



FP6

**Development of researchers mobility policy guidelines for the region of
Western Balkans – “WEB-MOB”**



HYDRO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE SARAJEVO



**MOBILITY GUIDELINES FOR INCOMING MOBILITY TO BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA**

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1. OVERVIEW - GENERAL AND SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1.1 General characteristics of Bosnia and Herzegovina that a foreigner should know

1.1.1. **Geography:** Which are the closest neighbors of your country?

In the north, west and southeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina borders with the Republic of Croatia (932 km of border), in the east with Serbia (302 km of border) and in the south with Montenegro (225 km of border). Bosnia and Herzegovina has an exit to the Adriatic Sea of approx. 20 km of coastline. More can be found on

www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/bk.html

1.1.2. **Population:**

1.1.2.1. How many people live in your country?

Approximately 4 million people live in Bosnia and Herzegovina (there has been no census since 1991). More can be found on

www.fipa.gov.ba/welcome/facts.htm

1.1.2.2. In which countries, if any, inhabitants immigrate most often?

Due to the war, and subsequent social conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (high unemployment rate etc.), many people have immigrated to different countries of the Europe such as Germany, Austria, Norway and Sweden, but also to the United States, Canada and Australia. Because of the visa restrictions, people do not immigrate to such extent any more, but those who do, immigrate more or less to the same countries as aforementioned.

1.1.2.3. From which countries immigrants come to your country?

Immigrants to Bosnia and Herzegovina mostly come from Serbia, Montenegro and China.

1.1.2.4. How much in percentage is unemployment in your country?

The unemployment rate in Bosnia and Herzegovina amounts to approximately 45%. More can be found on

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/bk.html>

1.1.3. **Religion affiliations** (in alphabetical order)

1.1.3.1. Please state percentages

Atheist

Christian catholic 15 %

Christian orthodox 34 %

Christian protestant

Moslem 41 %

Other 10 %

<http://www.fipa.gov.ba/welcome/facts.htm>

1.1.4. **Currency**

1.1.4.1. Which is the official currency?

The official currency in B&H is the Convertible Mark (KM) or Bosnian Mark (BAM). BAM ratio to the Euro 1: 0.51

1.1.4.2. Which was the inflation rate last year?

The inflation rate for the year 2004 amounted to 0.4%. More can be found on

<http://www.komorabih.ba/en/statebih/state-bih.html>

1.1.5. **Districts** of the country with different legislation e.g. in Bosnia and Herzegovina Brcko District:

Bosnia and Herzegovina comprises of the Federation of B&H, Republic of Srpska and Brcko District, where each of them has its own laws and regulations. Federation of B&H is further divided into 10 cantons, which are the following: Una-Sana Canton, Posavina Canton, Tuzla Canton, Zenica-Doboj Canton, Bosnian Podrinje Canton, Central Bosnia Canton, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, West Herzegovina Canton, Sarajevo Canton and Canton 10. More can be found on

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantons_of_the_Federation_of_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina

1.1.6. **Languages**

1.1.6.1. How many are the official languages of your country

There are three official languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian. More can be found on

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/bk.html>

1.1.6.2. Do certain districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina have a different official language and which are they?

All parts of the country have the same official languages.

1.1.7. **Weather and Climate** conditions.

The south of Bosnia and Herzegovina enjoys warm, sunny and dry weather, with very mild winters. In the more continental areas the weather is similar to that of Central Europe – hot summers, cool springs and autumns, and cold winters with considerable snowfall. The Mediterranean and continental climates meet in the middle, creating one of the most diverse eco-systems in Europe. The mountains create a climate of their own. The Alpine climate rules the mountain terrains of the high Dinarics above 1700 meters. The winters there are extremely cold, with temperatures well below zero for more than six months of the year. More can be found on

<http://www.bhtourism.ba/eng/>

1.1.8. Which is the **political system in Bosnia and Herzegovina now**? E.g. Parliamentary democracy or Presidential democracy? Which party/ies govern(s) now (Conservative, socialist, communist etc.?)

The political system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is Parliamentary Democracy. According to the last elections results (last elections were constituted on 1 October

2006), the following parties shall be governing the House of Representatives for the following four years: Party for Democratic Action -SDA 9, Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina - SBiH 8, Alliance of Independent Social Democrats - SNSD 7, Social Democratic Party of BiH - SDP 5, Serb Democratic Party -SDS 3, Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina - HDZ-BH 3, other 7. More can be found on

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/bk.html>

Specific characteristics of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning S&T

1.1.9. Public research system:

1.1.9.1. Is there a specific political organ that develops S& T policy in your country?
A minister or a Science and Research Council or a Foundation?

Due to very complex structure of B&H, there are 13 organs in this country competent for development of S&T policy – Federal Ministry of Science and Education, Ministry of Science and Technology of RS, Government of the Brcko District and 10 Cantonal Ministries in charge of Science and Technology.

1.1.9.2. Who defines when and how a research centre or a university will be established?

When we are talking about public universities, they are established by the Cantons in Federation, and the Republic in the Republic of Srpska, while private universities may be established after the relevant Cantonal/Republic Ministry of Education approves that all conditions for University Establishment defined by law are fulfilled.

1.1.9.3. Is there a general law that defines the principles according to which research centers or universities function?

Cantonal Laws on Higher Education in the Federation (which are very similar), and Entity Law on Higher Education in the Republic of Srpska.

1.1.9.4. Which are the research areas which are better known in your country, according to your opinion?

Agriculture

Biotechnology

Energy

Environment

Health

IT

Life sciences

Materials and production

Security

Socio-economic sciences

Transport

The better known research areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina are Health, Materials and Production, Socio-Economic Sciences, Environment.

1.1.9.5. Do research institutes and universities have international cooperation, according to your opinion? Of which kind?

Universities and Institutes in B&H do have international cooperation. Many universities in foreign countries offer scholarships for students from Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, institutes and universities from B&H participate in projects that often involve research institutions from several different countries.

1.1.10. Private research system

1.1.10.1. Is there a legal framework which provides incentives for firms to make research?

At the moment, there is no legal framework which provides incentives for firms to make research.

1.1.10.2. Is there a law that provides a link between firms and university and research institutes in order to exploit research results? Intersectorial mobility

The law which would provide a link between the firms and university and research institutes for purpose of exploiting research results do not exist at present.

2. MOVING TO THE NEW COUNTRY

2.1. *Traveling to the new country*

2.1.1. **Visa formalities**

2.1.1.1. Which is the procedure for obtaining visa for a foreigner to come to Bosnia and Herzegovina? Which law provides for that?

For many countries of the world the visa for B&H is not necessary.

However, when they are needed, applications for B&H visas are filed with the Bosnian Consular Offices and Embassies abroad. The law that regulates the visa issues is the “Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum” (Official Gazette of B&H, no. 29 from 6 October 2003), and bylaws issued pursuant to this Law. More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

Application for B&H visa can be found at the following web page:

<http://www.mvp.gov.ba/HTML/zahtjev.pdf>

2.1.1.2. What kind of visas can a researcher of foreign nationality obtain in order to visit your institution for a congress or seminar, a project or work for 3 months to 1 year?

Visa that the researcher of foreign nationality can obtain in order to come to B&H for a congress or seminar, or to work on a project for 3 months is a business visa. If a foreign national would like to stay in B&H for longer period of time, then he applies for the visa extension or temporary residence permit. (Article 32 of the Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum). More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

2.1.1.2. Is there any interview of the foreigner with the authorities or the Consul?

The authorized person in the Embassy or Consular Office checks all the documents filed with the visa application and conducts an interview with the applicant.

Rulebook on Conditions and Procedure for Issuing of Visas to Foreign nationals, Extension of Visas, Abolition of Visas, Types of Visas and Registration of Issued Visas. More can be found on

http://www.mvp.gov.ba/html/Pravilnik_web.doc

2.1.1.3. Is any proof required for the foreigner’s income, property or social security?

The proof of income, property or social security is not necessary in order to get business visa for B&H, since either the company inviting the foreigner is to bear all the costs of foreigner’s stay, or the company sending the foreigner.

2.1.1.4. Is an invitation by the host institution or the employer (physical or legal person) enough?

It is enough to present the invitation by the host institution of the employer, which has been notarized by the Chamber of Commerce and Ministry of Security.

2.1.1.5. Is it necessary to show to the authorities a work contract already signed?

It is not necessary to show the signed contract in order to get the visa.

2.1.1.6. How easy is to obtain a visa for the members of their family?

If the foreigner presents proofs that he is able to support the members of his family, there should be no problems then to get the visa for his family.

2.1.1.7. Is visa not granted if there is unemployment on the specific sector?

The Rulebook that regulates visa issues does not specify that visa will not be granted in case of unemployment in the specific sector. However, when the person arrives to B&H and goes to Employment Agency to get the Work Permit, then he can be rejected on the grounds of unemployment in the specific sector.

2.1.1.8. How long is the visa procedure from the moment that the foreigner applies to your authorities until his/her visa is granted? Does the law provide the maximum length of the procedure?

