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Dear Students,

Welcome to new exciting academic life in Bosnia and Herzegovina’s largest and most vibrant city.

It is our great pleasure to have you here. We appreciate you chose the University of Sarajevo for your exchange programme and wish you a successful stay at our University, as well as an enriching and unforgettable time in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The University of Sarajevo was founded in 1949, which makes it the oldest university in Bosnia and Herzegovina. With more than 40,000 students enrolled, it is also currently the largest university in BiH.

To ensure that you make the most of your studies here, we suggest that you prepare yourself well in advance for academic and cultural differences you may encounter during your stay in Sarajevo.

Thank you for showing interest in the University of Sarajevo!
6 7

FACTS ABOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

OFFICIAL NAME: Bosnia and Herzegovina
POPULATION: 3.8 million (UN, 2009)
CAPITAL: Sarajevo
AREA: 51,129 sq km (19,741 sq miles)
Administrative organisation: two entities (Federation of BiH - FBiH and Republika Srpska - RS), and Brčko District of BiH
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian (B/C/S)
RELIGIONS: Muslim, Serb Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and others
ETHNIC GROUPS: Bosniak, Serb, Croat, and others
LIFE EXPECTANCY: 72 years (men), 78 years (women) (UN)
CURRENCY: 1 convertible mark = 100 convertible pfennig
(2AM - official; KM - konvertibilna marka - common use)
EXCHANGE RATE: 1 EUR = 1.95 KM
MAIN EXPORTS: wood and paper, metal products
GNI PER CAPITA: US $4,510 (World Bank, 2008)
INTERNET DOMAIN: .ba
INTERNATIONAL DIALLING CODE: +387

COUNTRY LEADERS
PRESIDENT: Bosnia and Herzegovina has three-member rotating Presidency. The Presidency Chair rotates every eight months between Serb, Bosniak, and Croat Member.
More than 200 commercial radio and TV stations are on the air in BiH, but their development has been hampered by a weak advertising market.

There were around 1.4 million internet users in BiH by May 2008 (Internet World Stats).

**TV STATIONS**
- Radio and TV of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHTV1) – state-wide public broadcaster
- Federation TV (FTV) – public TV service of FBiH entity
- Republika Srpska Radio-TV (RTRS) – operates public TV service of the RS entity
- Al-Jazeera Balkan
- and several commercial networks

**RADIO STATIONS**
- Radio and TV of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH Radio 1) – state-wide public broadcaster
- Radio FBiH – public radio service of FBiH entity
- Republika Srpska Radio-TV (RTRS) – operates public radio service of the RS entity
- Radio Herceg Bosna – Croat network, Mostar-based

**NEWS AGENCIES**
- Federation News Agency (Fena) – official FBiH news agency, Sarajevo-based, English-language pages
- SRNA – official RS news agency
- Onasa – private, English-language pages
Sarajevo! A city or a living legend?

There is hardly anyone who has not heard about Sarajevo at least once in their life; about the City that used to send to the whole world the most beautiful and the saddest images and stories that civilization has ever seen. The history of Sarajevo is something that can make many of the world’s largest cities jealous.

Sarajevo has been the meeting point between the East and the West for hundreds of years. It is the place where time seems to stand still. Sarajevo has been a symbol of hospitality for centuries. Many civilizations and Empires have passed through this city, leaving traces behind that can be found all over the city even today. In just a few hundreds of meters of space in some parts of Sarajevo, Catholic and Orthodox churches, mosques and Jewish synagogues proudly stand side by side. Centuries have passed by and they still stand out, welcoming the travellers. This is why Sarajevo is often called “the Jerusalem of Europe”.

This is just a small part of many magic moments one can experience in Sarajevo. We would like to invite you to walk into this world that will not leave you indifferent. But remember, once you come here, you will be coming back again and again.
In 1914, was the site where the Austrian heir to the throne the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated, which was the event that triggered World War I.

Was the first city in Europe and the second city in the world to have a full-time operational electric tram network running through the city (the first being San Francisco).

Hosted the 14th Winter Olympic Games in 1984.

Has been under siege for 1479 days during the Bosnian War. This was the longest siege in modern military history.

Is one of the Lonely Planet’s top 10 cities to visit in 2010.
Sarajevo is the capital and the largest city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a population of around 306,000 people living in the four municipalities that make up the city area, and around 423,000 people living in the wider area of the Sarajevo Canton (according to data from August 2009). It is also the capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Entity, as well as the administrative centre of the Sarajevo Canton. Sarajevo is located in the Sarajevo valley, surrounded by the Dinaric Alps, and situated around the Miljacka River.

The city was famous for its traditional religious diversity, with believers of Islam, Orthodoxy, Catholicism, and Judaism living here for centuries.

Although the first settlements in the area date back to prehistoric times, the modern city developed as an Ottoman stronghold in the 15th century. Sarajevo has attracted international attention several times throughout its history: in 1914 it was the site of the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne, the event that triggered the World War I, while seventy years later it became the host City of the 1984 Winter Olympics. More recently, Sarajevo went through the longest siege in the modern military history, during the Bosnian War. Today, the city is recovering and adjusting to a post-war reality, as a major centre of culture and economic development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Interestingly, Sarajevo was also the first city in Europe and the second city in the world to have a full-time operational electric tram network running through the city.
The Siege of Sarajevo was the longest siege in the history of modern warfare. It took place during the War in Bosnia and Herzegovina between the poorly equipped defending forces of the BiH Government, who had declared independence from Yugoslavia, and the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) and Paramilitary forces formed of the part of Bosnian Serbs who, located on the hills around Sarajevo, besieged the city from April 5th to February 29th 1996.

The siege brought about dramatic human casualties and large scale destruction. It is estimated that out of over 12,000 people killed and 50,000 wounded during the siege, 85% of all casualties were civilians. Due to killings and forced migration, by 1995 the population of Sarajevo decreased to 334,663 or 64% of the pre-war population.

The siege of Sarajevo has been declared officially over after almost four years of continuous shelling and sniper attacks. Under the terms of the Dayton Peace Agreement, signed in December 1995, the war ended.

The reconstruction of Sarajevo started as soon as the war ended. Modern office buildings and skyscrapers have since been constructed throughout the city.
In September 2003, Bosnia and Herzegovina signed and accepted the European strategic goals in the field of higher education, as expressed in the Declaration of the European Higher Education Ministers made in Bologna (1999), as well as the subsequent development of this concept.

