

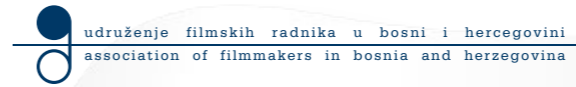
*Filming Locations in
Bosnia and Herzegovina*



udruženje filmskih radnika u bosni i hercegovini
association of filmmakers in bosnia and herzegovina

2011 | 2012

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Udruženje filmskih radnika u BiH

Association of Filmmakers in B&H

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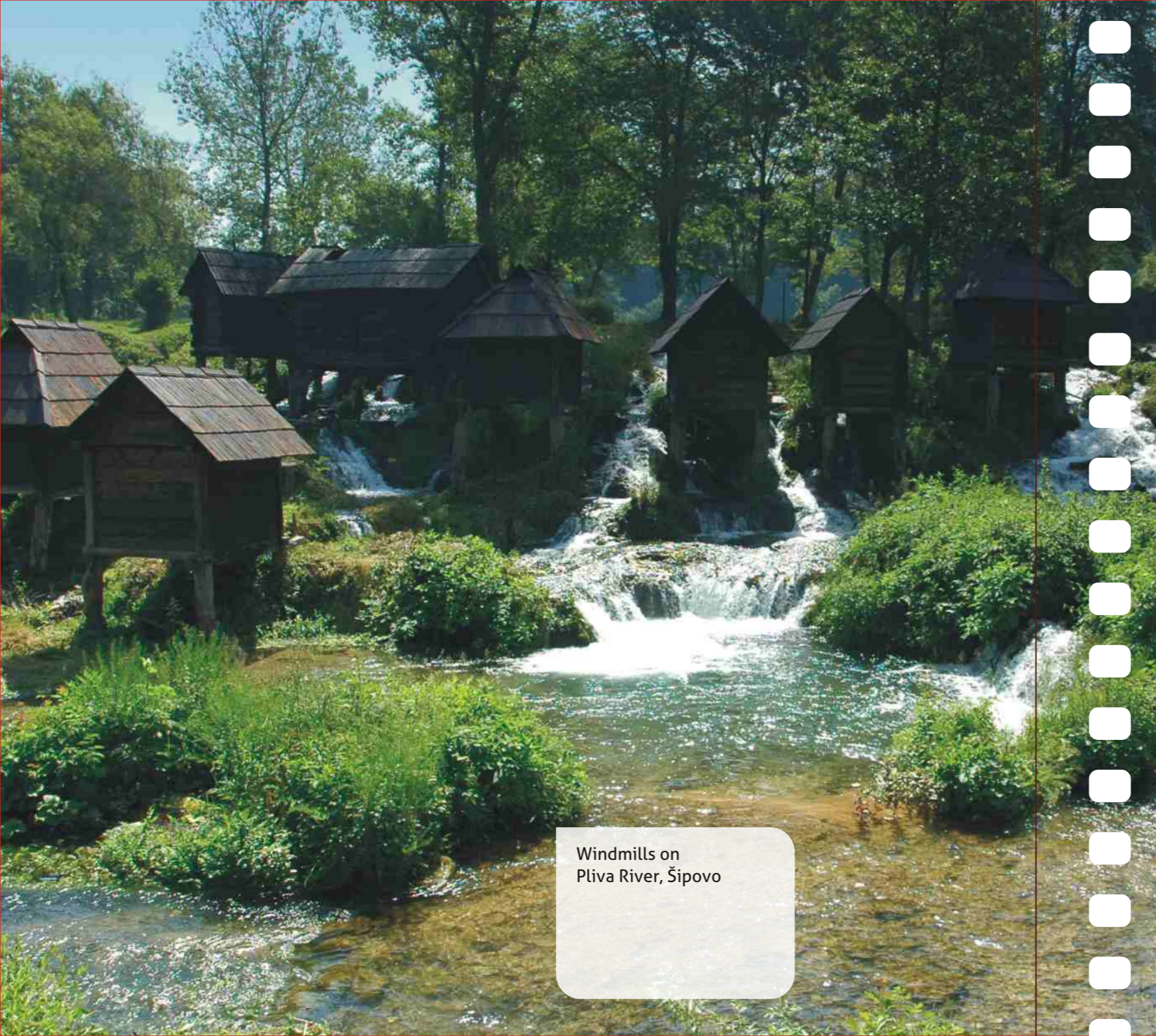
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FIRMA
Project BiH



Bosna i Hercegovina
Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine
Kanton Sarajevo
MINISTARSTVO KULTURE I SPORTA





Windmills on
Pliva River, Šipovo

□ *Filming Locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Bosnia and Herzegovina has always been an attractive spot for filmmaking. Part of its appeal was without a doubt related to historical and current events such as the First World War or the Olympic games, but it has been also interesting for its natural and geographical potential. Nonetheless, in over a century of filmmaking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this is a very first attempt in presenting at least part of its filming location potential.

We have decided to present four geographical regions where most of the filmmaking in the past ten years has taken part. The regions focused are centered around four cities: Banja Luka, Mostar, Goražde and Sarajevo.

The Banja Luka region also brings the surrounding of the city including the town of Jajce where six civilizations have crossed their paths. Mostar is featured as the center of Herzegovina, one of the most appealing filming destinations with towns such as Čapljina, Počitelj, Stolac, Trebinje, but also along with rivers and lakes and the coastal part of the Mediterranean part of the country. The region of Eastern Bosnia centered around Goražde has recently become attractive for filmmaking, as this part is famous for its Drina River, beautiful landscape and very fertile soil.

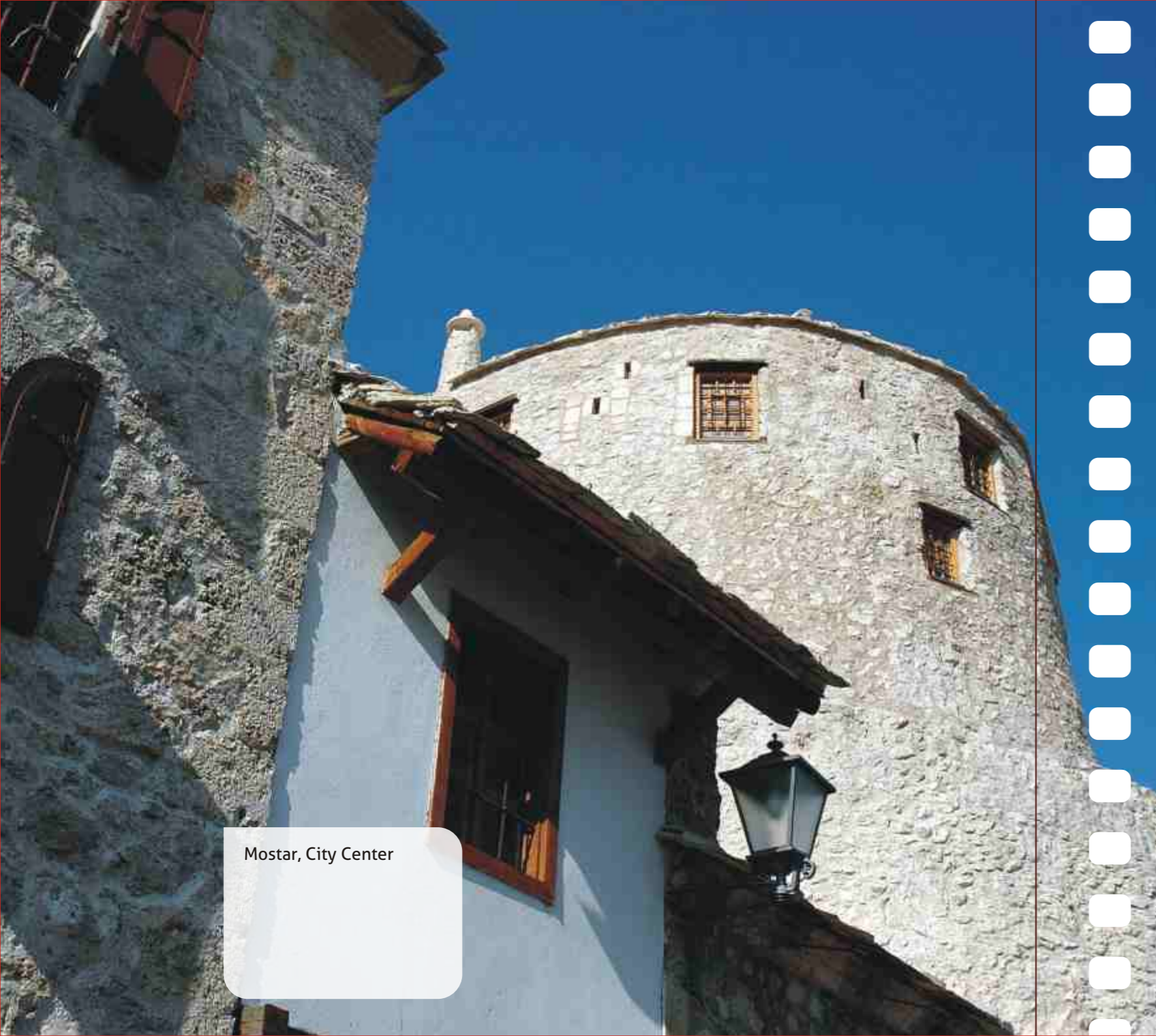
The historical and cultural center is Sarajevo with the most developed infrastructure. Its rich heritage has never been more inviting for filmmaking. The surrounding covered focuses more on the nature including Olympic mountains, mountain settlements and villages as well as the historical sites of the urban center of the city which includes the Ottoman part, the Austro-Hungarian quarter and also certain parts of the city which carry socio-realistic heritage.

The guide gives a different perspective at the country often seen as troubled place still coping with the consequences of war. This is just one side of our country, while the other faces are often neglected. We are bringing out the other side, the side ready for co-productions, ready for collaborations.

In the past 10 years, 22 Bosnian feature films have been produced here. The number of co-productions has increased from 0 in 2001 to 4 in 2010. Bosnian films received over 120 awards from all over the world just for feature-length films, among them the most prominent ones such as: Academy Award for the Best Foreign Language Film, Cannes Film Festival Best Script Award (NO MAN'S LAND, 2002), Berlinale Golden Bear for Best Film (GRBAVICA, 2006), Cannes Film Festival Critic's Week Grand Prix (SNOW, 2008). The number of documentary, short and animated films has increased for over 10 times just in the past decade. Therefore, Bosnian cinema is a very vibrant and very young cinema with a lot of potential.

Welcome to the world of filmmaking in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Elma Tataragić
Editor



Mostar, City Center

□ *Why Bosnia and Herzegovina?*

- Unspoiled natural locations including a wide range of natural sites from mountains to seaside
- Presence of all four seasons in all their beauty
- Reliable English-speaking work force
- War ruins still existing and can be used as studios for war and post-war films
- Abandoned military locations (including bunkers and airports)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina signed EU Co-productions Treaty





□ Facts & figures

Official name:
Bosna i Hercegovina / Bosnia and Herzegovina



Profile:
Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of three administrative parts: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska (Republic of Srpska) and District Brčko. In addition, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is split into 10 cantons, smaller administrative parts. Geographically, Bosnia and Herzegovina is made of two parts: inland Bosnia characterized by high mountains and green forests, and Herzegovina in the south, warmer and lower part of the country extending to the Adriatic Sea.

Capital:
Sarajevo

Time:
GMT +1

GDP:
\$8,063 per capita (2010 estimated)

Area:
51,209 km²

Borders:
Bordered by Croatia to the north, west and south, Serbia to the east, and Montenegro to the southeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina is almost landlocked, except for 26 kilometres (16 miles) of Adriatic Sea coastline, centred on the town of Neum.



Climate:
The Mediterranean and Alpine influences meet in Bosnia and Herzegovina and create a mosaic of climate types within a relatively small area. The south 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 1,700 meters. The winters there are extremely cold, with temperatures well below zero for more than six months of the year. Inland is the larger geographic region with a moderate continental climate, marked by hot summers and cold, snowy winters. The southern tip of the country has a Mediterranean climate and plane topography.

Population:
According to the last population census there were 4,354,911 inhabitants in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991. Due to war-related death and migration, that number is lower now. Policy makers estimate that the country's population is now around 3.8 million people and steadily growing, and that over one million B&H citizens now live abroad.

People:

- Bosniaks
- Serbs
- Croats
- Minorities

Bosnia and Herzegovina is home to three ethnic "constituent peoples": Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats. Despite different religious and/or ethnic background, their language, traditions and culture are more similar than not.

The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina are southern Slavs, with varying religious backgrounds.

Religion:

- Islam
- Orthodox Christianity
- Roman Catholicism
- Judaism
- Minority religions (Baptism, Evangelism, Adventism, ISKCON etc.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country at the crossroads of eastern and western civilizations. Muslims, Orthodox, Catholics, Jews and others live here together. In this country it is hard to find a town that doesn't have both churches and mosques.

Language:

There are three official languages spoken in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian. For the local people there is a great importance attached to the name of the language. For practical purposes, there are no significant differences. Both Cyrillic and Latin alphabet are used. However, Cyrillic alphabet is more dominant in Republika Srpska, while Latin alphabet prevails in Federation of B&H. English is the most outspoken foreign language in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most young people will have at least some knowledge of English almost anywhere you go.

Visas:

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a very open country. Citizens of EU, Croatia and Serbia can enter the country with valid ID Cards and others need a valid passport. Citizens of following countries do not require visa for entering: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Vatican and Venezuela. Others are required visas and can get one through the B&H embassies in their respective countries. Officially, people who enter the country need to register with the police within 24 hours after their arrival in the country if they are not accommodated in hotels.

For more information visit: www.mfa.ba



Maglić



National Park Sutjeska

Highest mountain peak:

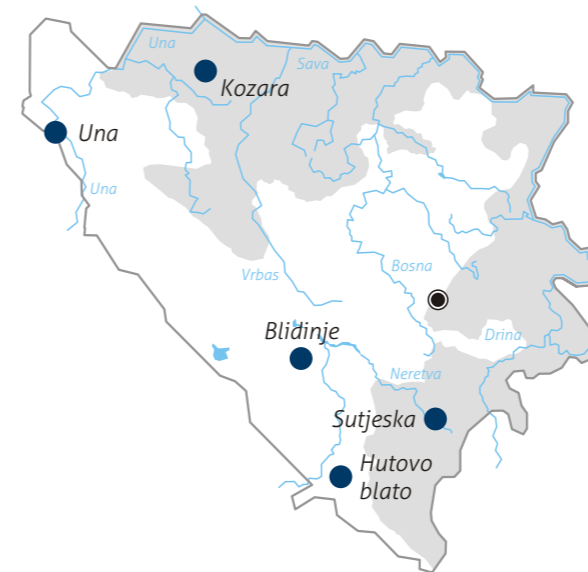
Bosnia and Herzegovina is mostly mountainous, encompassing the central Dinaric Alps and mountains measuring up to 2,386 m in height. The 1984 Olympic Games were held on mountains surrounding Sarajevo.

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN B&H

	Name	Highest peak
1.	Maglić	2,386 m
2.	Volujak	2,333 m
3.	Čvrsnica	2,228 m
4.	Vranica	2,110 m
5.	Prenj	2,103 m
6.	Treskavica	2,086 m
7.	Vran	2,074 m
8.	Bjelašnica	2,006 m
9.	Lelija	2,032 m
10.	Zelengora	2,014 m

Spas and health resorts:

There are 15 spas and thermal resorts currently registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina as health care institutions. Their use has a long tradition as the healing properties of thermal springs in B&H go back in centuries.



National and nature parks:

Sutjeska National Park, Una National Park, Kozara National Park, Hutovo blato, Blidinje

Longest river:

Sava is the largest river of the country and it forms northern natural border with Croatia. Other major rivers in B&H are: Bosna, Drina, Neretva, Una, Vrbas.



Neretva



National Park Blidinje

USEFUL FACTS / GOOD TO KNOW

Currency:

The national currency is the (Euro-pegged) Convertible Mark (KM), controlled by the currency board. It is divided into 100 pfennings.
The two parts of the country (Bosnian Federation and Republika Srpska) uses different notes (except a banknote of 200 KM) made in one style, but with different design, but are used in both entities.
Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 pfennings; 1, 2 and 5 KM
Banknotes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 KM

Power supply:

220 V, 50 Hz

Banks & postal service:

Banks and post offices can be found in every city in Bosnia and Herzegovina and most towns and villages as well. They are mostly opened from 8 am to 5 pm on weekdays, and from 8 am to 2 pm on Saturdays.

Shops:

Grocery stores open around 6 am every day in a week and work until 8 pm at least on weekdays and Saturdays and until 3 pm on Sundays. Stores open 24 hours can be found in all cities and most of the towns.

Credit cards:

International credit cards Visa, MasterCard, Diners etc. are

accepted in the majority of stores, hotels and restaurants. However, in smaller towns it is recommended to have a sufficient amount of cash.

Medical care:

There are many public health clinics in Bosnia and Herzegovina and emergency medical service is available everywhere 24 hours a day. Private medical practices are common in cities. In major centers, there are many pharmacies; there is usually at least one that is open 24 hours a day.

Telephones:

To phone B&H from abroad, the country code is +387. When phoning from B&H dial 00 plus country code without the 0 – number.

Mobile operators:

There are three mobile operators in Bosnia and Herzegovina
BH mobile www.bhtelecom.ba
HT Eronet www.eronet.ba
M:tel www.mtel.ba
All offer prepaid and post-paid services and packages.

Internet:

Bosnia and Herzegovina has 1.5 million Internet users and 31.2% penetration rate. Internet country code is .ba. Internet cafes are common in urban centers.



Sarajevo



Banja Luka



Mostar



Goražde

Holidays and non working days:

1&2 January - New Year
7 January - Orthodox Christmas (Republika Srpska)
9 January - Republic Day (Republika Srpska)
14 January - Orthodox New Year (Republika Srpska)
1 March - Independence Day (Federation of B&H)
8 April 2012 - Catholic Easter (Federation of B&H)
15 April 2012 - Orthodox Easter (Republika Srpska)
1&2 May - Labour Day
30 August 2011 and 19 August 2012 - Eid ul-Fitr (Federation of B&H)
6 November 2011 and 26 October 2012 - Eid al-Adha (Federation of B&H)
21 November - Dayton Agreement Day (Republika Srpska)
25 November - Statehood Day (Federation of B&H)
December the 25th - Christmas (Federation of B&H)

Couriers:

Different courier services are available in Bosnia and Herzegovina including:
DHL www.dhl.ba
FedEx www.fedex.com/ba
UPS www.ups.com/content/corp/worldwide/europe/bosnia.html
TNT www.tnt.com/express/generic/en_ba/site/home.html

Car rental:

Bosnia and Herzegovina hosts a range of global rent-a-car companies, with outlets all across the country. Cars can be booked over the phone, Internet or at airports and city offices.

Airports:

There are several airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sarajevo Airport and Banja Luka International Airport are used the most for both transportation of passengers and cargo services, but Mostar International Airport is also used for cargo and charter flights. Tuzla International Airport is a civilian airport and a military airbase. There are numerous military airports and public airports that are not in use all over the country.

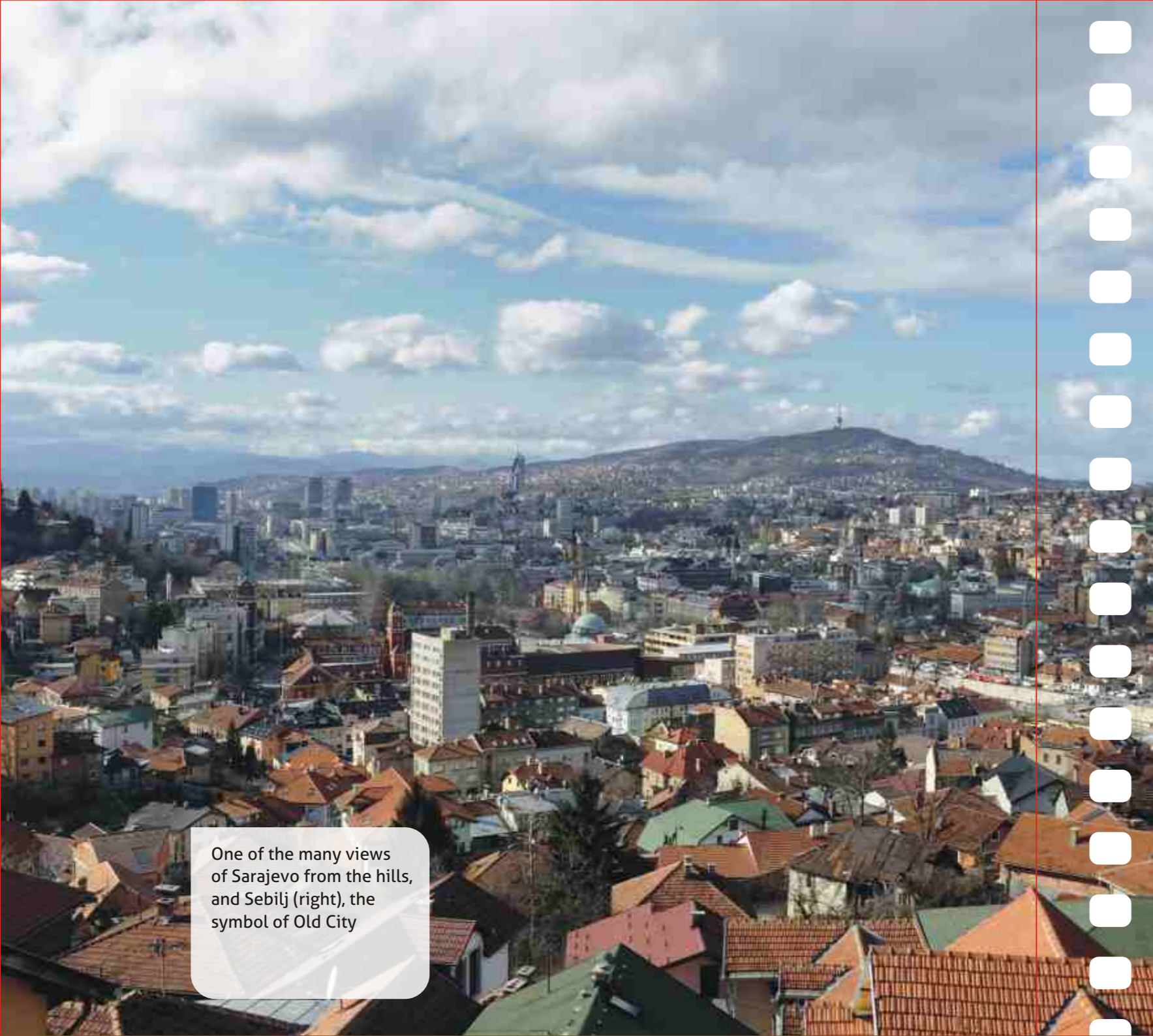
Roads:

There are 21,846km of road in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Roads are mainly single lane in either direction with lower speed limits (mostly 80kph). Driving with your lights on (day or night) is obligatory. Highway is currently in construction with a part of it in function from Kakanj to Sarajevo and around Banja Luka.

