Studies in Sarajevo is the oldest and the most prestigious institution of higher Islamic education in the South-East Europe. It has been built on centuries-long tradition of Islamic education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which started with building of the first mosques, lodges and primary schools (muallim-han) in the second half of the 15th century and continued with the building of madrasas, hanikah, gift-l-Qur'an and gift-l-Hadith schools in the 16th century. It became closer to the European models of education after the opening of Alijja, Sharia Law School, Gazi Husrev-bey's Madrasa and Higher Islamic Sharia Theological School in whose building the Faculty is currently accommodated.

The Faculty of Islamic Studies was founded in 1997, following the decision of the Supreme Assembly, and the Supreme Islamic Council of the Islamic Community of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Riyasat of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the founder of the Faculty. The Faculty became operational as of 29 September 1977, as the Faculty of Islamic Theology.

In the academic year 1994/1995, the first postgraduate course started and, in 2002/2003, a thorough reform of the entire undergraduate studies was carried out, establishing the credit system and chairs.

On the basis of Article 17 of the Law on University, the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Physical Culture of the Socialist Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina verified the work of the Faculty of Islamic Studies in Sarajevo by its Decision UP-I-03-612-227 of 5 December 1991.

In the thirty years of its existence, the Faculty of Islamic Studies has served primarily the needs of the Islamic community, but also responded to the needs of the wider community, which resulted in changes and amendments of its curriculum. So, in the school year 1992/1993, the courses in Theology and Religious Pedagogy were established. Also, in the school year 2006/2007, a special course for imams, hatibs and muallims was established.

a) Course in Theology

This four-year course enables students to gain vocational training in Islamic sciences and to be introduced to the research in this field. Graduates acquire a degree and a title of Professor of Islamic Theology. This course provides students with an opportunity not only to learn about Islamic sciences, but it also gives an insight to the most important humanistic disciplines.

It enables students to perform their religious and educational service in the Islamic community, as well as to carry out various cultural, educational and social activities which require humanistic education.

b) Course in Religious Pedagogy

Undergraduate four-year course enables students to gain vocational training in religious pedagogy and introduces them to the research in this field. Graduates acquire a degree and the title of Professor in Religious Pedagogy. This course provides students with an opportunity not only to learn about Islamic and pedagogical science, but it also gives an insight to the most important humanistic disciplines.

It enables students to work in the field of religious education and in those of religious culture in the Islamic community, schools, nurseries and the media.

c) Course for Imams, Hatibs and Muallims

This three-year course enables students to gain vocational training in imamet, hatabet and mekteb classes, and introduces them to the research in this field. Graduates acquire a degree and the title of graduate imam, hatib and muallim. This course gives students an opportunity to gain knowledge in Islamic sciences, particularly in a field of imamet, hatabet and mekteb classes as well as general humanistic disciplines.

It enables students to work in the field of religious education, as well as the organisation and affirmation of religious life in the Islamic community, schools, nurseries and media.

Postgraduate studies

The Faculty if Islamic Studies organised postgraduate studies for the first time in the school year 1994/1995. Since then, the Faculty has organised this course four times in 1995/1996, 1997/1998, 2001/2002 and 2004/2005. After a thorough reform of the undergraduate studies, on 26 December 2003, a reformed program of the postgraduate studies was adopted by the Faculty's Steering Committee. In accordance with this new and reformed program, the Faculty of Islamic Studies in Sarajevo organised a postgraduate course on Islam and Modernity in 2004/2005, both in the Department of Theology and in the Department of the Religious Pedagogy.

In order to develop this program further, both in terms of concept and content, and, thus, to meet the requirements necessary for start-off of regular postgraduate Master and Doctoral courses, the Faculty of Islamic Studies organised, in 2007/2008, a postgraduate course in Modern Islamic Studies.

This postgraduate course was organised in two academic years, i.e., four terms. The lecturers were the professors of the Faculty of Islamic Studies, as well as visiting professors from the universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad.

Candidates, who successfully complete the postgraduate course and defend their Master's thesis, gain the Master's in Arts Degree in Islamic Studies.

1. The total number of enrolled students since the establishment of the faculty:

Theological Course :	1810
Religious Pedagogy Course:	566
Course for imams, hatibs and muallims:	334
Total:	2710

2. The total number of graduates since the establishment:

Under-graduate studies:	552
Master's Degree:	23
Doctorate:	14

3. Projects and extra-curricular activities

In addition to regular classes, various activities for students, professors and for the community at large are organised. These events include symposia, round tables, fora, book launches, poetry readings, the Qur'an readings etc.

The Faculty fulfils its wider social role through the organisation of extra-curricular activities. At present, there are two part-time courses offered by the Faculty. However, depending on a demand some other courses might be offered in the future.

The programmes currently realised are:

- **Diploma in Islamic Studies**

The Faculty of Islamic Science in Sarajevo organizes a three-month course called "Diploma in Islamic Studies". The teaching is carried out in English and Bosnian. All the classes are held in the Faculty's historical premises. The lecturers are distinguished professors of the Faculty of Islamic Studies.

The program in Bosnian is organised for public servants, politicians, persons employed in education, libraries, state administration, media, political parties, various companies and others who are interested in Islamic sciences. This is the seventh time that this type of course has been organized in Sarajevo. All participants who successfully complete the course are awarded the Faculty of Islamic Studies Certificate.

This program is designed to provide basic knowledge in major Islamic disciplines and Muslim teachings and practice to all those who are interested, be they from the public or the private sector. It offers an introduction to the scientific review of the doctrine, law, history and culture of Islam, with the focus on Islam in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The program consists of six modules, 12 hours each.

- **Arabic Language Course**

The Faculty of Islamic Studies in Sarajevo offers three-month courses in Arabic language: Beginners A-B-C, Intermediate and Advanced.

The lecturers are the members of the Faculty if Islamic Studies teaching staff and the Faculty's guests from the Islamic World.

The program of courses is based on modern scientific and methodical experiences in the teaching of the Arabic language.

All the participants who successfully complete the course are awarded Faculty of Islamic Studies Certificate.

Visit of the Ambassador of the U.S.A., H. E. Mr, Charles English

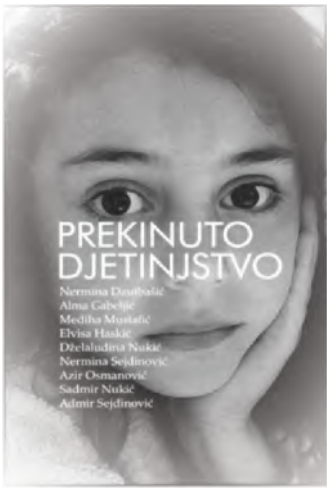
INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

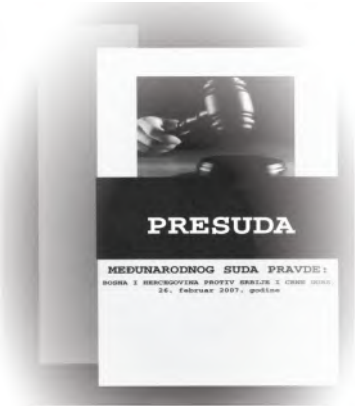
Address:
Alipašina 9

Web:
www.ois.unsa.ba

Director:
Dr *Husnija Kamberović*

1. The *INSTITUTE OF HISTORY* was founded in Sarajevo in 1958, by the Regulation on the Institute for Research of the History of Workers' Movement ("Official Gazette of PR BiH, No. 28/58). It became operational on 1st January 1929.
2. There are no special departments in the Institute, and it functions as one single entity that deals with history studies from the Middle Ages to present day.
3. Some of the Institute's most relevant scientific research projects have been:
   a. Coordinator of major project DC XIII/2 (dozens of history projects realised since 1987);
   b. Historical Myths in the Balkans (in cooperation with the Institute for East European and Oriental Studies in Oslo), a project realised in the period from 2002 to 2005;
   c. New and Ambiguous Nation-building Processes in South East Europe: Collective Identities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Moldova and Montenegro in Comparison (1944–2005) (a project which has been underway since 2007 in cooperation with the Free University in Berlin);
   d. National Identity of Bosniaks 1945 – 2008 (a project supported financially by the Cantonal Ministry of Education and Science-Sarajevo. It was carried out in the period from 2007 to 2009).
4. The Institute also conducts publishing activities and, in that context, issues two reviews: *Contributions* (issued annually since 1965) and *Historical Searches* (issued semi-annually since 2007)





From the activities of the Institute

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Address:
Halida Nazečića 4

Web:
www.institut-genocid.ba

Director:
Prof. *Smail Čekić* Ph.D.

Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law in Sarajevo is a public scientific institution engaged in analysis of crimes against peace, crime of genocide, and other grave breaches of international law from the historical, legal, sociological, criminology, economic, demographic, psychological, political, cultural, medical, environmental, and other aspects of relevance for the complete research of crimes. The Institute was founded on 4 September 1992, pursuant to the Decree of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, No. 16/92), which was ratified by the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 1 June 1994 (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, No. 13/94). The Seat of the Institute is in Sarajevo. The Institute is a member of the Sarajevo University.

The focus of the Institute is particularly on research of:

- planning, preparation, commencement, and/or conducting the aggressor war or the war which violates international covenants, agreements, guarantees or participation in a common plan or conspiracy in perpetration of one of the cited actions;
- violation of war laws and customs of war; murder, torture or taking civilians from the occupied territory or to the occupied territory to a forced labour and any other reason; killing or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or dying persons; killing of hostages; looting of public or private property; deliberate destruction of towns and villages or wanton plundering not justified by necessary military needs;
- genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes against civilians; war crimes against the injured or ill persons; war crimes against prisoner of war; organizing of groups to incite the commission of crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; unlawful killing and inflicting injuries of enemy soldiers; unlawful taking of belongings from the killed persons or those injured at the battlefield; use of unlawful combat means; inflicting injuries to the parliamentary; cruel treatment with the injured, sick and prisoners of war; unjustified delay of repatriation of prisoners of war; destruction of cultural and historical monuments; inciting to aggressor war; abuse of international signs; racial and other discrimination; enslavement and transport of enslaved persons; international terrorism; endangering of people under international protection; taking hostages, and other grave breaches of the rules of international law.