As a member country of the Bologna Process Bosnia and Herzegovina is presently undergoing far reaching reforms to join the European Area of Higher Education. At the same time, Bosnia and Herzegovina has a complex administrative system, dividing legislative and administrative authority for education regionally, as well as among various levels of government. There are 13 legislative bodies competent for enacting the relevant legislation in the field of higher education. Therefore the higher education system at times varies from one part of the country to the other.

At present, there are eight public universities and a number of private higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. All institutions must be accredited by the ministry of education in charge for the region in which the higher education institution is situated.

The progress of reform also varies from region to region and institution to institution. For the purpose of reform of higher education, a Framework Law on Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted in July 2007.
Since its founding, the University of Sarajevo is oriented towards international cooperation, building bridges between cultures, and establishing formal partnerships with universities from all over the world.

The University of Sarajevo is open to anyone who wishes to contribute, with intellectual and moral qualities, to development of education and science, within the principles of the University autonomy which is the main condition for academic freedom of individual expression and affirmation of skills and qualities.

The orientation of the University of Sarajevo, which we wish to be recognised for, is the integration into the world academic processes and continuous efforts towards the improvement of our international reputation.
The University of Sarajevo is an association of a large number of institutions:

- 24 faculties and academies,
- 4 university institutes and 5 university centres,
- National and University Library of BiH,
- University Clinical Centre,
- Student Parliament.

Over 40,000 students are currently enrolled at the University of Sarajevo.

Since its foundation, 140,000 students graduated; 4,100 students obtained a Masters Degree, and the University awarded 2,370 Doctoral Degrees in 44 scientific disciplines.

At present, the University has 2,292 employees (1,302 academic staff, and 990 non-academic and technical staff).

Honorary doctorates have been awarded to many important figures, including academician Ivo Andrić, Emerik Blum, James Alfred Lee, Dr. Arend D. Lubbers, Simon Wiesenthal, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Prof. Hermann Kuppe, etc.
The institutional beginnings of our higher education are identical to the university tradition of Western Europe. Already in the 14th century, documents of the Court of Inquisition in Torino confirm the existence of a university in Bosnia, where knowledge was passed on to the epitaph writers of that time, notaries, and Bogumil theorists. The University’s headquarters were in Moštre, located near today’s town of Visoko. In 1531, Gazi Husrev-Beg founded the Hanikah, School of Sufi Philosophy, which in 1537, was expanded by a research institute for Islamic studies. This indicates that the three disciplines of classic catholic universities were also fostered here: theology, law, and philosophy, including the existence of a university library.

Officially, teaching and scientific activities at the University of Sarajevo started in 1949. The establishment of the University of Sarajevo was a testimony of the general social and cultural emancipation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and represented an important constant of the country’s sovereignty and development.

1949-1992 – Until the war in the early 1990ies, the University of Sarajevo grew and developed continuously, consistent with the development of the entire society of BiH. On the eve of the aggression, the university’s academic activity was of highest quality, and the institution was held in high regard within the region, by European partners and world wide.

1479 Days of Siege (1992 – 1995) was the time of suffering, violation of human dignity, and an assault against the values of civilization. It was a period of horrifying devastation of cultural and physical assets. The planned destruction and devastation of the University of Sarajevo as the significant intellectual, spiritual, and cultural symbol of multilateral values of the country, of survival and development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was the political aim of the aggressor.

Regardless of the war, the University and its member institutions never stopped functioning. The siege of Sarajevo was the longest siege of any city and university in the history of humankind. During this period, 528 professors and employees left the University, while 143 students, 53 professors, and 61 employees lost their lives as the result of the war.

Being a victim of ruthless aggression, the University of Sarajevo was a hero of defence of its academic dignity, as well as its social and spiritual mission. Despite of the brutal war and the atrocities it brought, the University of Sarajevo managed to preserve its multinational composition of teachers and students. This fact makes us proud, because plurality is an integral part of our culture, religion, and tradition.
The majority of courses and study programmes are in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (B/C/S) and it is required that candidates have some level of knowledge of the host country’s language before arrival. Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian are languages with three different language standards and minor regional variations.

However, there are cases where complete study programmes are in English (such as the programmes offered by the Centre for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies, and by the Faculty of Economics which offers undergraduate and postgraduate joint programmes in cooperation with the Griffith College Dublin, Faculty of Business), or where certain courses can be provided in English.

Please contact the administration of the faculty you are interested in, and ask for course descriptions and language requirements.

The faculties – University of Sarajevo member institutions – offer a variety of study programmes within the Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral level of studies.

Here are the contact information for all faculties and the University’s associated member institutions. Unfortunately, most of the websites do not have English translations yet.
FACULTIES OF SARAJEVO UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
Address: Patriotske Lige 30
Phone: +387 33 226 534
Fax: +387 33 213 494
E-mail: arh.fsa@bih.net.ba
www.af.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS
Address: Trg Oslobodjenja 1
Phone: +387 33 275 900
Fax: +387 33 275 944
E-mail: cms@efsa.unsa.ba
www.efsa.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
Address: Zmaja od Bosne bb (University Campus)
Phone: +387 33 250 700
Fax: +387 33 250 725
E-mail: etf@etf.unsa.ba
www.etf.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF CRIMINALISTICS, CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY STUDIES
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 8 (University Campus)
Phone: +387 33 561 200
Fax: +387 33 561 216
E-mail: fkm@fknbih.edu
www.fknbih.edu

FACULTY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 8
Phone: +387 33 225 985
Fax: +387 33 212 766
E-mail: fakskom@bih.net.ba
www.fsk.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES
Address: Skenderija 72
Phone: +387 33 203 562
Fax: +387 33 666 884
E-mail: dekanat@fpn.unsa.ba
www.fpn.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
Address: Vilsonovo Šetalište 9
Phone: +387 33 729 800
Fax: + 387 33 729 800
E-mail: mef@mef.unsa.ba
www.mef.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF LAW
Address: Obala Kulina Bana 7
Phone: +387 33 206 350
Fax: +387 33 206 355
E-mail: sekretarijat@pfsa.unsa.ba
www.pfsa.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
Address: Patriotske Lige 30
Phone: +387 33 278 400
Fax: +387 33 200 158
E-mail: gfsa@gf.unsa.ba
www.gf.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY
Address: Franje Račkog 1
Phone: +387 33 253 100
Fax: +387 33 667 873
E-mail: dekanat@ff.unsa.ba
www.ff.unsa.ba
FACULTIES OF SARAJEVO UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF PHARMACY
Address: Čekaluša 90
Phone: +387 33 665 928
Fax: +387 33 666 139
E-mail: ffsa@ffsa.unsa.ba
www.ffsa.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Address: Patriotske Lige 41
Phone: +387 33 668 768
Fax: +387 33 211 537
E-mail: kontakt@fasto.unsa.ba
www.fasto.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF DENTAL MEDICINE (WITH CLINICAL DEPARTMENTS)
Address: Bolnička 4a
Phone: +387 33 443 269
Fax: +387 33 443 395
E-mail: dentalschool@utic.net.ba
www.sf.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF EDUCATION SCIENCES
Address: Skenderija 72
Phone: +387 33 214 607
Fax: +387 33 214 606
E-mail: dekanatpf@pf.unsa.ba
www.pf.unsa.ba