Mines:

There are mines in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, with the clearing process progressing slowly, there will continue to be mines for the decades to come. But that does not mean that visiting Bosnia and Herzegovina is unsafe. So far, no visitor has ever been involved in a mine incident. However, it is recommended to be well informed about mine-sites.

For more information, you could visit the Mine Action Centre (MAC; Zmaja od Bosne 8 in Sarajevo) or visit the center's website www.bhmac.org



One of the many views of Sarajevo from the hills, and Sebilj (right), the symbol of Old City

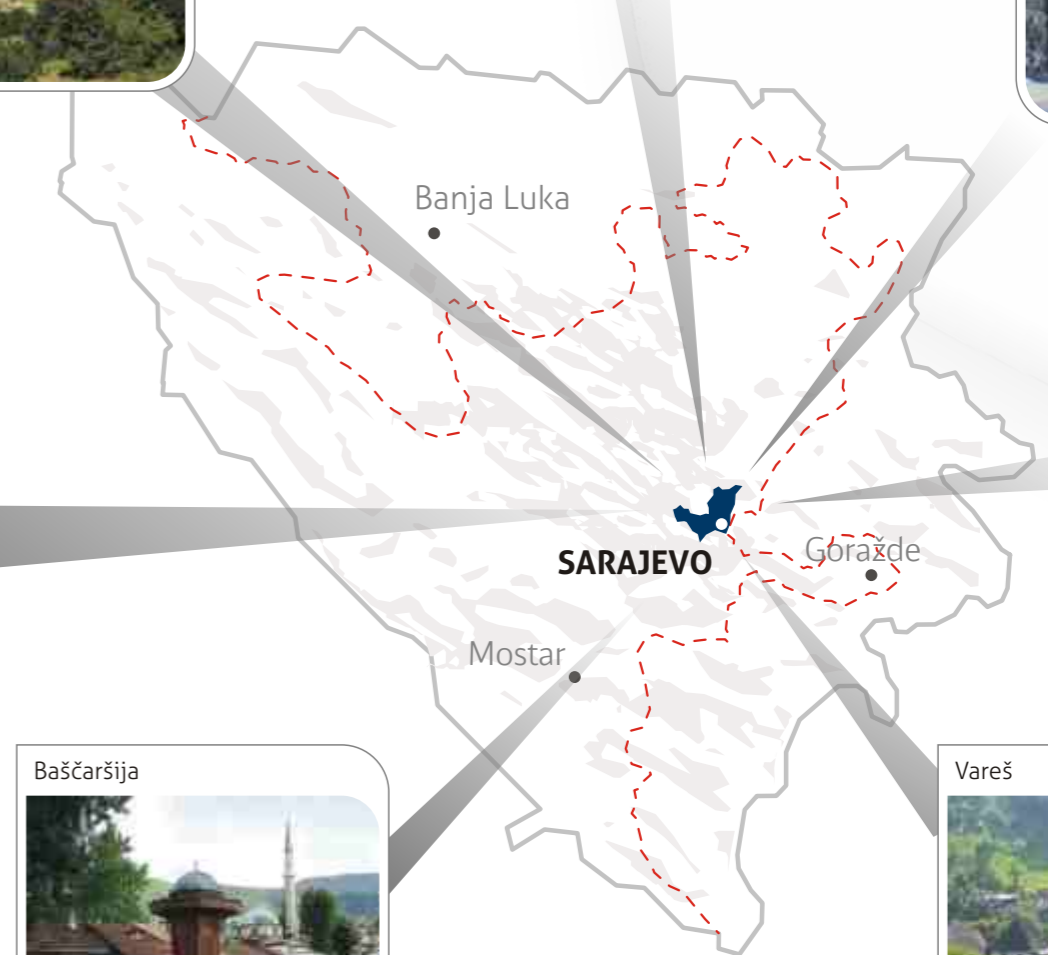
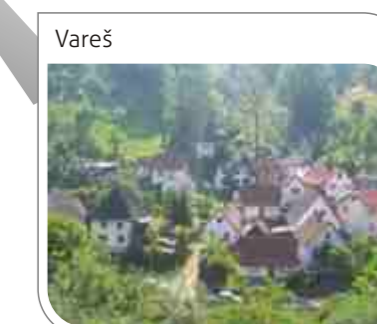
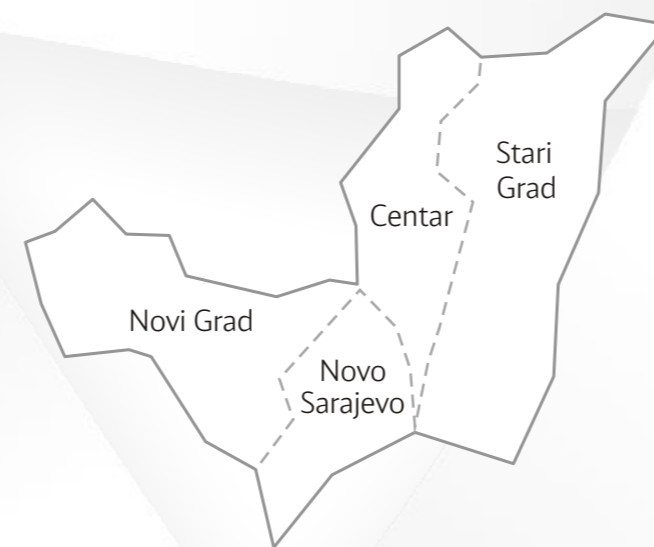
○ *SARAJEVO and surrounding area*

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Sarajevo is situated close to the center of triangular shape of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is situated in the area of Sarajevo Plain and surrounded by mountains. Average height above sea level of Sarajevo plain is 500m.

AREA

Four city municipalities (Old City, Center, New City and New Sarajevo) cover area of 141.5 km². Sarajevo Canton, in whole, covers area of 1,280 km².



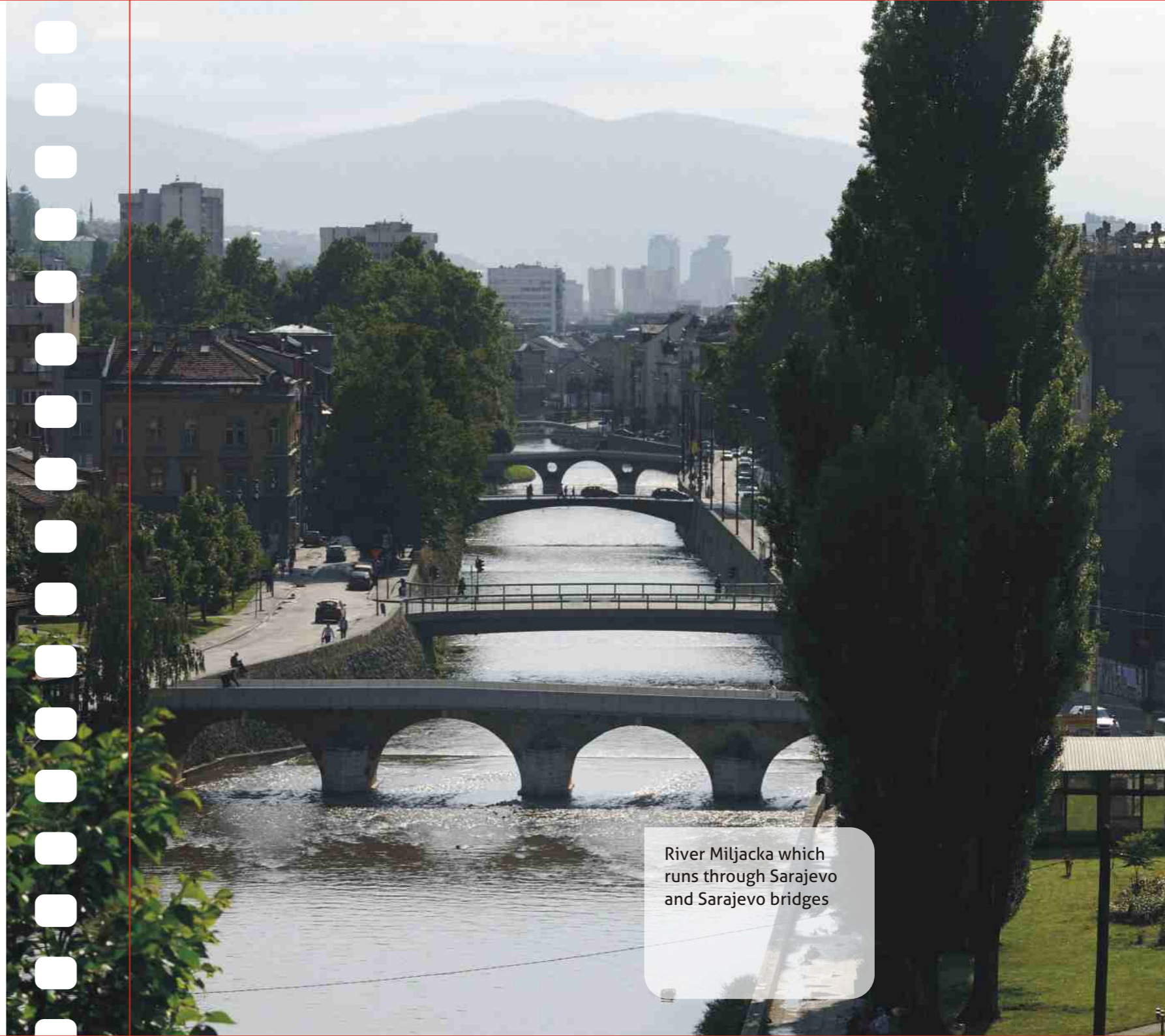
SARAJEVO

CLIMATE

Sarajevo area has mostly continental and mid continental climate. The average annual temperature in Sarajevo is 9.5 °C, with January (-1.3 °C avg.) being the coldest month of the year, and July (19.1 °C avg.) the warmest. However, the area outside the city has a bit sharper climate and, for example, at the highest peak on mountain Bjelašnica, average temperature year around is only 0.7 °C, whereby highest temperature in summer time is only about 24 °C, and the lowest winter temperature is -41 °C.

Basically, all four seasons exist in Sarajevo: from beautiful springs, warm summers, charming autumns and snowy winters.

Bijela tabija, old 16th century fort overlooking the historic core of Sarajevo



River Miljacka which runs through Sarajevo and Sarajevo bridges

POPULATION

The population of the city's four municipalities is estimated to be 310,605, whereas the Sarajevo Canton population is estimated at 436,572.

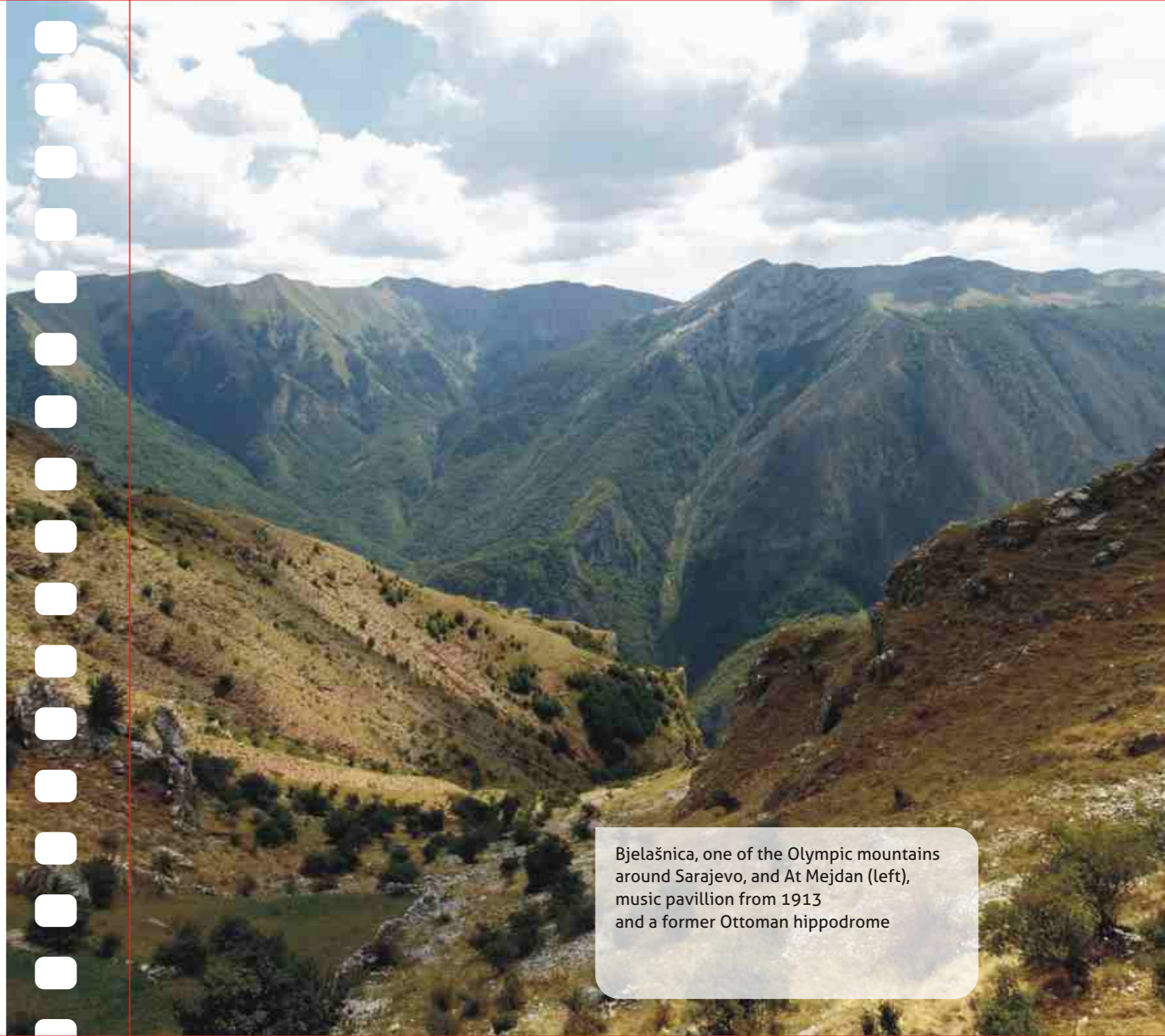
The official information is not available, but it is also estimated that the population is higher than the above-mentioned information as the last statistics date to 20 years ago.



Baščaršija, the most charming part of the city built during Ottoman empire in contrast to New Sarajevo (right) built during 1970s in typical socialist style

ACCOMMODATION

In Sarajevo, accommodation possibilities include more than 50 different types of hotels and motels, numerous guesthouses and hostels, private accommodation and one campsite. If you are looking for cheap lodging for 10€ per night or all the way to exclusive accommodation you will have no problem finding what you are looking for. There are many budget hotels in the city center, as well as new boutique hotels with quality services. For more info on accommodation please check the web site of Tourism Association of Sarajevo Canton on www.sarajevo-tourism.com.



Bjelašnica, one of the Olympic mountains around Sarajevo, and At Mejdani (left), music pavilion from 1913 and a former Ottoman hippodrome

Sarajevo has a very rich and vibrant history. The Sarajevo region has been continuously inhabited by humans since the Neolithic age. The most famous example of a Neolithic settlement in the Sarajevo area is that of the Butmir culture. The discoveries at Butmir were made on the grounds of modern day Sarajevo suburb Ilidža in 1893 by Austro-Hungarian authorities during construction of an agricultural school. The most stunning aspects of the settlement are the unique ceramics and pottery designs which identified the Butmir people as unique culture. This was largely responsible for the International congress of archeologists and anthropologists meeting in Sarajevo in 1894.

The next prominent inhabitants of Sarajevo were the Illyrians. The ancient people that considered most of the West Balkans as their homeland had several key settlements in the region, mostly around the river Miljacka and Sarajevo valley. The Illyrians in the Sarajevo region belonged to the tribe "Daesitates", who were the last to resist

Roman occupation. Their defeat to the Roman Emperor Tiberius in 9 A.D. marks the start of Roman rule in the region. Roman colony of Aquae Sulphurae existed on top of present day Ilidža, and was the most important settlement of the time.

Sarajevo as we know it today was founded by the Ottoman Empire in the 1450s upon conquering the region, with 1461 typically used as the city's founding date. The first Ottoman governor of Bosnia, Isa-Beg Ishaković, transformed whatever cluster of villages there was there into a city and state capital by building a number of key objects, including a mosque, a closed marketplace, a public bath, a hostel, and of course the governor's castle ("Saraj") which gave the city its present name. The mosque was named "Careva Džamija" (the Tzar's Mosque) in honor of the Sultan Mehmed II. Under the wise leadership of people such as Gazi Husrev-beg (the city's greatest donor who built most of what is now the Old Town) Sarajevo grew at a rapid rate. Sarajevo became known for its large marketplace and numerous mosques, which by the

middle of the 16th century were over a hundred in number. At its peak, Sarajevo was the biggest and most important Ottoman city in the Balkans after Istanbul itself. By 1660, the population of Sarajevo was estimated to be over 80,000. Comparatively, Belgrade in 1838 had a mere 12,963 inhabitants, and Zagreb as late as 1851 had 14,000 people.

In 1699 Prince Eugene of Savoy led a successful raid on Sarajevo. After his men looted all that they could, the city was set on fire. In a mere day, nearly the whole city was destroyed except for a handful of neighborhoods, some mosques, and the orthodox church. Numerous other fires weakened the city as well, so that by 1807 it only had some 60,000 residents (although this was still considerably more than New York City at the time).

In the 1830s the area around the city was ground to several battles of the Bosnian rebellion, led by Husein Gradaščević against Ottoman Empire. The rebellion however, failed, and the crumbling Ottoman state remained in control of Bosnia for

several more decades. Today, a major city street is named "Dragon of Bosnia" in his honor.

In 1878, Bosnia was occupied by Austrian-Hungarian Empire. Architects and engineers who endeavored to rebuild Sarajevo as a modern European capital rushed to the city. They were unexpectedly aided by a fire that burned down a large part of the central city area (čaršija). This has resulted in a unique blend of the remaining Ottoman city market and contemporary western architecture. Sarajevo hosts some shiny examples of Secession and Pseudo-Moorish styles that date from this period. The Austria-Hungarian period was a great development for the city. Various factories and other buildings were built at this time, and a large number of institutions were both Westernized and modernized. For the first time in history, Sarajevo's population began writing in Latin script. In the event that triggered the World War I, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg were assassinated in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 by Gavrilo Princip.



The vase from Butmir



Aquae Sulphurae



Isa-Beg Ishaković



Prince Eugene of Savoy

During Yugoslavia, Sarajevo was the capital of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as one of six republics. The city was then developed through socialist doctrine and specific architectural style mostly noted in New Sarajevo and New City Municipalities. One of the most glorious times for Sarajevo were the 80s when the city was at its peak mainly in culture and sport. In 1984 Sarajevo hosted Winter Olympics and entire sport infrastructure around the city was modernized and rebuilt.

However, just 8 years after the Olympics Sarajevo was in the middle of war and was under siege from April 1992 to February 1996. The Siege of Sarajevo is the longest siege of a capital city in the history of modern warfare. Serb forces and the Yugoslav People's Army besieged Sarajevo, the capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from 5 April 1992 to 29 February 1996. After Bosnia and Herzegovina had declared independence from Yugoslavia, the Serbs, encircled Sarajevo with a siege force of 18,000 stationed in the surrounding hills, from which they assaulted the city with

different weapons. From 2 May 1992, the Serbs blockaded the city controlling food, water and electricity supply to its inhabitants.

The Bosnian government defense forces inside the besieged city were poorly equipped and unable to break the siege. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 people were killed or went missing in the city, including over 1,500 children. An additional 56,000 people were wounded, including nearly 15,000 children.



Sarajevo '84.
Winter Olympic Games
logo

During the siege hundreds and hundreds of documentary films about life and death in the besieged city were made. These films went around the world and were the only true image of what was really happening in Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. MGM SARAJEVO (MAN-GOD-MONSTER) was one of the most successful of these documentaries: it won the FELIX Award at the European Film Academy. Other important films were Srđan Vuletić's I BURNT LEGS, Pjer Žalica's CHILDREN LIKE ANY OTHER, and SA-LIFE by Sarajevo Group of Artists.

The recent Bosnian War resulted in large scale destruction and dramatic population shifts during the siege. Reconstruction of Sarajevo started as soon as the war ended in 1995. By now most of the city is rebuilt, with only a few remaining visible ruins in the city center.



Film MGM SARAJEVO
/ MAN-GOD-MONSTER
(1994)



Film THE FIRST
WAR CINEMA (1994)

SARAJEVO AND SURROUNDING

IGMAN

Mountain found directly to the southwest of Sarajevo, bordering Bjelašnica mountain and Ilidža. Igman's highest point, Vlahinja Ridge, is 1502 meters, making it the shortest of the Sarajevo mountains. Igman is a popular destination for hiking and skiing. During the 1984 Winter Olympics, it was the primary mountain used for the Olympic events, along with Jahorina and Bjelašnica. There are numerous structures on Igman dating from this time, although many still bear the scars of the 1992-1995 war. Today Igman is still one of Sarajevo's leading tourist attractions. Igman was the location of the lowest recorded temperature in the region, $-43\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). When the weather is right, from Igman mountaineers can see all the way to Montenegro and the Adriatic Sea.