To achieve these goals, the Institute especially:

- defines the place and time of crime;
- defines the circumstances under which the crime was committed;

- defines categories, status and number of victims, forms of crimes and mode of commission of crime;
- tries, within the framework of its scientific capacities, to identify ideologists, organizers, inciters, aids and abettors, associates, order issuing authorities, and perpetrators;
- creates the records of destroyed or damaged cultural monuments, economic and other facilities and their approximate values of damage;
- collects, arranges and keeps the documentation on crimes;
- delivers the competent state authorities proposals with documentation for criminal prosecution;
- Publicizes the study results along with the documentation, even in several languages, if needed.

The Institute permanently and continuously applies the existing scientific methods and methods for collection of data during the research, and verifies its reliability in the process of acquiring knowledge, thus verifying its adequacy in relation to the subject of research, which clearly contributes to the function of development of methodology of studying crimes against humanity and international law.

For the efficient implementation of researching and other supporting activities, the Institute organized following units:

- for scientific and researching activity;
- for collection of facts and empirical records on crimes;
- for documentation and analysis (archive, data processing, library, publishing);
- For administrative, legal and financial tasks.

Records that are held by the Institute are available to public, pursuant to the INSTITUTE'S Rules.

RELEVANT SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University, as a scientific institution of merits, which studies crimes of genocide and other grave violations of international law, has also conducted, based on scientific postulates and relevant scientific paradigm, the process of conceptualization and implementation of several scientific projects, whose results were publicized in several studies.

Aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1995 is one of the key projects of the Institute. By the realization of its parts and segments in certain stages, the results were presented in several forms of the Institute documents:

- Smail Čekić Ph.D. AGGRESSION AGAINST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIACS 1991-1993, Sarajevo 1995 (the issues in Bosnia and English languages);
- Bećir Macić Ph.D. CRIMES AGAINST PEACE, Sarajevo 2001;
- Smail Čekić Ph.D. AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – Planning, preparation, execution (book 1 and 2), Sarajevo 2004 (issue in Bosnian and English language);
- Vahid Karavelić M.A., AGGRESSION AGAINST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, (North-eastern Bosnia 1991-1992), Sarajevo 2004,
- Faid Hećo M.A., ROLE OF THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL ARMY IN THE AGGRESSION AGAINST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, Sarajevo 2005.

The project **Aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1995** represents a basis for the Institute longitudinal and panel study, and a basis for long-term research.

Genocide as the gravest form of crime against humanity and international law is a permanent subject of the Institute, and the achieved results have been published in:

- GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995, Conference proceedings from the International Congress for Documenting Genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bonn, 31 August - 4 September 1995, Sarajevo 1997;
- Jusuf Kadrić, BRČKO – GENOCIDE AND TESTIMONIES, Sarajevo, 1998;
- Tafro Preljuba and Dr. Bećir Macić, GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIACS IN FOČA, 1992.-1995 (Contribution to finding the number of victims), Sarajevo 2004;
- Muharem Kreso M.A., NAZI "FINAL SOLUTION" TO A JEWISH ISSUE IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF WEST BALKANS FROM 1941 TO 1945;
- Prof. Smail Čekić Ph.D. STUDY OF VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – Scientific-theoretical and methodological issues and concerns, Sarajevo 2007;
- Velid Šabic M.A., GENOCIDE IN THE MID DRINA RIVER AREA, Sarajevo 2008, and other publications.

Genocide against Bosniacs in the UN Safe heaven of Srebrenica in July 1995 is a special subject of systematic and intensive study through a project "CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIACS IN SREBRENICA DURING THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995", whose results, following the collection, sorting, and analysis were publicized in a special edition "SREBRENICA 1995" (three volumes)

- CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIACS IN SREBRENICA DURING THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995, volume 1, Sarajevo 1998;
- CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIACS IN SREBRENICA DURING THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – Documents and testimonies, volume 2, Sarajevo 1999;
- GENOCIDE IN SREBRENICA THE UNITED NATIONS "SAGE HEAVEN" IN JULY 1995, by Prof. Dr. Smail Čekić, Muharem Kreso M.A. and Dr. Bećir Macić, Sarajevo 2000 (in Bosnian and English).

The result of this study is also an International Conference "Genocide against Bosniacs of the UN Safe heaven Srebrenica in July 1995 – lessons for the future generations", held between 11-15 July 2005 in Potočari and Sarajevo, in relation to the 10th commemorative of genocide in and around Srebrenica.

Starting from the volume, massiveness, and brutality of crimes in Srebrenica, the Institute continues working on gathering, sorting and analyzing records, and it also prepares a new publication "VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE IN THE UNITED NATIONS SAFE HEAVEN SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995".

Realizing a complex scientific project, accompanied by a series of subprojects, on genocide in Bosnia at the end of XX century, the Institute has publicized several works authored by national and international experts, such as:

- Roy Gutman, WITNESS OF GENOCIDE, Sarajevo 1995 (translation);
- Textbook, "ETHNIC CLEANING"– GENOCIDE FOR GREAT SERBIA", Sarajevo 1996 (translation);
- GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA – Policy of "ethnic cleansing", by Norman Cigar (translation), Sarajevo, 1998;
- THE ROLE OF SERBIA ORIENTALISTS IN JUSTIFICATION OF GENOCIDE AGAINST MUSLIMS OF BALKANS, by Prof. Dr. Norman Cigar (translation), Sarajevo 2000;
- BOSNIAN PEOPLE ACCUSES OF GENOCIDE, by Prof. Dr. Antony Francis Boyle (translation), Sarajevo 2000;

- Prof. Dr. Ismet Dizdarević, UNFORGOTTEN CUTS OF GENOCIDE, Sarajevo 2003;
- Dr. Rasim Muratović, HOLOCAUST AGAINST JEWS AND GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIACS, Sarajevo 2007;
- GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA BY MILOŠEVIĆ PROVEN – Interim Judgment by the Hague Tribunal of 16 June 2004, Sarajevo 2007;
- Dr. Hajriz Bečirović, GENOCIDE IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL SCIENCE, Sarajevo 2007, and other.

Realization of a scientific study on genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina resulted in International Conference on genocide "Timely reaction to genocide – genocide study and prevention", held between 9-15 July 2007 in Sarajevo.

The Institute is also working on some projects related to difference parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina in different times, such as: Crimes in Bosnian Krajina during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1995, Crimes in Herzegovina, the Sava river area, east Bosnia, upper Drina river area, Vitez, Brčko, Vlasenica, Bosanski Novi, Zvornik, Bileća and other places. The results of these studies have been publicized in:

- BRČKO - GENOCIDE AND TESTIMONIES, Sarajevo 1998, by Jusuf Kadrić;
- THE ALADŽA MOSQUE – A MURDERED MONUMENT, by Šemso Tucaković, Sarajevo 1998;
- CRIMES IN VRBANJA IN JULY 1993, Textbook, Sarajevo 2001;
- KILLED AND MISSING VICTIMS OF CRIMES IN VOGOŠĆA 1992-1995, by Eset Muračević, Sarajevo 2001.

In accordance with this scientific-based orientation, the International conference was held under the title "Crimes in Bosnian Krajina during the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1995" (Bihać 22-24 September 2000); the scientific and empirical study in the area of Mostar was carried out; gathering of relevant records on genocide in the territory of Vlasenica, the Sava River area and other places were carried out as well.

Crimes against humanity and international law committed in the area of Sarajevo during the siege (the longest siege in the history of warfare – 1,479 days) are permanently in focus of special interest and analysis of the Institute. Based on this research, ICTY managed to determine the number of citizens under siege (app. 340,000) and in comparison with other records assessed "*total number of those who died in the territory of Sarajevo* (parts of six Sarajevo municipalities: Centre, Ilidža, Novi Grad, Novo Sarajevo, Stari Grad, and Vogošća) i*n the period April 1992 through to December 1995 amounts to 18,889*", of which "*9,502 were direct victims of siege*" (these ICTY figures of

18 August 2003 are not final – the Institute's remark).[1] This Institute study, in the opinion of world known experts and the ICTY investigators, is a relevant source used in the trials conducted before this Court.

The Institute has prepared a standard model of a scientific research under the title "CRIMES OF VICTIMS IN SARAJEVO 1992-1996", applicable for all the studies pertaining to victims in all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and worldwide, and has implemented it for the study in the territory of parts of Sarajevo under siege, and publicized the studies: Dr. Duljko Hasić, WAR DAMAGES IN SARAJEVO 1992-1995, Sarajevo 2006; Ante Milanović, FEEDING OF SARAJEVO UNDER SIEGE 1992-1995, and Textbook SIEGE AND DEFENSE OD SARAJEVO 1992-1995, Sarajevo 2008.

The project **Crimes against children** is also a very important project of the Institute. Within this master project, the subproject "CRIMES AGAINST THE MENTAL INTEGRITY OF CHILDREN" was conducted, whose results were published in the book under the same title by Prof. Dr. Muhamed Šestanović, Sarajevo 2000. We have also initiated another subproject "CRIMES AGAINST THE CHILDREN IN DOBRINJA 1992-1995", and we have conducted the study on the children killed during the siege of Sarajevo. In relation to this, it is important to mention that the Institute issued following books on this topic: THE BURNT ROSES: HORROR OF WAR IN CHILDREN'S EYES (devastating testimony of children from North-eastern Bosnia, authentic, unbiased witnesses who with their eyes and photographically reproduced the horror they lived and went through during the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and genocide against Bosniacs), Sarajevo 2003 and two books by Ramo Arnautović M.A.: CHILDREN IN THE MIDST OF WAR, Sarajevo 2000 and HOMES FOR ORPHANS OF WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1945-1960, Sarajevo 2003.