MEDICAL FACULTY
Address: Čekaluša 90
Phone: +387 33 203 670
Fax: +387 33 203 670
E-mail: mf@mf.unsa.ba
www.mf.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SCIENCES
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 8 (University Campus)
Phone: + 387 33 225 727
Fax: +387 33 667 429
www.ppf.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 90
Phone: +387 33 610 908
Fax: +387 33 610 908
E-mail: vetfaksa@vfs.unsa.ba
www.vfs.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF FORESTRY
Address: Zagrebačka 20
Phone: +387 33 614 003
Fax: +387 33 611 349
E-mail: info@sufasa.org
www.sufasa.org

FACULTY OF HEALTH STUDIES
Address: Čekaluša 90
Phone: +387 33 265 890
Fax: +387 33 264 891;
E-mail: info@fzs.unsa.ba
www.fzs.unsa.ba

FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 33-35
Phone: + 387 33 725 000
Fax: + 387 33 725 725
E-mail: pmf@pmf.unsa.ba
www.pmf.unsa.ba
3 UNIVERSITY CENTRES

CENTRE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 8 (University Campus)
Phone: +387 33 66 86 85
Fax: +387 33 66 86 83
E-mail: coordination@cps.edu.ba
www.cps.edu.ba

UNIVERSITY TELE-INFORMATICS CENTRE
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 8 (University Campus)
Phone: +387 33 56 02 40
Fax: +387 33 21 37 73
E-mail: support@utic.net.ba
www.utic.net.ba

HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 8 (University Campus)
Phone: +387 33 66 82 51
Fax: +387 33 66 82 51
E-mail: hrc_sa@hrc.unsa.ba
www.hrc.unsa.ba
Although there are some minor differences within the academic calendar at different faculties of the University of Sarajevo, the most important dates of the University’s academic calendar are as follows:

**WINTER SEMESTER:** 1 October – 15 January
Exam period: 15 January – 15 February

**SPRING SEMESTER:** 15 February – 31 May
Exam period: 1 June – 15 July
Exam period: 1 – 30 September

**Note:**
Students are advised to arrive at least a week before the start of semester in order to complete all the necessary paperwork and formalities.
Admission criteria for exchange students depend on individual faculties’ requirements.

Exchange students have to be registered at the Student Services Office (Studentska služba) of their host faculty upon their arrival. It is important to keep in mind that exchange students are not registered at the University level, but at the level of the faculty which has previously agreed to accept them (after reviewing their files during application period).

**Admission Criteria for Exchange Students**

An exchange student is a student (officially registered at a university or other higher education institution) who temporarily lives in a foreign country and attends courses, or is involved in other academic activities. The exchange period lasts 6 to 10 months. The exchange student does NOT get a diploma from the host university. However, all academic results will be sent to his/her home university. Tuition fee is paid to the home university.

**Documents Required:**

- Application Form
- Curriculum Vitae (in B/C/S or English)
- Learning Agreement – has to be signed by your home university co-ordinator
- References by professors from the home university (in B/C/S or English)
- Transcript of Records and Certificate of Enrolment
- Proof of B/C/S or English language skills

**REGISTRATION**

At the University of Sarajevo the registration process differs depending on the faculty requirements.

**Candidates need to bring with them the following documents:**

- transcript of records (document issued by the home university);
- birth certificate.

These documents must be issued by official services (before arrival), and accompanied by a certified English translation.

**Student Record Book (Indeks)**

With the Letter of Admission a student also receives an application form for the issuance of Student Record Book, or what in B/C/S languages is called Indeks. Indeks is a small dark-blue booklet in which all your grades will be written by professors, and which contains the basic information about the student, as well as the courses taken and grades awarded. Every student has one, and it is a common university document at public universities of the region. When you arrive in Sarajevo, you will receive your Indeks at the Faculty/Department. The Indeks also serves as the confirmation of your status as a student of the University, and you must remember to have it with you when you sign up for and sit your exams.
PRACTICAL INFORMATION

institution approves your intended study programme. Be aware that credits for courses are only awarded if you meet the course requirements.

Degrees and qualifications

The higher education system in BiH is organized in three cycles, as follows:

The first cycle of 180 – 240 ECTS (three or four years of full time study) to obtain the degree of Bachelor (bakalaureat), which represents the first cycle degree.

The second cycle of 60 – 120 ECTS (one or two years of full time study) leads to a Master degree (total of 300 ECTS - with the first cycle), which represents the second cycle degree.

The third cycle of 180 ECTS (three years of full time study and/or research) to obtain a PhD degree

Exams

Most faculties at the University of Sarajevo require that you register for exams. When you begin your studies, we recommend that you make enquiries about how and when to register for exams at the faculties/department(s) where you are studying. Note that the procedure and deadline may vary depending on the department. It is extremely important that you register correctly and in due time.

Some courses may require the successful completion of written as well as oral assignments during the semester.

Student Progress Assessment and Grading System

Student progress is evaluated and graded either according to the Bosnian 6-scale grading system, or is evaluated by a pass/fail assessment. (This grading system is combined with the European Credit Transfer System, as the University is committed to implementation of ECTS which facilitates the process of credit transfer.) After completing your period of study at the University of Sarajevo, you will receive a transcript of your academic records.

ECTS

The number of credits awarded for each course varies depending on the workload. 1 ECTS credit is equivalent of approximately 25-30 working hours. The annual workload is 60 ECTS credits.

The success of students at examinations and other tests is evaluated in accordance with the following grading system:

To make sure that you are able to transfer the credits earned at the University of Sarajevo, it is important that your home institution approves your intended study programme. Be aware that credits for courses are only awarded if you meet the course requirements.