BJELAŠNICA

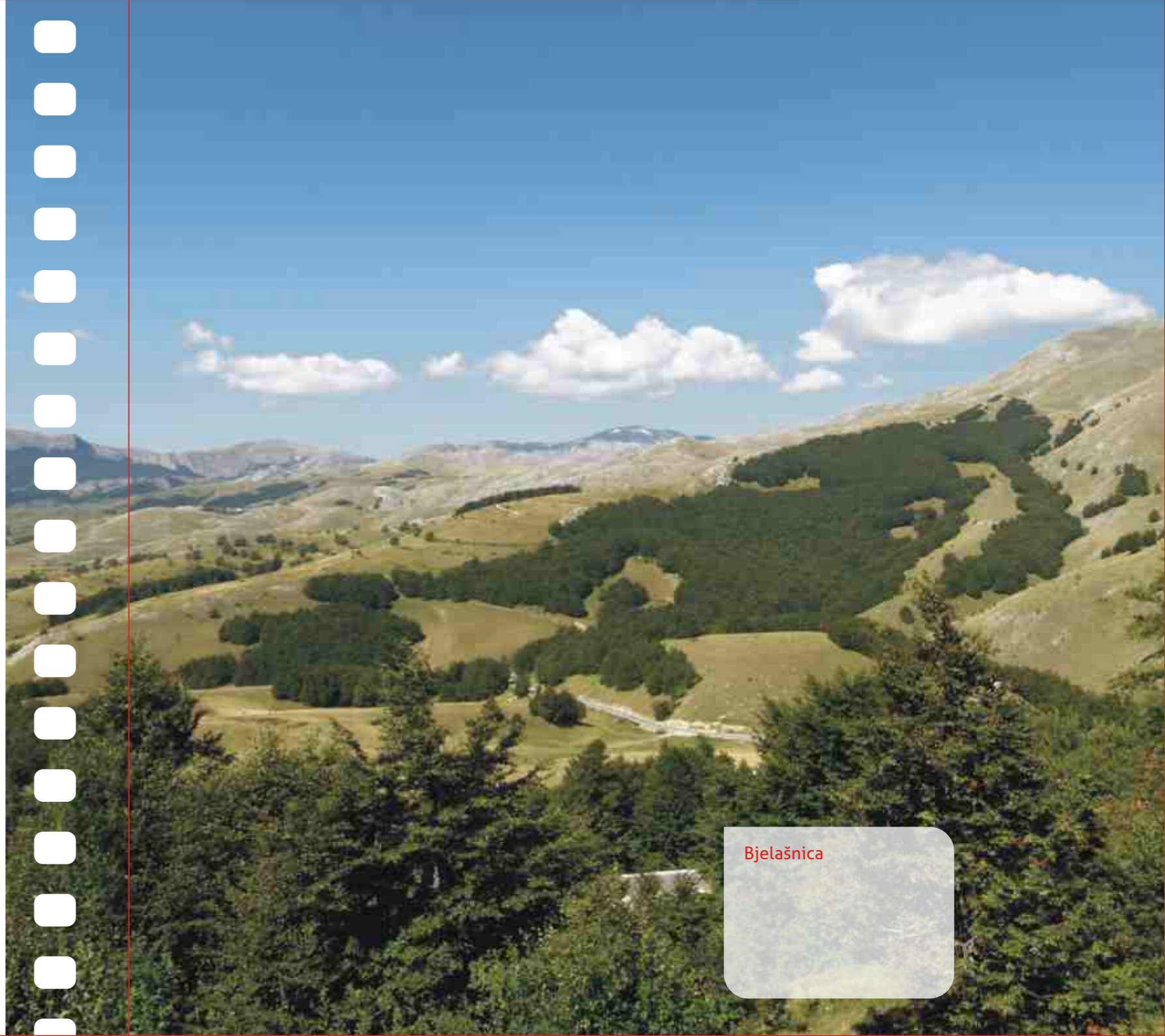
Mountain in central Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is found directly to the southwest of Sarajevo, bordering Mt. Igman. Bjelašnica's tallest peak rises to an elevation of 2067 meters. Only 20 minutes outside of Sarajevo, it is a popular tourist attraction for hiking and skiing. During the 1984 Winter Olympics, Bjelašnica hosted the men's alpine skiing events. Bjelašnica's base is largely forested, however there are no trees above the 1500 meter tree line. There are numerous trails set up and maintained by local mountain clubs that lead to the bald peaks higher up. The mountain's name stems from the root *bijel*, which means "white".



Igman



Igman



Bjelašnica

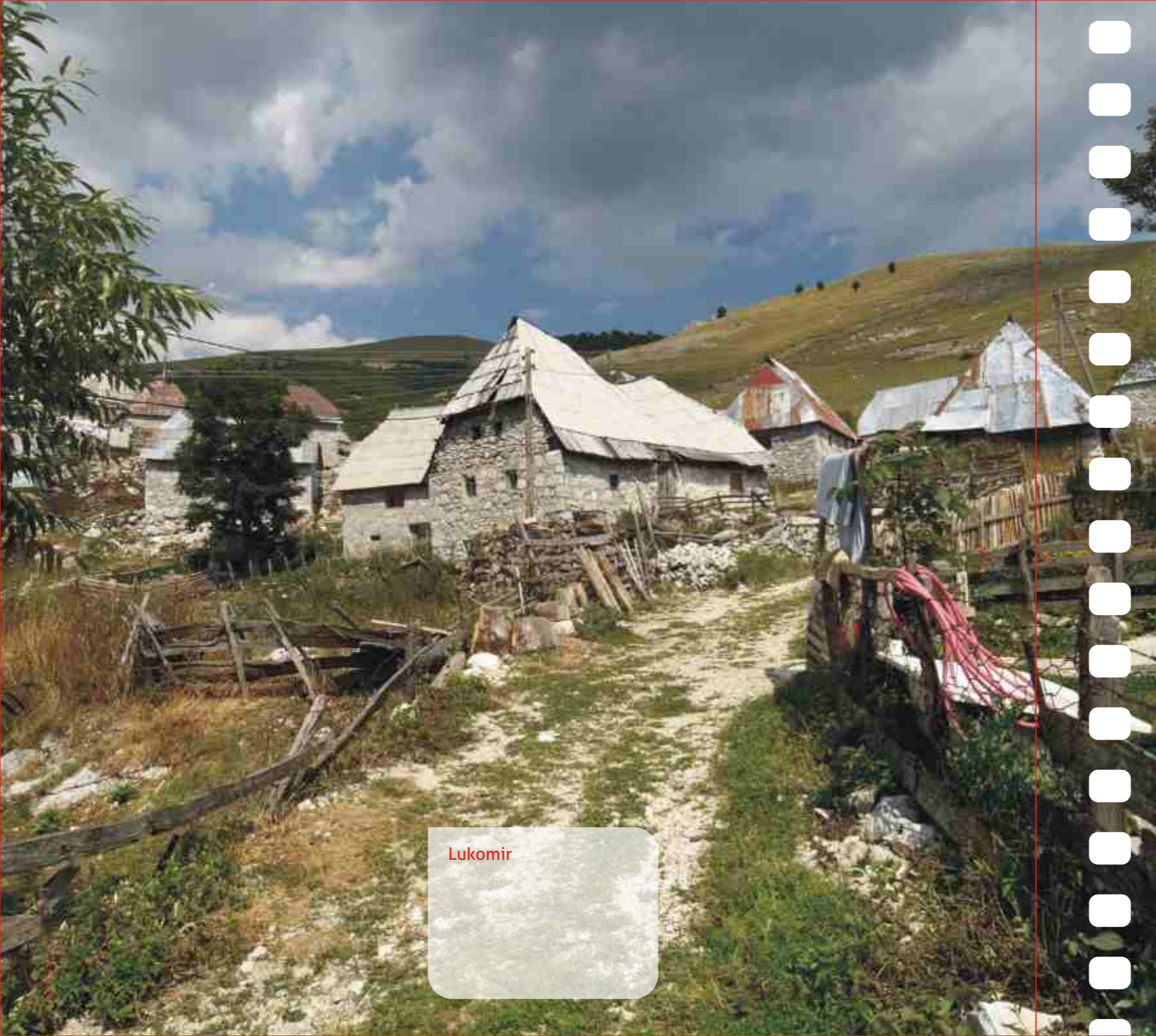
LUKOMIR

The only remaining traditional semi-nomadic Bosniak mountain village in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At almost 1,500m, the village of Lukomir, with its unique stone homes with cherry-wood roof tiles, is the highest and most isolated mountain village in the country. Access to the village is impossible from the first snows in December until late April and sometimes even later, except by skis or on foot. A newly constructed lodge is now complete to receive guests. From the lodge, magnificent hiking is in the area along the ridge of the Rakitnica canyon, which drops 800m below.

JAHORINA

Like Sarajevo's other three mountains, Igman, Bjelašnica and Trebević, Jahorina is a popular destination for a variety of outdoor sports and activities. During the 1984 Winter Olympics, Jahorina was the site of the women's alpine skiing events. The men's alpine events were held at Bjelašnica.[1] Today, Jahorina remains a popular destination for skiing, hiking, and sledding, with over 40 km of ski trails and modern facilities.

jahorina



Lukomir

TREBEVIĆ

A mountain located directly to the southeast of Sarajevo, territory of East Sarajevo city, bordering Jahorina mountain. Trebević is 1627 meters tall, making it the second shortest of the Sarajevo mountains. During the Middle Ages, Trebević was known as Zlatni Do. During the 1984 Winter Olympics Trebević, like the other Sarajevo mountains, was used for a number of Olympic events, such as bobsledding. During the Siege of Sarajevo, Trebević took on a darker role as its elevations proved ideal positions for besieging artillery and the mountain became a key fighting ground. Trebević today is not as important of a tourist destination as Igman or Bjelašnica. Most of the land mines are now cleared, and civilian casualties on Trebević are today unheard of. There are numerous hotels, mountaineering homes, and other such structures on Trebević and the immediate area.

VAREŠ

Vareš, a mountainous town near Sarajevo, is known for being rich with archeological findings from different epochs, as well as for having blast furnace built in 1891. Iron factory has been one of the most important exporters of ironworks in the region for years, and now mostly abandoned, it became ideal location for shooting films.

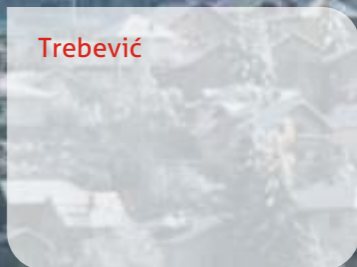
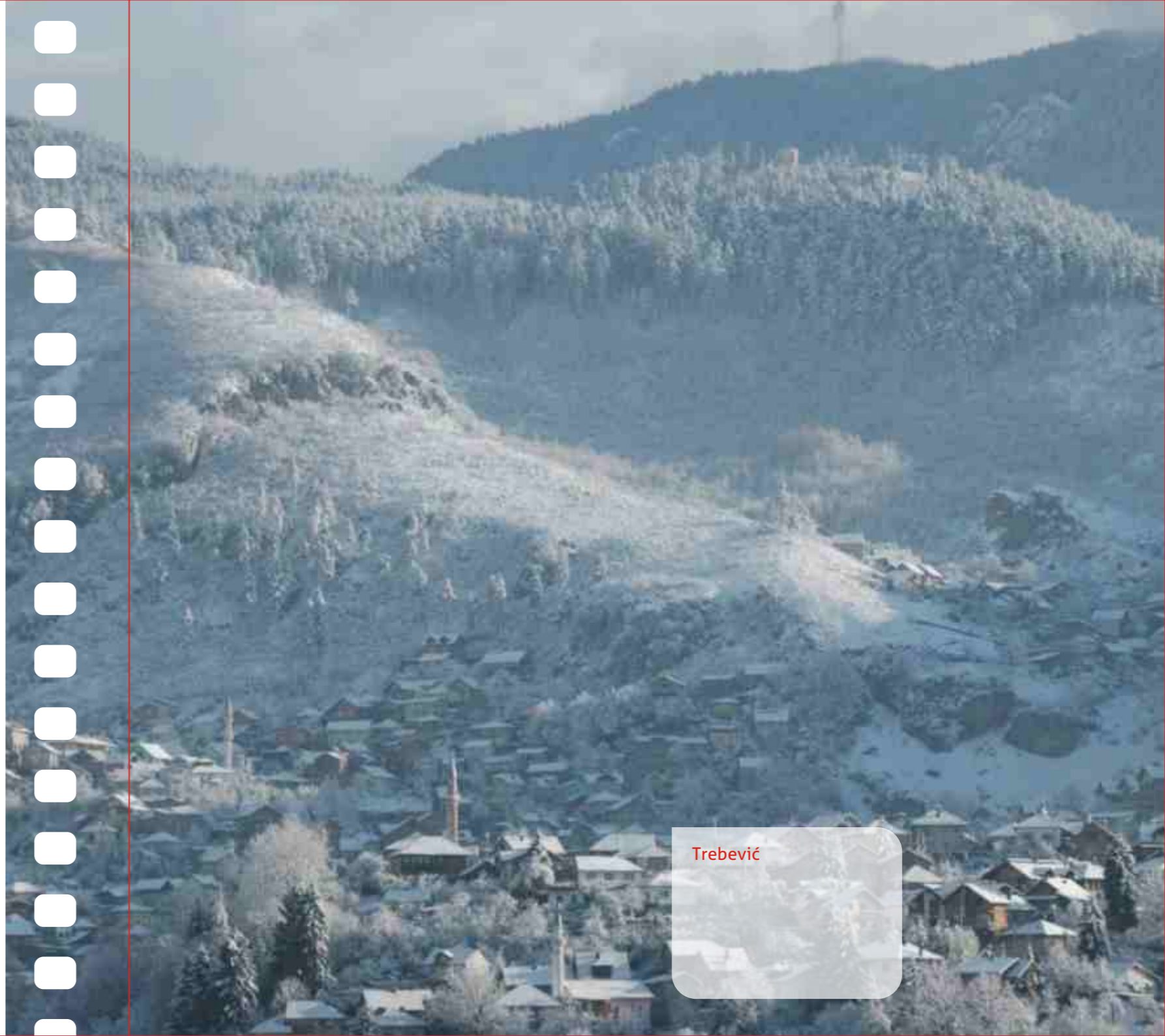
WHEN FATHER WAS FATHER WAS AWAY ON BUSINESS by Emir Kusturica was shot in Vareš as well as Dino Mustafić's REMAKE, IN THE LAND OF BLOOD AND HONEY by Angelina Jolie and many other local and foreign films.



Vareš



Vareš



Trebević

HOW TO GET THERE

By plane

Sarajevo Airport is located 6.1km southwest of the railway station, in the suburb of Butmir. With regular scheduled flights, charter flights and cargo services, only in the last year 500,000 passengers traveled on over 7,000 flights, and over 2 million kg of cargo was shipped from Sarajevo Airport.

By bus

There are two bus stations in Sarajevo.

The main bus station is located very close to city center and it serves Croatia, France, Germany, Netherlands and most other international destinations, as well as destinations within the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Second bus station is in Eastern Sarajevo, on the outskirts of the city, serving the Republika Srpska (the second entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina) and destinations in both Serbia and Montenegro. In this bus station, Cyrillic script is prevalent.



Sarajevo
Čumurija Bridge



Sarajevo
National Museum

By train

Bosnia's rail infrastructure was badly damaged during the war and has yet to return to pre-war levels of operation, however it is running. Sarajevo's train station is right next the main bus station in the wider center of the city.

By car

Roads in Bosnia are often only a single lane in either direction, and due to the mountainous topography tend to be very windy so speed limits are lower (mostly 80kph). There are many tunnels, and you must always drive with your lights on (day or night).

The highway exists only in the vicinity of Sarajevo.

Svrzina kuca (Svrzo's House), built in 18th century, is an example of authentic Bosnian architecture





Goražde lies on beautiful river Drina

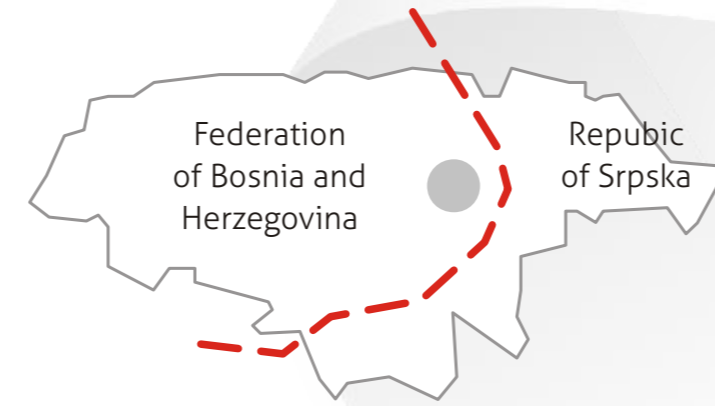
GORAŽDE and surrounding area

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Goražde is situated on the banks of the River Drina in southeast Bosnia and is administratively part of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the cultural and geographic centre of Bosnian Podrinje Canton. The city lies at the foot of the eastern slope of mountain Jahorina at a height of 345m above sea level. The surrounding of Goražde belongs administratively to Republic of Srpska.

AREA

Municipality Goražde covers area of 248,8 km².



GORAŽDE

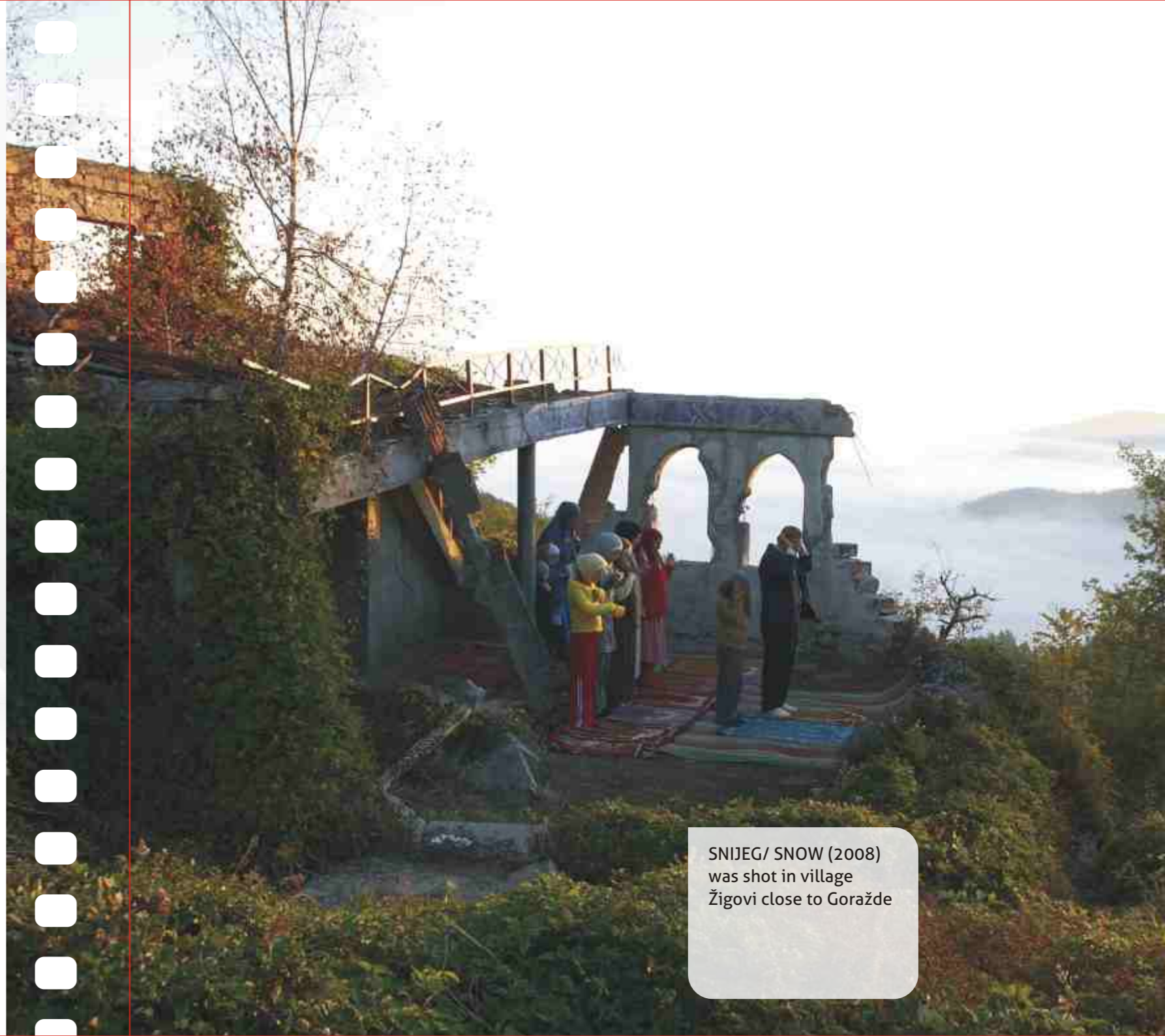
CLIMATE

Goražde is characterized by mild continental climate with short winters and long warm summers.

POPULATION

In 1991 in Goražde municipality lived over 37,500 people with 16,200 people living in the city. It is estimated that 26,000 people live in wider Goražde area, today.

Left bank of river Drina



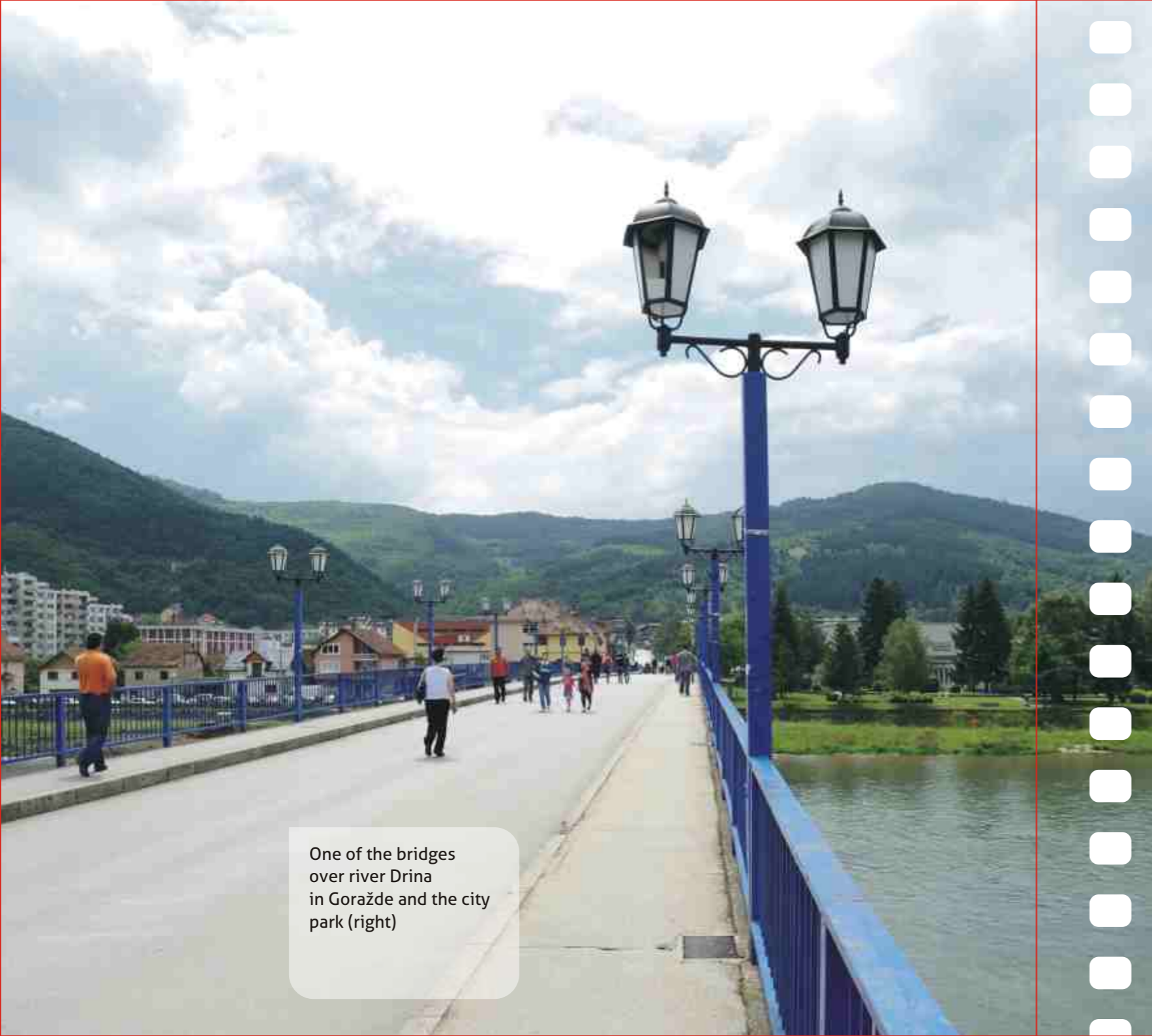
SNIJEG/ SNOW (2008)
was shot in village
Žigovi close to Goražde

ACCOMMODATION

In Goražde and surrounding it is possible to find different kinds of accommodation including bungalows next to the Drina River, smaller hotels and private accommodation for very affordable prices. Also, in the centre of Goražde there is a Hotel for Old and Disabled People providing extra conditions for accommodating people who could possibly need extra help.