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

As a meritorious and recognised scientific and research institution, the Institute has organized and participated in the presentation of the results of its research at numerous international scientific symposia and conferences. Here are some of them:

1. **INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR DOCUMENTING GENOCIDE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,** Bonn, 31 August - 4 September 1995

   In cooperation with the International Society for Endangered Peoples from Gottingen, the Institute organized very important conference in Bonn between 31 August - 4 September 1995 – International Congress for Documenting Genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1991-1995. More

1 ICTY, The Milošević Case (IT-02.54), Number of victims in the siege of Sarajevo from April 1992 to December 1995; ICTY, The Galić Case (IT-90-29), Population Losses during the Siege of Sarajevo from 10 September 1992 to 10 August 1995; ICTY, Prosecutor v. Galić, Judgment and Opinion, The Hague, 5 December 2003.

than one hundred scientists, scholars, university professors and academics, and experts from various fields – from international to war and criminal law, philosophy, psychologists, historians, military experts, theologians, medical doctors, politicians, fighters for human rights, eye-witnesses and witnesses, and representatives of international and national organizations and institutions, such as the UN Expert Commission of Bassiouni; UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights T. Mazowiecki; Human Rights Watch from Washington; German Commission for Justice and Peace from Bonn; Council for Peace in Balkans from Washington; "Lawyers without Borders" from Paris; "Doctors without Borders"; International Helsinki Federation from Vienna; Cultural bridge Basel-Sarajevo; "Medica" from Cologne, et al.

2. International Conference **"CRIMES AGAINST BOSNIACS IN SREBRENICA DURING THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995",** Sarajevo, 12 of July 1997

3. International Conference, **"CRIMES IN BOSNIAN KRAJINA DURING THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1991-1995",** Bihać, 22 - 24 September 2000

4. International Conference **"GENOCIDE AGAINST BOSNIACS OF THE UN SAFE HEAVEN SREBRENICA IN JULY 1995 – LESSONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS",** Srebrenica - Sarajevo, 10 - 15 July 2005

There were 120 scholars from Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad who participated in the Conference with their papers:, inter alia, Prof. Dr Smail Čekić (Sarajevo University); Academic Prof. Dr. Muhamed Filipović (Academy of Science and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina); Dr. Norman M. Naimark (Stanford University, USA); Prof. dr. Francis Boyle (University of Illinois, USA); Prof dr. Charles Ingrao (Purdue University, USA); Phon van den Biesen (attorney-at-law, The Netherlands), Dr. Paul Bartrop (Deakin University, Australia); Prof. dr. Haris Silajdžić (Sarajevo University); Dr. Dirk Mulder (Kamp Westerbork, The Netherlands); Dr. Nesrin Kenar (Kocaeli University, Turkey); Fikret Muslimović (General, Sarajevo); Dr. Diego E. Arria (former UN Ambassador, Venezuela); Prof. Dr. Nijaz Duraković (Sarajevo University); Prof. Dr. Samuel Totten (University of Arkansas, USA).

5. **International Conference of Genocide Scholars, Sarajevo,** 9 - 15 July 2007

This was for the first time that the Conference of this kind included **students** of undergraduate and postgraduate studies and doctoral candidates from 26 European countries, and different continents. The students of the

Sarajevo University were particularly noted being very active during the Conference who presented their papers, which attracted the full attention of experienced world authorities.

Cooperation between the Institute and national, international institutions

As soon as it was established, the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University established the communication and cooperation with national and international researching institutions, such as: the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defense; Armed forces of the Republic of BiH and its Commands, units and establishments; Ministry of Traffic and Communications, and other ministries within the Government of the Republic of BiH; municipal War presidencies; State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of BiH; the R BiH State Commission for the Exchange of POW's; the Republic Crisis Staff for the Health Protection; International Centre for Peace; religious communities; media and other. The cooperation was established with the renowned international institutions such as: Society for the Endangered Peoples - International, UN Commission for findings on the war crimes committed in the territory of former Yugoslavia, UN Commission for Human Rights, ICTY; Institute for the Study of Genocide, Document Centre of the Jewish victims of Nazi Regime; Amnesty International, and other.

In the realisation of numerous and very complex research projects, the Institute has relied on national and international, renowned, experts, who often even without any financial compensation worked unselfishly and gave their full contribution to the implementation of projects, which fall under the scope of the activities carried out by the Institute. Among the numerous names, we would like to point some fighters for human rights: Prof. Dr. Eric Markusen, Prof. Dr. Norman Cigar, Roy Gutman, Tilman Zülch, and others.

In the context of cooperation, we have to emphasise the special cooperation between the Institute and two famous Universities in the United States of America: North Carolina at Charlotte and Rutgers in New Jersey.

The Institute participated in drafting of the *People's application (Actio popularis) against Slobodan Milošević*, which was in cooperation with the Headquarters for Genocide and Victims of War of the Croatian Victims Society (Zagreb), adopted in Zagreb on 10 November 1995. The application was filed against Slobodan Milošević, because, as stated, "since his coming to power he started with the preparations for war and violence, and started the aggressive wars against Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina", and it is demanded "that the Judge Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor of ICTY opens an investigation and brings the Indictment and issues the arrest warrant after Slobodan Milošević, a big war criminal"[2]

2 Ibid, p. 763-764.

The Institute representatives participated with their papers at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, organized by Ludvig Bolcman – Institute for Human Rights, and the Conference on genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina (held on 16-20 April 1993 in New York). The Institute gave its contribution to the successful work of the nongovernmental *Permanent People's Tribunal*, the successor of the famous Russell's Court in Rome, which held in 1995 two session on the crimes committed in the territory of former Yugoslavia, or better to say public trials in Bern (17-20 February 1995) and Barcelona (7-11 December 1995).

The *Permanent People's Tribunal Judgment* of 11 December 1995, mainly based on the results obtained by the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, found that, *inter alia*, *"Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is responsible for (...) aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina..."*. This important document indicated the responsibility of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for *"intervening with the affairs under the competence of internal jurisdiction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, crime of genocide against Muslim population in Bosnia"*. Also, the Judgment included that *"the self-proclaimed Republic of Bosnian Serbs was responsible for (...) crime of genocide against the Muslim population in Bosnia"*. According to that Judgment, the Republic of Croatia is responsible for *"Aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and crime of genocide against Muslim population in Bosnia"*, and as for the collaborators of Croatia in Bosnia and Herzegovina *"self-proclaimed Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia is responsible for (...) crime of genocide against Muslim population in Bosnia"*.[3]

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

To date, the Institute has published more than 60 books and proceedings from scientific symposia, conferences etc., including papers written by a number of leading world experts in the areas of law and crimes against humanity.

3 Ibid, p. 755-761.

From the activities of the Institute

From the activities of the Institute

INSTITUTE FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Address:
Gajev trg 4

Web:
www.ingeb.ba

Director:

Prof. *Kasim Bajrović* D.Sc.

The Institute for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (INGEB) is a pioneer and the only scientific institution of its kind in BiH. It was founded in 1988, with the aim of becoming the centre for development of new biotechnologies based on genetic engineering. The local dynamics of technologic development and change in the global course of biotechnological research have led to the restructuring of the Institute, so that its research activities are now organised in the following six basic operational units:

- Laboratory for Bioinformatics and Biostatistics
- Laboratory for Cytogenetics and Genotoxicology
- Laboratory for Forensic Genetics
- Laboratory for GMO and Food Biosafety
- Laboratory for Human Genetics and
- Laboratory for Molecular Genetics of Natural Resources

In addition to scientific and research activities, the Institute is active in the realisation of educational programmes in the area of molecular biology, genetic engineering and biotechnology within the framework of the University of Sarajevo. The expertise in the areas of plant, animal and human molecular genetics has secured INGEB the position of the leading and most highly recognised institution in the region.

INGEB has a highly sophisticated biotechnological platform and a promising professional staff so that, thanks to its realisation of dozens of research projects and its production of hundreds of research papers, it has grown into the regional centre of excellence in the areas of molecular genetics and biotechnology.

Total number of Bachelor, Master's degrees and Doctorates achieved in the Institute:

Bachelor degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree
70	24	15

Scientific and research projects:

DNA analysis of archaeological skeletal samples from Desilo, Bajovci and Hutovo Blato localities;

DNA analysis of skeletal remains from the mass graves in Škofja Loka, Slovenia - INGEB (financed by the Municipality of Škofja Loka);

Creation of a representative DNA database for the Canton of Sarajevo – Phase II - INGEB (financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo);

Molecular-genetic characterisation of human, animal and plant resources

in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Phase I – INGEB (financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo);

Molecular-genetic characterisation of human, animal and plant resources in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Phase II- INGEB (financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo);

Research of the genetic diversity of local human populations in BiH - INGEB;

Establishment of forensic DNA service within INGEB;

DNA identification of human remains of victims of the war in BiH – ICMP/INGEB;

Molecular-genetic characterisation of hereditary mental disorders;

Genotype particularities of the most frequent types of cancers in BiH in correlation with their phenotype aspects;

Educational activities in the field of human molecular genetics and the interdisciplinary nature of biomedical research;

Development of expertise in the field of medical genetics;

Cytogenetic markers in the human populations of FBiH as possible bio indicators for the "Balkan Syndrome" (financed by the Ministry of Science, Culture and Sport of FBiH);

Cytogenetic and genotoxicological research of bioactivity of physical, chemical and biological substance (financed from general non-budgetary funds);

Cytogenetic genotoxicological monitoring of the human populations of BiH (financed from general non-budgetary funds);

Research of specific chromosome markers of baso-cellular cancers (financed by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo);

Genetic characterisation of brown trout (*Salmo trutta m. fario*) in the upper section of the Neretva River and its tributaries (supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of BiH);

Molecular-genetic characterisation of the population of *Pinus heldreichii* applying the PAPD method;

Molecular-cytogenetic characterisation of the population of fig *Ficus carica* applying the micro-satellite region analysis;

MtDNA genetic markers of migration of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina after displacement;

Assessment of genetic diversity of the population of grayling (*Thymallus thymallus* L.);

Application of molecular markers in the analysis of the halal status of products of plant and animal origin;

Determination of the presence of pork and its products in foodstuffs by applying DNA analysis;

Research of the genetic structure, genetic diversity and genetic differentiation of the natural populations of the common pine tree (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of BiH);

Genotypisation of *mtDNA* haplogroups in the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Molecular-genetic determination of autochthonous BiH population of huchen *(Hucho hucho)* – project supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo);

DNA characterisation of autochthonous animal resources in BiH (supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of BiH);

Genetic determination of endemic species in the cave system of Vjetrenica aimed at raising awareness and knowledge of the biodiversity in FBiH (supported by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of the Federation of BiH);

Genetic characterisation and analysis of freshwater sponges as indicators of water purity and as a valuable source of bioactive substances in the rivers of FBiH (supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of BiH);

Identification of autochthonous BiH salmonidae populations in the upper section of the Neretva River (supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of BiH);

Molecular-genetic determination of autochthonous BiH populations of huchen *(Hucho hucho)* – as a sub-project of the Genetic structure of the populations of salmonidae in the BiH rivers of the Sava basin (supported by the Agency for the Sava River Basin);

Development of INGEB-LAN system within I INGEB;

Development of BIONET (biological network) within INGEB;

Establishment of server systems for molecular-genetic research;

Development of software systems for molecular-genetic research;

Education of researchers in the area of bioinformatics (workshops in Italy and Turkey);

REBIDA (*Regional biodiversity database*);

Establishment and development of bioinformatics system for different

scientific and research projects and services provided by INGEB;

Possible factors of genetic variation in the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina (supported by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo);

Digital genetic code.