ECTS grade Grade Description

A 10 excellent achievement with no or insignificant mistakes
B 9 above average with few mistakes
C 8 average with noticeable mistakes
D 7 good with significant disadvantages
E 6 satisfactory of minimum criteria
F, FX 5 did not satisfy minimum criteria and requires much more work
Visa
The list of countries whose nationals need a visa to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina can be found at the web pages of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH. Foreigners can apply for a visa at the nearest BiH Embassy, Consular, or Diplomatic Mission in their home country. More info at: www.mvp.gov.ba

Temporary Residence Permit
Students who are not obliged to possess a visa to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina should regulate their First Temporary Stay Permit immediately upon arrival in BiH.

You will be asked to provide the following documentation:
Invitation letter from the University of Sarajevo stating the purpose of your stay;
Two (2) colour photographs (3 x 3.5 cm);
Copy of the passport;
Certificate of non-criminal record stamped by a court interpreter (foreign national shall prove non-criminal record by a certificate issued by the relevant authority of the state in which he/she resides; this document should not be older than 6 months);
Proof of health insurance;
Proof of sufficient means of subsistence (bank account statement, confirmation of scholarship, or similar);
Proof of secured accommodation (rental contract).

All documents have to be translated into B/C/S languages (by an official court interpreter) and certified by a public notary. Students have to submit the above listed documents to the Ministry of Security of BiH, Service for Foreigners Affairs, at Pijačna 6 St., in Sarajevo.
THE YOUTH HOSTEL

The Youth Hostel is located in pavilion IV of the Bjelave Students Dormitory. It has capacity of 59 beds. The Youth Hostel is 500 m away from the city centre and is connected to it by the city bus line no. 14. The hostel’s facilities include cafeteria, TV room, multimedia and IT centre, study rooms, billiard room, café and pizzeria, sports facilities, and car park.

Foreign students and visiting professors can use hostel services throughout the year.

Service prices at the Bjelave Youth Hostel (all year round, per night):
- Single room 40,00 KM
- Double room 30,00 KM
- Three-bed room 25,00 KM
- Four-bed room 21,00 KM

Taxes and meals are paid additionally:
- Sojourn tax 2,00 KM
- Insurance 1,00 KM
- Lunch 6,00 KM
- Dinner 5,00 KM
(Prices include VAT)

For reservations contact the Youth Hostel at: +387 33 663 355, student_hotel@yahoo.com.
Do not forget to take along:

Tickets and insurance documentation;

Passport (check the validity of the passport; it should be valid for the entire period of your stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina);

Your ‘Letter of Admission’ and other necessary documents;

Cash and/or credit card;

Name and contact details (telephone/fax number, address) of the contact person at your home institution;

Personal items that will help you feel at home.

Finally, be sure to check your baggage weight limitations with the airline or railway company with which you are travelling. Paying for excess baggage can be very expensive.
Sarajevo International Airport Butmir (+387 33 28 91 00, www.sarajevo-airport.ba) is 12 km south-west of the city centre. It has ATM machines and basic facilities. There is a bus service to town. You can find the timetable on the airport’s website. If you want to take a taxi, it will cost you 13 KM - 15 KM. You can also walk 800 meters to the suburb of Dobrinja to the stop for trolleybus line no. 103 and a 1.80 KM journey to town.

The rail network of Bosnia and Herzegovina was heavily damaged during the recent war. Some lines have not yet been reopened. Sarajevo has direct train connections with Budapest (12 hours), Zagreb (9 hours), and Belgrade (9 hours). Sarajevo Train Station (+387 33 655 330) is just west of the city centre, adjoining the main Bus Station. To reach the city centre, get a 1.60 KM ticket from the kiosk for tram line no. 1. A taxi costs about 5 KM to town.

The bus system of Bosnia and Herzegovina is very well organised. Centrotrans/Eurolines (www.centrotrans.com) from Sarajevo, the biggest local bus company, offers regular connections with a large number of European cities. There are daily connections from neighbouring Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia. Tickets from Zagreb are 25.50 EUR single, 41 return; Split 15.50, 23 EUR return; Dubrovnik 20 EUR single, 30 EUR return. Bus tickets within Bosnia and Herzegovina are cheap and can be bought at the station ticket booths or from the driver.

Taxis can be found everywhere in Sarajevo and prices are surprisingly low. A tip is expected – round up the fare as you would do anywhere else. There are four main local companies with the same starting rate of 2 KM: Sarajevo Taxi (1515); Žuti Taxi (033 663 555); Crveni Radio Taxi (033 760 600), and Samir i Emir Taxi (1516).
INSURANCE

We strongly encourage you to purchase general travel health insurance before departure to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Contact your International Relations Office for further advice where to get an insurance policy.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Students Healthcare Institute provides full range of healthcare services for students of the University of Sarajevo, including dentist’s services, women’s healthcare, and counselling services.

If you have chronic medical problems requiring prescribed medications, you should prepare and bring the copies of the medical history documentation issued by your local doctor. Please note that medicines are not free of charge in BiH.

Working hours of the Institute are:
7:30 to 19:00 h, Monday-Friday; and 7:30 to 13:00 h on Saturdays.
The Institute is closed on Sundays.

University of Sarajevo Students Healthcare Institute:
info@zdravljestudenata.ba; www.zdravljestudenata.ba

LIVING COSTS

Rough estimates of monthly living costs in Sarajevo for a single person:
Housing – 300 KM per month
Food – 600 KM per month
Books and other study materials – ca. 50 KM per month
Local transportation – 50 KM per month
Pocket money – 300 KM per month

CLIMATE

Sarajevo has a continental climate, lying between the climate zones of central Europe to the north and the Mediterranean to the south. The proximity of the Adriatic Sea moderates Sarajevo’s climate to some extent, although the mountains at the south of the city greatly reduce this maritime influence. The average yearly temperature is 9.5°C, with January (-1.3°C average temperature) being the coldest month of the year and July (19.1°C average temperature) the warmest.
As for the mobile telephone network, roaming agreements exist with foreign companies, and if you have a roaming service at your phone, the only problem should be the expense. An alternative is to buy a local SIM card with the pre-paid credit. You can usually purchase phone cards with pre-paid minutes, although you should make sure that it can be used in your mobile phone. BH Telecom’s “ULTRA SIM” card costs 15 KM, including 10 KM of pre-paid credit. The prices of refill phone cards are 10, 20, or 50 KM. For more information see www.bhtelecom.ba. Additionally, there are two regional mobile phone operators: Telecom Srpske (www.telekomsrpske.com), and HT Mostar ERONET (www.eronet.ba).