One of the bridges over river Drina in Goražde and the city park (right)



Goražde is a city and municipality in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina on Drina river. It is located between Foča, Sokolac and Višegrad, and is administratively part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the center of the Bosnian Podrinje Canton.

With Gornje Podrinje, Goražde was part of the old Serbian State up to 1376, when it was attached to the Bosnian State under the reign of King Tvrtko. After Tvrtko's death the town was ruled by the Hum Dukes among whom the best known was Herzog Stjepan. In 1379, Goražde was first mentioned as a trading settlement and in 1444 as a fortress. The origin of the town's name seems to have come from the Slavic word "gorazd". The Goražde market became well known in 1415 when merchants from Dubrovnik had intensive commercial relations with it. The Turks took Goražde over definitively in 1465 and the place assumed oriental features. In 1477 there were four mahals in town. From 1550-1557 Mustafa Sokolović built a stone bridge across the Drina and a caravanserai.

During the Turkish rule Goražde was a significant trading centre, being at the crossroads of the two important roads: the Bosnian and the Dubrovnik. Two mosques built by the Sijerčić begs date back to the 18th century. Near Goražde there is an Orthodox

church, built in 1446 by Herzog Stjepan. A printing press, attached to the church, worked there from 1521 till 1531. This was the first printing press to be established in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the second in the Balkans. Printing began with materials used in Sopotnica church.

The decline of Goražde in the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century is attributed, among other things, to the plague. Up to the middle of the 19th century Goražde was part of the Herzegovinian Sandžak, when it became part of the Sarajevo Sandžak.

Due to its geographical position on the border Goražde was during World War I one of the main strongholds of Austrian-Hungarian Empire used against Serbia and Montenegro. In pre-war Yugoslavia Goražde, being no more a frontier town, had normal conditions under which to develop and prosper. In 1941 German troops entered the town after an air-raid on April 17. Later on Italian troops were also stationed there.

The National Liberation Army took over the town for the first time on January 27, 1942, and remained there until May of the same year. During this period National Liberation Committees were formed for the



Film BELVEDERE (2010)

town the district of Goražde on the basis of the Foča Stipulations. At the same time Goražde was the headquarters of the National Liberation Army for East Bosnia. Early in March, 1942 the Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Tito stayed in Goražde. Goražde was liberated twice more, in 1943 and 1944, and on March 6, 1945 it was finally liberated from the occupation. Chetnik massacres against ethnic Croats and Bosniaks in December 1941 and January 1942 caused the death of approximately 2,050 civilians.

Before World War II the industry of Goražde comprised mainly retail trade and in some measure wholesale trade, the catering industry, handicraft, transport. During the occupation, 1941-1945, industry was destroyed and about 45% of the existing houses as well.

Since then Goražde's industry has been systematically developing, its main branches being manufacturing, building, transport, trade and crafts. In 1981 Goražde's GDP per capita was 70% of the Yugoslav average. From 1992 to 1995 during the Bosnian War, Goražde was one of six Bosniak enclaves, along with Srebrenica and Žepa, surrounded and besieged by the Bosnian Serb Army. In April 1993 it was made

into a United Nations Safe Area in which the United Nations was supposed to protect the civilian population from attack. Between March 30 and April 23, 1994, the Serbs launched a major offensive against the town. After air strikes against Serb tanks and outposts and a NATO ultimatum, Serbian forces agreed to withdraw their artillery and armored vehicles 20 km from the town. After the negotiation of the Dayton accords, a land corridor was established between Goražde and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Some of the most important films made around Goražde are SNOW by Aida Begić from 2008 and BELVEDERE by Ahmed Imamović from 2010.



Film SNIJEG/ SNOW (2008)



Film MAJKA/ MOTHER (2009)

GORAŽDE AND SURROUNDING

DRINA

The Drina is a 346 kilometer long river, which forms most of the border between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. It is the longest tributary of the Sava River and the longest karst river in the Dinaric Alps which belongs to the Danube river watershed. Its name is derived from the Latin name of the river (Latin: Drinus) which in turn is derived from Greek (Ancient Greek: Dreinos).

FOČA

The capital of the municipality of Foča and of the Foča Region. It houses some faculties (including the Medical and Orthodox Theological Faculty of Saint Basil of Ostrog.). It is also home to one of seven seminaries in the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Seminary of Saint Peter of Sarajevo and Dabar-Bosna. There was also of until 1992 the home of one of Bosnia's most important Islamichigh schools, the Madrassa of Mehmed-paša. Sutjeska which is the oldest National Park in Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in the municipality.

SREBRENICA

town and municipality in the east of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Srebrenica is a small mountain town, its main industry being salt mining and a nearby spa. During the Bosnian War, the town was the site of the July 1995 massacre, determined to have been a crime of genocide when over 8,000 Muslim man and boys were killed by Serbian forces.



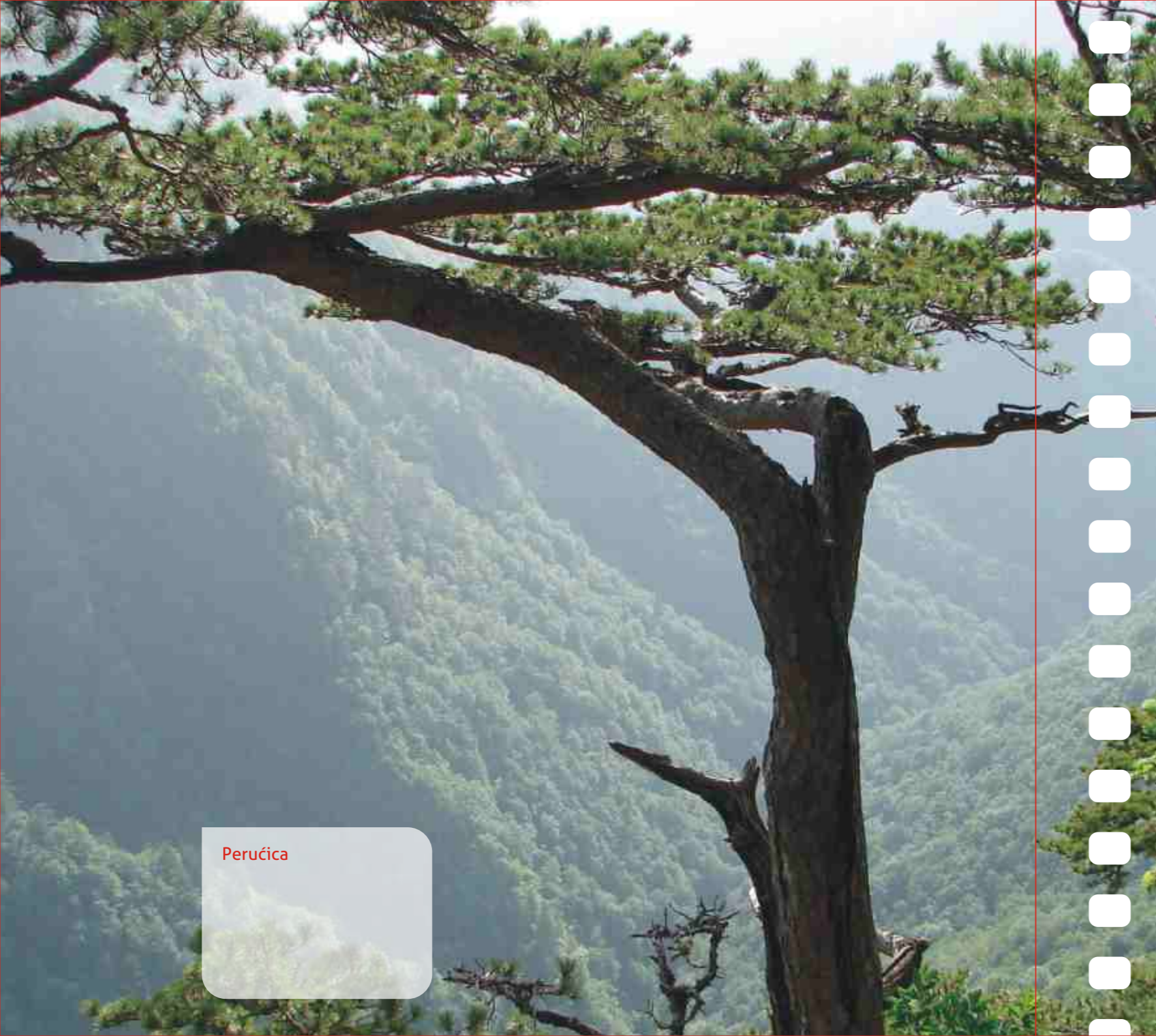
Foča



Srebrenica



Kanjon Drine



Perućica

POTOČARI

Potočari is a village in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, 6 km north-west of the town of Srebrenica.. During the war in Bosnia the village was in the Srebrenica enclave. Along with all other places in the enclave its population swelled as it hosted refugees from neighboring parts of Bosnia. When Serb forces overran the enclave in July 1995 they carried out the Srebrenica genocide here.

The main Srebrenica Genocide Memorial and cemetery are located here. As more of the 8,200 massacre victims are exhumed from mass graves and identified, it is likely they will be interred here.

PERUĆICA

Perućica is one of the last remaining primeval forests in Europe located near the border with Montenegro, and is part of the Sutjeska National Park. The forest can only be explored in a company of rangers. The tallest measured Norway Spruce (63 m) is located in this forest.

ČAJNIČE

One of the most pitoresque villages, first mentioned back in 1477. 15 km from Čajniče a medieval city Samobor has been built in 1379 (close to Međuriječje). This little town is surrounded by huge trees and ambyses and with its position it looks cheerful and dangerous at the same time, while on the other hand the orchards resemble heavenly gardens.



Potočari



Čajniče

HOW TO GET THERE

By car

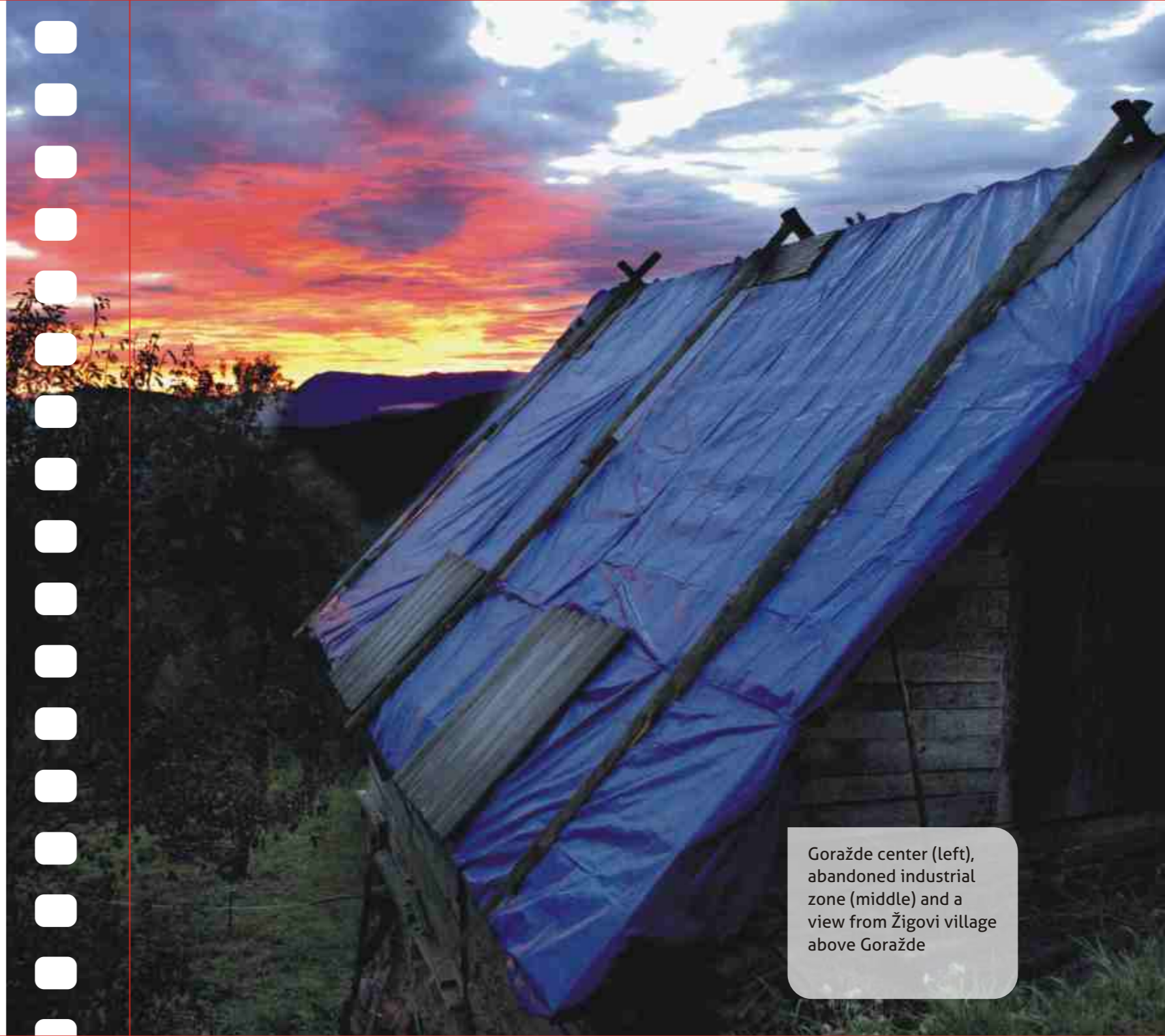
Goražde is well connected to other bigger cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and can easily be reached from Sarajevo (via Rogatica and Ustiprača) in only 1 hour and 30 minutes. However, as much as traveling by car is easiest way to choose, it must not be forgotten that there is no highway and roads can be pretty difficult to travel by, especially in winter.

By bus

Centroprevoz Goražde (www.centroprevoz.ba) is handling most of the bus lines to Goražde. Most of the bus connections go through Sarajevo but go on everyday bases and few times a day.

By plain

As Sarajevo is pretty close to Goražde it is possible to travel to Sarajevo airport and than choose the other way of transportation from Sarajevo.



Goražde center (left), abandoned industrial zone (middle) and a view from Žigovi village above Goražde



Kastel, a fortress in Banja Luka, got its current appearance in Middle Ages

BANJA LUKA and surrounding area

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Banja Luka, the second largest city of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the capital of the Republika Srpska (Republic of Srpska), is situated in the northwest of the country and swamped between lush green hills and a darting Vrbas river.

AREA

Banja Luka covers about 96.2 km² of land and with wider area of 21,239 km².



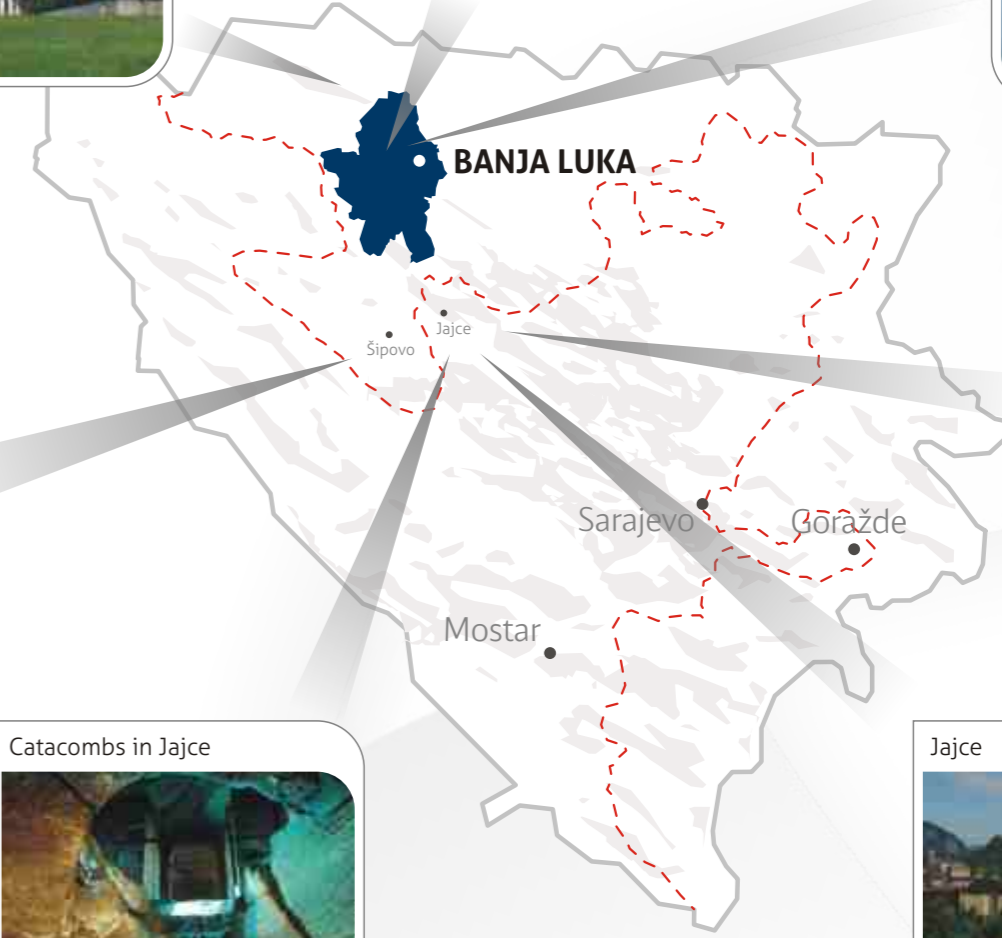
Kozara National Park



Trappist Monastery



Vrbas



Šipovo



Catacombs in Jajce



Pliva Lakes



Jajce

BANJA LUKA

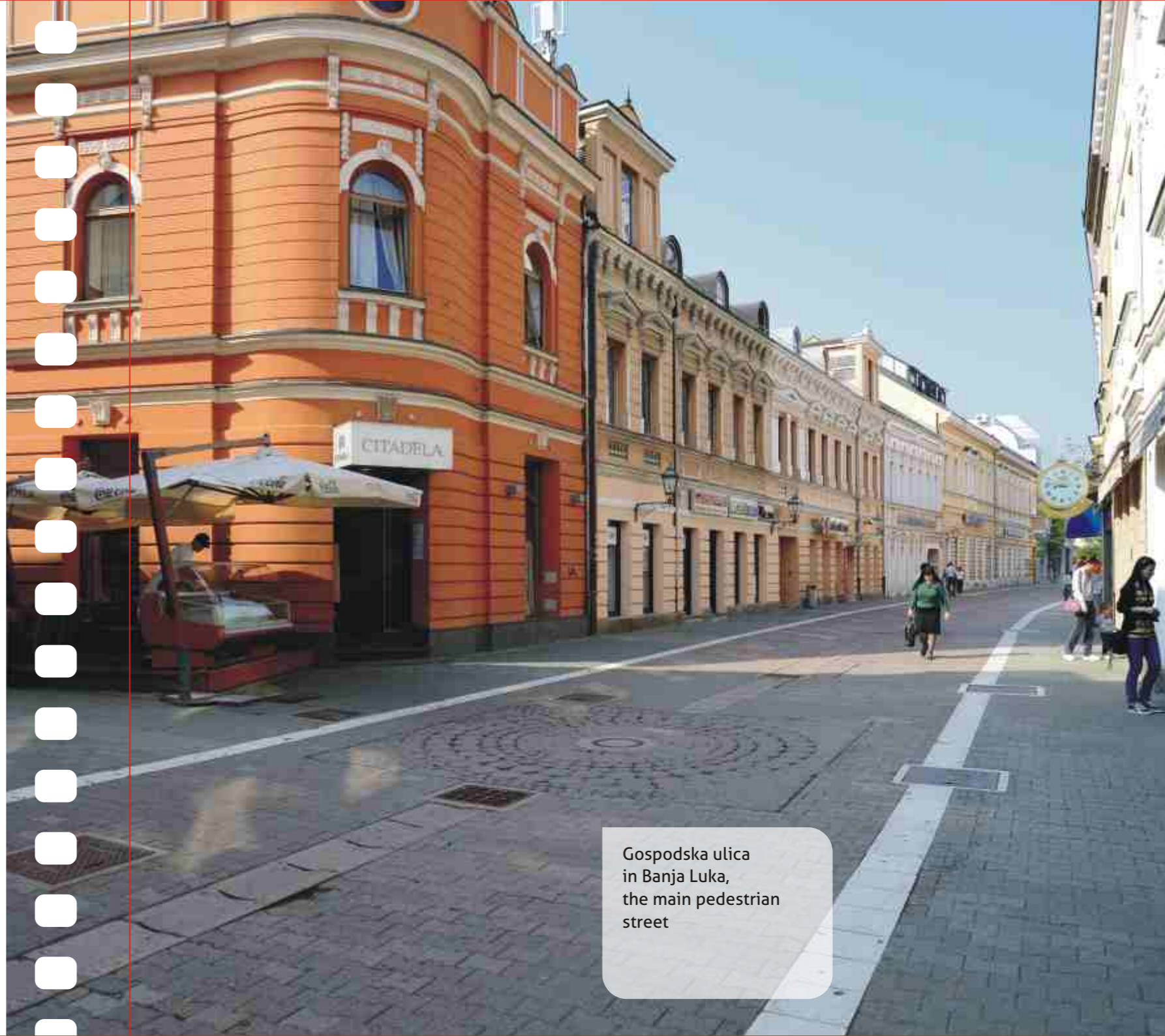
CLIMATE

Banja Luka has a continental climate, characterized by harsh winters, warm summers and strong winds from the north and northeast. The average annual temperature in Banja Luka is 10.7 °C, with January (0.8 °C avg.) being the coldest month of the year and July (21.3 °C avg.) the warmest. Being the city in which it snows almost every winter and where southern winds bring hot weather in the summer, Banja Luka is praised for its beauty in all four seasons.

POPULATION

Population living in city is estimated to be 200,000 with 50,000 more leaving in the wider area.

Banja Luka, a view from above



Gospodska ulica
in Banja Luka,
the main pedestrian
street

ACCOMMODATION

There are plenty of hotels in Banja Luka. In the city and the closest surrounding it is possible to find everything from hostels and small boutique hotels, villas to exclusive hotel resorts making it possible to find accommodation for almost every taste. Private accommodation is, of course, a economic option in this part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, also, and Tourist Board of Banja Luka has an option called "Imaš gajbu?/ Have somewhere to crash?" which helps with finding private accommodation.