A ceremony celebrating "The First 20 Years" of INGEB, held on 5th October 2008. Professor Rifat Hadžiselimović was awarded special recognition for the jubilee as the founder and the first director of the Institute.

INGEB Team: (1st row, from left to right) - Naris Pojskić, Rifat Hadžiselimović, Damir Marjanović, Kasim Bajrović, Lejla Kovačević, Sanin Haverić, Anja Haverić; (2nd row) – Amra Kazić, Adaleta Durmić-Pašić, Remza Kereš, Sabaheta Šaćiragić, Lejla Kapur-Pojskić, Jasmin Ramić; (3rd row) – Draženka Macić, Narcisa Bakal, Naida Lojo-Kadrić; (4th row) – Elma Silajdžić, Belma Kalamujić, Jasmina Čakar and Anisa Rahmanović.

From the activities of the Institute

INSTITUTE FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 8b

Web site:
www.ois.unsa.ba

Director:
Behija Zlatar Ph.D.

The Institute for Oriental Studies, as a public and research institution, was founded in 1950 by the regulation of the Government of BiH.

The Canton of Sarajevo assumed the founding rights pursuant to Article 107 of the Law on Higher Education (Official Gazette of the Canton of Sarajevo, No. 10/99).

The Institute's activities are regulated by its Rulebook and include a broad spectrum of areas: the collecting, classification, reading and translating of archival material and manuscripts, the literary-historical and literary analyses of diverse works of Bosniak authors written in Oriental languages, as well as the research on the overall cultural heritage of the Ottoman period in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to the research on materials of local relevance, the Institute covers philological, linguistic, literary-historical, literary-theoretical as well as general historical and other Oriental studies.

During the fifty eight years of its existence the Institute has grown into a relevant regional scientific, research and archival institution.

Today, the Institute for Oriental Studies has 18 employees, among whom 15 are researchers and the remaining three are the administrative staff.

Organisation units of the Institute:

1. Historical Department
2. Philological Department
3. Oriental-Islamic Art Section
4. Documentation Department (archive, collection of manuscripts and library)
5. Secretariat

Total number of academicians and holders of doctoral and master's degree since the Institute's establishment:

- 4 academicians: Prof. Branislav Đurđev Ph.D., Prof. Nedim Filipović Ph.D., Prof. Avdo Sućeska Ph.D. and Prof. Esad Duraković Ph.D.
- 19 holders of Ph.D.
- 11 holders of Master's degree

Scientific and research projects

The most significant scientific and research projects carried out under he umbrella of the Institute since its establishment encompass the fields of the general, social, political, economic and military history of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period of Ottoman rule, research of Arabic, Turkish and Persian languages and literatures in those languages, as well as the studies of the cultural history of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Ottoman period.

The results of these researches are published in the following editions issued by the Institute:

- *Contributions to Oriental Philology* - a review issued annually, 57 issues published to date; in 2003, awarded the Special Award of the Association of Publishers and Booksellers of BiH),

- *Monumenta turcica historiam Slavorum meridionalium illustrantia* – 13 volumes of translations of historical sources from the Ottoman period published to date,

- *Special Editions* – an edition that includes 29 monographs.

More detailed information on the scientific papers written by the Institute's researchers may be found in the Institute's bibliographic editions and the *Institute for Oriental Studies 1950-2000* monograph.

In addition to the Institute's own publications, our researchers have published their papers using other publishing companies, as well as in scientific and professional periodicals in the country and abroad.

As for recent translations of historical sources, we will mention here only 4 volumes of the *Comprehensive Census of the Bosnian Sanjak in 1604* (2,579 pages), published jointly with the Bosniak institute in Sarajevo.

In *Special Editions,* the Institute has published a great number of monographic studies of Bosniak literature in Arabic, Turkish and Persian languages, studies of specific linguistic issues and aspects relating to Oriental languages, studies of Sufi orders, a catalogue of collections of manuscripts, studies of the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Ottoman rule and bibliographies of scientific papers in the domain of Oriental studies published in the former Yugoslavia.

The results of these research activities were published by other publishers as well, such as Svjetlost. Those which are particularly important are the results published in the edition of "Cultural Heritage", Sarajevo Publishing, El-Kalem, IPP Ljiljan, and the State Archive in Osijek, Croatia.

There are numerous completed and reviewed research projects, studies and translations of historical sources and works of literature that have not been published yet due to the lack of funds. Nevertheless, these papers are used both by the Institute and other scientific institutions as precious sources for their research.

Almost the entire property of the Institute for Oriental Studies, its building included, was burnt down in May 1992, at the very beginning of the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina. The archival material in the Ottoman Turkish section with about 300,000 documents, a collection of manuscripts with about 5,300 codices of manuscripts in Arabic, Turkish and Persian as well as a huge library of books and periodicals relating to Oriental studies

and similar disciplines was lost in the fire. (For more detailed information relating to the destruction of the Institute, see the monograph *Institute for Oriental Studies 1950-2000* and the monograph on the Destruction of the University of Sarajevo from 1992 to 1995)

Today, the Institute for Oriental Studies has a well-developed cooperation with numerous scientific and educational institutions, libraries and archives both in the country and abroad. This cooperation is reflected in the exchange of publications and reviews, study trips and specialisations, participation at scientific gatherings, as well as in publishing projects and papers produced by the Institute's researchers in specialised reviews for Oriental studies in BiH and abroad.

Since 2005, the edition of *Contributions to Oriental Philology* has been included in the database for South-East Europe CEOOL; in 2008, it was nominated for inclusion in the US database EBSCO.

The Institute for Oriental Studies organises conferences and colloquia, while its researchers participate at numerous such events both in the country and abroad.

From the activities of the Institute

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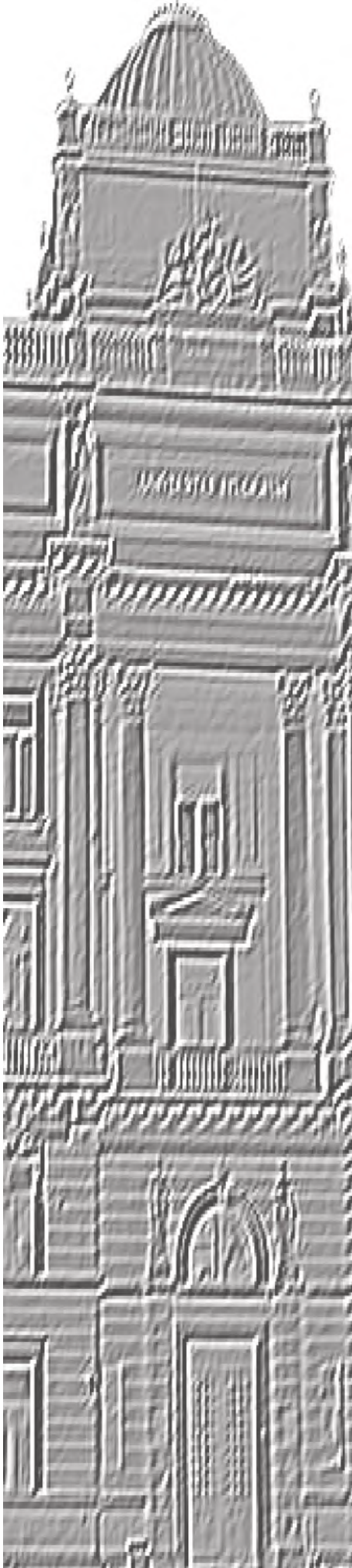
UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Institutions dealing with the issues relating the living standard of students



Nedzarici and Bjelave Student Dormitories

STUDENT CENTRE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Address:
Podgaj 6

Web:
www.student-centar.ba

Director:
Emir Kadrić

The Student Centre of the University of Sarajevo was founded on 6th April 1959, by the Decision of the Council of the University of Sarajevo. In the course of its decades-long continuous activity, it has undergone several transformations. Today, it functions as a public institution founded by the Canton of Sarajevo and the members of the University of Sarajevo. Its principle activity is to provide the services of accommodation and catering to the students of the University of Sarajevo. These services are provided in the Nedžarići Student Hall and Bjelave Student Complex. The total accommodation capacity of these two establishments is 1,968 beds.

THE NEDŽARIĆI STUDENT HALL is located in the suburb of Nedžarići, Aleja Bosne Srebrene b.b., in the Municipality of Novi Grad.

THE BJELAVE STUDENT COMPLEX is located in Bjelave, Bardakčije 1, in the Municipality of Centre Sarajevo. The establishment consists of nine pavilions, however only Pavilion 2 (with 140 beds) is in a poor condition and currently out of use.

Besides student dormitories, there are canteens, reading rooms, TV lounges, drawing rooms for students of technical faculties, multi-media – IT centres, coffee shops, pizzerias, sporting facilities and parking spaces.