University of Sarajevo International Relations Office

The University of Sarajevo is not a traditional campus university, and if you are used to a campus environment, you may find it very different to study here. The faculties are spread at different locations across the capital. The International Relations Office of the University of Sarajevo is located in the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo (the central University administration offices, located in the building of the Faculty of Law). We will assist you with the issues of admission, housing, student counselling, and orientation programmes, including various social events, with the aim to help you meet other international students.

Living and studying away from home can be a challenging experience - particularly in the beginning of your stay. At the International Relations Office you have the opportunity to ask questions in informal surroundings. We will be happy to help you, or to point you in the right direction to where you can get help regardless of whether your questions relate to your study programme, personal problems, or basic practical issues.

Feel free to visit our Office at any time during your stay. Our working hours are Monday to Friday 8:00 – 16:00 h. The address is: Obala Kulina Bana 7/III.
LOCAL CURRENCY AND BANKS

Originally, the KM was pegged to the German mark. With the introduction of the Euro, the KM changed its peg without the least bit of trouble (1.95 KM for 1 EUR).

Most shops will accept payment in Euros, using a 1 to 2 ratio. There are many ATM machines in all major towns and cities. US dollars, British pounds, yen, and other major currencies can be exchanged at banks and exchange offices. They will also change your leftover of KM back into any of the main currencies. Although credit cards are widely accepted in major towns, you should not rely on them.

VISA and Master cards will be accepted in most places, but no guarantee with the American Express.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Public holidays during which all public institutions, banks, and post offices in Sarajevo are closed:

New Year – January 1st and 2nd

Independence Day – March 1st

International Labour Day – May 1st and 2nd

Statehood Day – November 25th

Some public institutions, post offices, and banks, as well as some shops and services are also closed during religious holidays.
The city is rich in museums. The list includes the Museum of Sarajevo, the Ars Aevi Museum of Contemporary Art, the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina (established in 1888, and home to the Sarajevo Haggadah), the Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Museum of Literature and Theatre Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The city is also home to the National Theatre of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established in 1919, as well as the Sarajevo Youth Theatre. Other cultural institutions include the Cultural Centre Sarajevo, Sarajevo City Library, Art Gallery of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Bosniak Institute, which holds a library and art collection focusing on Bosniak history.

**Museums**

**National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 3  
Phone: +387 33 668 027  
Working hours: 10:00 – 15:00

**Historical Museum of BiH**
Address: Zmaja od Bosne 5  
Phone: +387 33 210 416  
Working hours: 09:00 – 16:00

**Theatres**

**BiH National Theatre**
Address: Obala Kulina Bana 9  
Working hours: 9:00-12:00 and 16:00-19:30  
www.nps.ba

**Chamber Theatre 55**
Address: Maršala Tita 54/II  
Working hours: 8:00 – 16:00  
www.kamerniteatar55.ba
INTERNATIONAL FESTIVALS IN SARAJEVO

SARAJEVO FILM FESTIVAL
August
Born during the war years, the Sarajevo Film Festival has evolved into the region’s most important film festival. It is a great place to meet and mingle with actors, producers, and film stars. Unlike other film festivals, the one in Sarajevo has the unique relaxing atmosphere with no barriers between the viewing public and the artists themselves. It focuses on supporting and promoting regional cinematography.
www.sff.ba

SARAJEVSKA ZIMA – “SARAJEVO WINTER” FESTIVAL
The International Festival “Sarajevo Winter” is a traditional meeting place for artists and citizens from all over the world. Celebrating the time and the spirit of the XIV Winter Olympic Games, the Festival is held every year from February 7th to March 21st.
www.sarajevskazima.ba

“THE NIGHTS OF BAŞÇARŞIJA”
July 1st-31st
One of the greatest summer cultural events in Sarajevo and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Baščaršija Nights hosts an extremely rich and diverse programme of events. Each year the evenings of July are full of concerts, traditional and folk dances, theatre performances, and exhibitions. All events are held at different historic sites in the old part of the town providing for a unique atmosphere throughout the Festival.
www.sarajevoarts.ba

MESS – INTERNATIONAL THEATRE FESTIVAL
October
Ever since 1960, the Festival of the Small and Experimental Stage, MESS, aims to rebel against petit-bourgeoisie and conformity. The MESS stage brings together prominent theatre and dance groups from all over Europe in presenting new theatrical forms, while creating links between artists, and bringing different cultures together.
www.mess.ba

JAZZ FEST SARAJEVO
October
Jazz Fest Sarajevo is an annual celebration of contemporary music based on jazz and improvised music. It has been a regular attraction since 1997, from which times it has grown considerably in popularity. The event features well known jazz musicians from around the world but also invites new and cutting edge artists for late night performances in several venues around the city.
www.jazzfest.ba
If you want truly authentic Bosnian cuisine, visit AŠČINICA, Turkish-style restaurant, where dishes are similar to Bosnian home cooking.

AŠČINICA HADŽIBAJRIĆ
Veliki Čurčiluk 59
Open 10:00 – 22:00 daily.
The dishes are stews that show their Ottoman roots – mainly meat based, but with lots of vegetables or beans. Look and point from the array of pans at the server, then your meal is brought to you with a basket of fresh somun bread. A real taste of old Sarajevo.

Bijela Tabija
Poddžebhana 15
Open 10:00 – 23:00 daily.
Spectacularly sited high above Sarajevo, near the real Bijela Tabija – White Bastion, this new restaurant in an Ottoman-style house serves traditional Bosnian food with a few international dishes. It has a lovely terrace with stunning views down on the Miljacka valley. They are happy just to serve drinks if you have staggered up to see the fortress.

BURGEDŽINICA is a restaurant specialising in filled pastries made with thin, flat layers of dough called pita. With meat they are called burek, with cottage cheese sirnica, with spinach and cottage cheese zeljanica, with pumpkin tikvenjača, and with potatoes krompiruša.
IF YOU ARE A VEGETARIAN OR VEGAN

Vegehana
Kemal-begova 4
Open 12:00 – 21:30.

If you are a Vegan, you could experience some difficulties finding products that you usually could get at home. However, we recommend the Vegehana – a vegetarian restaurant where you can also find vegan meals.