The law does not provide the maximum length of the visa procedure. However, at the web site of some of the consular offices of B&H in foreign countries (e.g. Pakistan), it can be seen that procedure should take no longer than 30 days, since visa applications should be filed at least 30 days before departure. More can be found on

<http://www.bosnianembassypakistan.org/visa%25passport%25consular.htm>

2.1.1.9. Are there any international treaties for scientific cooperation that provide an other procedure for certain countries? Russia, US etc.

For many countries of the world, such as US, Russian Confederation, European Union etc., visa for B&H is not necessary at all. For other countries the conditions are the same, except that for example owners of diplomatic and official passports of some countries are not requested to have a visa. More can be found on

http://www.mvp.gov.ba/index_eng.htm

2.1.1.10. Who is responsible for the visa policy of your country?

The State Ministry of Security and Ministry of Foreign Affairs are responsible for the visa policy in B&H. More can be found on

<http://www.vijeceministara.gov.ba/bosanski/ministarstva/sigurnosti/index.php>

http://www.mvp.gov.ba/index_eng.htm

2.1.2. Duration of the visa for a foreigner

2.1.2.1. Is the duration of the visa:

below 3 months (how many days)

3 months

1 year and more

Duration of the visa is for 3 months, and after that the foreigner may prolong the visa, or ask for temporary residence permit. Multiple entries visa may be issued for the period of one year.

2.1.2.2. Is continuous stay of the overall duration of repeated entries not to exceed 90 days in a travel visa?

The multiple entries visa may be issued for the period of one year, the longest. However, one individual stay in B&H is not to exceed 90 days. (Article 23 of the Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum). More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

2.1.2.3. Is a prolongation possible? Which is the administrative practice – Are there unjustified delays? What the foreigner has to prove?

The prolongation of a visa is possible for additional 90 days. The conditions are the same as when the visa was originally issued.

2.1.2.3. Can a foreigner obtain a visa in order to attend a seminar / congress? How difficult is it?

Foreigner can obtain a visa for purpose of attending a seminar/congress. It is not very difficult, it is just important for him to get the invitation from the company in B&H (for the countries whose citizens must obtain a visa in order to enter B&H).

2.1.2.4. Can a foreigner obtain a visa in order to participate in certain projects in your country?

Foreigner may obtain a visa (if the visa is needed) for purpose of participating in certain projects in B&H.

2.1.2.5. Can a foreigner obtain visa to work as an employee in a research institution? How easy is it?

He first obtains a business visa to come to B&H. However, in order to work for the research institution in B&H foreigner must obtain the work and residence permit.

2.1.3. Facilitation measures

2.1.3.1. Has your state taken measures to facilitate the visa procedure for certain categories of people e.g. researchers (and University professors)?

At present there are no facilitation measures, but it is expected that they will be taken in the near future.

2.1.3.2. Is there a special admission procedure and the adoption of conditions of entry and residence applicable to third country nationals for stays of more than three months in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purposes of conducting a research project under a hosting agreement with a research organization?

The relevant laws do not define any special admission procedures for third-country nationals.

2.1.3.3. Does the law provide that visa is not required for short stays or for nationals of certain countries?

Citizens of the following countries are exempted from the visa requirement when entering, exiting or traveling through Bosnia and Herzegovina:

1. Andorra (Principality of Andorra)
2. Australia

3. Austria (Republic of Austria)
 4. Belgium (Kingdom of Belgium)
 5. Brunei Darussalam
 6. Canada
 7. Croatia (Republic of Croatia)
 8. Cyprus (Republic of Cyprus)
 9. Czech Republic
 10. Denmark (Kingdom of Denmark)
 11. Estonia (Republic of Estonia)
 12. Finland (Republic of Finland)
 13. France (French Republic)
 14. Germany (Federal Republic of Germany)
 15. Greece (Republic of Greece)
 16. Hungary (Republic of Hungary)
 17. Iceland (Republic of Iceland)
 18. Ireland (Republic of Ireland)
 19. Israel (State of Israel)
 20. Italy (Republic of Italy)
 21. Japan
 22. Korea, South (Republic of Korea)
 23. Kuwait, State of
 24. Latvia (Republic of Latvia)
 25. Liechtenstein (Principality of Liechtenstein)
 26. Lithuania (Republic of Lithuania)
 27. Luxembourg (Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg)
 28. Macedonia, Republic of (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
 29. Malaysia (Federation of Malaysia)
 30. Malta (Republic of Malta)
 31. Monaco (Principality of Monaco)
 32. Netherlands (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
 33. New Zealand
 34. Norway (Kingdom of Norway)
 35. Poland (Republic of Poland)
 36. Portugal (Republic of Portugal)
 37. Qatar, State of
 38. Russia (Russian Federation)
 39. San Marino (Republic of San Marino)
 40. Serbia (Republic of Serbia)
- except UNMIK passport holders who are required entry visas for B&H)
41. Slovakia (Slovak Republic)
 42. Slovenia (Republic of Slovenia)
 43. Spain (Kingdom of Spain)
 44. Sweden (Kingdom of Sweden)
 45. Switzerland (Swiss Confederation)
 46. Turkey (Republic of Turkey)
 47. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 48. United States of America
 49. Vatican City State (State of the Vatican City)

More can be found on

http://www.mvp.gov.ba/index_eng.htm

2.2. General formalities at the border

2.2.1. What is the **procedure at the airport gate or at the borders – how long does it take?**

At the border, the foreign national is required to present a valid passport. If she/he is traveling by car she/he also has to have a valid insurance, therefore she/he should check if the insurance she/he has covers B&H. If his insurance does not cover B&H, she/he is then required to buy one at the border. The procedure at the border does not take long, although during summer it may take a little bit longer since that is a very busy period of the year, when many people are visiting B&H, which may create queues at the airport gate or border.

2.2.2. Is the passport of the foreigner stamped when he/she enters the country? Is the purpose of the visit also stamped?

The passport of the foreigner is stamped upon entry to B&H. The purpose of the visit is stamped as well, where applicable.

2.2.3. Is there a certain limit of foreign or domestic currency that the foreigner is allowed to import or export?

There is no limit of foreign or domestic currency that the foreigner is allowed to import or export.

2.2.4. Can the foreigner bring his/her car along without the additional payment of any taxes or customs duties? Must he/she have any proofs of purchase?

The foreigners can bring their cars without additional payment of taxes and customs duties. The driver must have all the documents that he usually carries with him – driving license, registration permit and green card.

Only if he/she wants to register the car in B&H, then the taxes and customs must be paid.

Law on Customs Policy, Annex “Goods Exempted from Tax Payments”. More can be found on

<http://www.uino.gov.ba/h/download/Zakon%20o%20carinskoj%20politici.pdf>

2.2.5. Can he/she bring his/her belongings without the additional payment of any taxes or customs duties?

Foreign nationals can bring all their personal belongings without additional payments of taxes and duties.

Law on Customs Policy, Annex “Goods Exempted from Tax Payments”. More can be found on

<http://www.uino.gov.ba/h/download/Zakon%20o%20carinskoj%20politici.pdf>

2.3. Facing the new culture

2.3.1. Are nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina friendly to foreigners? Are they more friendly to foreigners of a certain origin?

Nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina are very friendly to foreigners, regardless of the country they come from.

2.3.2. Are there any reception points for foreigner researchers?

At present, there are no reception points for foreign researchers.

2.3.3. **Are nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina hostile** to foreigners of a certain religion? Which one?

Nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina are very friendly to foreigners of all religions.

2.3.4. **Can a foreigner actually practice his/her religious** affiliation (e.g. church?)

Foreigners can practice their religious affiliations while in Bosnia and Herzegovina – in other words they can attend religious ceremonies in churches, mosques, synagogues.

2.3.5. **Are there any foreign cultural centres** or festivals in your country?

The following foreign centres are located in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

British Council - <http://www.britishcouncil.org/bih>

Goethe Institute - <http://www.goethe.de/ins/ba/sar/deindex.htm>

Cultural Center Andre Malraux - <http://www.malraux.ba/>

Islamic Republic of Iran Culture Centre

Culture Department of the Spanish Embassy in Sarajevo

Turkish Cultural-Information Centre

There are also several international festivals in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Sarajevo Film Festival “MESS” - <http://www.sff.ba/2007/>

International Theatre Festival - <http://www.mess.ba/>

“Sarajevo Winter” International Festival - <http://www.sarajevskazima.ba/>

International Jazz Fest - <http://www.jazzfest.ba/>

The Nights of Bascarsija - http://www.bascarsijskenoci.ba/index_eng.htm

2.4. *Learning the Host Language*

2.4.1. **How many languages** must a State employee speak in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

In Article 22 of the Law on Civil Servants in Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is not mentioned that state employees must speak foreign languages. The only requirement in terms of education is for them to have the university degree.

Law on State Employees in Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina More can be found on

http://www.ads.gov.ba/zakoni/doc/zakon_o_ds_preradjeno.pdf

2.4.2. **Do State employees speak foreign languages?**

Some state employees speak foreign languages, mostly the English language, but not all of them since that is not required by law.

2.4.3. **What is the language used in Universities** or research centers? Is English or French used in certain subjects?

Universities and research centers largely use just the local language during lectures. Only International Universities (e.g. International University of Sarajevo) use the

English language. In addition, foreign language is naturally used during lectures within Foreign Language Departments at other Universities. However, on international projects in which many universities in B&H participate, the English language is the main language used.