In order to cultivate the spirit of students and to improve overall living conditions there are additional activities available in student halls, e.g. film screenings, public debates, readings of poetry, theatre performances, parties, sporting activities etc.

bio base
konsultantska kuća
dodjeljuje
UVJERENJE
JU Studentski centar Sarajevo
71 000 Sarajevo, Podgaj 6
Radna jedinica Ishrana
restorani Bjelave i Nedžarići
o uspješnoj implementaciji po
HACCP Codex Alimentarius
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)
System and Guidelines for its application
Annex to CAC/RCP-1-1969, Rev. 4(2003)
Reg. br. BB-27-09
Sarajevo: 22.12.2009.
Konsultantska kuća
Bio-Base d.o.o Sarajevo
www.biobase.ba

In addition to the principle activities, the Student Centre offers some ancillary services, such as:

- Part-time and temporary employment of students and unemployed youth (Student Service);
- Catering services, provided by the Student Centre at 14 different locations in the City of Sarajevo, out of which 5 are organised at faculties and other institutions interested in these services. For faculties and other clients the Student Centre also organises cocktail parties.
- Tourism services are provided by the Student Centre throughout the year since it has 60 beds available for university guests and third parties. This accommodation is located in the Bjelave Student Complex (double and triple rooms, equipped as hotel rooms).

- During the summer holidays, i.e. from 15 July to 15 September, the Student Centre offers its accommodation to guests of Sarajevo who participate in different cultural, sporting, educational and other events, as well as to secondary school and university students on excursions to the City. The Nedžarići Student Hall and Bjelave Student Complex have 1,500 beds.

The Student Centre employs 220 employees who have necessary qualifications structure to deal with the complex tasks of catering and managing accommodation. The priority of the current Management of the Centre is to introduce the HACCP standards in its catering service as well as to modernise its accommodation so that it meets the standard of similar institutions in Central Europe. An upgrade of other infrastructural facilities is also one of the priorities.

PUBLIC INSTITUTION
OF THE CANTON OF SARAJEVO

INSTITUTE OF HEALTHCARE OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Address:
Patriotske lige 6

Web:
www.zdravljestudenata.ba

Director:
Emir Hadžović M.D.

The organisation of an institution tasked with the protection of the health of students of the University of Sarajevo coincided with the establishment of the University itself and dates back to 1949.

The Government of the Peoples' Republic of BiH founded the Student Policlinic by its Decision No. 1138, of **14th October 1949** (Official Gazette of the Peoples' Republic of BiH No. 42/49).

The founding rights of the Student Policlinic were transferred to the Secretariat of the University of Sarajevo by the Decision No. 27 of 27th January 1952. In 2003, by its **Decision on the Transfer of Founding Rights and Obligations over the Institute for Student Healthcare,** the Assembly of the Canton of Sarajevo took over the founding rights (Official Gazette of the Canton of Sarajevo, Nos. 12/03 and 30/07).

The Student Medical Centre was entered into the Register of the District Commercial Court of Sarajevo, by the Decision No. 02/6-922/1 of 28th January 1965.

Between 1949 and 1990, the institution was located in Jadranska 2 in Sarajevo, in the basement of the Judicial Palace and all the activities were carried out in the modest and inadequate central premises of the Centre.

In view of the principle of bringing healthcare services as close to its beneficiaries as possible, and in order to organise all medical services according to modern standards and norms of healthcare, an adequately equipped juvenile gynaecology department was opened in 1980 in the new building of the Nedžarići Student Hall.

In 1981, in the first building of the Nedžarići Student Hall, a general practice out-patient clinic and a dental clinic were opened. In 1984, in the refurbished premises of the Bjelave Student Complex, a general practitioner's and mental health counselling service were opened, while in 1989, an ophthalmological consultation centre was also opened. The Institute operated in these premises until the beginning of aggression on BiH in April 1992.

In 1987, the construction of the new building began in the vicinity of the Faculties of Architecture and Civil Engineering. The building was completed in 1990 and the Institute now operates at this location.

Organisational structure:

The Institute provides primary, specialist and consultative healthcare to students of the University of Sarajevo. Within the activities defined by its

Statute, the Institute also conducts systematic medical examinations and monitoring examinations of students, teaching and other staff of the University.

The Institute consists of the following units:

1. General Primary Healthcare with Hygiene-Epidemiological Service
2. Laboratory Diagnostics
3. Polyvalent Dental Healthcare Service with Laboratory
4. Specialist and Counselling Service (Mental Health Counselling, Post-Adolescent Gynaecological Counselling, Ophthalmological Cabinet, Internal Medicine Unit?
5. Legal, Financial and Technical Affairs

All the students of the University of Sarajevo are covered by the Institute's services. In 1949, when the University was founded, there were 1,422 beneficiaries, while, today, there are about 30,000.

Public healthcare and particularly healthcare provided to the student population requires the permanent professional advancement of employees. In order to achieve it, the Institute's staff attends specialist courses, professional gatherings, symposia and congresses. In 2008, the Institute was selected by the Ministry of Health of the Canton of Sarajevo as the leading implementing agency of the project "Research of Some Characteristics of Neurotic Stress-related Somatoform Disorders in Students of the University of Sarajevo".

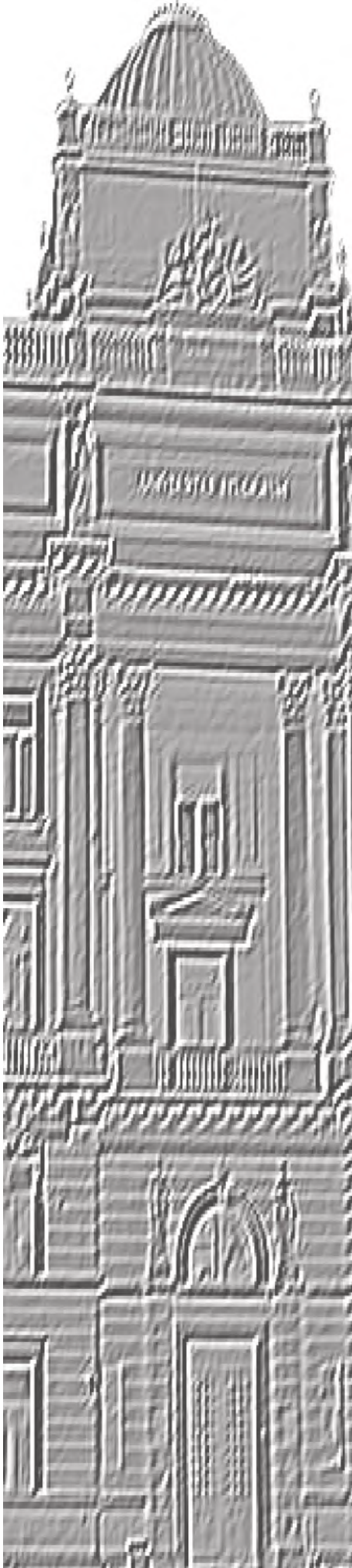
The Institute employs a doctor of Medical Science and a Master of Dental Medicine.

In the 60-years of existence, the number of employees grew from the initial three employees in 1949 to 73 in 1991. Today, the Institute has 43 employees.

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

University centres



From the activities of the Centre

UNIVERSITY TELE-INFORMATION CENTRE

Address:

Zmaja od Bosne 8

Web:

www.web.utic.ba

Director:

Prof. *Senad Burak* D.Sc.

1. Establishment and activities of UTIC

The University Tele-Informatiion Centre (UTIC) was founded in 1996 by the Decision of the Management Board of the University of Sarajevo.

The original tasks of the Centre was to form and develop networks, both at the University of Sarajevo and at other university centres across Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to provide an Internet connection to users in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UTIC is the first Internet Service Provider in Bosnia and Herzegovina and with its establishment Bosnia and Herzegovina was connected to the Internet network. In May 1996, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina nominated UTIC to act as the administrator of the Internet domain in Bosnia and Herzegovina (code .ba). In international associations (RIPE and ICANN) tasked with the registration of national domains, UTIC is registered as the administrator of .ba domain. This is a very important fact since all other users are connected to Internet through a national administrator. Thus, access to the Internet via UTIC is provided to all the users of domain space code .ba, which include, among others, the Internet service providers (BIHNET, HT ERONET, m:tel. etc.) commercial, educational, non-governmental, governmental and other organisations.

Since 1996, UTIC has created over 8,500 titles in .ba domain. Although this number is far lower than in the countries of the region, and particularly in the developed countries, the trend of its growth is certainly encouraging and indicates that the national top level domain .ba is slowly, yet certainly, taking the place it deserves in the society of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Internet community.

UTIC connects the members of the University of Sarajevo into a single IC structure and thus realises its role as a specific integrator of the University of Sarajevo. We are trying to stimulate a coordinated development of the educational system in BiH, by connecting the universities as well as secondary and primary schools.

UTIC makes efforts to enable a sinergy between material and human resources and knowledge to give a proper meaning to the process of informatisation. UTIC develops services in line with the trends of the development of information and communication technologies in the world. Its aim is to develop a system of the highest quality for the education sector and BiH as a modern information and communication society.

UTIC performs the following activities:

- Integral Information System UNSA
- Student information system ISSS
- Computer networks and communication systems
- Registration and administration of the national .ba domain
- Internet Service Provider

- Web & Mail Hosting
- Web design and development
- Development and implementation of information systems
- Programming web based applications
- Programming and implementation of on-line databases
- Safety and security of computer systems
- e-Education, Distance Learning, video conferencing
- Know-how and advice in the field of IT and communications
- Education, professional seminars and professional training in the field of IT
- Streaming Radio and Podcasts
- Walk in Centre - Internet Centre
- Multimedia, graphic design and publishing

2. Organisational structure

The activities of UTIC are carried out through the following services:

- Sector of development and implementation of the IT system
- Technical Sector and Support
- Domain Sector
- Sector of Administrative and General Affairs

3. Scientific and research projects

- Single Academic Network of the University of Sarajevo – An academic network that connects all members of the University of Sarajevo in a single computer network. This network, in addition to Internet access, allows the use of many services, the universities and scientific research institutions, at the same standard level as the rest of the world. UTIC has provided professional equipment, a free hosting package with access to services such as mail, web, ftp, Knowledge and the like to all the institutions in the network. This network is the foundation for other services in the UNSA.

- Information System of the Student Service (ISSS)- An information system that serves students as well as professors and the broader community. So far, the implementation has highlighted all the advantages and positive qualities of this new way of operating of student services, but it is also clear that it needs to be upgraded and improved further. In this respect, concrete activities are planned for the forthcoming period aimed at re-designing the user interface, introducing new sub-systems and modules, improving the process of issue of certificates as well as improving the system of protection and safety of data.