Also, in every buregdžinica (small restaurants offering traditional filled pastries) as well as majority of aşčinica (Turkish style restaurant) you can ask for krompiruša, which is a meal made of dough and potatoes. Vegetarians can also ask for sirnica, zeljanica, or tikvenica, which are traditional filled pastries (or pies) with different fillings (cottage cheese, spinach, or pumpkin).

INTERNATIONAL

There are also plenty of restaurants serving dishes from the “international menu” in Sarajevo.

Delikatesna Radnja
Obala Kulina Bana 10
Open 11:00 – midnight daily.

Centrally situated by the river next door to the cafe-bar of the same name, Delikatesna Radnja is a cut above most places. It is small with just a handful of tables inside and out, on a small terrace covered with greenery offering shade and privacy. This place does the town’s best tuna steak, as well as more imaginative choices such as spaghetti with prawns and a sweet-chilli sauce.

Karuzo
Dženetića Čikma
Open noon-23:00 Mon-Fri; 6:00-23:00 Sat.

Sarajevo’s main sushi spot is a tiny venue off Mehmeda Spahe St, with just room enough for a dozen or so diners. Set near the main fruit and vegetable market, it is a rare vegetarian’s delight, provided one is prepared to wait a while for the food to come. Equally rarely, it is non-smoking.
Water
Almost every town in BiH has one or more public fountains – often to be found in front of the mosque – with water of excellent quality. There are the street fountains as well, built a long time ago for thirsty travellers. Bosnia is also rich with small springs and streams of sparkling fresh water to be found along many mountain walking roads. **In short, there are no worries when drinking water in BiH, be it from the tap or elsewhere. It is probably of higher quality than you have it at home!**

Coffee and Tea
When in Rome, do as the Romans do. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, we drink coffee. It is the backbone of social life. Nowadays, coffee is widely available and affordable. The traditional coffee is called “bosanska kafa” or Bosnian coffee in English. It is similar to what the rest of the world calls the Turkish coffee, a strong coffee served with oddly-shaped sugar cubes and “rahatlokum” (the Turkish delight). By now, espresso and coffee latte are available everywhere in towns and cities. In town, an espresso will cost you 1 KM. The other coffee drinks are more expensive. In villages, you may as well get your “bosanska kafa” for 0.5 KM. There is a tea drinking tradition as well. You can also enjoy tea drinking. However, you might be misunderstood if asking for black tea with milk, because people here are not used to it, and do not serve it in proper way. Try the herbal teas instead. There are many different types and they generally have a very nice fragrance. They are often organic and come straight from the forest.
*YOU CAN VISIT:*

**Baghdad Cafe**
Bazerdžani 6  
Open 8:00-midnight daily.  
Blue patterned tiles, red cushioned, white painted furniture and swaying white curtains downstairs, this entrancingly decorated Baščaršija cafe is even more exotic upstairs where you can lounge on cushions under a tented ceiling by the light of twinking hanging lamps.

**Barhana**
Džulagina čikma 8  
Open 11:00-3:00 Mon-Sat.  
The most alternative of the Baščaršija bars, tucked down a narrow alleyway just of Sarači St. Deliberately low key, with scrawl on the walls and rudimentary furniture, Barhana also offers a variety of meals from pizzas and lasagne to bean broth.

**Sloga**
Mehmeda Spahe 20  
Open 18:30-late daily.

**So.Ba**
Patriotske lige 30  
Open noon-late daily.

**Meeting Point**
Hamdije Kreševljakovića  
Open 10.30-midnight daily  
Founded and run by the Sarajevo Film Festival, the aptly named Meeting Point is unsurprisingly decked out with walls covered in black-and-white images of festival guests over the last few years – there is a cinema on site too. Meeting Point is pleasantly full of predominantly twenty-something art students (it is located just behind the Art Academy) drinking coffee on the outside terrace tables.
Raft ... Dive ... Hike ... Canoe ... Bike ...

The crystal clear waters and the plush banks of Neretva, Una, Vrbas, and Tara.

These four gorgeous rivers will provide for any combination of outdoor activities and adrenalin rush you choose to try.

The central Dinaric Alps are a hikers and walkers paradise. Enchanted by both Mediterranean and Alpine climates, the range of diverse landscapes will stun and amaze you.

**White-water rafting** has become practically a national pastime with three adrenaline pumping rivers: Una in the Northwest, Neretva in Herzegovina, and the deepest river canyon in Europe – the unforgettable Tara River near Sutjeska National Park.

**Jahorina and Bjelašnica Mountains** once hosted the 1984 Winter Olympics. Now they host a new generation of skiers and snow-lovers, hitting the slopes with Olympic quality skiing without the outlandish prices and long waiting. Come discover southeast Europe’s most exciting ski destination! (Bjelašnica is located 20 km south of Sarajevo, whereas Mount Jahorina is 25 km east of Sarajevo.)
The chance of getting one of the standard travellers’ illnesses is very slight, as the quality of drinking water throughout the country is excellent, and the food hygiene is good.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has no legal requirements for vaccinations. To find a pharmacy, ask for ‘apoteka’. In major centres, there are many of them, and there is always at least one open 24 hours a day. These pharmacies will generally have all regular prescription drugs available. In villages and smaller towns, you may not find a pharmacy at all. If you do find one, it may not stock what you need. There are many public health clinics in Bosnia and Herzegovina and some very good doctors in most towns.

It is advised to contact your embassy if you need medical attention, as embassies usually have lists of doctors they recommend.

SAFETY

You are going to Bosnia! Are you sure? Why would you do that? Is it safe there? Aren’t there mines? You cannot come to Bosnia and Herzegovina without having this conversation. Apart from the mines, Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the safest places in Europe. Violent crime is virtually non-existent. For men and women alike, walking the streets of any town or city at any time of day or night is relatively safe.

MINES

The mine issue is an understandable concern: there are mines in Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the clearing process progressing slowly, these will continue to be a concern for decades to come. However, this does not mean that visiting Bosnia and Herzegovina is unsafe. So far, no visitor to Bosnia and Herzegovina has ever been involved in a mine incident. Mine safety is a matter of respecting a few rules:

Highly populated areas, national parks, and conservation areas are all clear of mines and are safe to visit.

If you are in the countryside, stay away from the areas that are not obviously frequently visited by people. Look for cut grass, tire tracks, footprints, or rubbish – all indications of safe areas. Obviously, areas in which people are walking, jogging, having BBQs, etc, are safe. Also, abandoned villages – no matter how much fun it seems to explore them – may pose a threat.