Orthodox Church of Christ, the Savior and Residency, and Museum of Modern Art (right)

The name "Banja Luka" was first mentioned in a document dated February 6, 1494, but Banja Luka's history dates back to ancient times. There is a substantial evidence of the Roman presence in the region during the first few centuries A.D., including an old fort Kastel (Castrum, lat.) in the center of the city. The area of Banja Luka was entirely in the kingdom of Illyria and then a part of the Roman province of Illyricum, which split into provinces of Pannonia and Dalmatia which Castra became part of. Slavs settled in the area in the 7th century A.D., although the exact nature of their migrations remains something of a mystery. What is known is that the first mention of the city dates to 1494, by Vladislav II. The name is interpreted as "Ban's meadow", from the words ban ("a medieval dignitary"), and luka ("a valley" or "a meadow"). The identity of the ban and the meadow in question remain uncertain, and popular etymology combines the modern words banja ("bath" or "spa"), or bajna ("marvelous") and luka ("port"). A different interpretation is suggested by the Hungarian name "Lukácsbanya", i.e. "Luke's Mine", which is also the meaning of Slovak "Banja Luka". Beside Kastel fort there is also a Roman Catholic Franciscan monastery, built in the 20th century in Banja Luka's neighbourhood of Petrićevac and an earlier Trappist monastery from the 19th century that lent its name

to the neighbourhood of Trapisti and has left a large legacy in the area through its famous Trappist cheese and its beer production. During the Ottoman rule in Bosnia, Banja Luka was the seat of the Bosnian pashaluk, and the lords of the region built what is nowadays the main street of the city. The most prominent pasha was Ferhat-paša Sokolović, who ruled between 1566 and 1574. Ferhat Pasha was one of the main founders of what was Banja Luka's town core during the Ottoman rule. He built over 200 projects ranging from artisan and sales shops to wheat warehouses, baths and mosques. During the construction of the mosques, a plumbing infrastructure was laid that served the surrounding residential areas. All this stimulated the economic and urban development of Banja Luka, which soon became one of the leading commercial and political centers in Bosnia.

In 1688, the city was burned down by the Austrian army, but it quickly recovered. Later periodic intrusions by the Austrian army stimulated military developments in Banja Luka, which made it into a strategic military center. Orthodox churches and monasteries near Banja Luka were built in the 19th century. Also, Sephardic Jews and Trappists migrated to the city in the 19th century and contributed to the early industrialization of the region by building mills,



Vrbas



Kastel

breweries, brick factories, textile factories and other important structures. For all its leadership to the region however, Banja Luka as a city was not modernized until Austro-Hungarian rule in the late 19th century. Austrian occupation brought westernization to Banja Luka. Railroads, schools, factories, and infrastructure appeared, and were developed. This led to a modern city, which, after World War I, became the capital of the Vrbas Banovina, a province of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The provincial capital owed its rapid progress to the first Ban Svetislav Milosavljević. During that time the Banski dvor and its twin sister the Administration building, and the Serbian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity, a theater and a museum were built, the Grammar School was renovated, the Teachers College enlarged, a city bridge was also built and the park renovated. 125 elementary schools were functioning in Banja Luka in 1930. Banja Luka naturally became the organizational center of anti-fascist work in the region. During World War II, Banja Luka was occupied by the Croatian NDH regime. Most of Banja Luka's noble Serbs and Sephardic Jewish families were deported to nearby Croatian concentration camps such as Jasenovac and Stara Gradiška. The city was finally liberated on April 22, 1945.

On 26 and 27 October 1969, two devastating earthquakes (6.0 and 6.4 on the Richter scale) damaged many buildings in Banja Luka. 15 people were killed, and over a thousand injured. A large building called Titanik in the center of the town was razed to the ground, and the area was turned into a central public square. With contributions from all over Yugoslavia, Banja Luka was repaired and rebuilt.

During the 1990s, the city underwent considerable changes when the Bosnian war broke out. Upon the declaration of Bosnian-Herzegovinian independence and establishment of Republika Srpska, Banja Luka became the de facto center of the entity's politics. An estimated 40,000 Serbs from Croatia took refuge in Banja Luka. Nearly all of Banja Luka's Croats and Bosniaks were expelled during the war and all of the city's 16 mosques were destroyed.

Recently a new film scene with a new generation of film makers has appeared with many short films, documentaries and feature films, with an emphasis on co-production with Serbia.



Banja Luka Presidency



Šipovo

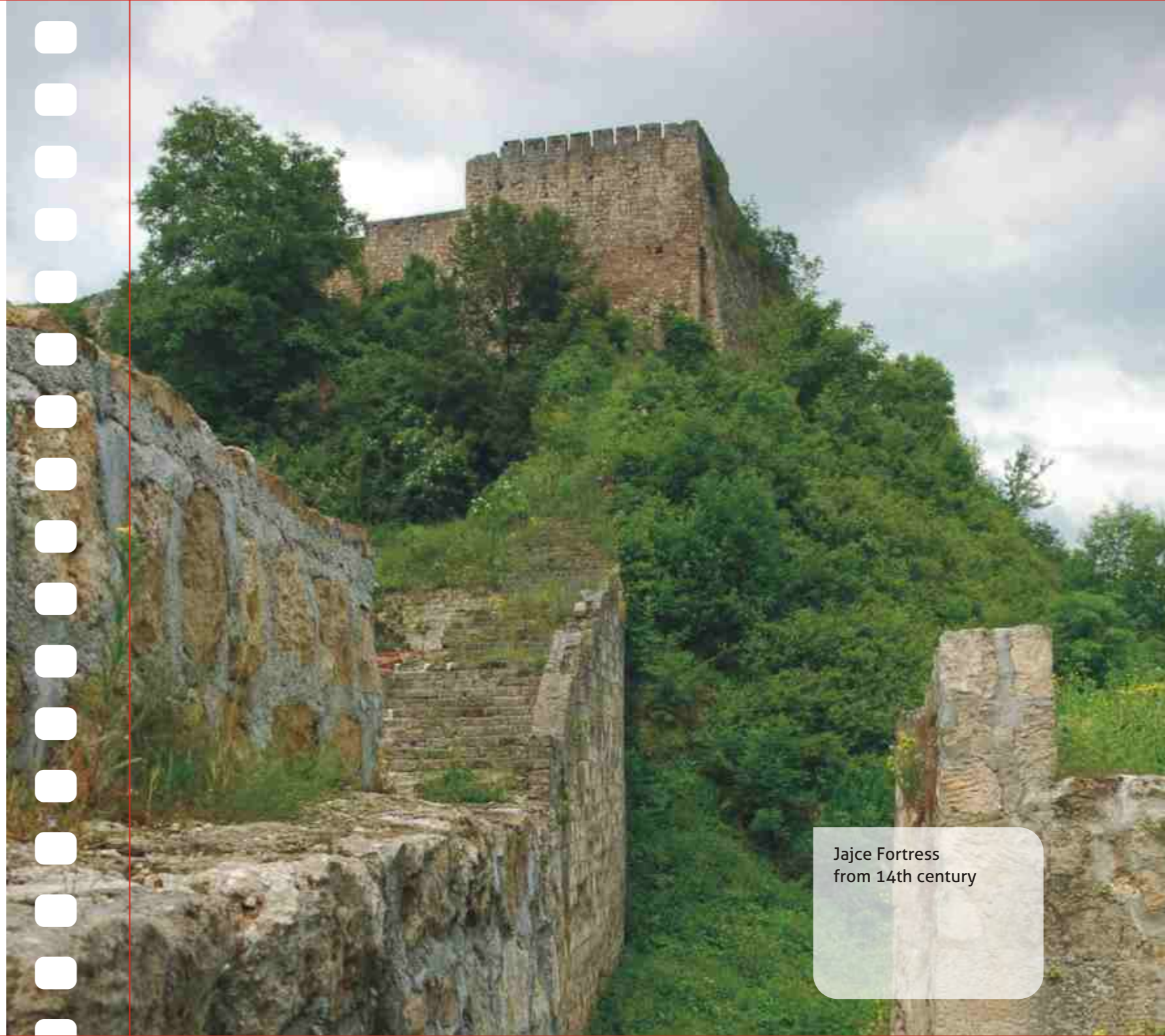
JAJCE

This city on confluence of rivers Pliva and Vrbas, was built in 14th century and served as the capital of the independent Bosnian kingdom during its time. Besides for its natural beauty and unique architecture Jajce is famous for being a place where the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia was held on 29 November 1945. Resolutions signed than ratified that Bosnia and Herzegovina, as an equal federal unit, would enter the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia.

CATACOMBS IN JAJCE

This very important and unique monument is situated inside the city walls. It is believed that duke Hrvoje Vukčević built it at the end of 14th century to serve as private church and mausoleum for him and his family. In 2003 Catacombs were officially declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Catacombs



Jajce Fortress
from 14th century

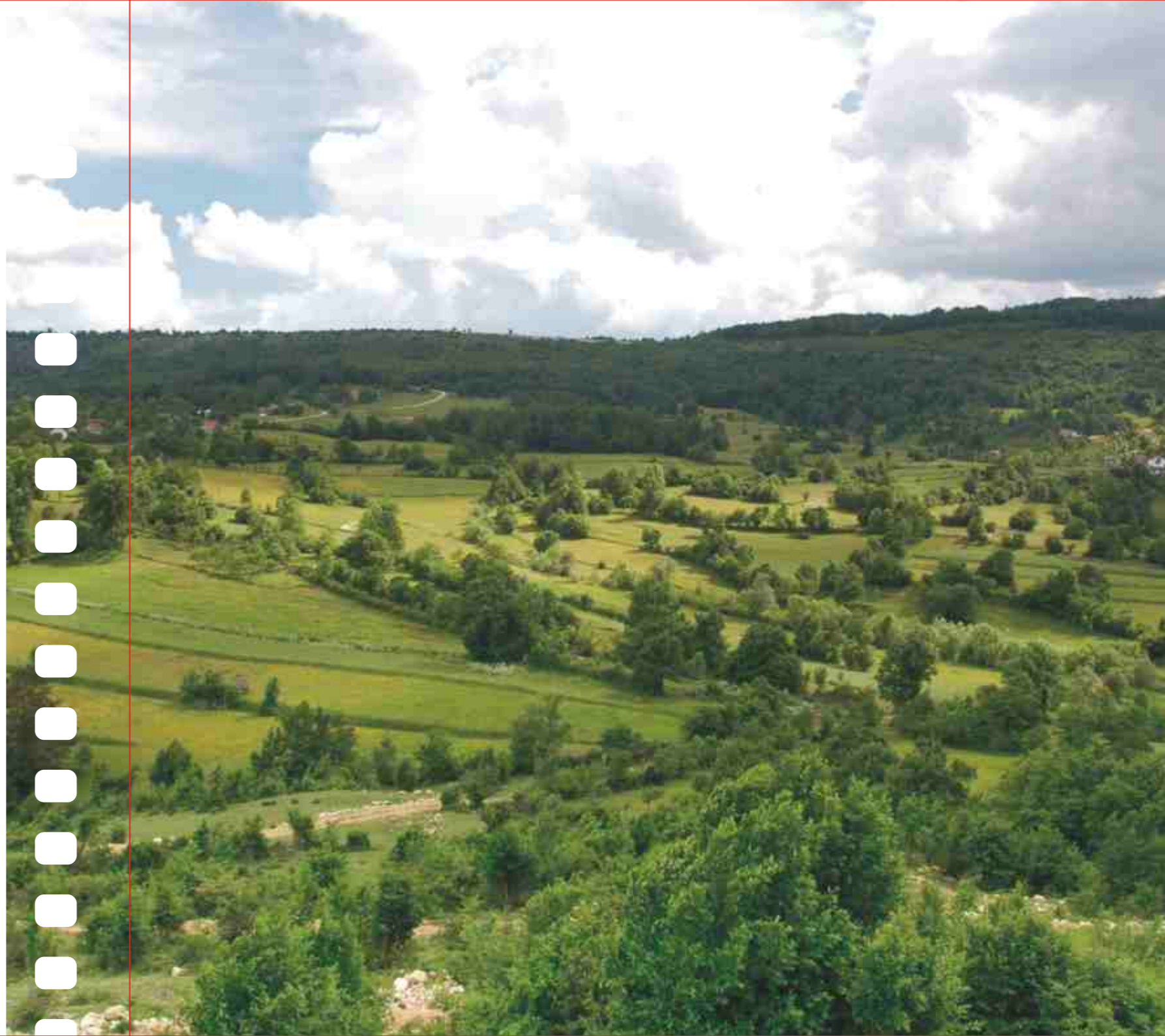
PLIVA LAKES

Only a few kilometers from Jajce, in natural surroundings, Pliva flows first into larger of two lakes, Veliko Plivsko Jezero, and then into smaller one Malo Plivsko Jezero. Besides amazing beauty these lakes offer opportunities for everything from fishing, kayaks, canoes, diving and swimming.

ŠIPOVO

In addition to beautiful rivers Pliva and Janj, Šipovo is graced by the lush nature of the surrounding lakes, brooks and pastures. Šipovo is dominated by mountain Vitorog, which hides Vagan cave at its foot of Vitorog. Approximately 20 kilometers away from the town is the rain forest Janj, one of the four rain forests in Europe.

Plivsko Lake



TRAPPIST MONASTERY OF MARIJA ZVIJEZDA (MARIA STERN)

The Trappist monks came to Delibašino Selo near Banja Luka (which is today a part of Banja Luka) on June 21, 1869, guided by a Tyrolean monk, father Franz Pfanner. During World War II and later, they were left with only a very small number of members; their premises were nationalized and they were forced to survive on an absolute minimum. Today, they assist the parish of Marija Zvijezda that has been entrusted to them.

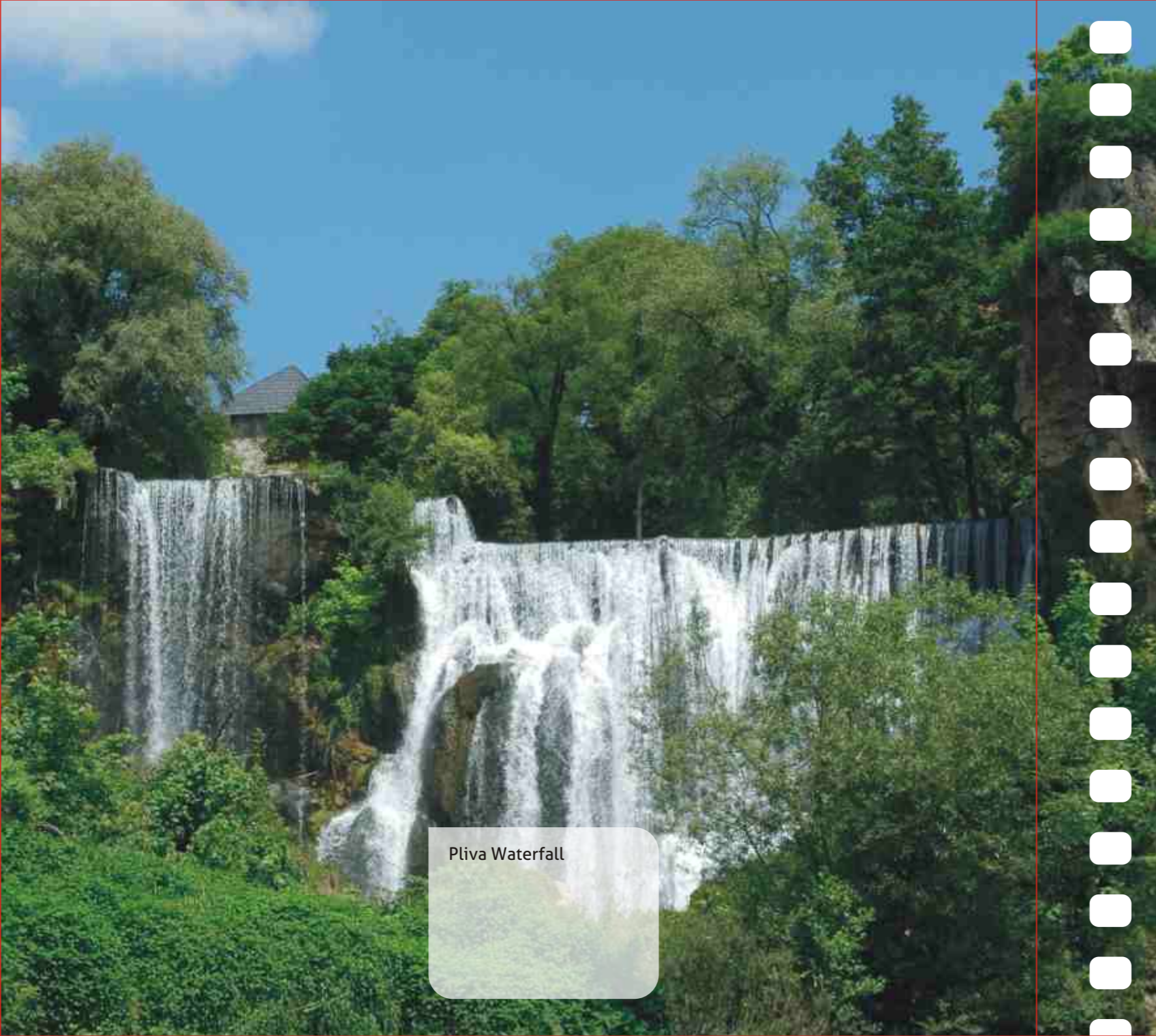
VRBAS

Vrbas is a major river in western Bosnia and Herzegovina. It appears at the southern slope of the Vranica mountain, at around 1,530 meters above the sea level and it drains central part of the northern slopes of the Dinaric mountain massif. The Vrbas River was home to the 2005 European Whitewater Rafting Championships. The Vrbas Canyon is an ideal place for water adventures like kayaking and rafting and for softer adventures upriver – hiking, walking, camping and fishing.

KOZARA NATIONAL PARK

Kozara was proclaimed a protected national forest in 1967. Situated between the rivers Una, Sava, Sana and Vrbas, these 3,375 hectares of dense forest and hilly meadows have earned the nickname 'Green Beauty of Krajina'.

Kozara is also famous for being important battleground during World War II as Partisans intimate knowledge of Bosnia's rough terrain gave them an advantage over the newly occupying Nazi Germans.



Pliva Waterfall



Kozara



Inside the cave near Šipovo

HOW TO GET THERE

By plane

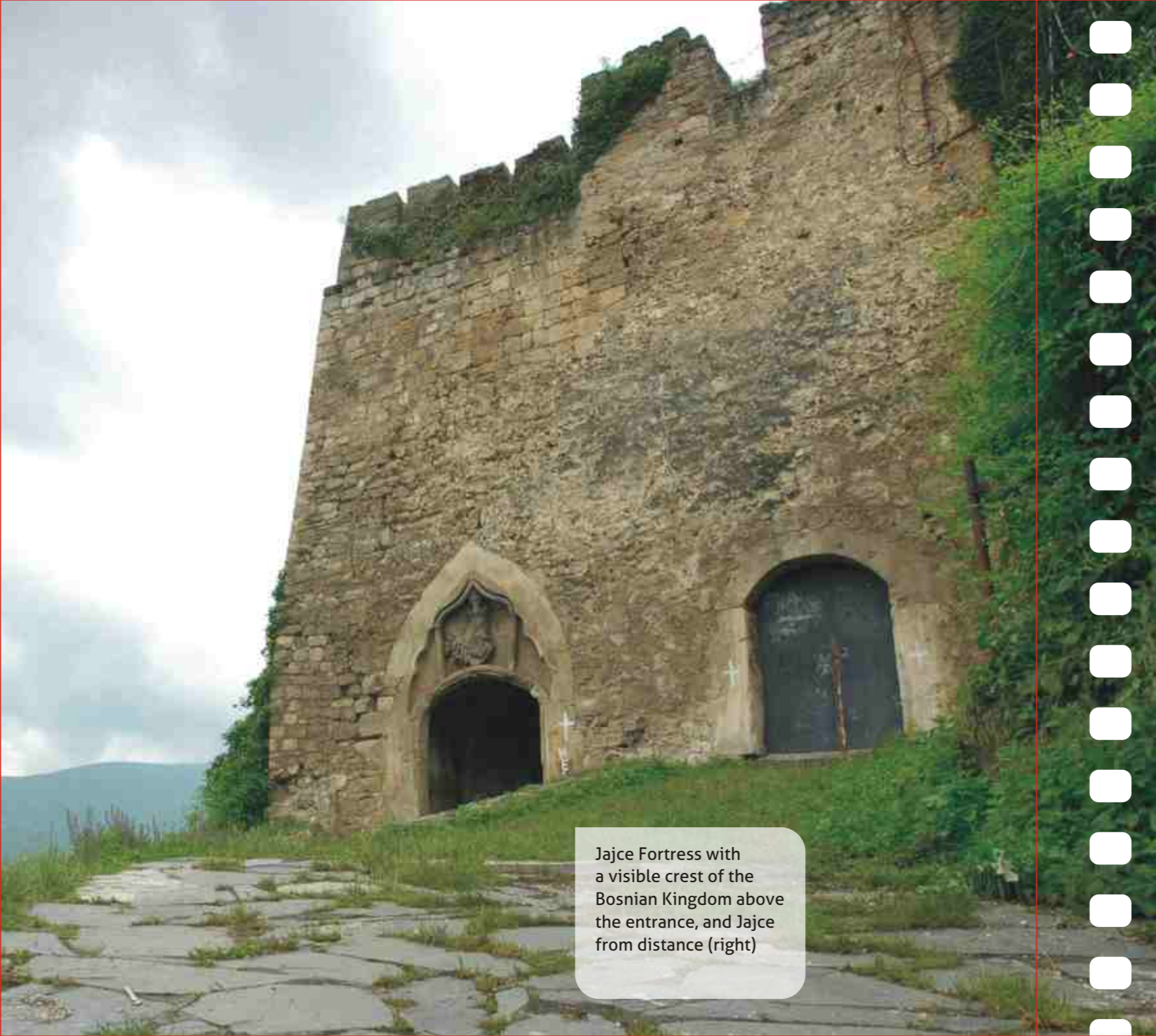
Banja Luka International Airport, also known as Mahovljani Airport, is located 23km from the city of Banja Luka. The airport has flights connecting Banja Luka with Belgrade, Sarajevo, Zurich, Salzburg, Stuttgart and Tivat. Charter planes fly from Banja Luka, as well.

By bus

The main bus station is situated 2km southeast from city center and is the main bus hub of western Republika Srpska with dozens of buses leaving Banja Luka daily to most destinations in Republic of Srpska, main destinations in the Federation and many countries of European Union.