- Establishment of WiFi network infrastructure for the Nedžarići Student Hall - In October 2008, the students accommodated in the Nedžarići Student Hall were officially provided access to the Internet in all the dormitories via wireless comnection. It is a result of the joint project of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Canton of Sarajevo and UTIC. With a

wireless USB receiver, these students have the opportunity to access directly the Information System of Student Services (ISSS), scientific databases and other student services and also the Internet. In the forthcoming period, we plan to increase the number of potential users and improve services.

- Wireless Networking of UNSA Institutions – Installation of wireless routers in the premises of all the faculties of the University of Sarajevo, institutes and student halls.

- Computerisation of the primary and secondary schools of the Canton of Sarajevo – In 2007, University Tele-Information Centre and the Ministry of Education and Science of Sarajevo launched the project of ''Computerization of Primary and Secondary Schools in the Canton of Sarajevo'', in accordance with the needs of the community and the development strategy of the information society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The aim of the project is that information-communication technologies become a normal, everyday part of the educational support system in the Canton of Sarajevo, in a modern and efficient manner.

- On-line datebases –The Academic community, students, researchers and teaching staff of the University of Sarajevo were provided access to library information systems and scientific databases (ScienceDirect, ISI Web of Knowledge, EBSCO, Emerald, COBISS) by the UTIC and with support of the Government of the Canton of Sarajevo, the Ministry of Education and Science of Sarajevo and the National and University Library.

- Improvement of the information system of the primary and secondary schools of the Canton of Sarajevo – The objective of this project is to develop an information system of management in education, enabling easier access to data, and an effective improvement of all the areas of management across the educational system.

- **Podcast: www.slusaj.ba** - Slusaj.ba is the first subcast service in BiH. Subcast is an audio system, recorded in MP3 format. This can be a radio programme, a song, an interview, a blog or any other audio recording. All the registered users of slusaj.ba may upwnload their audio recording on Internet free of charge. Slusaj.ba grants 100 MB of free space for broadasting their programmes to every user, while slusaj.ba subcast does the rest for users.

- Web pages i portals – Within the framework of different projects, UTIC has created numerous web pages and portals.

In the 12 years of its existence, the University Tele-Information Centre has won the confidence of the academic community of the University of Sarajevo, as well as several thousands of satisfied users across BiH and abroad. We are at the disposal of students, organisations, institutions and individuals, determined in our conviction that everyone is entitled to live in the Information Era.

From the activities of the Centre

From the activities of the Centre

HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 8

Web:
www.hrc.unsa.ba

Director:
Saša Madacki

Even a quick glance into the socio-political environment in 1997 when there was a consolidation of the state, entities and budgetary bodies, indicates how much courage and vision was required from the University of Sarajevo to establish the Human Rights Centre, a non-profit making educational and scientific and research institution, specialising in the field of internationally recognised human rights. While citizens welcomed the announcement that the Internet would be introduced, a group of enthusiasts, supported only by the University and some representatives of the international community, laid the foundations of an institution which would become a regional brand in several fields, especially in the use of information and communication technology in protecting human rights - thanks to its professional and advanced research work. The most precise and significant answer to the question why it was necessary to establish this institution was given by Prof. Faruk Sijarić in the name of the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo in 1996: *our country perhaps knows best of all countries what human carelessness means.*

And, indeed, analyzing all the work done by the Centre, we can rightly say that its opening on 8 December 1996 was an event that marked not only that year, but also those to come. Carl Bildt, the former High Representative stated that the *opening of the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Sarajevo is a major step in the implementation of Annex 6 of the Peace Agreement, by which the parties are required to ensure "the highest degree of respect for internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This commitment can be realized only through the establishment of institutions such as the Centre for Human Rights.*[1]

Although thirteen years have passed since then, unfortunately developments in the country and the region make the *obligation* undertaken by the Centre still valid. Protection of human rights in BiH is far from the *highest level of respect for rights and freedoms.* The University of Sarajevo itself, as an institution which carried on the humanistic tradition of European universities, stated at the beginning of 2009, its *concern that the recidivism of the aggression on Bosnia, primarily expressed in its complex economic and social situation, takes extreme worrisome forms manifested through various phenomena of elementary human rights violations.* [1]

It is in such an environment that the reasons for the existence and operation of the Centre keep being affirmed. The staff of the Centre are convinced that progress in respecting human rights is only possible if we respect recommendations, such as those made by the Council of Europe,[2] which call for studies of human rights at a university level. Guided by this maxim, the Centre has become a reference place for all those who study this field, not only those who study law, but those who analyze historical, sociological, psychological and economic aspects of human rights and their relation to ethics.

1 Quotations are taken from the Press Statement made by the Public Relations Service of the University of Sarajevo, issued on 30 January 2009, under the title „Concerns of the University of Sarajevo about the state of BiH society".

2 Recommendation No. R.(79) by the Committee of Ministers to member states relating to the Promotion of Reseach on Human Rights adopted on 13 September 1979.

The Human Rights Centre of the University of Sarajevo began its work on 1 January 1997, thanks primarily to the support of the Council of Europe, European Union, WUS Austria, the Office of the High Representative and the Raoul Wallenberg Human Rights Institute. The existence of the Centre is determined by Article 21 of the Rulebook of the University of Sarajevo (11 October 2000), while its legal status was finally defined in 2002 in the Decision of the Governing Board of the University of Sarajevo No. 02-I-32 / 02.

The intention of the founders was that the Centre should serve as a reference point – a meeting point – for the representatives of the academic community, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, public officials and individuals interested in studying, promoting and protecting human rights. The Centre was not designed as a strictly academic institution, but as an active partner in creating public awareness about the importance of the effective protection of human rights in everyday life. Article 2 of the Statute stipulates that the Centre shall strive to ensure *realisation of internationally recognised human rights. This should be accomplished through information and documentation, teaching, advising, research and reporting*.

Thanks to its professional and advanced research work over the years, the Centre has grown into a model for the foundation of the centres for human rights at the universities in Banja Luka, Priština, Podgorica and Zagreb. In this sense, the Centre is truly an example of good practice which was confirmed in the Final Report of the European University Association (2004), where the Centre was seen as an interesting venture for the entire University.

In the course of their work, respecting the principles set down by its Founders, as well as its own mission, the Centre has:

- participated in the implementation of 40 national and international educational and scientific research programs, out of which more than two were realised within the European FP6 program that involved a large consortium of European universities, as well as coordination for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the regional programs of support to social research;
- realized more than 20 educational, research and publishing projects;
- represented the University of Sarajevo in numerous national and international conferences and meetings;
- maintained and developed library services for more than 800 clients and five postgraduate areas of studies, developed a special library repository, as well as fully automated library functions in accordance with international standards and norms, which represents the only such fully automated library system at the University of Sarajevo which works at a full capacity.

From the very beginning, the special library (within the Department of Library and Documentation) became the most recognizable department of the Centre; its growth can show the progress made by the Centre itself in the best possible way.

The library is at the core, the beginning and the end of all the research projects connected with the Centre,[3] not only benefits the Centre, since, over more than a decade, it has been the only library of this kind in the Western Balkans so that dozens of international and hundreds of local researchers come to the Centre to obtain research material. Its collection of master's theses provides for 80% of the cases referred or relating to the Balkans. The Library collection has grown over the past 12 years from 600 (1996) to 6,500 books (2008), collected only with the help of projects and grants, without any state assistance whatsoever. From 2000 to the end of 2008, there were a total of 21,864 loans of monographic publications, and the Library staff successfully responded to 1,123 requests for information made by its users. The Library staff, with the assistance of the management, is able to combine traditional library services with new information technologies, so that *as far as literature in the field of human rights is concerned, the Library of the Centre for Human Rights is one of the best equipped and relevant libraries in Europe, not only because of the large number of printed publications, but also due to a database containing hundreds of human rights legal instruments.*[4]

3. Current activities or Mending the Past

The Human Rights Centre of the University of Sarajevo plays a crucial role in the field of human rights research, documentation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Kahlil Gibran wrote that *progress is not just about mending the past; it is about constantly moving towards future.* Thus, the work of the Centre is constantly focused on designing and implementing the projects that are consistent with the fundamental ideas of its founders and complementary to the mission of the Centre - to contribute to the realization of internationally recognized human rights through information and the provision of necessary documentation, teaching, expert advice, research and reporting, and issuance of appropriate publications. This is achieved through the activities carried out by three departments:

- Department of Library and Documentation
- Department for Programmes
- Department of Research and Development

The Centre is currently implementing the following projects that elaborate, in an interdisciplinary manner, current developments in the field of the protection of human rights:

- **Annual Report on Human Rights in Bosnia** - the project aims to

3 The statement made by Saša Madacki, Director of the Human Rights Centre, to local media on 17 January 2009.

4 The statement made by Morten Kjaerum, the then Director General of Danish Centre for Human Rights.

monitor and report on human rights in BiH, through a comprehensive review of abuses and violations of human rights, presentation of methods of protection and respect for human rights from a legal, practical and civic perspective, and through the dissemination of information and knowledge about human rights;

- **Regional Program of Support for Social Research (RPSSR)** - the project aims to strengthen and build a sustainable research capacity in the field of social sciences relevant for the process of transition in the region. The project target group is the new generation of researchers, professors and decision makers in the research institutions in the region;
- **Contribution to Constitutional Reform (Phase 3)** - the project aims to support the process of constitutional reform in BiH, through the creation and maintaining of a platform that will enable different groups and the public in general to be included in this development process;
- **Additional training on human rights for lawyers in the countries created in the territory of the former Yugoslavia** - the project aims to improve and provide effective training in the field of human rights. The target group are lawyers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia and Serbia, administrative bodies responsible for judicial reform in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and activists in NGOs.

4. *Strategic policies or* Next Steps

Dreams create future

Victor Hugo

Adverse socio-political context for creative work in the field of human rights, lack of investment in the activities of scientific research at the level of the Canton of Sarajevo and of BiH, the reduced influx of international assistance in the field of human rights in BiH, are all real problems all the academic institutions in the country, including the Centre, are facing which limits the realization of its mission in the near future.

Despite all this, there are many advantages for the operation and development of the Centre. Especially relevant is the interdisciplinary approach of the staff and associates of the Centre. This is not only limited to the study of legal issues, but also focuses on a sociological, anthropological, historical, ethnological and scientific-technical approach to the issue of human rights, in accordance with the basic postulates of the University of Sarajevo. Thanks to such an approach, there is a large number of clients and young researchers who turn to the Centre to use its resources, while the nongovernmental, governmental and academic sectors consider it a reliable partner.