The most dangerous areas are the former front lines in the countryside. Many mountain areas, as well as some rural areas are still contaminated. As tourists and travellers would not normally know much about the location of the former front lines, it is best to take a guide or a local who knows the terrain, in cases of going into the mountains or rural areas. Mountain (hiking) associations and eco-tourism organizations are your best bet for a safe mountain adventure. There is plenty of safe hiking, walking, wandering, and exploring to be done in Bosnia and Herzegovina – it is simply not wise to do it alone. For more information, you can visit the Mine Action Centre (MAC; Zmaja od Bosne 8, Sarajevo) or visit the centre’s website (www.bhmac.org).

Stay away from the tape-marked areas.

Whether in yellow or red, and regardless of whether the markings are new or old: just simply never go there.
After lunch, we recommend you walk to Kazandžiluk Street or the Coppersmiths Street, located in a side street just south of the Sebilj Fountain square, to pick up a souvenir or just to observe coppersmiths creating coffee pots (džezva), trays (tacna), or water jugs (ibrik). The sound of chisels and hammers thumping against the copper is amazingly calming.

Follow the Kazandžiluk Street all the way to its end and then turn left towards Vijećnica (which is the building of National and University Library of BiH, and used to be the City Hall). Seriously damaged in the recent war, Vijećnica is still under construction. It is open to public only on certain occasions (if an exhibition or a concert is held there). Even with the scaffoldings distracting the view, you will be able to see why this pseudo-Moorish building is still one of the most beautiful and most recognizable symbols of Sarajevo. A walk across the bridge will bring you to Inat Kuća (which in B/C/S means the House of Defiance or Spite). A short and a steep walk up the Alifakovac hill along the street starting next to the Inat Kuća Restaurant, will take you to Alifakovac Cemetery. Apart from a splendid view of the city, the Alifakovac cemetery is known for its Ottoman Turbe – domed burial site. The cemetery was a final resting place for the city’s most respected citizens during the Ottoman times, but it was also the Cemetery of Musafirs (musafir is the Turkish word meaning traveller.) It was a custom to bury the visitors of the city who passed away while in Sarajevo at the Alifakovac Cemetery.
II – FROM THE SEBILJ FOUNTAIN – TO GAZI HUSREV BEY’S BEZISTAN (COVERED BAZAAR)

Start your day at Sebilj – a fountain also referred to by tourists as the pigeon square – at Baščaršija. Walk up to the tram tracks (Mula Mustafe Bašeskije Street) and follow the tram tracks west for about 100 meters, until on the left side of the street you reach the Old Orthodox Church (Church of Archangel Michael and Archangel Gabriel). The exact date of the church’s establishment is unknown, but it is generally believed that it was founded in the mid 16th century. It is unusual in shape and size, and various legends are connected to its establishment. The Church has been safe-guarding Christian Orthodox relics and icons for centuries. Check out a small book shop located in the courtyard. Friendly staff will be more than happy to answer any questions you might have.

Exit the church, cross the street, and walk south on Prote Bakovića Street leading towards the Sarači Street. This might be a good time to stop for a lunch. Before you hit the Sarači Street (around 50 meters from the Church) you will walk by two restaurants. The first one is a national restaurant Pod Lipom that serves traditional (although heavy) Bosnian dishes. Their dish called klepe (a kind of meat ravioli) is by many considered to be the best in the city. The second restaurant is located just two storefronts south, and is called Dveri. This is interestingly-decorated restaurant that offers a variety of what can be generally-described as Balkan dishes. After lunch, follow the street for about 5-10 meters until you hit the Sarači Street, Baščaršija’s main street where you will turn west and walk towards the direction of Gazi Husrev Bey’s Mosque, located around 300 meters west.

Before you get to the Mosque, you will pass by Morića Han (han is Turkish for a resting place or caravanserai) located around 50 meters from where you turned west, on the right side of the Sarači Street. A large carpet shop (selling Turkish, Persian, and Bosnian carpets) is now located in the courtyard of the Han.

There is also a restaurant, and a café. It can be interesting to walk around the courtyard, since the Han still has its original appearance. The courtyard used to be a stable for travellers’ horses, while they were resting in the above rooms, which are now used as the office space. Continue walking west along the Sarači Street for about 200 meters until you reach the Gazi Husrev Bey’s Mosque.

For Bosnian Muslims this is the most important place of worship. It was built during the mid 16th century by Gazi Husrev Bey, the Ottoman governor of Bosnia and the most important patron of the city. A splendid courtyard, a fountain, and a cleansing bath (abdesthana) await you when you enter the Mosque Complex. At the back is Gazi Husrev Bey’s Tomb proportional to the size of the mosque he had built. Gazi Husrev Bey’s Mosque is open for visitors at all times except during time of prayer. The Muslims are majority of inhabitants of Sarajevo and the Mosque is visited by
many who attend prayers regularly. One should also know that Muslims pray five times a day and each prayer is announced by the ezan (invitation to prayer). While some mosques have been modernized and now use speakers for “invitation to prayer”, the Husrev Bey’s Mosque still uses only the voice of imam to announce ezan.

Cleanliness and modesty are important segments of Muslim religion. Visitors and worshippers alike should respect certain principles when visiting the Mosque, and should dress modestly. One should generally refrain from showing any skin when entering a mosque, and make sure you cover your head. A small shop located in the corner of the courtyard offers head-scarves for sale, and a friendly guide will be more-than-happy to give you a short tour in English for a small fee of 2 KM (1 EUR).

Right across the mosque is medresa, a religious school, also built by Gazi Husrev Bey. Today, parts of it serve as an inspiring exhibition space and we highly recommend you visit the
III – From Vijećnica to the Museum of Sarajevo

Start your day at Sarajevo’s former City Hall – or Vijećnica (National and University Library of BiH), one of the most beautiful examples of pseudo-Moorish buildings. The style was introduced to Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austro-Hungarians, in an attempt to develop a “new Bosnian” identity. Vijećnica was completed in 1896 and served as the centre of the city government until the end of the World War II, when it became the National and University Library of BiH. Vijećnica has suffered major damages in the recent war (1992-1995). Over 90% of the books housed there were completely destroyed. It is currently under reconstruction.