2.4.5. **Is it obligatory** for a foreigner researcher to **speak one particular language**?

Foreign researchers should be able to speak English, since that is the most popular foreign language in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2.4.6. **Do inhabitants learn to speak foreign languages** in school? Which are they?

Inhabitants of B&H learn to speak foreign languages in school. All children learn to speak English, and then depending on the school it might be obligatory to take one more foreign language – in most cases French or German.

2.4.7. **Which is the foreign language which is most preferred** and spoken by the people of your State?

The most preferred foreign language in Bosnia and Herzegovina is English.

2.4.8. **Where a foreigner may learn the language/s** of your country

Bosnia and Herzegovina has many education centres and schools where foreigners may learn the local language. Some of them are the following:

Soros Foreign Language School - <http://www.soros-school.com/more.php?level=1:6:E>

Association of Young Linguists and Interpreters in Bosnia and Herzegovina - <http://www.lingvisti.ba>

Interlingua International House - <http://www.ihsarajevo.ba/eng/index.php>

2.5. Moving with Children

2.5.1. **Can a foreigner researcher enroll his children** to a public school for a year or for 3 months? Does he/she have to pay any fees or any additional fees?

Foreigners can enroll their children in public school for a year or 3 months, but under condition that they are able to understand the local language, since the classes are organized in the local language. Otherwise, the children will have to go to some other school where English or some other language is used during classes (which is the practice by foreign nationals currently present in B&H). Elementary and secondary education in public schools is free of charge, therefore, there are no fees to pay.

2.5.2. **Can a foreigner researcher's children obtain scholarships** or other privileges at an equal basis with the children that have the nationality of your country?

Foreign nationals have the same privileges as citizens of this country.

2.5.3. **Are there any private schools** where a foreign language (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish) is the main language in which teaching is conducted.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has private schools where a foreign language is the main language in which teaching is conducted.

International School of Sarajevo - <http://www.internationalschool.ba/registration.htm>

French School in Sarajevo -

http://www.ambafrance.ba/bos/fra_prisustvo/fra_skola_sa.php

Sarajevo College - <http://www.english-schools.org/bosnia/>

2.5.4. **Are there any organized places for baby-sitting** pre-school children (below 5 years old).

There are many organized places for baby-sitting of pre-school children. In each town there are several kindergartens. The following are the web pages where lists of kindergartens for two major cities in B&H may be found:

The city of Sarajevo:

<http://www.mama-mami.com/archive/index.php?t20533.htm>

The city of Banja Luka:

<http://www.banjaluka.rs.ba/1/default.aspx?pg=obrazovanje/predskolsko/splash.html&type=master&newsCat=30>

2.5.5. **Is there validation** of foreign elementary and secondary school qualifications?

Elementary and secondary school qualifications must be validated if for example children of foreign researchers want to continue their education in B&H, then they need to validate the education completed in their native countries – e.g. if somebody who completed secondary education in a foreign country wants to enter one of the universities in B&H, then he/she must first validate his/her secondary school qualifications.

2.6. Adjustment to the Spouse Concerns

2.6.1. **Can a spouse of a foreigner researcher be employed** in your country? Under which requirements?

Spouse of a foreign researcher may also get employment in Bosnia and Herzegovina under condition that he/she obtains the work permit. However, the permit can be obtained only if there are no unemployed nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina with qualifications necessary for the relevant position.

Reference: FB&H Law on Employment of Foreign Nationals, Article 7.

<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/zakoni/1999/zakoni/zakon%20o%20zaposljavanju%20stranaca.htm>

Reference: RS Law on Employment of Foreign Nationals, Article 5.

<http://www.komorars.ba/a2/index.php/doc/678>

Reference: Law on Employment of Foreign Nationals of Brcko District, Article 3.

<http://www.skupstinabd.ba/zakoni/55/b/Zakon%20o%20zaposljavanju%20stranaca-Sl.glasnik%20Brcko%20DC,br.17-02.pdf>

2.6.2. **Are there any privileges for being a spouse** of a foreigner researcher?

Specific data is not available.

2.6.3. **Are the answers given above different depending on the nationality** of the spouse (EU Citizen, Russian Citizen etc.)?

All foreign nationals are equally treated.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

3.1. General

3.1.1. **Is education obligatory** for all nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina and up to what level?

Primary education in Bosnia and Herzegovina is obligatory for all nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Framework Law on Primary and Secondary Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article 16. More can be found on

<http://www.oscebih.org/documents/14-bos.pdf>

3.1.2. **Are there public and private schools** and Universities?

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there are both public and private schools and universities.

3.1.3. **Are there any education fees** at public schools or Universities?

Primary and secondary education in public schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina is free. At public universities however, students have to pay a fee of 100 KM = 51 EUR per year, and additional 30 KM = 15 EUR (this depends on the Faculty, but on average it amounts to 30 KM) for the library fund.

3.2. *All levels*

3.2.1. **Primary level:**

3.2.1.1. Which age of children does it cover?

Primary level of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina covers children from 6 to 15 or 7 to 15 years of age (depending on whether the school has a 9-year or 8-year program).

3.2.1.2. Is it accessible for children of foreign nationality?

Primary level of education is accessible to all children, including children of foreign nationality.

3.2.2. **Secondary level**

3.2.1.2. Which age of children/adolescents does it cover?

Secondary level of education covers children or adolescents from 15 to 18 years of age.

3.2.1.2. Is it accessible for children of foreign nationality?

Secondary education is accessible to children of foreign nationality.

3.2.1.3. At what age do adolescents make the decision for their inclination /profession?

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there are vocational secondary schools; therefore, some children make decisions about their profession already at the end of primary school. After primary school, some children who are not sure what do they want to study or they want to become well-prepared for college enter Grammar Schools ("Gimnazija")

in the local language) and decide about their profession during the final year of this school.

3.2.3. Higher education

3.2.3.1. Are there any entrance exams to Universities – Are there any exceptions to such entrance exams (if any)? – Can foreigners enter Universities without entrance exams (if any)?

In order to enter most of the faculties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, students must pass the entrance exam. In some cases (very rarely) faculties do not organize entrance exams, but depending on the success in secondary school they decide who will be admitted to the relevant faculty.

Guide for Prospective Students of the University of Sarajevo:

<http://www.unsa.ba/eng/guide.php#pri>

3.2.3.2. Which is the obligatory duration of Higher education studies?

Duration of higher education studies in Bosnia and Herzegovina depends on the faculty. Shortest is three years, while the longest is six years (medical studies).

3.2.3.3. Is it obligatory to prepare a Dissertation/Thesis in order to obtain a diploma from a University Faculty of B&H?

In order to obtain a diploma from a University Faculty of B&H it is obligatory to prepare a Thesis. Only some faculties do not require preparation of the Thesis, such as for example the Faculty of Law.

3.2.3.4. How are postgraduate studies organized?

Postgraduate studies usually last for two years, whereby the first three semesters are dedicated to lectures and exams, while last semester is dedicated to preparation of the master thesis.

3.2.3.5. How is a PhD program organized?

PhD program in most of the cases lasts for three years, at the end of which it is necessary to prepare the doctoral dissertation.

3.3. Vocational Education and Training

3.3.1. **Are there more than one branches of education** (general – technical) at the secondary level after a certain age?

There are several branches of education at the secondary school level. After finishing primary school, students may decide whether they want to enter Grammar Schools which provide good general education, or some other type of school – for example “Secondary Medical School”, Secondary Electro-Technical School, Secondary Mechanical School etc. Therefore, after finishing primary school, students may already decide on their profession.

3.3.2. **Are there more than one branches of higher education** (or post-secondary non University education) besides University studies in your country, e.g. Polytechnics or Technical Higher Education etc.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there is also higher education lasting for just two years – two-year college. There are schools that provide for two years of technical training, or two years of law studies, two years in education studies etc.

3.4. Distance learning

3.4.1. Is distance learning recognized and organized by law in your country?

At the moment, distance learning is not specifically defined by law, but in the Draft Framework Law on Higher Education (not adopted yet), it is defined that studies may be organized in form of the distance learning.

3.4.2. Is distance learning actually practiced in your country?

Some faculties in Bosnia and Herzegovina practice distance learning, but not a large number of them.

Some of the faculties practicing distance learning are Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Mechanical Engineering of Sarajevo University, and Faculty of Information Technology of the Mostar University of Dzemal Bijedic. More can be found on

<http://www.efsa.unsa.ba/ef/>

<http://www.mef.unsa.ba/>

<http://www.fit.ba/ba/>

In addition, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering of Sarajevo University for example has a Centre for Distance Learning and Education, in charge of preparing all materials necessary for the distance learning studies. More can be found on

<http://dl.mef.unsa.ba/cs/files/default.aspx>

3.4.3. Does distance learning lead to an official degree or certificate?

Distance learning does lead to an official degree, bachelor or master degree depending on the type of studies you enrolled into.

3.5. Degree recognition and professional qualifications

3.5.1. Is it easy to recognize the equivalence of a foreign degree or most such requests are rejected in Bosnia and Herzegovina especially if the applicant is a foreigner?

The process of recognition of foreign degrees in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the same, regardless of whether the person is a foreigner or not. The problem relating to this issue is that at least 70 % of the curriculum of the specific studies must be the same as the equivalent curriculum at the relevant University (Faculty) of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That is the reason why it very often happens that requests for recognition of a degree are rejected.