From the activities of the Centre

CENTAR ZA INTERDISCIPLINARNE POSTDIPLOMSKE STUDIJE UNIVERZITETA U SARAJEVU

CENTRE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY POST GRADUATE STUDIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 8

Web:
www.cps.edu.ba

Director:
Taida Šarkinović. Ph.D.

The Centre for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies (CIPS) has been an organizational unit of the University of Sarajevo since October 2001. The Centre has existed under its previous name, the Law Centre, since 1995, as a macro-project created within the Open Society Fund of BiH. The Law Centre has had a broad mandate to provide assistance in relation to legal issues relevant to the transition of Bosnia and Herzegovina to a democratic state, through the review and reform of existing legislation and the development of a strong civil society, in order to bring BiH closer to the legal framework of the European Union. Long-term experience in this field has shown that education of young experts is one of the most important factors for successful legal, economic and social reform.

CIPS, therefore, focuses on the interdisciplinary education of a new generation of local experts as one of the preconditions for consolidating democracy, rule of law, and a sustainable economic system. As such, CIPS today represents a focal meeting point of more than a hundred prominent experts (both local and international) from various academic and professional fields, who are devoted to the establishment of a strong democracy and protection of human rights, as fundamental priorities of countries in transition.

OBJECTIVES:

- Development of local potentials and preconditions for the consolidation of democracy and rule of law, as well as acceleration of the process of European integration in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region of South-East Europe.
- Interdisciplinary education of a new generation of experts for academic and professional positions, from a local "think-tank" base and a professional state administration, to new political leadership compatible with the principles of democracy and European political and economic integration.
- Contribution to the education reform process in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the implementation of post-graduate studies based on the Bologna standards, and the development of curricula in accordance with Western European principles.

ACTIVITIES:

- Organization and coordination of postgraduate studies
- Coordination of research activities
- Publishing (books, scientific studies, Master's theses, study materials)
- Organization of local and international seminars, conferences and round tables

- Developing an "academic" network among universities and research centres in South-East Europe
- Scientific analysis and collection of information for "policy makers"
- Coordination of the Alumni Association of the Centre for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies (ACIPS)
- Public dissemination of knowledge
- Organisation of "Pravo ljudski" Film Festival

POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

1. The European Regional Master in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe (ERMADHR) was founded through the joint efforts of several universities in Italy, Austria, and the region of South East Europe, and implemented together with the University of Bologna, Italy. ERMADHR is an intensive one-year program taught in English, and co-financed by the European Commission. It represents an educational activity that promotes and develops a young generation of experts and officials for national administrations, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, universities and think-thanks in South-East Europe. The program brings together more than thirty experts from the region, the European Union and the world. Thirty places are reserved for the nationals of six countries of South-East Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro), and an additional five for the nationals of the European Union countries and other students.

2. European Studies (ES) is a two-year Master's Program organized in cooperation with the University of Bologna and London School of Economics. It focuses on several research areas relating to European integration processes, through the analysis of the political, social, legal and economic structures in the countries of the European Union. The ES Program brings together more then fifty distinguished scholars and experts in the fields of law, political sciences, economics, philosophy, and sociology from around the world, and utilizes BiH's pool of expertise to the full.

3. Master's Program in State Management and Humanitarian Affairs (SMHA)

is an international, interdisciplinary postgraduate study, organized by the University of Sarajevo, University of Belgrade, and University La Sapienza, Italy, in collaboration with various universities from the region of South-East Europe.

It has special support from the United Nations, SFOR – Peace Force in Sarajevo, the Italian Ministry of Defence (DIFECIV), the Italian Ministry

of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Italian Embassies in Belgrade and Sarajevo, and the diplomatic Institute "Mario Toscano" of the Italian MFA.

The Master's program is designed to prepare young people, and particularly employees of the public and private sector to act professionally in regional, national and international institutions. The studies provide them with knowledge in the policies of good governance, the strategic management of public, private and non-profit organizations, crisis prevention and management, as well as the protection of human rights.

- Master's Program of Gender Studies

is an international, interdisciplinary postgraduate study aimed at educating students on the methods, theories and concepts needed for studying gender, general and special contexts, as well as conducting research within this interdisciplinary field. The study should contribute to the establishment of a network of experts prepared for work in national, regional and international governmental and non-governmental organisations, academic institutions etc., with a shared motive of promoting gender-related research, gender-related interdisciplinary knowledge and expertise and gender equality within their communities. The structure of lectures emphasises a regional approach to gender studies.

- Master's Program of Religious Studies

Postgraduate studies in the field of religious studies are a two year master's program based on comparative and interdisciplinary principles with the focus on the relationship between traditional religious communities and confessions. Given the different interests and areas of specialisation of lecturers, the curricula bring together diverse disciplines and their approaches to the subject of studies, including cultural, historical, literary, sociological and theological ones.

The total number of enrolled students to date: 598

- *European Regional Master in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe (ERMADHR)*: 263
- *European Studies (ES)*: 98
- *State Management and Humanitarian Affairs (SMHA)*: 83
- *Master's Degree in Gender Studies:* 19 (diplomas to be issued)
- *Master's Degree in Religious Studies*: 0

Total number of Master's degrees: 425

European Regional Master in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe (ERMADHR): 225

- European Studies (ES): 151

- *State Management and Humanitarian Affairs (SMHA)*: 108

- *Gender Studies:* 57

- *Religious Studies*: 19

- *European Regional Master in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe (ERMADHR)*: 225

RESEARCH PROJECTS:

- *"Disclosing Hidden History: Lustration in the Western Balkans" (February 2004 – August 2005)*
- *"State or Nation Building? Visions, Controversies and Perspectives of Political Transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina, RRPP, 2009 – 2010" (in a process of selection)*

OTHER PROJECTS:

- Political Academy

The Academy for Political Advancement is an educational initiative that is being implemented with the support of the Council of Europe. It is an important and indispensable interdisciplinary program of political education in BiH. Through the development of political literacy and culture, the Academy intends to stimulate and strengthen the political and public culture through its interdisciplinary program for young people in the areas of politics, public administration, the private sector and civil society in a broader sense.

The Academy highlights and focuses on the development of cooperation and exchange with political schools in the neighbouring countries through the Council of Europe's Network of Political Schools.

Conferences / ROUND TABLES

- Human Rights and Migrations in South-East Europe – The Right to Diversity and Stability in the Context of European Integration (2004)
- Ethnicity as a Phenomenon of Global Contemporaneousness: A Transatlantic Comparison (2002)
- Terrorism in the Contemporary World and the Attitude of Islam towards Terrorism (2003)
- Right to Confession and Freedom of Expression: Are there Limitations? (2005)
- BiH Constitutional Amendments (2005)

And numerous other lectures organised in cooperation with ACIPS

FILM FESTIVAL

The Human Rights Film Festival "*Pravo Ljudski*" is a project aimed at developing public awareness and expanding the culture of human rights through film. Since the power of film is recognised in education and is a stimulating and influencing factor in broader circles of society, CIPS started with this Festival in cooperation with the Human Rights Nights Film Festival, Bologna, Italy, Institute for East, Central and South East Europe, Forli, Italy, Human Rights Film Festival, Zagreb and ACIPS, Sarajevo. The Project has been supported by the Ministry of Culture and Sport of the Federation of BiH, Foundation for Cinematography, Konrad Adenauer Foundation and Swiss Reconstruction and Development Agency, Sarajevo. Within CIPS, the Festival was organised twice, in 2006 and 2007.

PUBLICATIONS

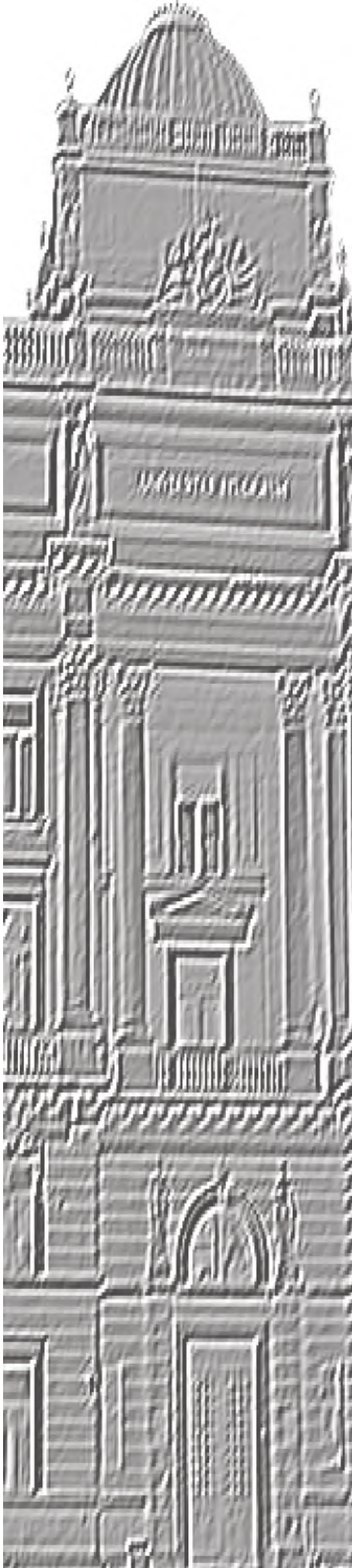
The Centre has published more than 35 publications to date.

From the activities of the Centre

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Student organisation



From the activities of the Student Parliament

STUDENT PARLIAMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO

Address:
Zmaja od Bosne 8

Web:
www.spus.ba

President:
Adi Džamalija

The Student Parliament of the University of Sarajevo (SPUS) is an umbrella student organisation founded in January 2008 and registered as a citizens' association with the Ministry of Justice of the Canton of Sarajevo. Its aim is to integrate all student associations into an umbrella and stable association. The primary mission of the Student Parliament is to advocate the interests and rights of 40,000 students of the University of Sarajevo. 24 associations from the faculties of the University of Sarajevo, who gave their consent to the Student Parliament at the founding assembly to represent them as an umbrella organisation, are full members of SPUS.