A walk across the Šeher-Ćehajin Bridge, on the opposite side of the Vijećnica, will bring you to Inat Kuća (or the House of Defiance or Spite). Now a restaurant, the Inat Kuća represents boldness and stubbornness of people of Sarajevo. If you feel like taking a break, Inat Kuća offers a selection of traditional national dishes.

From there, follow the river downstream for about 30 meters and turn left on Avdage Šahinagića Street until you reach its end. There, you will turn right on Franjevačka Street, on which, one block west, lays the Sarajevo Brewery. Built in 1881/82, by Austrian industrialist Heinrich Lowe, this is the City’s only remaining brewery. Considering that the building sits on top of a deep well, it supplied water to nearly half of the city during the years of war, thus playing an important role during the siege of Sarajevo. The brewery runs its own Beer Hall where you can taste excellent Sarajevo dark (crno) or light (svijetlo) beer.

Down the Franjevačka Street, opposite of the Brewery, is the Franciscan Church and Monastery of St. Anthony of Padua. This church and the monastery were built by Joseph Vancaš in 1914.
It houses valuable religious artwork such as “the Last Supper” by Đuro Seder.

Follow the Konak Street, across the entrance to Church of St. Anthony of Padua, towards the bridge. At the left corner is the Emperor’s Mosque, built in 1566 at the order by Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Great. It is a large complex which had a working indoor swimming pool in the Mosque bath (hammam). The Emperor’s Mosque is a fine example of Ottoman architecture and is worth visiting. The Mosque is open for visitors at all times, except during the praying time (which is five times a day).

The Emperor’s Mosque is one of the largest mosques in the city and a large number of worshippers attend prayers regularly. When visiting mosques, refrain from showing any skin when entering a mosque, and make sure you cover your head. The Mosque does not organize guided tours in English or B/C/S languages. However, contact Tourist Information Centres for information about guided tours.

A short walk down the Obala Isa-Bega Isakovića Street, following the river downstream, will take you to a small park with a gazebo-café. This place is called At-Mejdan. The gazebo-café is a perfect place to take a small break with coffee or a tea before you head on to the Latin Bridge. Cross the river at the Latin Bridge towards the Museum of Austro-Hungarian Period Sarajevo 1878 – 1918. The museum is located at the place from which Gavrilo Princip assassinated the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which inadvertently was a trigger to set off the World War I. This newly rebuilt museum offers an interesting overview of the Austro-Hungarian period of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Being in the capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, will give you the picture of the life and customs of our people. But Bosnia and Herzegovina is not only Sarajevo. There are many places that you could explore during your time here.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is the heart shaped land that lies in the heart of southeast Europe and it is here that eastern and western civilizations met, sometimes clashed, but more often enriched and reinforced each other throughout its long and fascinating history.

There are many fascinating destinations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina for every type of tourist. In B&H, one gets the best of both worlds. Here, one can find wonderful mix of attractiveness of this tiny country and it is almost impossible to separate them, for it is from this pristine nature that its cultures and traditions evolved.
As a part of “Orientation week” programme for our exchange students, International Relations Office organizes trips to the touristic destinations of our country, in order that students and members of staff are introduced not only with the academic pictures but with the country’s cultural and natural heritages.

We recommend visiting the web site: www.bhtourism.ba for more information and start your journey.
Everyday Language Glossary

Good morning – Dobro jutro
Good afternoon – Dobar dan
Good evening – Dobro veče
Goodbye – Doviđenja
Answer – Odgovor
Building – Zgrada
Direction – Smjer
Excuse me – Oprostite
Where is (the)...? – Gdje je...?
Where do I find...? – Gdje mogu naći...?
Bus stop – Autobuska stanica
Railway station – Željeznička stanica
Police – Policija
Exit – Izlaz
Entrance – Ulaz
Forbidden – Zabranjeno
Help! – Upomoć!
Hi – Ćao
How much is it? – Koliko košta?
How are you? – Kako ste?
Illness – Bolest
Location – Mjesto
No – Ne
Yes – Da
Please – Molim
Pull – Vuci
Push – Gurni
Question – Pitanje
Square – Trg
Street – Ulica
Thank you – Hvala
Welcome – Dobro došli
What is your name? – Kako se zovete?

Academic Vocabulary Glossary

Course – Nastavni predmet
Degree – Akademski stepen
Department – Odsjek
Exam – Ispit
ETCS credits – ETCS bodovi
Faculty – Fakultet
Graduate Studies – Diplomski studij
Doctoral Studies – Doktorski studij
Higher Education – Visoko obrazovanje
Individual consultations – Konsultacije
Laboratory – Laboratorij
Learning Agreement – Ugovor o učenju
Postgraduate Study – Postdiplomski studij
Study year – Godina studija
Transcript of Records – Prepis ocjena
Tuition fee – Školarina
University – Univerzitet

Useful Links:

www.navigator.ba – map of Sarajevo
www.unsa.ba – official UNSA website
www.efm.ba – Students’ Radio Station
www.sonar.ba – info about Sarajevo
www.bhtourism.ba – BiH Touristic Association
WE WISH YOU A GOOD TIME AND MEMORABLE MOMENTS IN SARAJEVO

Always there to help you:

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICE

Phone: 033 565 116
Obala Kulina Bana 7/II
71000 Sarajevo, BiH
Working hours: Monday – Friday, from 08:00 -16:00 hours

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICERS

Ms. Ljiljana Šulentić – ljiljana.sulentic@unsa.ba
Ms. Jasna Bošnjović – jasna.bosnjovic@unsa.ba
Ms. Neal Pušina – neal.pusina@unsa.ba
Mr. Adnan Rahimić – adnan.rahimic@unsa.ba

IMPORTANT NUMBERS IN SARAJEVO

Country Code +387
Sarajevo Area Code (0)33
Sarajevo Zip Code 71000
Police 122
Fire Emergency 123
Medical Emergency 124
Airport 289 100
Bus Station 213, 100, 213, 010
Railway Station 655 330
Road Assistance 1282, 1288
General Hospital 285 100
Tourist Information Centre 220 724
Local Telephone Numbers Directory 1182
International Telephone Numbers Directory 1201

TAXI

Sarajevo Taxi 1515 | 660 970 | 660 666
Crveni Taxi (Red Cab) 760 600 | 760 601 | 760 602
Zuti Taxi (Yellow Cab) 663 555
Samir i Emir Taxi 1516 | 667 681
Kale Taxi 570 970 | 570 901

WE WISH YOU A GOOD TIME AND MEMORABLE MOMENTS IN SARAJEVO