3.5.2. Is a procedure for recognition of equivalence provided for in your country?

For a university degree

For a degree of higher education (received by the foreigner after he was 18 years old)

For a degree of technical education (received by the foreigner after he was 15

years old)

For general education (received by the foreigner up to the age of 18 years old)

For professional qualifications

- Based on years of practice of a certain profession
- Based on training certificates

Procedure for recognition is provided in Bosnia and Herzegovina for University Degrees, Degree of Higher Education, Technical Education Degrees, Secondary Education Degrees, as well as Primary Education in case that the person who completed the studies abroad wants to continue his/her primary, secondary or university education studies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each Canton has its own procedure, but they are largely similar. Some professional certificates may also be validated.

3.5.3. Which are the prerequisites?

In order for the relevant degree to be recognized it is necessary that the conditions under which the degree was obtained (curriculum, duration of the studies etc.) are similar to the conditions under which the same degree is obtained in Bosnia and Herzegovina. If for example for the primary and secondary levels of education it is established that the conditions are largely different, then the responsible Ministry makes a list of exams necessary to be passed in order for the diploma to be recognized.

3.5.4. How long should the procedure of recognition take and how long does it actually take? Is there any penalty (sanction) for not keeping the minimum length?

Recognition procedure should not take longer than 60 days (2 months), but according to the experiences it sometimes even takes a year. The reason for that is that there are no penalties if the relevant institution does not fulfil its obligations on time.

It is also important to note that it can sometimes be difficult to recognize a university degree that does not exist in B&H and a person may therefore be rejected by one faculty, which means that he/she must file the recognition request with some other faculty, and this process can take a lot of time.

3.5.5. Which body is responsible for recognition of foreign higher education qualifications – how is it established – is it a state or scientific body?

Each Canton in Bosnia and Herzegovina has its own law that regulates these issues. However, these laws are largely the same. As a general rule, Higher Education Institutions in other words relevant faculties (if a person would like to recognize a university degree) themselves are responsible for diploma recognition. The relevant university appoints a Committee that generally comprises of three to five persons, who are responsible for validation of the diploma.

3.5.6. Are the prerequisites (Conditions) for the equivalence easier for EU or e.g. Russia, US etc.?

The conditions are the same, regardless of the country in which the degree has been obtained.

3.5.7. Are there any bilateral agreements for automatic recognition of degrees?

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are no bilateral agreements for automatic recognition of degrees at the moment.

3.5.8. **Is there a procedure to appeal** against a negative decision on recognition?

The person can appeal against a negative decision to the responsible Ministry of Education.

4. WORKING CONDITIONS

4.1. *Working permit*

- 4.1.1. **Is a work permit necessary** before a foreigner signs a contract? Or first a foreigner finds a job and signs a contract and then gets a work permit?

A foreigner first finds a job, and then he/she applies for work permit. In order to get the work permit, person needs to give relevant information about the company and description of the work that he will be performing – this is defined in the Law on Employment of Foreign Nationals (FBiH, RS, Brcko District). After he/she gets the work permit, the contract may be signed.

- 4.1.2. **Do the authorities issue a work permit** and then a residence permit?

The authorities (police) first issue the temporary approval of stay in B&H, based on which a foreigner may obtain the Work Permit. After obtaining the Work Permit, foreigner may obtain the residence permit for one year, which can be prolonged if the foreigner wishes to stay for more than a year in B&H.

- 4.1.3. **Do the authorities issue a work permit** only under the condition that no citizen of the host State with qualifications required by the employer is registered on the list of the Employment Agency?

Foreigner can be employed only under the condition that no citizen of the host State with qualifications required by the employer is registered on the list of Employment Agency. This has been defined in the Law on Employment of Foreign Nationals (FB&H, RS, and Brcko District).

- 4.1.4. **Which is the duration of a work permit**

Three months

One year

Five years

Work permit is first issued for one year (since duration of the residence permit is also a year). If a foreign national obtains a permanent residence permit, then the permanent work permit may be issued as well. This was defined by the Law on Employment of Foreign Nationals (FBiH, RS, Brcko District).

- 4.1.5. **Can the work permit be extended** and under which requirements?

Work permit may be prolonged under condition that the foreign national prolongs his residence permit.

- 4.1.6. **Can the work permit be permanent** and under which requirements?

In order to obtain the permanent work permit, the foreign national must first obtain the permanent residence permit – this permit may be obtained after five years of stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article 40 of the Law on Immigration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum of B&H. More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

- 4.1.7. **Should the foreigner first recognize** his/her academic degree as issued by a State of the EU or any other country an equivalent to an academic degree of the Host State and then ask for a work permit?

In order to apply for the Work Permit foreign must first recognize his/her academic degree obtained in a state of EU or any other country. When foreigners are filing applications for work permits, one of the documents they must provide with the application is the decision that the degree obtained in another country is recognized as equivalent to the degree of one of the Universities in B&H.

- 4.1.8. **What nationality requirements**, if any, apply to employment in the public sector?

In order to work in the public sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a person must be the B&H citizen. That is one of the requirements.

- 4.1.9. **What provisions exist** on non discrimination on grounds of nationality or possession of a national diploma against foreigners in employment, pay and working conditions?

B&H Law on Immigration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum states in its Article 6 that “no discrimination toward foreigners is allowed in any aspect”. More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

Also, in the Entity Labor Laws it is said that persons cannot be discriminated on the basis of their race, skin color, nationality, social beliefs etc. – FB&H Labor Law, Article 5.

<http://www.pincom.biz/knjiznica/dokumenti//ZAKON%20O%20RADU.doc>

- 4.1.10 **Do members of the family** of a researcher need to have a work permit or can they work without one?

Member of the researcher’s family need to have the work permit as well.

4.2. Labour market agreements

- 4.2.1 **Do the labour market agreements** apply also for the foreigner and in particular the researcher?

There are no specific labour market agreements for researchers.

- 4.2.2. **Must the foreigner already have a work permit** in order to invoke labor market agreements?

Foreigners must already have a work permit in order to invoke labor market agreements.

- 4.2.3. **Are the labor market agreements** applicable to researchers?

The researchers currently do not have any special treatment; therefore, everything that applies to other employees, applies to them as well.

Contracts, types of the employees

- 4.3.1. **Is there a contract** between a researcher and the research institution for which he/she works? If any, is it in a written form?

It is obligatory for a researcher to sign a contract with the research institution (in a written form!).

- 4.3.2. **If you answered no in the previous question, are researchers appointed?** By whom and how?

N/a.

- 4.3.3. **What kind of an employee are researchers?** Are there any levels in their career?

Researchers are university employees (professors, associate professors, assistant professors), members of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, other scientists with academic degrees, and persons with research degrees. Regarding the research degrees, the following degrees are available:

Junior Researcher,

Senior Researcher and

Senior Adviser.

4.4. Professional Associations and Unions

- 4.4.1. **Can researchers participate in Professional Associations** or Unions?

Researchers may participate in Professional Associations and Unions.

- 4.4.2. **Have the above Associations** or Unions achieved a better treatment and more privileges because of the above participation?

They may achieve better treatment and more privileges; it differs from case to case.

- 4.4.3. **May foreigners form a Union or participate** in the existing ones for nationals?

Foreigners may form their own Unions and participate in the existing ones, together with the nationals.

4.5. Labor Law

- 4.5.1. **Does labor law apply** to researchers and to what extent?

The labor law applies to researchers, because it defines general rules for all types of employees in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These general rules are related to for example overtime, holidays, maternity leave etc.

- 4.5.2. **If you answered no** in the previous question, is the Code for Civil Servants applicable?

N/a

- 4.5.3. **Is labor law applicable** to foreigners without introducing any discrimination?

The Labor Law does not introduce any type of discrimination against foreigners. This Law states that foreigners may be employed in accordance with the relevant law, which is the Law on Employment of Foreign Nationals.

4.6. Working environment and Sciences

- 4.6.1. **How significant is brain drain** in your country?

The brain drain in Bosnia and Herzegovina is very significant. Thousands of highly educated people have left this country during last 15 years, due to the consequences of war in B&H which lasted from 1992-1995.

- 4.6.2. **In case that a researcher discovers a “know how”** or an “invention” in the framework of a project launched by his/her institution, who owns the relevant intellectual property rules and in what percentage? Which are the rights of the institution?

If the “know how” or and “invention” is discovered in the framework of the project launched by institution, the person who discovered the invention must first inform his employer, since the employer has the priority over all others to purchase this invention. This is defined in the FB&H Labor Law, Article 75. More can be found on

<http://www.pincom.biz/knjiznica/dokumenti//ZAKON%20O%20RADU.doc>

- 4.6.3. **How is innovation policy promoted** in your country? Does it support researchers?

Not widely spread public information but the Agency for Patents does exist.

- 4.6.4. **Is there an Internal Code** of Rules that regulates working environment in research centers and Universities?

Yes, each university has its Internal Code of Rules regulating the working environment.

5. LIVING CONDITIONS

5.1. General

5.1.1. **Is it easy for a foreigner to live in your city** during winter? What must he know?