Museum of Modern Art,
and Banski dvori (left)



Jajce Fortress with a visible crest of the Bosnian Kingdom above the entrance, and Jajce from distance (right)

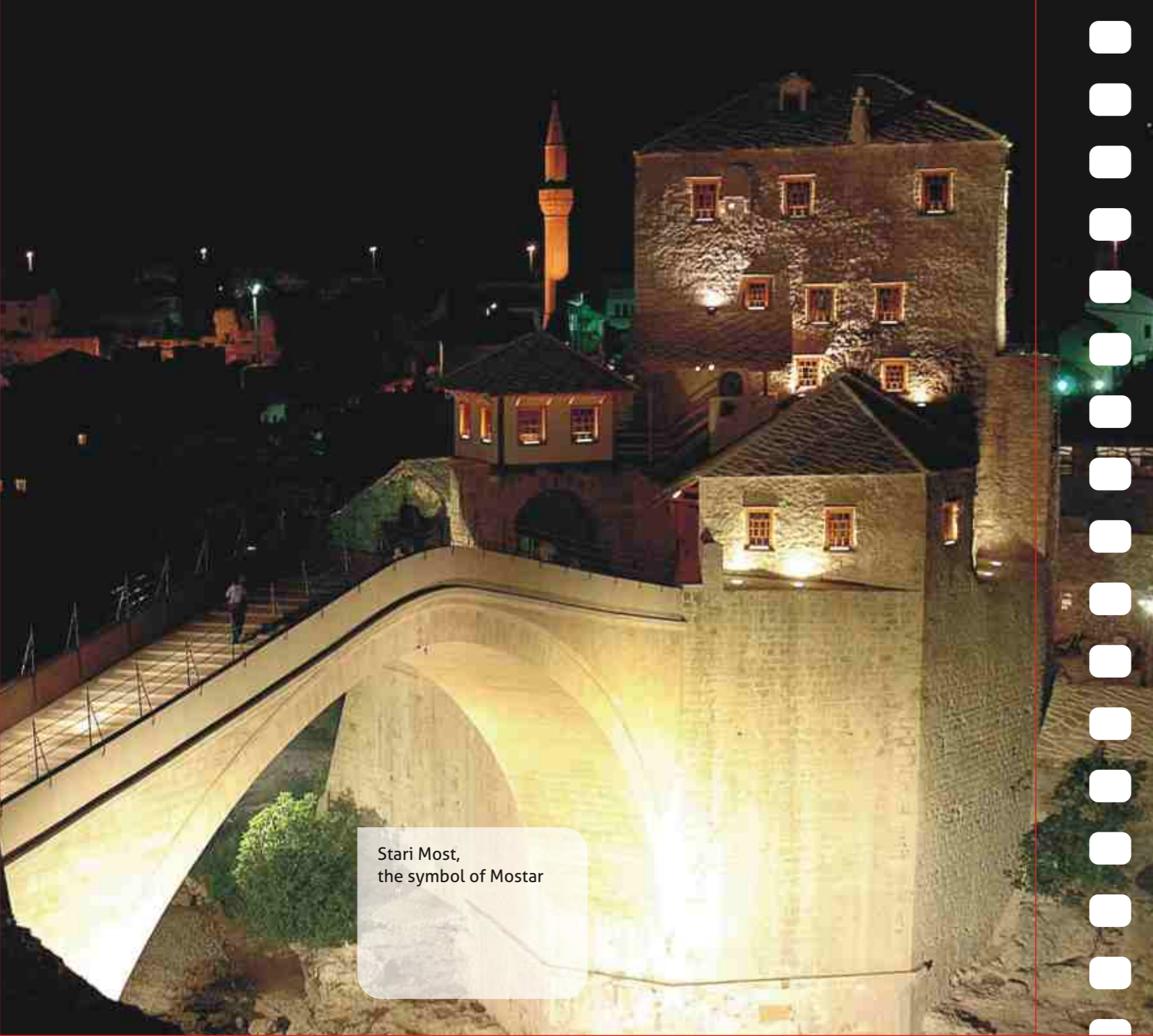
By train

Train connects Banja Luka with Doboј and Sarajevo (and few smaller cities on the road) and train service to Zagreb, Croatia, and an overnight train that runs to Belgrade, Serbia, are established.

By car

A motorway and several main roads connect Banja Luka to other towns and bordering countries. Motorway is connecting Banja Luka with Zagreb, but roads going from Banja Luka to the other parts of the country are narrow and winding. However, travelling this road you pass a variety of beautiful landscapes and villages.





Stari Most,
the symbol of Mostar

MOSTAR and surrounding area

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Mostar is the biggest city in Herzegovina, southern region of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is situated on Neretva river, the largest and one of the most beautiful rivers of the eastern part of the Adriatic basin. Herzegovina terrain varies from hilly karsts to heavily forested areas with fast flowing rivers and high mountains and sunny Adriatic coast.

AREA

Herzegovina is spread over 11,419 km², and area of Mostar municipality is 1,175 km².



- Medugorje**: Photograph of a church with two towers.
- Mostar/ Stari Most**: Photograph of the Old Bridge over the Neretva river.
- Konjic / Neretva**: Photograph of a stone bridge over a river.
- Hutovo Blato**: Photograph of a lake with lily pads.
- Počitelj**: Photograph of a stone tower on a hillside.
- Čapljina**: Photograph of a large white building.
- Neum**: Photograph of a lake with a boat.
- Stolac / Radmilja**: Photograph of a cemetery with large stone monuments.
- Trebinje**: Photograph of a town by the water.

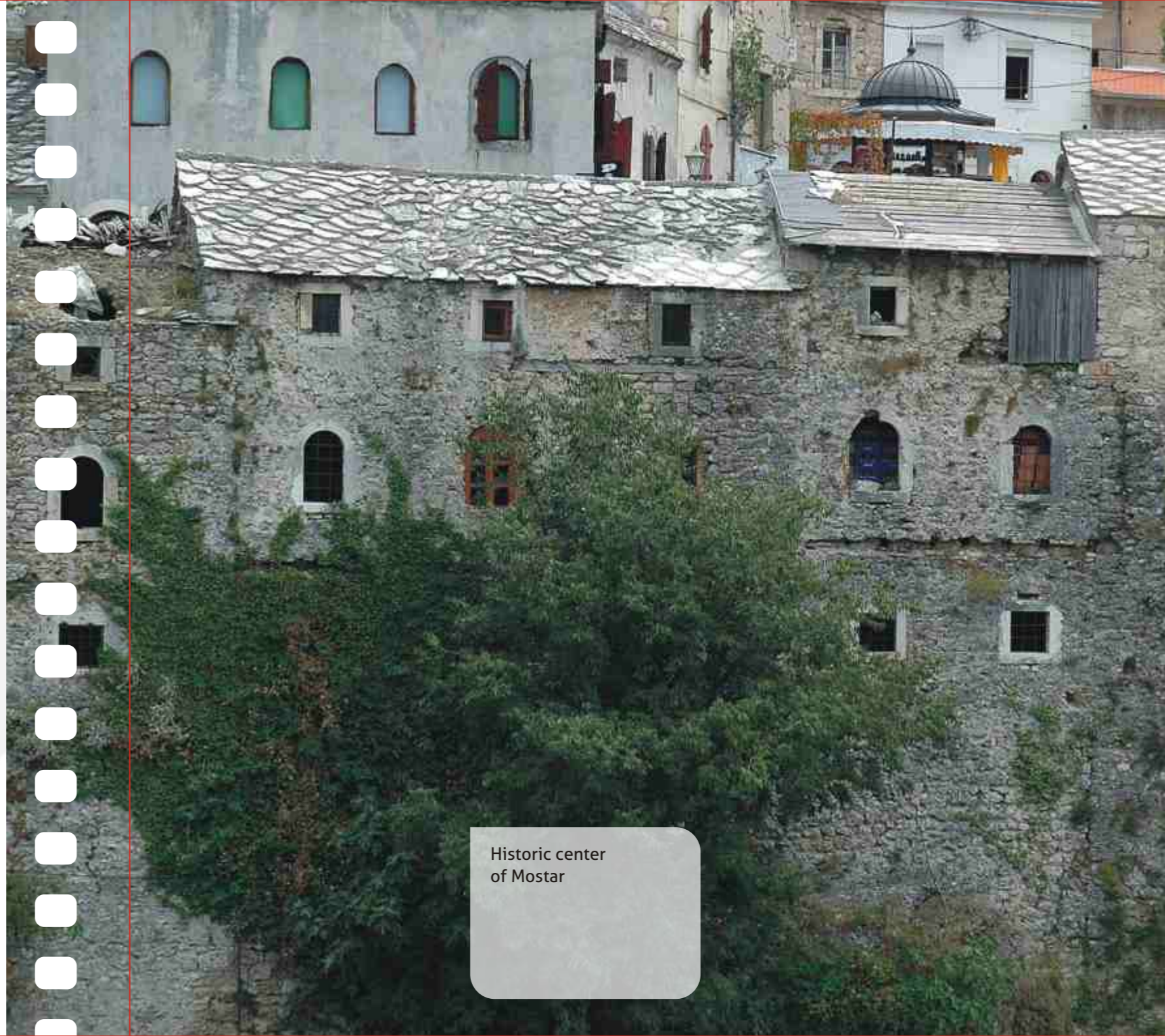
MOSTAR

CLIMATE

Mostar, and Herzegovina in whole, has Mediterranean climate strongly influences by Adriatic Sea. The average annual temperature in Mostar is 15° with January (5°C avg.) being the coldest month of the year and July (24.9 °C avg.) the warmest. Most parts of Herzegovina have warm summers and mild winters and average sea temperature in Neum (only Bosnian coastal town) ranges from 13°C in January to 28°C in July and August.

POPULATION

105,448 people living in Mostar by estimations made by Federal Office of Statistics.



Historic center
of Mostar



Vineyard on Wine Route in Herzegovina, and Mostar central pedestrian street which leads to Old Bridge (right)

ACCOMMODATION

Every bigger Herzegovinian city has at least one hotel. Only in Mostar there are over 10 hotels and motels, and luxurious camp site Relax Garten on Buna with both bungalows and trailer parking. Ethno villages are offering possibilities of accommodation and different options for private accommodation are always open, as people from Bosnia and Herzegovina are famous for their hospitality.



Human settlements on the river Neretva, between the Hum Hill and the Velež Mountain, have existed since prehistory, as witnessed by discoveries of fortified enceintes and cemeteries. Evidence of Roman occupation was discovered beneath the present town.

Not much is known about the medieval Mostar, although the Christian basilicas of late antiquity remained in use. The name of Mostar was first mentioned in a document dating from 1474, taking its name from the bridge-keepers (mostari); this refers to the existence of a wooden bridge on the market on the left bank of the river which was used by traders, soldiers, and other travelers. Since Mostar was on the trade route between the Adriatic and the mineral-rich regions of central Bosnia, the settlement began to spread to the right bank of the river.

However, prior to the 1474 the names of two towns appear in medieval historical sources, along with their later medieval territories and properties – the towns of Nebojša and Cimski grad. In the early 15th century the late medieval county of Večenike covered the site of the present-day Mostar along the right bank of the Neretva: Zahum, Cim, Ilići, Hrašćani and Vojno. It was at the center of this area, which in 1408 belonged to the Radivojević's, that Cim fort was built (prior to 1443). Mostar is indirectly referred to in a charter of King Alfonso V of Aragon dating from 1454 as Pons (Bridge), for a bridge had already been built there. Prior to 1444, the Nebojša fort was built on the left bank of the

Neretva, which belonged to the late medieval county still known as Večenike or Večerić. The earliest documentary reference to Mostar as a settlement dates from 3 April 1452.

In 1468 Mostar came under Ottoman rule and the urbanization of the settlement began. Following the unwritten oriental rule, the town was organized into two distinct areas: čaršija, the crafts and commercial center of the settlement, and mahala or a residential area. In 1468 Mostar acquired the name Köprühisar, meaning fortress at the bridge, at the center of which was a cluster of 15 houses. The town was fortified between the years 1520 and 1566, and the wooden bridge was rebuilt in stone. The stone bridge, Stari Most (Old Bridge), was erected in 1566 on the orders of Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman ruler. Later becoming the city's symbol, Stari Most is one of the most important structures of the Ottoman era and was built by Mimar Hayrudin, a student of the famous Ottoman architect Mimar Sinan. In the late 16th century, Mostar was the chief administrative city for the Ottoman Empire in the Herzegovina region.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire absorbed Mostar in 1878 and it ruled there until the aftermath of World War I in 1918. The first church in the city of Mostar, a Serbian Christian-Orthodox Church, was built during the Austro-Hungarian rule. In 1881 the town became the seat of the Bishopric of Mostar-Duvno and in 1939, it became a part of the Banovina of Croatia. During World War II

Mostar was also an important city in the Independent State of Croatia.

After the World War II, Mostar developed a production of plastics (fundamentally used in toilet seats), tobacco, bauxite, wine, aircraft and aluminium products. Several dams (Grabovica, Salakovac, Mostar) were built in the region to harness the hydroelectric power of the Neretva. The city was a major industrial and tourist center and prospered economically during the time of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Between 1992 and 1993, after Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence from Yugoslavia, the town was subject to an 18 month siege. The Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) first bombed Mostar in April 1992 and over the following week gradually established control over a large part of the town. By 12 June 1992 the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) amassed enough strength to force the JNA out of Mostar. The JNA responded with shelling. Amongst the monuments destroyed were a Franciscan monastery, the Catholic cathedral and the bishop's palace (with a library of 50,000 books), a number of secular institutions as well as the Karadžo-bey mosque, and thirteen other mosques. In mid June 1992, after the battle line moved eastward, the HVO demolished the Serbian Orthodox Žitomisljić Monastery as well as the Saborna Crkva (Orthodox Cathedral Church) that was built in 1863-1873. During the Bosnian War of 1992-95, the Serb Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity and the Church of the Birth of the Most Holy Virgin, both dating to the mid 19th century, were

demolished. The cathedral was also known as the New Orthodox Church, while the latter was known as the Old Orthodox Church. On 18 November 1991, the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) branch in Bosnia and Herzegovina, proclaimed the existence of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia, as a separate "political, cultural, economic and territorial whole," on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mostar was divided into a Western part, which was dominated by the Croat forces and an Eastern part where the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was largely concentrated. After the war, the ICTY accused the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia leadership for the crimes against humanity and other war crimes during the war, including the destruction of the Stari Most bridge on 9 November 1993.

Since the end of the wider war in 1995, great progress is being made in the reconstruction of the city of Mostar. A monumental project to rebuild the Old Bridge to the original design, and restore surrounding structures and historic neighborhoods was initiated in 1999 and mostly completed by Spring 2004. A grand opening was held on 23 July 2004.

The city excels in the spheres of art, cuisine, music, theater, museums, and literature.

One of the most recent film shot in Herzegovina is CIRKUS COLUMBIA from 2010 by Academy Award winner Danis Tanović.



Konjic



Jablanica



Hutovo blato



Neum

HERZEGOVINA SURROUNDING

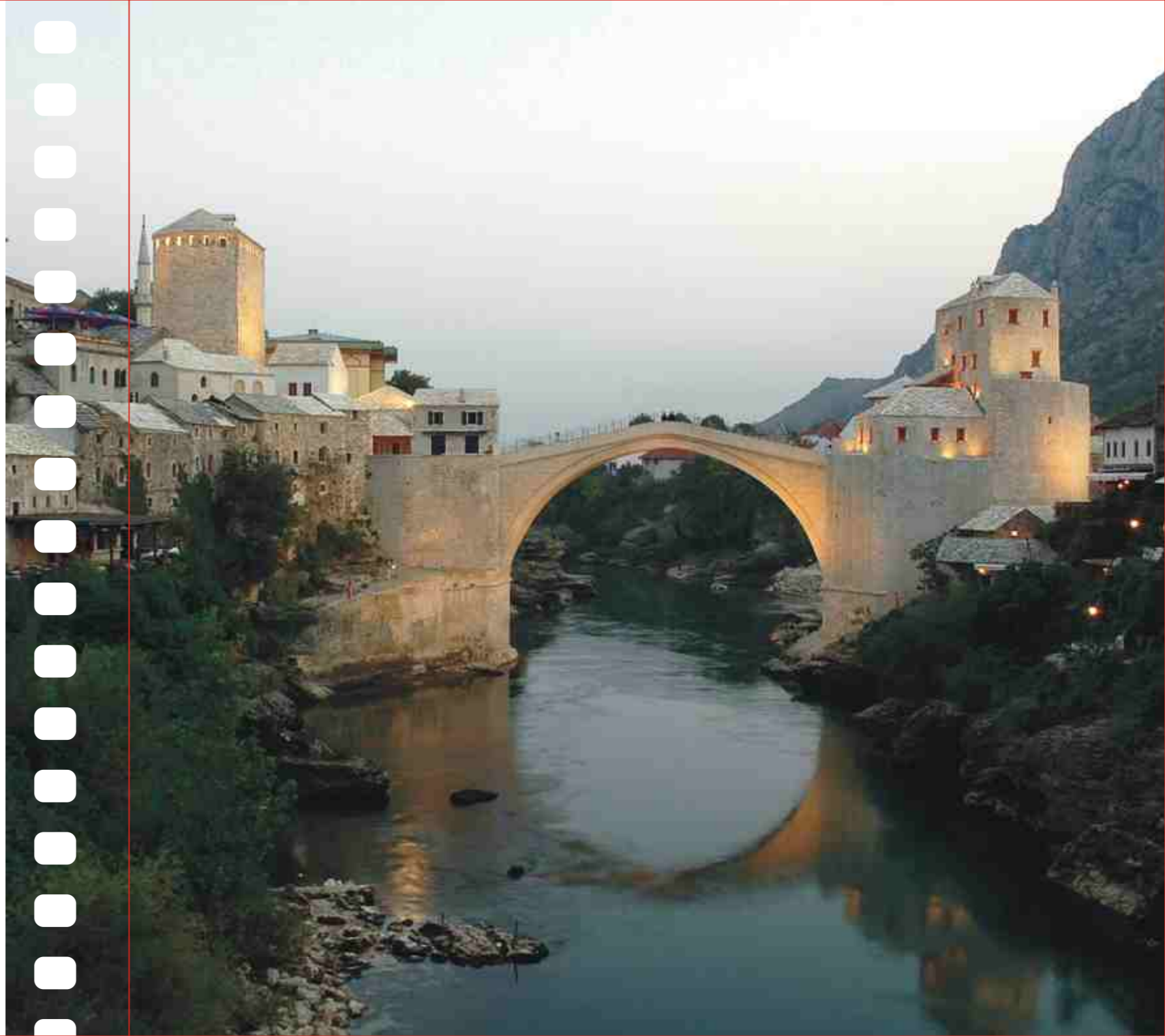
MOSTAR / STARI MOST

One of the most important features of Mostar, central city of Herzegovina area, is Stari Most (Old Bridge), 16th century Ottoman bridge in the city center that crosses the river Neretva and connects two parts of the city. The Old Bridge stood for 427 years, until it was destroyed on 9 November 1993 during the war. It was reconstructed and opened on 23 July 2004.

SOURCE OF RIVER BUNA

Buna is a short river, a left bank tributary of the Neretva River, and is characterized by a very beautiful karstic spring, emerging from huge cavern beneath a high vertical cliff. The source of the Buna River is the finest example of an underground karst river. Blagaj Tekke (a Sufi monastery) is situated right next to the source and is very important monument from early Ottoman period. It is the place where in special rituals Sufis celebrate God.