Since its establishment, SPUS began organising different projects, one of which was the cultural festival „Ventil" organised by several students of the Faculty of Philosophy and consisting of a presentation of students' creative achievement in music, visual arts, theatre productions, poetry etc.. The next, perhaps the most important project so far, was the International Conference **„How Young People Understand Human Rights",** held from 20 to 28 July 2008 at the University of Sarajevo. The aim of the conference was to get an insight into the state of human rights in BiH and beyond its borders and to find measures to prevent their massive breaches. More than 50 students from different countries of Europe and the world

participated at the conference presenting their papers on the state of human rights in their respective countries. The conference covered several aspects of the topic: political, economic, philosophical, cultural, environmental and legal. The guests who participated and addressed the conference were eminent professors of the University of Sarajevo and the La Sapienza University from Rome, Prof. Massimo Caneva Ph.D. and esteemed diplomats such as the Ambassador of OSCE to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Douglas Davidson and the Ambassador of Italy, Mr. Alessandro Fallavolita.

In addition to these projects, SPUS took part in a series of activities organised by the University of Sarajevo and other institutions, such as annual colloquia on the implementation of the Bologna process, where a presentation was made expressing its views and suggestions relating to the implementation of the teaching process based on this system.

One of the most relevant projects of the Student Parliament was its initiative for the adoption of the Law on Student Organisations and the Law on Student Living Standards which would help to resolve the issues faced by many students. Namely, this initiative emerged the moment SPUS was formed; it was brought about by several students of the Faculty of Law, who used the models of similar laws adopted in the countries of the region, drafted the preliminary texts of these pieces of legislation and submitted them to competent institutions for consideration and adoption. These laws have not been adopted yet at the cantonal level, and the Student Parliament continues to lobby and advocate their urgent adoption.

As the umbrella organisation of students, the Student Parliament had an opportunity to present its activities internationally – the students of the Academy of Music took part in the International Music Festival held in Burdur in May 2009, where they performed the popular folk songs known as *sevdalinka* presenting a part of our Bosnian tradition. SPUS was also represented at the international conference dealing with the issues of educational

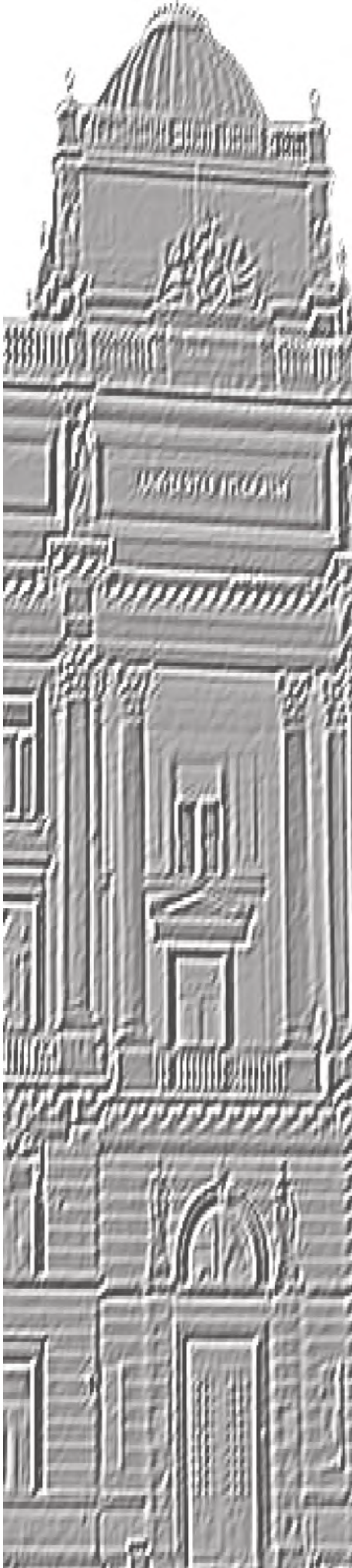
cooperation between BiH and USA, which was held in October 2009 in New York, at the New School University. At this conference the Student Parliament supported the signing of the agreement on cooperation between the University of Sarajevo and the New School University. With regard to international cooperation, it is worth mentioning that SPUS has a regular cooperation with the umbrella student associations in BiH and those in the region, such as the Student Parliament of the University of Belgrade, Montenegro and Croatia. Recently, it established cooperation with the European Students' Union – the umbrella student organisation that brings together students from Europe. The cooperation resulted from the visit of the professional team of representatives of the European Students' Union to the universities in BiH between 24 January and 2 February 2009. This was a fact-finding visit to the Federation of BiH, during which the representatives of SPUS made a brief presentation about the organisation of the Student Parliament and expressed special interest in becoming members of this prestigious European student organisation.

The sources for the financing of Student Parliament, as a non-profit student organisation, are donations provided by governmental, non-governmental and other institutions aimed at the best possible functioning and fulfilment of the goal set by the Parliament. The representatives of SPUS had an opportunity to take part in numerous radio and TV programmes and to discuss, as legitimate representatives of the student population, issues relating to student living standards, implementation of the Bologna system, student activism and many other topics.

60 GODINA unsa

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU 1949 - 2009.

Sport and cultural organisations



From the activities of the USA „Bosna“

UNIVERSITY SPORT ASSOCIATION "BOSNA"

Address:
Hamze Hume 2

Web:
www.usdbosna.org

President of the Assembly
Beriz Belkić

Chairman of the Governing Board
Nijaz Skenderagić,

Director
Slaven Kovačević,

A SHORT HISTORY OF "BOSNA"

After World War II, with the establishment of the first institutions of higher education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, located in Sarajevo, social and sports activities were organised along with cultural and other student organisations in addition to teaching and scientific activities. In January 1946, the High Pedagogical School was established, followed by the Faculty of Law in August and the Faculty of Medicine in October. In September 1947, the High School for Mountain Management (later transformed into the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry) became operational. After the establishment of these institutions, sports clubs for student groups were established at each institution of higher education.

It should be mentioned that, initially, all physical training activities in BiH and consequently, in the institutions of higher education took place in accordance with the programs of the Physical Training Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the City Physical Training Committee. At the time, basic requirements of physical education were focused on the development of widespread physical education and quality sport that were made possible through the establishment and operation of sport associations. At that time, the Sports Association "Željezničar" (originally founded 1921) started up its work again. A little later, the Youth Physical Training Association "Sloboda" and the Worker's Physical Training Association "Udarnik" were merged into the Metal Workers Physical Training Association "Torpedo" which continued its activities in 1947 as the Metal Workers' Sport Association of Sarajevo. Other sports associations in the city were organised on the same basis. Social and sport activities at faculties grew with the enrolment of new generations of students, among them those who had been active athletes before they came to study in BiH. Important incentives for this activity came from the sports associations active both in Sarajevo and in other university centres in the former Yugoslavia: the University of Belgrade, with its Student Sports Association "Crvena Zvezda" (founded on 4 March 1945), the University of Zagreb, with its Student Sports Association "Mladost", the University of Ljubljana, with its Academic Sports Society "Enotnost" (founded in 1945). These were, in fact, the universities with which other similar faculties in Bosnia and Herzegovina began cooperation just after they were established, not only in scientific and educational activities, but also in the field of culture, sport and other areas. It is in this atmosphere that the idea was born to establish a similar student sports association in Sarajevo. This idea was initiated by the City Physical Training Association, and promoted by a group of students in the Faculty of Law, including Husein Kratina, Miroslav Krvavica, Meho Muratbegović, Dževad Midžić, Hari Mulalić, Ljubomir Tadić and Avdo Tataragić. Their initiative was soon supported by students from the Faculty of Medicine - Slobodan Jokić, Čedomir Jaroš, Dževad Imamović, Mladen Novak, Ibro Pašić, Aleksandar Marković, Božidar Pavić and others.

On 7 December 1947, in the hall of the Physical Training Centre in Sarajevo, there was an inaugural assembly of the Association attended by over 700 students and other young people, as well as community and sports activists from the city and the Republic. Ibro Pašić, Chairman of the Steering Committee, presided over the Founding Assembly. After the introductory report, read on behalf of the Steering Committee by Aleksandar Aco Marković (a student of the Faculty of Medicine), and the speeches of Mirko Ostojić and Arif Tanović, as representatives of the two existing sports organisations, there was a debate about the objectives, tasks, governing bodies and name of the association, based on which the Assembly adopted the Rules of the Student Physical Training Association "Bosna", its programme of work and its budget for 1948.

According to the rules adopted at the inaugural session:

- The Student Physical Training Association "Bosna" organises its activities primarily among the student population. It is a member of the Physical Training Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, as such, the basic unit of the Physical Training Association of Yugoslavia;
- The Association has four branches (formerly student sports organisations): "Medicine", "Law", "Agronomy" and "Pedagogy", whose task is to continue bringing together students in the programs of widespread physical education programmes;

On 7 December 1947 the Association was established with the adoption of principal documents, election of governing bodies, programme of work and budget for 1948, thus conditions were created for the beginning of its activity.

From the activities of the ACCUS „Seljo“

ACADEMIC CULTURAL CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO "SELJO"

Address:
Mehmeda Spahe 20

Web:
www.seljo.org

Director:
Dževad Kordić

The Academic Cultural Centre was founded in October 1949, at the start of the academic year 1949/1950.

Structure:

- Academic traditional dance and songs ensemble "Seljo"
- Popular Orchestra "Bentbaša"
- Dance Ensemble "Elenes"
- Art Studio «Seljo»
- Academic Theatre "ART Club"
- Vocal Ensemble "Prijatelji"
- Vocal Ensemble "Corona"
- Traditional Music Vocal Group "Seljo"
- Mixed Academic Choir "Seljo"
- Tamboura Players Orchestra "Seljo"

From its establishment until December 2008, the total number of active members of "Seljo" has been 17,000. At present, "Seljo" has 230 active members.

Scientific and research projects:

Several projects in the area of ethno-choreology have been prepared and are now awaiting the approval for funding by potential donors; art directors of ensembles and sections in the area of ethno-choreology, music, modern dance and choreography, ethno-musicology, musicology, ethnology, modern theatrical expression and acting, production, traditional and stylised polyphonic singing perform their activities founded on a scientifically and professionally based expertise.

From the activities of the ACCUS „Seljo“