It is easy to live for a foreigner to live in the city of Sarajevo during winter. The winters are snowy, but the streets within the city, as well as regional roads are regularly cleaned and there should be no larger problems with the traffic. Olympic Mountains are nearby and it is therefore possible to go for skiing any time. Winters in Sarajevo are therefore rather pleasant.

5.1.2. **Is it easy to rent an apartment?** How expensive is it?

It is easy to rent an apartment in Sarajevo. There are Real Estate Agencies where it is possible to find apartment, but also in the newspapers there are many advertisements and it is therefore possible to go directly to the owner and see the apartment that seems suitable, instead of going to the Agency.

The price depends on the location, size of the apartment, furniture and other accessories within the apartment (for example it is more expensive if it has a cable TV). The prices therefore range from 200 KM for apartment that does not have a very pleasing location and without adequate furniture (approx. 100 EUR) to 1.500 KM (approx. 750 EUR) for a large apartment located in the centre of the city with all the furniture, air conditioning, cable TV etc.

At the following web site you can find some advertisements for renting of apartments:

<http://www.market.ba/?sekcija=&kategorija=nekretnine&podkategorija=&vrsta=&red=&sort=&str=1>

5.1.3. **Is it easy to rent a furnished apartment** for 3 months or less?

It is generally easier to rent a furnished apartment for a longer period of time, but it is also possible to rent it for a shorter period of time. It just might take a little bit longer to find it than when you want to rent it for a longer period.

5.1.4. **Are there any shortages** in heat, water, medical supplies etc.?

There are no shortages of heat, water, medical supplies or anything else. Everything necessary for a comfortable living is available.

5.2. Formalities entering the country

5.2.1. **Must the foreigner report his/her presence** in Bosnia and Herzegovina certain days after his arrival?

Foreigner must report his/her presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina within 24 hours after his/her arrival.

This is defined in Article 54 of the Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum” (Official Gazette of B&H, no. 29 from 6 October 2003). More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

5.2.2. **Must the foreigner prove** (e.g. to the police) that he has found **normal residence** (a residence which is adequate enough) in your country?

Foreigner must provide the exact address of the place where he stayed, without having to explain specific details of that residence.

5.2.3. **How can a foreigner obtain a residence permit?**

Foreigner first must obtain an approval of stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based on this approval he/she gets the work permit. After the work permit is obtained, foreigner may file application for temporary residence permit, which lasts for one year, and can be extended at the end of this period.

5.2.4. **What documents must she/he submit** and to which authorities (State or municipal)? How long does the procedure last?

The foreigner needs to submit the following documents in order to get the residence permit:

- Application,
- Copy of the entire passport with official translation,
- Work permit,
- Copy of the decision about entry into the court register of the legal entity (for which the foreigner will work);
- Confirmation of solvency of the legal entity, issued by the bank,
- Copy of the Contract,
- Copy of the Diploma with translation
- Proof of registration with the competent Pension Insurance Fund
- Declaration of the legal or physical entity that they will guarantee the costs of medical treatment and other costs including the costs of return to the native country of the foreigner
- Proof of medical check-up not older than 3 months, which certifies that the work permit applicant is not suffering from any disease that can have harmful effects on the people in his surroundings, or to prove that he is fit for the work he/she will be performing.
- One photograph
- Proof that the foreigner has registered his stay in the country with the competent authority

5.2.5. **What fee** is he/she charged for a residence permit?

A fee of \$50 (in KM according to the exchange rate on the day when the payment is made) is paid for the residence permit, unless the permit is needed for a period of up to 3 months, when only \$20 is paid.

5.2.6. **Can the authorities refuse** and on which grounds?

The authorities may refuse to issue the permit if there are persons with qualifications necessary for the relevant position registered with the Employment Agency of B&H, or if the stay of the foreigner has not been approved.

5.2.7. **In case of refusal can the foreigner appeal?** How long does the procedure of appeal take? Can he/she ask for provisional protection?

The foreigner has a right to appeal within 15 days from the day when the day of reception of the Refusal Decision– Article 43 of the Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum” (Official Gazette of B&H, no. 29 from 6 October 2003). However, the length of this procedure is not defined and it is not said that he/she may ask for provisional protection. More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

5.2.8. Which is the penalty in case that the foreigner does not possess a residence permit?

If a foreigner stays in B&H without a valid visa or residence permission, he will be punished with a fine of 100 to 1.500 KM (approx. 50 – 750 EUR), or a prison sentence of up to 30 days – Article 96 of the Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum” (Official Gazette of B&H, no. 29 from 6 October 2003): More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

5.2.9. Can the foreigner’s residence permit be withdrawn later (e.g. for grounds of unemployment, illness or accident)?

The residence permit may be withdrawn later if the foreigner is not acting in accordance with the constitutional provisions of B&H, its entities and Brcko District, if he is endangering national interests of B&H (if for example he is engaged in smuggling of weapons etc.), if he is in any way involved in organization of illegal entry to B&H, if he violated or tried to violate provisions related to B&H border passing, if the circumstances under which the residence permit was issued have changed to such extent that it would not be possible to issue this permit now, if a foreigner gives wrong data or hides some information important for issuing of resident permit, if the foreigner poses a threat to national safety of B&H.

Article 47 of the Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum” (Official Gazette of B&H, no. 29 from 6 October 2003). More can be found on

http://www.mup.vladars.net/zakoni_lt/bih/Zakon%20o%20kretanju%20i%20boravku%20stranaca%20i%20azilu_lat.pdf

5.2.10. May the foreigner ask his/her family to come? Under which conditions?

Foreigner may ask his family to come under the following conditions:

That he has sufficient resources to support the family to come, that there are no other reasons, defined by the B&H Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum, due to which his residence permit could be withdrawn.

5.2.11. What is considered family?

The following persons are considered to be the family:

- a) a spouse
- b) children up to 18 years of age, or all the children that need support and are living together in one household.
- c) parents that he/she supports

Article 38 of the Law on Migration and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum. More can be found on

5.3. *Social insurance*

5.3.1. **Is the social insurance system public?**

The social insurance system in B&H is public.

5.3.2. **Is an affiliation to the Host State social security system required** in order to work as a researcher?

When a researcher gets the work permit, the institution he works for must automatically pay for his social security, therefore he/she must have affiliation to the social security system of B&H.

5.3.3. **Is there a special fund** or special privileges for researchers?

At present there is no special fund or special privileges for researchers.

5.3.4. **Does the social insurance cover:**

- health
- pension
- disability pension
- unemployment ?
- minimum subsistence money (e.g. minimex in Belgium)

In Bosnia and Herzegovina the following types of insurance are paid: regular pension or disability pension, health insurance, unemployment insurance.

5.3.5. **Is the time spent in another country aggregated** for the benefit of the foreign researcher in order to establish his/her right for pension?

The time spent in another country may be aggregated if the Pension Fund of Bosnia and Herzegovina has signed an agreement with the Pension Fund of the relevant country.

5.3.6. **Is there cooperation of the Social fund(s)** of Bosnia and Herzegovina with other states? Which states?

There is cooperation of the Social Fund of Bosnia and Herzegovina with other states, but no specific information could be found in order to see which are those states.

5.3.7. **Are there any bilateral international agreements** that provide for aggregation of periods with any states?

Bilateral international agreements providing aggregation of periods do exist, but no specific information could be found about those states.

5.3.8. **Is there the possibility of exportation** of social security benefits in another country (e.g. family allowances)?

Data is not available.

5.3.9. **How are Social security fees paid** by the researcher to the fund? Which is their rate?

The institution for which the researcher works pays for the social security fees. The fees are the following:

Pension – 24% (of the gross salary)

Health – 17 % (of the gross salary)

Unemployment – 2.5 % (of the gross salary).

5.3.10. **Is there a social security number** for each worker/researcher etc.?

Each worker/researcher in B&H has its own social security number.

5.3.11. **Is there a data base?**

Social security fund has its own data base.

5.3.12. **Are there any penalties** provided in case of non compliance with social security rules?

Penalties exist, but it is obligation of the employer to pay for the social security, and he is therefore the one to which penalties apply.

5.4. *Health and Medical Care*

5.4.1. **Which is the health and medical care system** in your country? Are providers public or private or both?

The medical care system in B&H is public, but there are also private clinics offering medical care.

5.4.2. **Is it necessary for a foreigner to have a residence or a work permit** in order to have health and medical care in your country? (in public or private hospitals or doctors).

It is not necessary for a foreigner to have a residence or a work permit to order to get medical care in B&H. He will just have to pay an additional amount of money in order to get treatment in a public hospital, while in the private ones the price is the same for all the people.

5.4.3. **Is it possible for a foreigner** who has entered the country with a visa in order to attend a congress) to receive health and medical care without having any residence permit or work permit?

Yes, it is possible for a foreigner with a visa to receive health and medical care in B&H, he only has to pay for it.

5.4.4. **Is European Social Security Card accepted** in your country?

European Social Security Card is not accepted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, since Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a Member State.

5.4.5. **Is it obligatory for a researcher to pay an average sum** each month or year for health and medical care? How is the system organized (briefly)? Does the researcher pay directly to the fund or is the sum deducted from the salary?

The health insurance is paid every month, but again the institution for which the researcher work pays for that, and not the researcher himself.