Source of River Buna



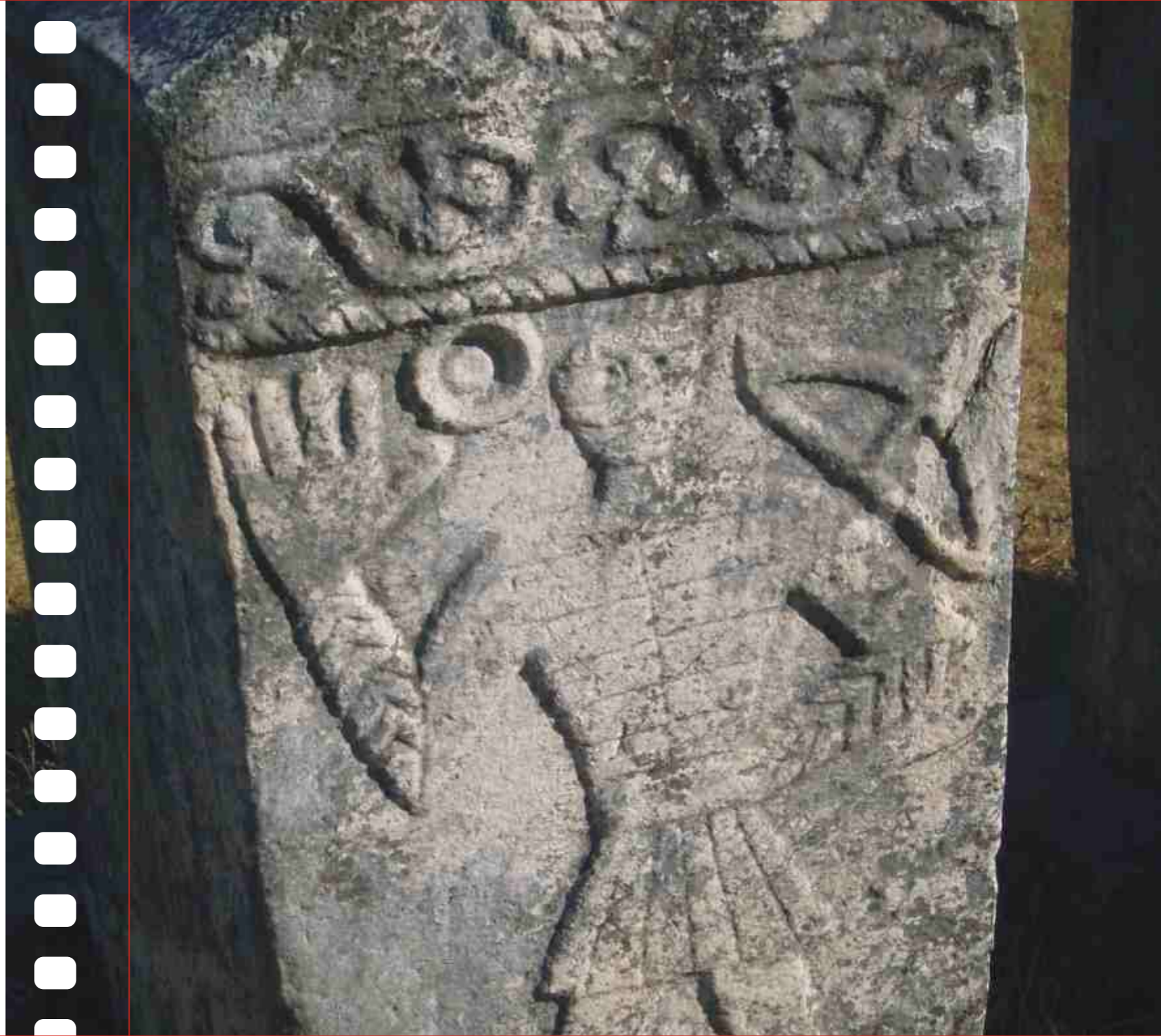
STOLAC / RADMILJA

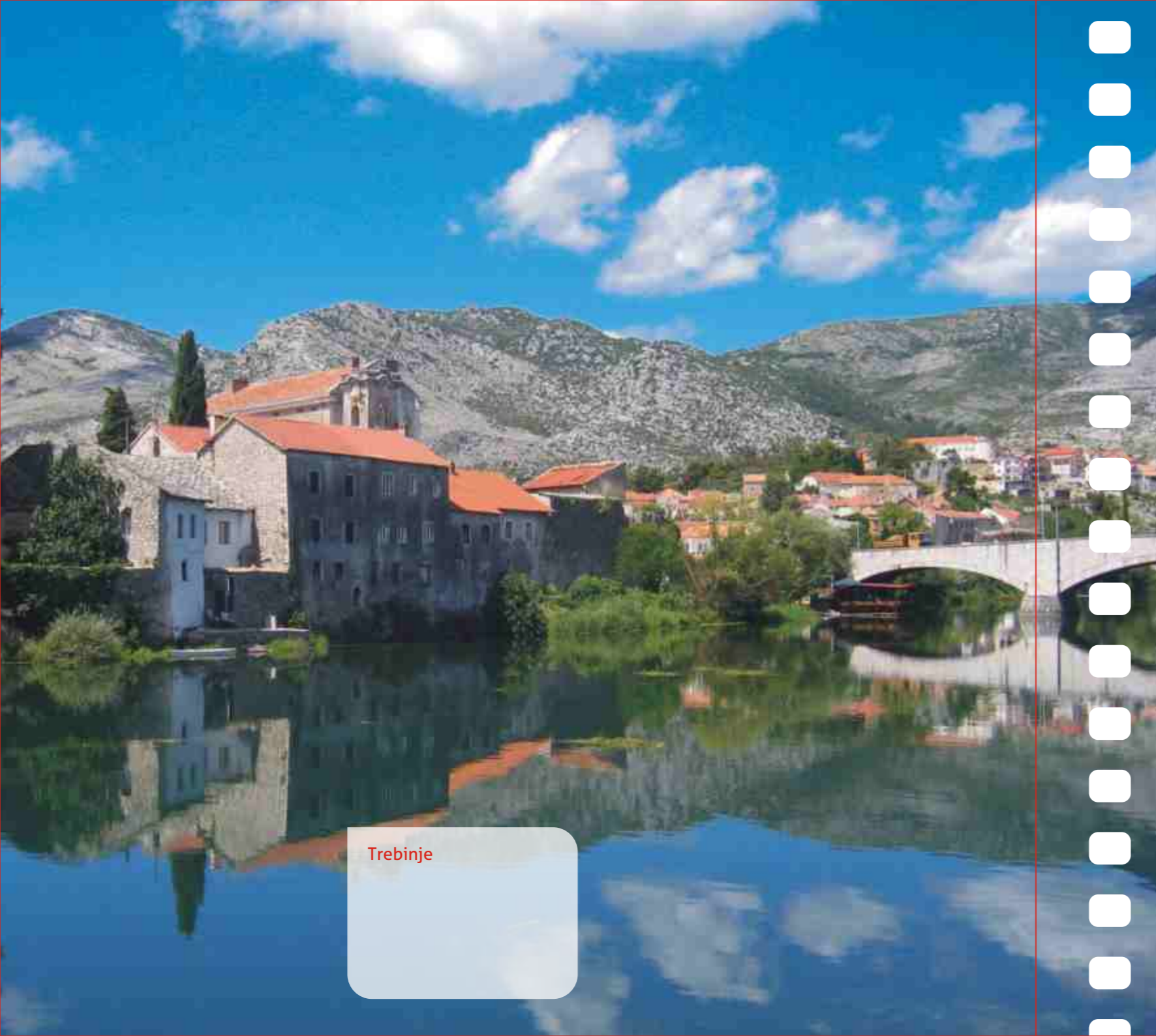
This quaint, sunny southern town full of striking Ottoman architecture is built in the area that has been settled for at least 15,000 years, as evidenced by the markings in Badanj Cave, which experts have dated 12,000 - 16,000 B.C.

Nine historical layers compose Stolac's architectural ensemble: pre-history, Illyrian-Roman period, the early Middle Ages, advanced and late Middle Ages, Ottoman period, Austro-Hungarian period, and the time of the first and second Yugoslavia.

Near the city of Stolac, in Vidovo polje, Radmilja, lies one of the most important Stećak necropolis and most valuable monument of medieval period of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Radimlja Tomb Stones





Trebinje

ČAPLJINA

This town, situated on the west bank of Neretva River, was founded by Romans in 5th century BC. The municipality has a rich archaeological history and untouched wilderness and is just starting to develop agricultural tourism.

Mogorjelo, a Roman villa rustica that dates from the early fourth century, is situated 5 km south of Čapljina and near Gabela, the city which Mexican scientist Robert Salinas Price claimed to be Ilios, the capital city of the State of Troy.

TREBINJE

This southernmost city in Bosnia and Herzegovina is only 28km from the famous city of Dubrovnik. Trebinje ranks with Mostar and Stolac in terms of beauty but fortunately escaped the fates of these two towns and was not heavily damaged during the war, leaving its 18th century old town intact.

MEĐUGORJE

The story of Međugorje is well known to most Catholics. In 1981 six teenagers were playing on the barren hillside between the villages of Međugorje and Bijakovići when Mother Mary appeared and spoke to them. Although there has been much controversy over the legitimacy of the visions and Pope has never recognized it, continues apparitions of Mother Mary soon turned a small Herzegovinian town into the one of the largest Catholic pilgrimage sites in the world.



Čapljina



Međugorje

HERZEGOVINA SURROUNDING

POČITELJ

This unique settlement built in the late 14th century and listed as a UNESCO heritage site represents one of the few urban ensembles in Bosnia and Herzegovina that were preserved in their integrity to the present times. Besides its stunning oriental architecture and Ottoman feel, Počitelj hosts the longest operating art colony in southeast Europe.

NEUM

Neum is the only coastal town in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It comprises 24.5 km of coastline, the country's only access to the Adriatic Sea and it is 60 kilometers away from Dubrovnik, 70 km from Mostar and Međugorje and 30 km from Ploče and Metković, which makes it highly accessible from every side. The Adriatic Sea from Split to Dubrovnik is gorgeous, very clean, and includes 22km of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The closed bay at Neum is protected from the strong open sea winds by the Peljesac Peninsula, and wonderfully calm.

HUTOVO BLATO

Hutovo Blato Bird Reserve provides a unique oasis amongst the harsh arid karst of western Herzegovina. Largest reserve of its kind in this part of Europe is marshland, created by the underground aquifer system of the Krupa River. It is home to over 240 types of migratory birds and dozens that make their permanent home in these sub-Mediterranean wetlands. In the migration season, tens of thousands of birds fill this lake and its surroundings.



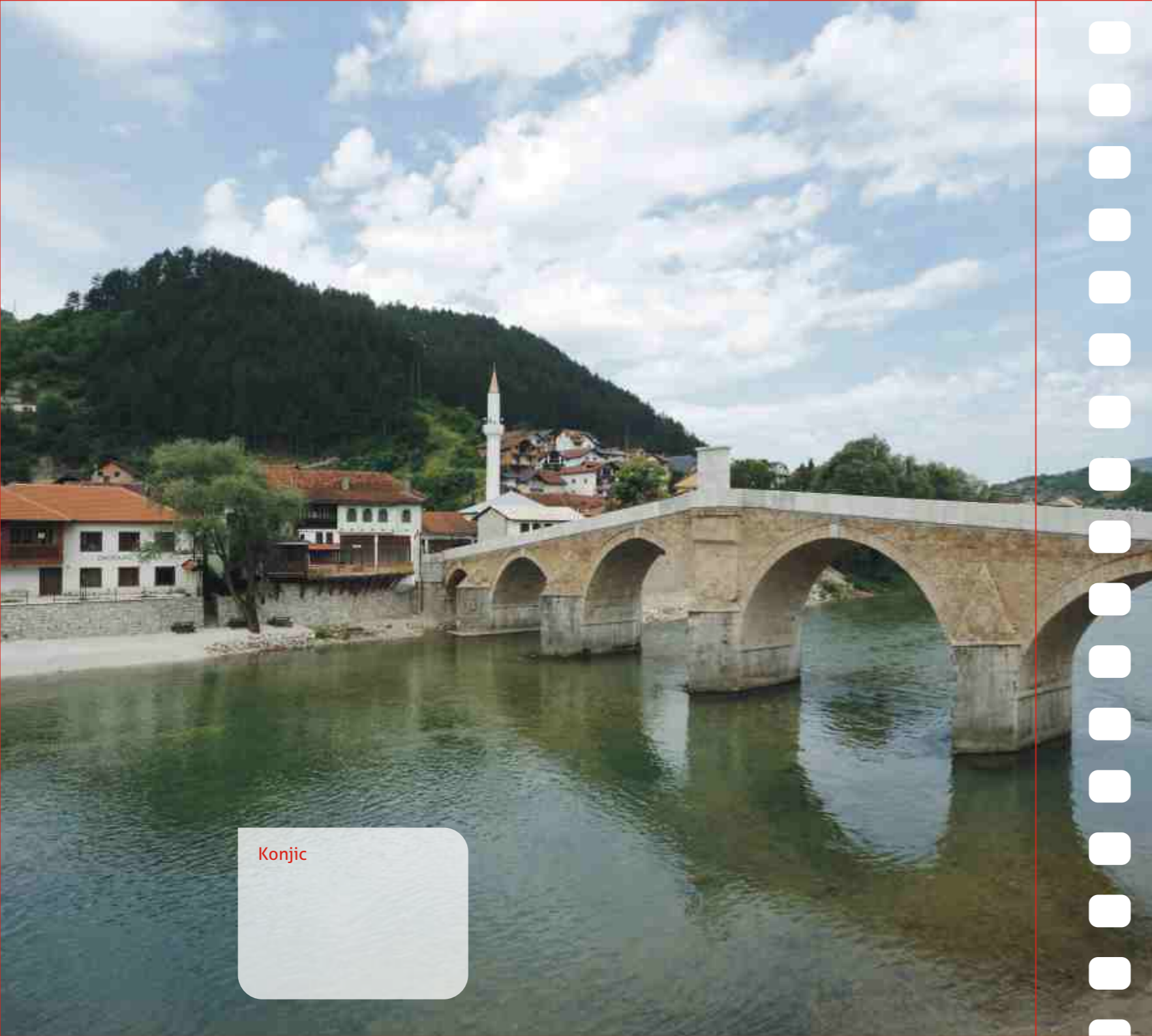
Počitelj



Neum



Hutovo blato



Konjic

KONJIC

This town, situated in mountainous, heavily wooded area, 268m above sea level, is believed to be settled up 4000 years ago. It extends on both sides of the Neretva River and represents a kind of border between Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is home to famous ARK D-O, Tito's bunker, one of the many military infrastructures existing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This exclusive nuclear shelter spreads over 3000 km² underground the mountain Prenj was built for 26 years and intended to serve as a safe house for Tito and members of General Headquarters in case of Third World War.

NERETVA

Neretva is the largest river of the eastern part of the Adriatic basin. It has been harnessed and controlled to a large extent by four HE power-plants with large dams (higher than 15 meters) and their storage lakes, but it is still recognized for its natural beauty, diversity of its landscape and visual attractiveness.

Bunker kod Konjica



MOSTAR

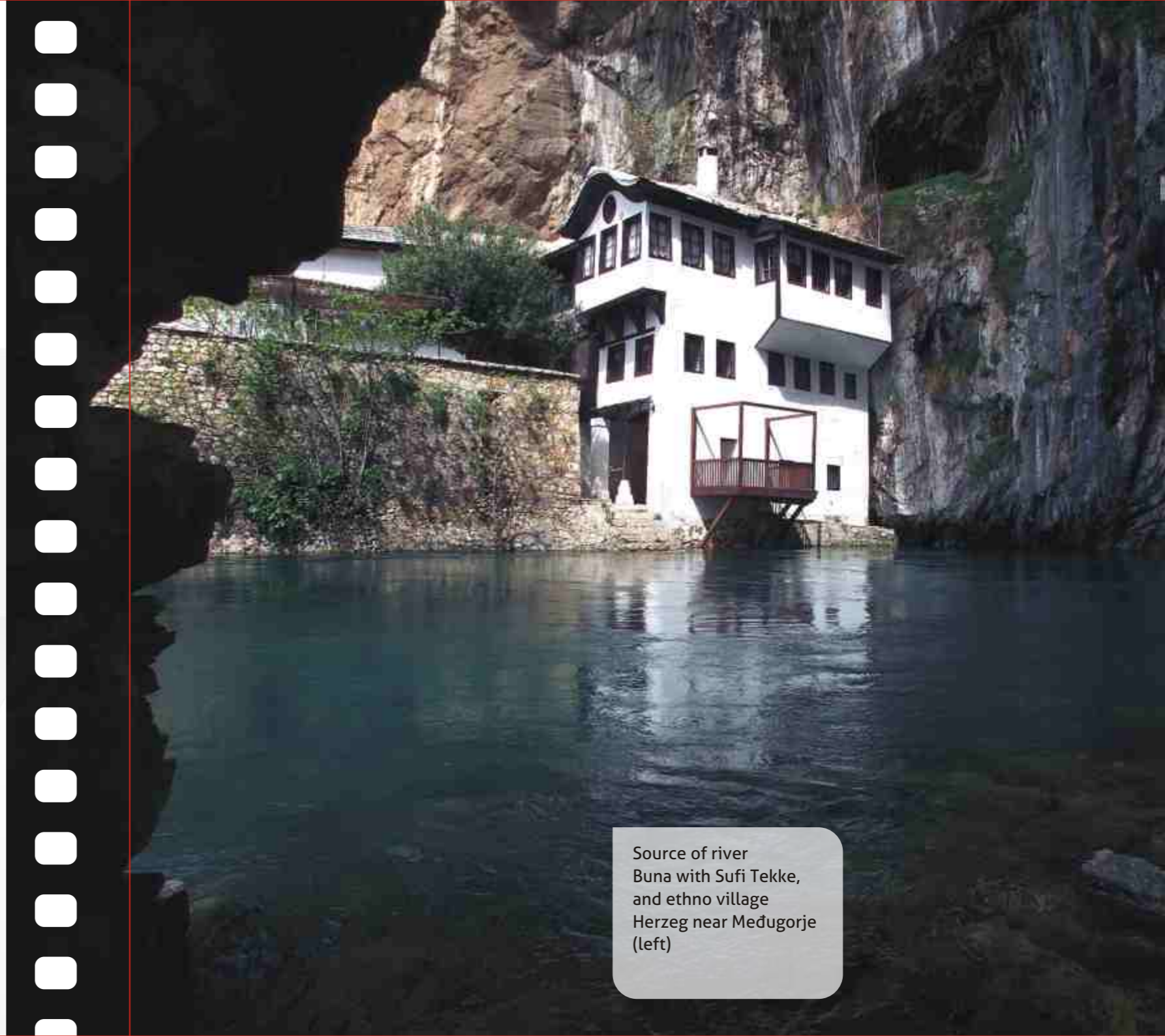
HOW TO GET THERE

By plane

Mostar International Airport is located in the village of Ortješ, 7.4 km south southeast of Mostar's railway station. Currently, there are no commercial flights operating to/from this airport, but it is used for charter flights and is capable and equipped to handle all aircrafts up to "C" category included (maximum take-off weight 200 tons).

By bus

There are two bus stations in Mostar, one next to the train station and another not too far away, also in the north part of the city. Frequent buses run between Mostar and most cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and regular lines are established between Mostar and Sweden, Germany and Croatia.



Source of river
Buna with Sufi Tekke,
and ethno village
Herzeg near Međugorje
(left)



Počitelj, tower and city walls, and city center (right)

By train

Trains run between Mostar and Sarajevo, Zagreb and Ploče on every day basis. The scenery on the train ride between Mostar and Sarajevo is stunning and using the train for transport might show not only more picturesque but also cheaper. However, the facilities of the train stations and the trains are rather dated, and the bus provides a more comfortable journey.





□ What is our record

Starting with WELCOME TO SARAJEVO by Michael Winterbottom, which was filmed in Sarajevo right after the war 1992-1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina again became an interesting location for shooting films. Besides local projects, every year many regional co-productions are being shot here and foreign companies have recognized possibilities and advantages of country's geographic, social and cultural diversity. It is expected that number of foreign films shot in Bosnia and Herzegovina will reach a record in 2011.

Some of the foreign films shot in Bosnia and Herzegovina are:

- WELCOME TO SARAJEVO (1997) by Michael Winterbottom, UK/ USA
- TERRITORIO COMANCHE (1997) by Gerardo Herrero, Spain/ France/ Germany/ Argentina
- IL TEMPORALE DI PADRON JUSUF (1999) by Gian Vittorio Baldi, Italy/ UK
- SOLDATI DI PACE/ PEACE SOLDIERS (2001) by Claudio Benivento, Italy
- OLTRE IL CONFINE (2001) by Rolando Colla, Switzerland
- TAM, GDZIE ZYJA ESKIMOSI/ WHERE ESKIMOS LIVE (2002) by Tomasz Wiszniewski, Poland/ UK/ Germany/ USA
- ANNO MILLE (2005) by Diego Febraro, Italy
- WARCHILD (2006) by Christian Wagner, Germany/ Slovenia
- IMMIGRANT (2006) by Bojan Bodružić, Canada
- THE HUNTING PARTY (2007) by Richard Shepard, USA
- MÖRDERISCHER FRIEDEN/ SNIPER VALLEY (2007) by Rudolf Schweiger, Germany
- PUT LUBENICA/ THE MELON ROUTE (2008) by Branko Schmidt, Croatia
- TURNEJA/ THE TOUR (2008) by Goran Marković, Serbia/ B&H/ Croatia/ Slovenia
- KENJAC/ DONKEY (2009) by Antonio Nuić, Croatia/ B&H
- STORM (2009) by Hans-Christian Schmid, Germany/ Denmark/ Netherlands
- SVETI GEORGIJE UBIVA AŽDAHU/ SAINT GEORGES KILLS THE DRAGON (2009) by Srđan Dragojević, Serbia/ Bulgaria/ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- THE LOVE OF BOOKS: A SARAJEVO STORY (2010) by Sam Hobkinson, UK
- MOTEL NANA (2010) by Predrag Velinović, Serbia/ B&H
- NEPRIJATELJ/ THE ENEMY (2011) by Dejan Zečević, Serbia/ B&H
- IN THE LAND OF BLOOD AND HONEY (2011) by Angelina Jolie, USA



INDUSTRY GUIDE

- ASSOCIATION OF FILMMAKERS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
- B&H FILMS 2001-2011
- FUNDING BODIES
- FILM FESTIVALS IN B&H
- B&H INDUSTRY REVIEW
- INDUSTRY ADDRESS BOOK
- EMBASSIES IN B&H

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FILM WORKERS B&H

The Association of Film Workers B&H is a professional association of film workers, authors and artists, who are professionally engaged in filmmaking. It was founded in 1950 under the name Union of Film Workers B&H. At the time it had a membership of 20 – the most prominent members were its founders: Žika Ristić, Mišo Finci, Pjer Majhrovski, Eduard Bogdanić, Kača Rundo, Slobodan Jovičić, Tomo Janić and Đokica Jolić. The first President of the Association was Sida Marjanović, and the first Secretary was Pjer Majhrovski.

In 1951, film professionals became freelancers. This meant that most of them left film and looked for other employment. 1953 was the first big crisis in B&H documentary production. At the initiative of the Association of Film Workers B&H, a special company was established, designed for documentary production only: Studio Film. The second big crisis happened in 1960, again in documentary production, a short film production company Sutjeska Film was founded, also at the initiative of Association of Film Workers B&H. From 1960 to 1972, the Association worked with the funds available and played an active role in the life of culture of the city, fighting for the promotion of film among the widest audience. In addition to their professional engagements in filmmaking, many members of the Association were also film critics and writers. In 1967, at the initiative of the Association, a new company was founded designed to produce feature film primarily. The Association has been led by: Toma Janić, Vlado Branković, Slobodan Jovičić, Milan Kosovac, Edo Bogdanić, Suad Mrkonjić, Midhat Mutapčić, Žika Ristić, Dragan Resner, Nenad Dizdarević, Miljenko Uherka, Nedžad Begović, Benjamin Filipović, Milenko Prstojević and Faruk Lončarević. The Association is also actively involved in developing and guiding the B&H film industry. In the past 10 years, our members have won the world's most prestigious film awards: Oscar, American Film Academy Award for NO MAN'S LAND, European Film Academy Award for short 10 MINUTES, Tiger Award at Rotterdam Film Festival for SUMMER IN THE

GOLDEN VALLEY, Award for Best Regional Film of Sarajevo Film Festival and Silver Leopard at Locarno Film Festival for the film FUSE, Golden Bear at Berlin Film Festival for GRBAVICA and Grand prix at Critic's Week of Cannes Film Festival 2008 for SNOW.

In January 2004, the Association re-established its pre-war annual award IVICA MATIĆ and Pjer Žalica was the first director to receive it after a break of 12 years for his 2003 film FUSE. For the year 2004 the award was given to Srđan Vuletić for his film SUMMER IN THE GOLDEN VALLEY and for 2005 it was posthumously awarded to late Mensud Arlsanović for his contribution to B&H cinema. Jasmila Žbanić was the winner of the IVICA MATIĆ award for 2006 for the successes of her debut film GRBAVICA along with former Federal Minister for Culture and Sport Gavriilo Grahovac who received an honorary award for his contribution to B&H cinema. In 2007, veteran directors Gojko Šipovac and Vlatko Filipović were given the Ivica Matić Award. In 2008 the award was given to Aida Begić and Elma Tataragić for their film SNOW, and in 2009 and 2010 it was given to veteran filmmakers Aziz Arnautović and Vefik Hadžismajlović for their life contribution to B&H cinema.

In August 2003, the Association organized the First B&H National Film Festival that featured all films made that year. The festival was also successfully organized in 2005 and it featured over 20 features, short, animated and documentary films. The Festival gathered over 80 film professionals from Bosnia and Herzegovina and film academies from Bosnia and Herzegovina were specially presented. The 2007 edition gathered a record number of over 40 features, documentaries, animated and short films. The festival was successfully held in 2009 and since 2010 it has become an annual event and an integral program of Sarajevo Film Festival.

In December 2010 Assembly of the Association nominated Amra Bakšić Čamo for the Board President and also Jovan Marjanović, Elma Tataragić, Faruk Lončarević, Nedžad Begović, Danis Tanović and Srđan Vuletić as new Board members.