5.5. *Banks*

5.5.1. **Are banks private or public?**

Most of the banks in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been privatized. Therefore, the largest number is private, but there are some that are still public. More can be found on

<http://cbbh.ba/en/banks.html>

- 5.5.2. **Is it easy for a foreigner to open a savings account** in a bank in Bosnia and Herzegovina or to withdraw money from a checking account? Which is the practice?

Foreigners may both open savings account in a bank in Bosnia and Herzegovina and withdraw money from a checking account. The usual practice is to open the checking account.

- 5.5.3. **Is it easy for a foreigner to get loans**, according to your opinion?

Looking at the web pages of some of the banks in B&H, it can be seen that in order to get the loan from the bank one must have permanent residence in B&H (which can be obtained after 5 years of stay) and his contract with the company he works for must be for undefined period time. Hence, it does not seem very easy for the foreigner to get the loan, at least not if he is to stay in B&H for a short period of time.

- 5.5.4. **How easy is it to obtain foreign currency?** Which is the practice?

It is very easy to obtain foreign currency. Every bank has the exchange office where foreign currency may be obtained, but also exchange offices also exist in some travel agencies, post offices etc.

- 5.5.5. **How easy is to import or export foreign currency?** Which is the practice?

It is easy to import and export foreign currency. It is just necessary to open an account on which the foreigner will be able to receive money. Regarding the export, he simply goes to the bank, gives relevant account number and pays the amount of money he would like to export. It is also possible to send money via Western Union money transfer.

5.6. *Taxation*

- 5.6.1. **Is the foreigner charged with the revenue tax** only for the income produced in your country?

The foreigner is charged with the revenue tax only for the income produced in B&H, therefore for example the foreign nationals working for their Embassies in B&H, who receive salary from their country do not have to pay for the revenue tax. Article 14 of the Law on Revenue Tax of the Federation of B&H.

<http://www.pokreniposao.ba/docs/uploads/3B%20-%20Zakon%20o%20porezu%20na%20placu,%20FBiH.doc>

and Article 10 of the Law on Revenue Tax of the Republic of Srpska

<http://www.vladars.net/lt/zakoni/dohodak.html>

- 5.6.2. **Does the foreigner enjoy any tax privileges** to the same extent as nationals? Are tax privileges connected to the place of permanent residence?

The foreigner enjoys tax privileges to the same extent as nationals. The tax privileges are the same as for the nationals, and they are not connected to the place of permanent residence.

- 5.6.3. **Are research activities taxed with Value Added Tax** (e.g. in case of an independent project = independent personal services)?

Independent project=independent personal services are charged with a special tax which amounts to 17.5%.

- 5.6.4. **Are there any measures** for the avoidance of double taxation?

There is a provision in the Law on Revenue Tax of the Federation of B&H (Article 15)- <http://www.pokreniposao.ba/docs/uploads/3B%20-%20Zakon%20o%20porezu%20na%20placu,%20FBiH.doc>, the amount paid elsewhere will be deducted from the amount that the foreigner is supposed to pay in Bosnia and Herzegovina, however the same or similar provision could not be found in the Law on Tax Revenue of the Republic of Srpska.

- 5.6.5. **Are there any international treaties** for the avoidance of double taxation?

No specific data available.

5.7. Retirement and Pension Rights

- 5.7.1. **At what age comes retirement?**

Retirement comes at the age of 65.

- 5.7.2. **How many years must a researcher work** in order to receive pension.

Researcher and any other person must work for 40 years on order to receive full pension.

- 5.7.3. **Is the pension calculated** according to the last wage received ?

The pension is not calculated according to the last wage received. It is calculated on the basis of the monthly average of wages received during any 21 consecutive years that are most suitable for the person – Article 1 of the Federal Law on Changes and Supplements to the Pension and Disability Insurance Law. However, from 2015, this number will amount to 40 years, which will be all the years during which the person worked. More information on

http://www.share-see.org/legislation/bosnia/federation_bih/p&d_insurance/izm_dop_zak_pio.doc

- 5.7.4. **Does a researcher** who has the nationality of Bosnia and Herzegovina **lose pension rights because of mobility in another country?** Are the periods during which he/she worked abroad (e.g. in Portugal) aggregated?

The person will not lose his/her pension rights, but there is a possibility that the years he/she worked abroad will not be aggregated, in case that there is no agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and another country about aggregation.

5.8. Justice

- 5.8.1. **Do foreigners have access to the judicial system** of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the same terms as nationals?

Foreigners have access to judicial system of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the same terms as nationals.

- 5.8.2. **Is the European Convention on Human rights respected** by the judicial system of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular art. 6 on fair trial?

The European Convention on Human Rights is respected by the judicial system. In the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is said that “rights and freedoms defined by the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols shall directly be applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina and shall have priority over all other types of legislation”.

Article 2 of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

<http://www.kfunigraz.ac.at/suedosteuropa/verfassung/Bosna%20i%20Hercegovina/Us%20BiH.pdf>

- 5.8.3. **Is a translator provided** in case that a foreigner who is a party in a case does not speak the local language?

The translator is provided in case that a foreigner who is a party does not speak the local language.

6. SOCIAL ISSUES

6.1. *Personal and Family Life*

- 6.1.1. **Is there any social reaction** in case that a foreigner selects as spouse a national of your country?

There is no social reaction in case that a foreigner selects a spouse who is a national of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- 6.1.2. **Are people in Bosnia and Herzegovina afraid of or hostile with foreigners?**
Against who?

People of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not afraid or hostile with foreigners. It is actually the opposite. B&H citizens are very friendly with foreigners and will usually be very polite and nice to them.

- 6.1.3. **Which is the cost of living?** If you do not have concrete data please explain which is a “normal wage” for someone who is first recruited to work in a private office – how expensive is to eat in a fast food restaurant and in an expensive restaurant?

According to the Federal Office of Statistics, in order to buy food for the family of four, 490.80 KM (approx. 245 EUR) was necessary in December 2006. To get the cost of living we then have to add the cost of rent for the apartment and utilities, but this depends on the location of the apartment, size etc. and it is therefore difficult to determine the exact cost of living.

To give examples of how expensive it is to eat in Sarajevo City – a meal in a fast food restaurant including drink (e.g. coke) can be obtained for 5 KM (approx. 2.5 EUR), while in an expensive restaurant you can get a nice meal for approximately 50 KM (25 EUR) – including the soup, salad, main course and desert. A bottle of nice wine may be obtained for approx. 50 KM (25 EUR), which would then, together with the meal, add up to about 50 EUR.

Fast food restaurant: http://www.ham-ham.ba/meni_menu.html

Expensive restaurant: <http://www.plavizamak.co.ba/en/jelovnik.php#1>

- 6.1.4. **Can a foreigner buy and register a new car?**

Once a foreigner gets the residence permit in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he can buy and register a new car.

- 6.1.5. **Must he/she register** his/her own used one imported from EU?

He/she does not have to register the car imported from the EU.

6.2. *Voting Regulations*

- 6.2.1. **Is the foreigner entitled to vote** or to be voted in **municipal** elections?

Only citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina are allowed to vote.

- 6.2.2. **Is the foreigner entitled to vote** or to be voted in **parliament** elections?

The foreigner is not allowed to vote or to be voted in parliament elections. Only after he/she becomes a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina he/she can vote and be voted in parliament elections.

6.3. Recreation and Free Time Affairs

6.3.1. Are there festivals organized? Theatre, Opera, Cinema etc.

There are festivals in the cities. Information about plays in theatres, operas, cinemas, visits to museums and other cultural monuments for Sarajevo and Banja Luka (two largest cities) can be found on the following web-pages:

<http://sarajevo.moj-grad.com/index.php?cat=>

<http://www.banjalukaguide.com/en/index.html>

6.3.2. Are there parks in the cities?

There are parks in the cities where children can play, or people can just go for a walk etc.

6.3.3. Do municipalities or the state organise cultural events?

Both municipalities and state organize cultural events.

6.3.4. Which are the public means of transport in Bosnia and Herzegovina (bus, metro, train) and which is their schedule?

The public transport in Bosnia and Herzegovina is by bus. Only the city of Sarajevo has the trams and trolley buses.

Their schedules may be found on the following address:

<http://www.gras.co.ba/pocetna.htm>

Telephone numbers of bus stations in several larger cities in B&H:

Sarajevo: 00387 33 213 100

Tuzla: 00387 35 280 738

Banja Luka: 00387 51 315 355

Mostar: 00387 36 552 024

6.3.5. Which are the means of private transportation? Is buying a car cheap enough? Can it be safely parked in the city? Are taxis available and cheap enough to use?

People use their own cars for private transportation. Buying a car is cheap enough, especially if someone wants to buy a used car instead of the new one. There are organized parking places in the city. Taxis are also available and cheap enough to use. To check the prices, please see the following web site:

http://www.sarajevotaxi.com.ba/cjenovnik_e.html

7. ISSUES REGARDING THE RESEARCHERS

7.1. General

7.1.1. **Is a researcher** (or University professor) **a civil servant** (state employee)?

Researcher is not a civil servant.

7.1.2. **Does the law on Civil servants** (State employees) **apply for them**? To what extent?

Since researchers are not civil servants, the Law on Civil Servants does not apply to them.

7.1.3. **Are there any incompatibilities**: e.g. the researcher cannot work in a profit earning company or practice the profession of an engineer?

This depends on the contract between the researcher and university or research centre, or other institution he works for. It is sometimes specified in the contract that employees may not work for the companies engaged in the same type of work. However, there are cases when researcher is working for a private institute or company, and at the same time teaching at the university.

7.1.4. **Is there a body overseeing the conduct of the researchers** or any association of researchers or any association constituted for women researchers?

No specific data available.

7.2. *Career Opportunities*

7.2.1. **Role and nature of research training**

7.2.1.1. Is there a probation period in order to become researcher?

Directly depends on the part of the country where the research is regulated, entity/canton and specific institution. In some parts of the country you need at least the Master's Degree in order to become a researcher, with no probation period.

7.2.1.2. Are multiple careers for researchers permissible? Is it permissible a researcher to work for an institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina and another institution abroad at the same time?

This also depends on the provisions in the contract that the researcher signed with the institution, which allows him to work for two institutions in different countries.

7.2.2. **Incoming and outgoing mobility**

7.2.2.1. Are there any specific provisions for inviting a foreign researcher in your country? Which are they? If they don't exist, which would you wish for?

There are no specific provisions for inviting foreign researchers to B&H.

7.2.2.2. Are there any specific provisions/incentives for sending one of your researchers/academics in a foreign country? Which are they? If they don't exist, which would you wish for?

Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the Department for Scientific, Technical, Educational, Cultural and Sports Cooperation that is in charge of preparing and processing the international agreements with other states and international organisations related to cooperation in the fields of Science, Technology, Education, Culture and Sports. Therefore, they are the ones arranging for scholarships, schooling, specialisations and the like, in foreign countries. More can be found on

http://www.mvp.gov.ba/index_eng.htm

7.2.1.3. Are there scholarships or grants to support incoming and/or outgoing mobility?

There are scholarships and grants supporting mostly outgoing mobility. Many foreign universities are offering scholarships for Master's or Doctoral degrees, or research.

7.2.1.4. Are there any exchange programs provided for by law or bilateral agreement?

There are Bilateral Agreements between Faculties that provide for exchange programs.

7.2.1.5. Are foreign publications considered necessary for a researcher/ academic career?

The foreign publications are considered necessary for a researcher/academic career, since for example in order to obtain the relevant research/academic titles it is necessary to have certain number of publications in the renowned foreign journals.

7.2.1.6. Are there any obstacles to incoming or outgoing mobility specifically for researchers or academics?

Obstacles to incoming mobility are the lack of programs inviting foreign researchers to come to B&H, as well as administrative issues - the procedures to get work permit and residence permit last too long, people working in institutions competent for issuing of these permits do not speak foreign languages and it is therefore very hard for a foreigner to go by himself to fill out applications, collect all the papers necessary for the permit etc. Regarding the outgoing mobility, the largest problems are the visas, since the number of countries where citizens of B&H are allowed to enter without the visa is very limited.

7.2.1.7. If researchers of Bosnia and Herzegovina go abroad for research purposes, do they lose their position or seniority in your institutions?

If the researchers of B&H go abroad for research purposes for one year for example, they do not lose their position or seniority, but in general it is considered as very beneficial for a researcher to go abroad and exchange experiences with researchers from other countries.

7.2.3. Recruitment methods

7.2.3.1. Is a vacancy published in newspapers or in the web site?

Vacancies are usually published in the newspapers. Sometimes they are published on the web site.

7.2.3.2 Is the selection process the same as for civil servants?

The process is not the same as for civil servants, because the civil servants have to go through the special procedure established by law.

7.2.2.3 Does the selection process include:

Written exam

Interview

The establishment of a Committee for conducting the selection process

The possibility to appeal both to the institution and to the court

Probation period

The selection process depends on the type of institution. Sometimes the selection process includes both the written exam and interview, followed by the probation period of 3 months (that is the usual duration of the probation period since it is defined in the Labor Law (Article 18 of the FB&H Labor Law), that probation work cannot be longer than 3 months). Sometimes it only consists of the interview followed by the probation work. Many public institutions appoint Committees to conduct the selection process.

In case that the job applicant is not satisfied with the selection process, he may appeal to the institution where he applied for the job, but only if public institution is in question. In case of private institution, it is not possible to appeal.

7.2.2.4. Is the job of a researcher permanent? This means, is the researcher afraid that he/she will lose his/her job anytime – is his/her contract only for a determined time and needs renewal?

Whether the job of a researcher is permanent or not depends on the contract he signed with his employer. Contracts can be permanent or they can sometimes be signed for a determined period of time.

7.2.2.5. Are there any facilitation measures or any quota in order to assist women become researchers?

No facilitation measures exist at the moment.

7.2.2.6. Is it permissible to offer a contract a specific researcher of your choice to work on a project or permanently without any publication in the press? On which conditions?

Public institutions do need an engagement procedure but private do not.

7.2.4. Contractual and budgetary dimension

7.2.4.1. Which is the salary of a researcher who starts working in the lowest grade – Which is the salary of a researcher of the highest grade who is ready for retirement ?

Salary of the researcher depends on the contract he signed with his employer. No specific data about this can be provided.

7.2.4.2. Which are the fees of a researcher that works only on a certain national or European project? Minimum – Maximum?

Similarly to the previous question, the fee of a researcher that works only on a national or European project depends on the contract. There are no specific data about minimum or maximum fees; they differ from case to case.

7.2.4.3. Does the law allow a permanent researcher to be assigned to work overtime on a certain project by the same research centre or the University in which he/she works and to receive payment for the extra work? How is this payment regulated? Should this payment not exceed a maximum percentage e.g. 30% or 100 % of his/her salary?

According to the FB&H Labour Law, Article 10, the allowed overtime per one week is 10 hours. This extra work will be paid in accordance with the contract that the researcher signed with this employer, since there are no specific provisions in the law, regulating this issue. More can be found on

<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/zakoni/1999/zakoni/zakoni%20x/zak%20o%20radu%20bos.htm>

7.2.5. Evaluation mechanisms and the progress perspectives within the career

7.2.5.1. How is evaluation of progress of each researcher made? Are there any reports made by committees or is it just the director that decides?

Public universities follow the established procedure, whereby they do have committees in charge of this evaluation. At the private institutes and other private organizations, the director is usually the one who decides.

7.2.5.2. Are there levels of researchers e.g. first grade, second grade etc... according to experience?

These issues are regulated by the cantons; however the regulations in all cantons are almost identical. For example in Sarajevo Canton there are three levels of researchers: Junior researchers, senior researchers, and senior advisors.

7.2.5.3. Which are the criteria for progress?

Junior researcher may be a person with the undergraduate university degree. In order to become a senior researcher, one must obtain Master's Degree and have the doctoral thesis already accepted.

For senior advisor, the following person may be appointed: a person who has already been elected twice for the senior researcher, and who has published a book or a monograph and successfully realized one scientific-research or research-development project.

7.3. Research Funding

7.3.1. How is public research funding organized?

Funding functional costs of Universities and researcher centers

National programs?

Cofinancing EU and international programs?

Scholarships?

Grants?

Public universities are financed from the Cantonal budgets in Federation, and from the Republic budget in the Republic of Srpska. Cantons for example each year provide scholarships and grants to graduate students, students who are to obtain doctoral degrees, but also some scientific-research projects. In addition to these local resources, there is also financing by the EU funds and international programs.

7.3.2. Is there private research funding and by whom?

Some private companies do provide research funding, mostly for their own purposes – for example pharmaceutical companies for purpose or researching some new drugs etc.

7.3.3 **Are international donors involved** in research funding? Who are they?

There are many international donors who are involved in research funding and who have already implemented numerous projects in B&H. The European Union is one of the major donors in terms of research funding, but there are some other WUS-Austria, World Bank etc. More can be found on

<http://www.delbih.ec.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

<http://www.wus-austria.org/sarajevo/#>

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/BOSNIAHERZEXTN/0,,menuPK:362032~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:362026,00.html>

7.3.4. **Which is the R& D budget** break down?

No specific data available.

7.4. *Code of Conduct of Research*

7.4.1. **Does any such code exist?**

Such Code of Conduct does not exist at the moment.

7.4.2. **If it does exist, is it a general one, provided for by the law** or various legal provisions or is it a specific one for each research centre or university?

N/A.

7.4.3. **Which are its provisions?** Does it protect intellectual property rights and/or the researchers that invent an innovation?

N/A.

7.4.4. **Is it compatible with the European Code of Conduct** of research?

N/A.

8. INFORMATION RESOURCES

8.1. Databanks and Databases

- 8.1.1. **Have your institution developed any databanks** and databases useful for researchers?

Database of research institutions and researchers may be found on
<http://registar.nub.ba/>

- 8.1.2. **Which databanks and databases** in Bosnia and Herzegovina do you consider **important** for researchers mobility?

Database of research institutions and researchers - <http://registar.nub.ba/>

8.2. Useful links

- 8.2.1. **Does your institution have an updated website.** Please provide electronic address

Our institution has an updated web site. Please see the following address:

www.heis.com.ba

- 8.2.2. **Does your institution provide for vacancies** in the Internet?

Our institution does not provide for vacancies via Internet site at present.

8.3. Consulates and Ministries

Please provide a list of consulates and ministries in your country

Austria: Dzidzikovac 7;
tel: 033 279 400; fax: 033 668 339
sarajewo-ob@bmaa.gv.at

Bulgaria: Soukbunar 15;
tel: 033 668 191; fax: 033 668 182
possar@bih.net.ba

Canada: Grbavicka 4/2;
tel: 033 222 033, fax.: 033 222 044;
sjevo@international.gc.ca
http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canada-europa/bosnia-herzegovina/can_bh-en.asp

China: Brace Begic 17;
033 215 102; fax: 033 215 108

Croatia: Mehmeda Spahe 16;
tel: 033 444 330/1; fax: 033 472 434;
croemb.sarajevo@mvp.hr
Consular Section: Skenderija 17;
033 442 591; fax: 033 650 328
Part I.p65 2.2.2005, 14:18 47 48 SARAJEVO
<http://ba.mvp.hr/?mh=136&mv=761>

Czech Republic: Franjevacica 19;
tel: 033 447 525, 033 446 966; fax: 033 447 526
czechemb@bih.net.ba
<http://www.mzv.cz/www/default.asp?idj=2&amb=69>

Denmark: Splitska 9;
tel: 033 665 901; fax: 033 665 902
sjjamed@un.dk
<http://www.ambsarajevo.um.dk/en>

Egypt: Nurudina Gackica 58;
tel: 033 666 498; fax: 033 666 499
eg.em.sa@bih.net.ba

France: Mehmed-bega Kapetanovica Ljubusaka 18;
tel: 033 668 149, 033 668 151; fax: 033 212 186
<http://www.ambafrance.ba/bos/index.php>

Germany: Mejtas-Buka 11-13;
tel: 033 275 000, 033 275 080; fax: 033 652 978,
<http://www.sarajewo.diplo.de/Vertretung/sarajewo/de/Startseite.html>

Greece: Obala Maka Dizdara 1;
tel: 033 213 439; fax: 033 215 032

Hungary: Hasana Bibera 53;
tel: 033 205 302; fax: 033 268 930;
hung.emb@bih.net.ba
Consular Section: Safet-bega Basagica 58a

Iran: Obala Maka Dizdara 6;
tel: 033 650 210; fax: 033 663 910

Italy: Cekalusa 39;
tel: 033 203 959; fax: 033 659 368 ambasara@bih.net.ba
Rizaha Stetic bb (info 13:30-14:30)
http://www.ambsarajevo.esteri.it/Ambasciata_Sarajevo/Menu/I_rapporti_bilaterali/Cooperazione_politica/Attualit%C3%A0/

Japan: Mula Mustafe Baseskije 2;
tel: 033 209 580; fax: 033 209 583
japanbih@bih.net.ba

Libya: Tahtali sokak 17;
tel: 033 200 621; fax: 033 663 620
libia@bih.net.ba

Macedonia: Splitska 57;
tel/fax.: 033 206 004,

Malaysia: Trnovska 6;
tel: 033 201 578; fax: 033 667 713

mwsrjevo@bih.net.ba
<http://www.kln.gov.my/mission/sarajevo>

Malta: Mula Mustafe Baseskije 12;
tel/fax: 033 668 632;

Netherlands: Grbavicka 4, I sprat;
tel: 033 223 404, 033 223 411; fax: 033 223 413
nlgovsar@hotmail.com
<http://www.netherlandsembassy.ba/>

Norway: Ferhadija 20;
tel: 033 254 000; fax: 033 666 505
embsar@nfa.no
<http://www.norveska.ba/info/embassy.htm>

Pakistan: Emerika Bluma 17;
tel: 033 211 836; fax: 033 211 837
parepsarajevo@yahoo.com

Palestine: Cemerlina 4;
tel: 033 272 700/1; fax: 033 238 677
palesambih@yahoo.com

Poland: Dola 13;
tel: 033 201 142; fax: 033 233 796
amsar@bih.net.ba
<http://www.sarajevo.polemb.net/index.php?document=28>

Portugal: Cobanija 12/I;
tel: 033 200 835; fax: 033 443 117
embaport@bih.net.ba

Romania: Tahtali sokak 13 ;
tel: 033 207 447; fax: 033 668 940
rumunska@bih.net.ba

Russia: Urijan Dedina 93-95;
tel: 033 668 147; fax: 033 668 148
<http://sarajevo.rusembassy.org/>

Saudi Arabia: Kosevo 44;
tel: 033 211 861; fax: 033 212 204
e.k.sa.a@bih.net.ba

Slovenia: Bentbasa 7;
tel: 033 271 260; fax: 033 271 270; 204 318
vsa@mzz-dkp.gov.si

Spain: Cekalusa 16;
tel: 033 278 560; fax: 033 278 582
embaspa@bih.net.ba

Serbia: Obala Maka Dizdara 3a;
tel: 033 260 080; fax: 033 221 469
yugoumpa@bih.net.ba

Sweden: Ferhadija 20;
tel: 033 276 030; fax: 033 276 060
ambassaden.sarajevo@foreign.ministry.se
http://www.swedenabroad.com/pages/general____25075.asp

Switzerland: Josipa Stadlera 15;
tel: 033 275 850; fax: 033 570 120
<http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/home/rebs/eur/vbih/embsar.html>

Turkey: Hamdije Kresevljakovica 5;
tel: 033 445 260; fax: 033 443 190
turska@bih.net.ba

United Kingdom: Tina Ujevica 8;
tel: 033 282 200; fax: 033 666 131; 282 203
britain@bih.net.ba
Consular Section: Petrakijina 11;
tel: 033 208 229; fax: 033 204 780
<http://www.britishembassy.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1106661028697>

United States of America: Alipasina 43;
tel: 033 445 700; fax: 033 659 722; 221 837
<http://sarajevo.usembassy.gov/>

Vatican: Pehlivanusa 9;
tel: 033 551 050 ; fax: 033 207 863

IN MOSTAR

Office of United States of America: Mostarskog bataljona bb;
tel: 036 580 580

Consulate of Republic Croatia: Zagrebacka 8;
tel: 036 315 630

General Consulate of Republic Turkey: Mala Tepa 24;
tel: 036 551 209; 036 552 583

IN BANJA LUKA

Austria: Jovana Ducica 52;
tel: 051 311 144

Croatia: Milana Kranovica 1;

tel: 051 305 100

Germany and France: DR.M.Stojanovica 1;

tel: 051 303 925

United Kingdom: Simeuna Djaka 8;

tel: 051 212 395

United States of America: Jovana Ducica 5;

tel: 051 221 500

Serbia and Montenegro: Vuka Karadžica br.4;

051 227 060

MINISTRIES IN B&H

State Ministries:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

http://www.mvp.gov.ba/index_eng.htm

Ministry of Security

<http://www.vijeceministara.gov.ba/bosanski/ministarstva/sigurnosti/index.php#>

Ministry of Defence

<http://www.mod.gov.ba/bos/bosmain.php>

Ministry of Finance and Treasury

<http://www.trezorbih.gov.ba/index.php?id=2&jezik=2>

Ministry of Justice

<http://www.mpr.gov.ba/en/>

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations

<http://www.mvteo.gov.ba/>

Ministry of Traffic and Communications

<http://www.mkt.gov.ba/eng/index.php>

Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees

<http://www.mhrr.gov.ba/>

Ministry of Civil Affairs B&H

http://www.mcp.gov.ba/pages_en/index.php

To find information about **ministries at entity level**, please visit the web sites of Federation and Republic of Srpska Governments, and Government of the Brcko District

<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/>

<http://www.vladars.net/>

<http://www.bdcentral.net/>

To find information about ministries at cantonal level, please visit the web sites of the
Cantonal Governments:

Una-Sana Canton

http://www.vladausk.mapabih.com/index.php?&s_id=888&c=sadrzaj

Sarajevo Canton

<http://www.ks.gov.ba/vlada/vlada.htm>

Bosnia Podrinje Canton

<http://www.bpkgo.ba/home.php>

Central Bosnia Canton

<http://www.sbk-ksb.gov.ba/index.php?lang=en>

West Herzegovina Canton

<http://www.vladazzh.com/>

Herzeg-Bosnia Canton

<http://www.hbzup.com/indexe.htm>

Posavina Canton

<http://www.zupanijaposavska.ba/eng/index.asp>

Zenica-Doboj Canton

<http://www.zdk.ba/>

Tuzla Canton

<http://www.vladatk.kim.ba/>

Herzegovina-Neretva Canton

No web site available

8.4. Bibliography

Please provide any bibliography on researchers mobility

World University Service B&H

<http://www.sus.ba/en/index.php>

Guide for Prospective Students of the University of Sarajevo

<http://www.unsa.ba/eng/guide.php>

UTIC - University Teleinformatic Centre

<http://www.utic.net.ba/en/>

Student Resource Center - SRCE

<http://www.srce.ba/onama.htm>

Foreign Trade Chamber of Bosnia and Herzegovina

<http://www.komorabih.ba/en/index.html>

Data base of research organisations in Sarajevo Canton

<http://195.130.59.141/pls/htmldb/f?p=101:3:17707401065127433011>

Laws of the Federation of BiH

<http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/zakoni/glavna%20zakoni.htm>