The present membership of the Association is 89.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FILM WORKERS B&H

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Avdić Admir | 46. Kenović Ademir |
| 2. Ajanović Midhat | 47. Kreševljaković Amira |
| 3. Alagić Melina | 48. Krsmanović Strajo |
| 4. Arnautović Aziz | 49. Kutlovac Safet |
| 5. Arslanagić Osman | 50. Kutlovac Sejdalija |
| 6. Babić Alem | 51. Lončarević Faruk |
| 7. Bakrač Adis | 52. Lonić Čaušević Aida |
| 8. Bakšić Čamo Amra | 53. Lonić Edin |
| 9. Bećirović Alma | 54. Makarević Timur |
| 10. Begić Zubčević Aida | 55. Marjanović Jovan |
| 11. Begović Nedžad | 56. Mehić Zijad |
| 12. Burić Pero | 57. Mihić Vera |
| 13. Ciković Igor | 58. Milčević Vlatko |
| 14. Čuhara Adnan | 59. Muratović Lamija |
| 15. Čamo Igor | 60. Mustafić Dino |
| 16. Čengić Emir | 61. Mustafić Mustafa |
| 17. Čolaković Mensur | 62. Orahovac Drenko |
| 18. Dedić Adnan | 63. Orozović Ratko |
| 19. Dizdarević Ognjen | 64. Panjeta Lejla |
| 20. Drljević Alen | 65. Pašić Mirza |
| 21. Duraković Jasmin | 66. Prstojević Milenko |
| 22. Đapo Adis | 67. Purivatra Mirsad |
| 23. Đikoli Almir | 68. Sakota Alija |
| 24. Đikoli Amel | 69. Smajić Samir |
| 25. Đurić Nenad | 70. Šahinović Almir |
| 26. Džanić Asaf | 71. Šarenac Srđan |
| 27. Džeba Sanja | 72. Šarkić Edin |
| 28. Fehimović Meha | 73. Šimek Redžinald |
| 29. Filipović Delveta | 74. Šipovac Gojko |
| 30. Filipović Vlatko | 75. Šmalcelj Tina |
| 31. Galić Zoran | 76. Tanović Danis |
| 32. Gegić Šemsudin | 77. Tanović Ines |
| 33. Gogić Daniela | 78. Tataragić Elma |
| 34. Grahić Timka | 79. Topić Hakija |
| 35. Grahovac Lejla | 80. Uherka Milenko |
| 36. Hadžihasanović-Homarac Lamija | 81. Vekić Branko |
| 37. Hadžismajlović Vefik | 82. Vidović Branka |
| 38. Halilović Ensar | 83. Vuletić Srđan |
| 39. Herović Mirsad | 84. Zlatar Enes |
| 40. Hodžić Lejla | 85. Zoranović Mirjana |
| 41. Hrustanović Vedran | 86. Zubčević Erol |
| 42. Imamović Ahmed | 87. Zubčević Miralem |
| 43. Jukić Elmir | 88. Žalica Pjer |
| 44. Kabil Namik | 89. Žbanić Jasmila |
| 45. Kapidžić Mustafa | |

POČASNI ČLAN: Marija Warsinski

B&H FILM 2001-2011**NIČIJA ZEMLJA/ NO MAN'S LAND (2001), Danis Tanović**
2001

- Cannes Film Festival: Best Screenplay;
- AFI FEST: Audience Award, Grand Jury Prize - Special Mention;
- Brothers Manaki International Film Festival: Bronze Camera 300;
- Cottbus Film Festival of Young East European Cinema: Audience Award, First Work Award of the Student Jury;
- European Film Awards: Best Screenwriter;
- Ft. Lauderdale International Film Festival: People's Choice Award;
- High Falls Film Festival: Audience Award;
- Los Angeles Film Critics Association Awards: Best Foreign Film;
- Motovun Film Festival: FIPRESCI Prize;
- Raindance Film Festival: Jury Prize;
- San Sebastian International Film Festival: Audience Award;
- Sarajevo Film Festival: Best First Feature, Audience Award;
- Sao Paolo International Film Festival: Audience Award for Best Feature Foreign Language 2002
- USA Academy Awards: Oscar for Best Foreign Language Film;
- Cesar Awards: Best First Work (Meilleure première oeuvre);
- European Union Media Prize;
- French Syndicate of Cinema Critics: Critics Award (Best Foreign Film);
- Golden Globes USA: Golden Globe Best Foreign Language Film;
- Italian National Syndicate of Film Journalists: Silver Ribbon (Best Editing: Francesca Calvelli);

- Las Vegas Film Critics Society Awards: Sierra Award for Best Foreign Film;
- Rotterdam International Film Festival: Audience Award;
- Satellite Awards: Golden Satellite Award for the Best Motion Picture (Foreign Language);
- Uruguayan Film Critics Association: Best First Work 2003
- Joseph Plateau Awards: Joseph Plateau Award for Best Belgian Screenplay (Danis Tanović)

REMAKE (2003), Dino Mustafić
2003

- Munich Film Festival: One Future Prize - Honorable Mention 2004
- Wine Country Film Festival: Film Prize for Peace and Cultural Understanding, Award for Best International Actor

LJETO U ZLATNOJ DOLINI/ SUMMER IN THE GOLDEN VALLEY (2003), Srđan Vuletić
2004

- Rotterdam International Film Festival: MovieZone Award, Tiger Award;
- Bermuda International Film Festival: Jury Prize (Best Narrative Feature)
- Brussels European Film Festival: Golden Iris, SN Brussels Airlines Award for Best Acting, TV RTBF Award for Best Film;
- Sofia International Film Festival: FIPRESCI Prize, Special Jury Award;
- Ivica Matić Award of Association of Filmmakers of Bosnia and Herzegovina



Danis Tanović



Film LJETO U ZLATNOJ DOLINI/ SUMMER IN THE GOLDEN VALLEY

- Anonimul Film Festival: Best Screenplay Award
- Napoli Film Festival: Premio Fondazione Laboratorio Mediterraneo

GORI VATRA/ FUSE! (2003), Pjer Žalica
2003

- Amiens International Film Festival: Best Actor (Bogdan Diklić);
- Locarno International Film Festival: C.I.C.A.E. Award - Special Mention, Silver Leopard, Third Place Youth Jury Award;
- Marrakech International Film Festival: Best Actor, Best Actor;
- Sarajevo Film Festival: Best First Feature
- Ivica Matić Award of Association of Filmmakers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

KOD AMIDŽE IDRIZA/ DAYS AND HOURS (2004), Pjer Žalica
2005

- Balkan Black Box: Best Feature Film

GO WEST (2005), Ahmed Imamović
2005

- Bratislava International Film Festival: Grand Prix;
- Kimera Film Festival: Art. 3 Cost. Prize

DOBRO UŠTIMANI MRTVACI/ WELL TEMPERED CORPSES (2005), Benjamin Filipović

Film GO WEST

NAFAKA (2006), Jasmin Duraković
2007

- Go East International Film Festival Pécs: Golden Benjamin for Best Central- East European Film

GRBAVICA (2006), Jasmila Žbanić
2006

- 56th Berlinale: Golden Bear, Ecumenical Jury Award/ Peace prize;
- International Film Festival Thessaloniki: Woman and Equality Award;
- International Feature Competition AFI Fest: Grand Jury Prize;
- European Film Festival Brussels:TV Canvas Award for Best Movie, Best Actress (Mirjana Karanović);
- International Film Festival Reykjavik: Discovery of The Year;
- Council of Europe for the Human Rights: Grand Prix Odyssee;
- International Film Festival Jerusalem:The Wim Van Leer in the Spirit of Freedom Award;
- Kosmorama International Film Festival:The Kosmorama Award 2007
- 10th Evropean John Templeton Movie Award 2007, Berlin, Germany;
- Ivica Matić Award of Association of Filmmakers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

DUHOVI SARAJEVA/ GHOSTS OF SARAJEVO (2006), Dejan Radonić

Jasmila Žbanić

MAMA I TATA/ MUM'N'DAD (2006), Faruk Lončarević
2006

- Sarajevo Film Festival: Heart of Sarajevo: Special Jury Prize 2007
- Art Film Festival: Best East European Film

NEBO IZNAD KRAJOLIKA/ SKY ABOVE LANDSCAPE (2006), Nenad Đurić
2006

- Sofia International Film Festival: Special Mention;
- TV Fest Bar: Best Actress 2007
- Skip City International D-Cinema Festival: Award for the First Time Director

TEŠKO JE BITI FIN/ IT'S HARD TO BE NICE (2007), Srđan Vuletić
2007

- Sarajevo Film Festival: Best Actor (Saša Petrović) 2008
- Miami Film Festival: Special Mention (Dramatic Features - World Cinema Competition)
- Hamburg Film Festival: Montblanc Scriptwriting Award
- Shadowline Salerno Festival Culture Giovani: Best Feature Film
- Artfilm International Film Festival Trencin: Award of the Mayor of Trencin
- Pyongyang Fest: Best Actor Prize (Saša Petrović)

SNIJEG/ SNOW (2008), Aida Begić
2008

- Cannes Film Festival: Grand Prix Semaine de la critique;
- Chungmuro Film Festival: Special Jury Award;
- Hamptons Film Festival: Family Brizzola Award "Conflicts and Resolution";
- Festival Molodist, Kiev: Jury Diploma;
- Reykjavik International Film Festival: The Church of Iceland Award;
- Festival on Wheels: Special Mention;
- International Thessaloniki Film Festival: Women and Equity Award;
- Council of Europe Award for Human Rights: The Odyssey Cinema;
- Festival of New Cinema Montreal: Special Jury Award;
- Auteur Film Festival in Belgrade: Freedom Award 2009
- Trieste International Film Festival: Audience Award, Special Mention;
- Fajr Film Festival - Best Director, Best Film, Recognition of Ministry of Culture;
- San Francisco IFF: New Director Award;
- Sguardi Altrove: Special Mention;
- Prague International Film Festival FEBIOFEST: Grand Prix;
- Tetouan Mediterranean Film Festival in Morocco: Special Jury Prize for Best First Feature Film;
- Washington DC IFF: Capital Focus Award;
- Pristina International Film Festival: Best Film;
- Saleh International Women's Film Festival in Morocco: Best Script Award;
- Kazan International Muslim Film Festival Golden Minbar: Critics' Award, Best Script Award;
- Pécs International Film: Prize of Town of Pécs;



Film NEBO IZNAD KRAJOLIKA/ SKY ABOVE LANDSCAPE



Film SNIJEG/ SNOW

- Ivica Matić Award of Association of Filmmakers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for director Aida Begić and co-writer and producer Elma Tataragić

ČUVARI NOĆI/ NIGHT GUARDS (2008), Namik Kabil**32 DECEMBAR/ 32 DECEMBER (2009), Saša Hajduković**
2010

- Cinema City: Best Director (National Selection: Saša Hajduković), Best Actress (National Selection: Nikolina Jelisavac)

NA PUTU/ ON THE PATH (2010), Jasmila Žbanić
2010

- Filmkunstfestival Schwerin Award: Best Director Award;
- Bernhard Wicki Film Prize - The Bridge - The German Cinema Award for Peace;
- Golden Apricot IFF Yerevan - FIPRESCI Jury Award;
- Pula Film Festival: Golden Arena for Best Director (in category of co-production films), Golden Arena for Best Actress;
- Herceg Novi Film Festival: Golden Mimosa for Best Actress;
- Valladolid Film Festival - Special Jury Prize;
- Pristina Film Festival: Best Film and Best Actress Award 2011
- Vilnius international film festival: CICAE Jury Award

CIRKUS COLUMBIA (2010), Danis Tanović
2010

- Sarajevo Film Festival: Audience Award;



Film NA PUTU/ ON THE PATH

- Venice Days: CinemAvvenire – Il cerchio non è rotondo;
- Antalya Golden Orange Film Festival: Best Film Award;
- Festival of Slovenian Film: "Vesna" Award for Best Set Design;
- Kosovo Film Festival: Best Film Award, Best Screenplay Award, Best Actress Award (Mira Furlan)

JASMINA (2010), Nedžad Begović**SEVDAH ZA KARIMA/ SEVDAH FOR KARIM (2010), Jasmin Duraković**
2010

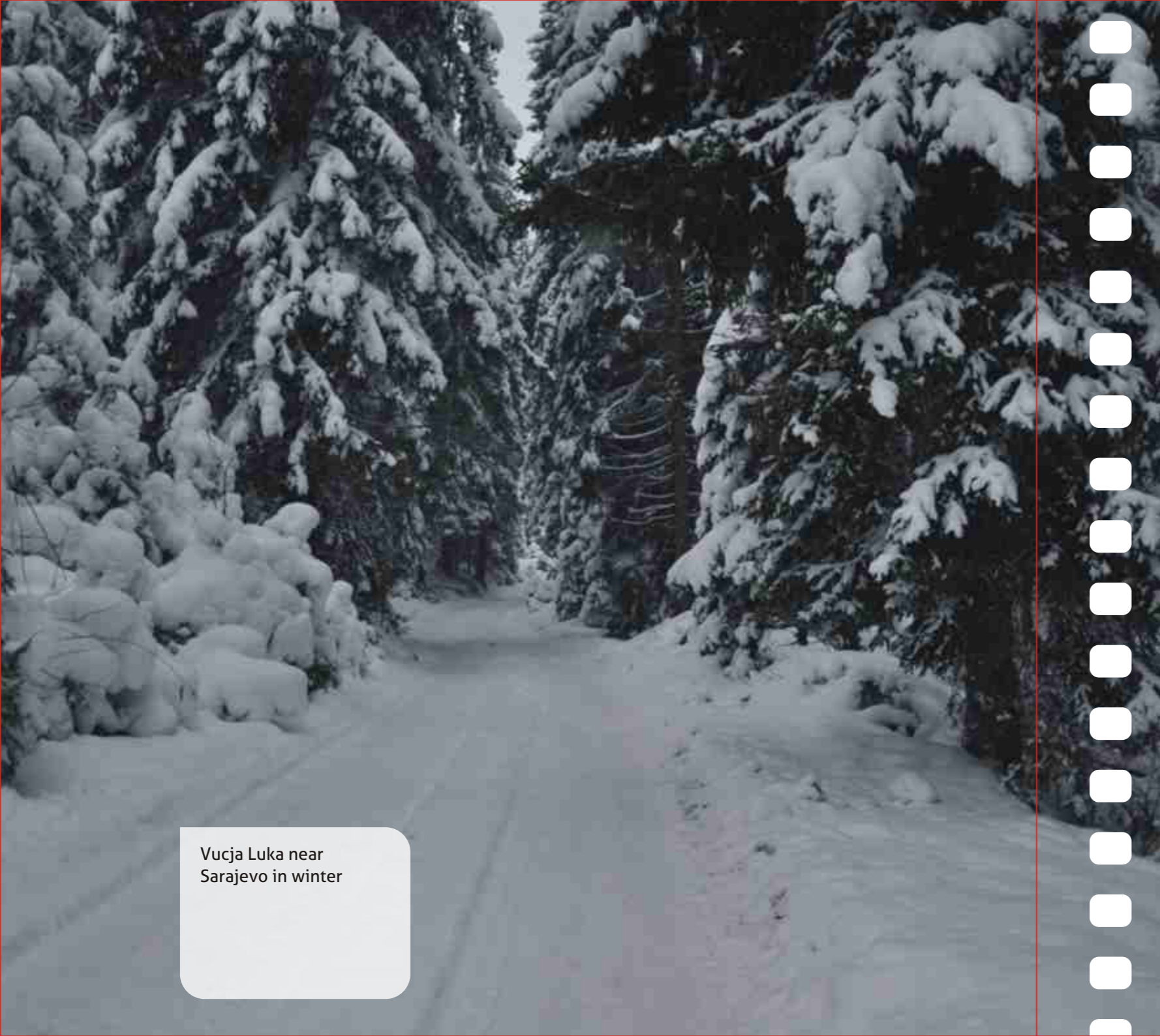
- Pécs Film Festival: Cine Pecs Award

OSTAVLJENI/ THE ABANDONED (2010), Adis Bakrač
2010

- Pula Film Festival: FEDEORA Director Diploma; Golden Arena for Best Actor (in category of co-production films)

BELVEDERE (2010), Ahmed Imamović**TOTAL: 123 Awards in 10 Years for 22 films**

Film CIRKUS COLUMBIA



Vucja Luka near
Sarajevo in winter

Funding Bodies

CINEMA FUND OF SARAJEVO

The Cinema Fund of Sarajevo was established in 2002 with the aim of helping and developing Bosnian and Herzegovinian cinema. It was founded by the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Until the Fund was established, Bosnian and Herzegovinian filmmaking was reduced to occasional and single incidents that pointed out the need and the importance of having such a state fund to aid and help the development of national filmmaking. Besides the partial financing of the production of feature films, shorts and documentaries, the Fund also gives significant support for film promotion and distribution, and the additional education of filmmakers. The Cinema Fund also supports film festivals in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Cinema Fund budget was increased in 2008 to 2 million KM (approx 1 million Euro), but decreased 2009 to 1.5 million BAM (0.75 million Euro), which was also the case in 2010. So far the Fund has issued nine competitions and they had been open to producers and filmmakers once a year. 2011 budget amounts 2.4 million KM (1.2 million Euro)

Address:

Obala Maka Dizdara 2, 71000 Sarajevo

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FILM CENTER OF REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

Film Center of Republic of Srpska was founded in 2009 by the Government of Republic of Srpska with the aim to support the production and promotion of films in Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Film Center is currently being set up.

Address:

Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78000 Banja Luka

Tel: +387 51 338 461 / Fax: +387 51 338-853

E-mail: mp@mp.vladars.net



Sarajevo Film Festival
Red Carpet and Open Air
Cinema (right)

□ *Film Festivals in B&H*

- DAYS OF CROATIAN FILM IN ORAŠJE, Orašje, September 2011
- DUKAFEST, BANJA LUKA, NOVEMBER 2011, www.dukafest.org
- HUMAN RIGHTS FILM FESTIVAL, Sarajevo, November 2011, www.pravoljudski.org
- INTERNATIONAL ANIMATION FILM FESTIVAL BANJA LUKA, October 2011, www.banjalukanima.org
- KRATKOFIL, Banja Luka, September 2011, www.kratkofil.org
- MEDITERRANEAN FILM FESTIVAL, Široki Brijeg, 22- 27 August 2011, www.mff.ba
- MOSTAR FILM DAYS, Mostar, Autumn 2011
- NEUM ANIMATED FILM FESTIVAL, Neum, 25 June to 1 July 2011, www.naff.ba
- SARAJEVO FILM FESTIVAL, 22-30 July 2011, www.sff.ba
- THE FIRST SHOT FILM FESTIVAL, East Sarajevo, September 2011





Sarajevo Film Festival opening party at ruined City Hall

Co-production Table

	AT	BA	BE	BG	DE	FR	HR	HU	IR	IT	MC	PL	RS	SI	TR	UK	US
2001																	
NO MAN'S LAND* by Danis Tanović																	
2003																	
FUSE! by Pjer Žalica																	
HERE by Zrinko Ogresta																	
REMAKE by Dino Mustafić																	
SUMMER IN THE GOLDEN VALLEY by Srđan Vuletić																	
2005																	
WELL TEMPERED CORPSES by Benjamin Filipović																	
2006																	
ALL FOR FREE by Antonio Nuić																	
GRBAVICA by Jasmila Žbanić																	
THE BORDER POST by Rajko Grlić																	
2007																	
ARMIN by Ognjen Sviličić																	
ESTRELITA by Metod Pevec																	
IT'S HARD TO BE NICE by Srđan Vuletić																	
TEAH by Hanna Antonina Wojcik-Slak																	
THE LIVING AND THE DEAD by Kristijan Milić																	
2008																	
LIKA CINEMA by Dalibor Matanić																	
SNOW by Aida Begić																	
THE TOUR by Goran Marković																	
TRACTOR, LOVE AND ROCK'N'ROLL by Branko Đurić																	
2009																	
BUICK RIVIERA by Goran Rušinović																	
DONKEY by Antonio Nuić																	
MASTER by Bahadır Karatas																	
METASTASSES by Branko Schmidt																	
SAINT GEORGE KILLS THE DRAGON by Srđan Dragojević																	
THE SLOVENIAN GIRL by Damjan Kozole																	
2010																	
CIRKUS COLUMBIA by Danis Tanović																	
MOTEL NANA by Predrag Velinović																	
ON THE PATH by Jasmila Žbanić																	
ONCE UPON A TIME IN ANATOLIA by Nuri Bilge Ceylan																	
SEVDAH FOR KARIM by Jasmin Duraković																	
THE ABANDONED by Adis Bakrač																	

*film is not considered Bosnian and Herzegovinian production-wise, but it definitely is in terms of artistic contribution and it's influence on development of country's cinematography

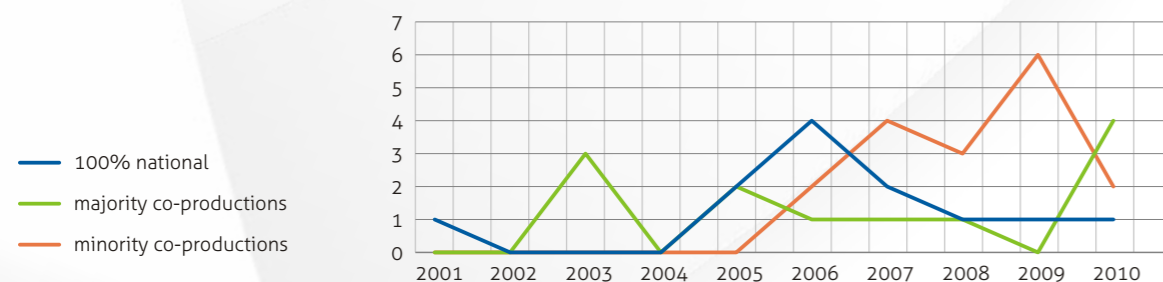
■ Major Co-production Country ■ Minority Co-production

PRODUCTION OF FEATURE FICTION AND ANIMATED FILMS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
100% national	1	0	0	0	2	4	2	1	1	1
majority co-productions	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	4
minority co-productions	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	6	2
total films released	1*	0	3	0	4	7	7	5	7	7

*NO MAN'S LAND by Danis Tanović not included

GRAPHIC CHART: PRODUCTION OF FEATURE FICTION AND ANIMATED FILMS



PRODUCTION OF FEATURE DOCUMENTARIES

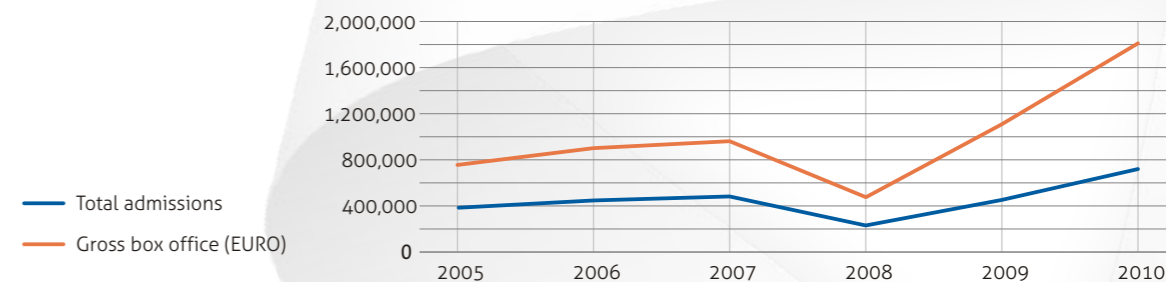
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
00% national	0	2	1	2	0	0
majority co-productions	1	0	0	0	0	0
minority co-productions	1	0	0	0	1	0
total films released	2	2	1	2	1	0

ADMISSIONS & BOX OFFICE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total admissions	380,000	450,000	480,000	230,000	450,000	720,550
Gross box office (EURO)	760,000	900,000	960,000	460,000	1,114,000	1,790,740
share national film*					0.6%	12.77%

*data before 2008 are not available

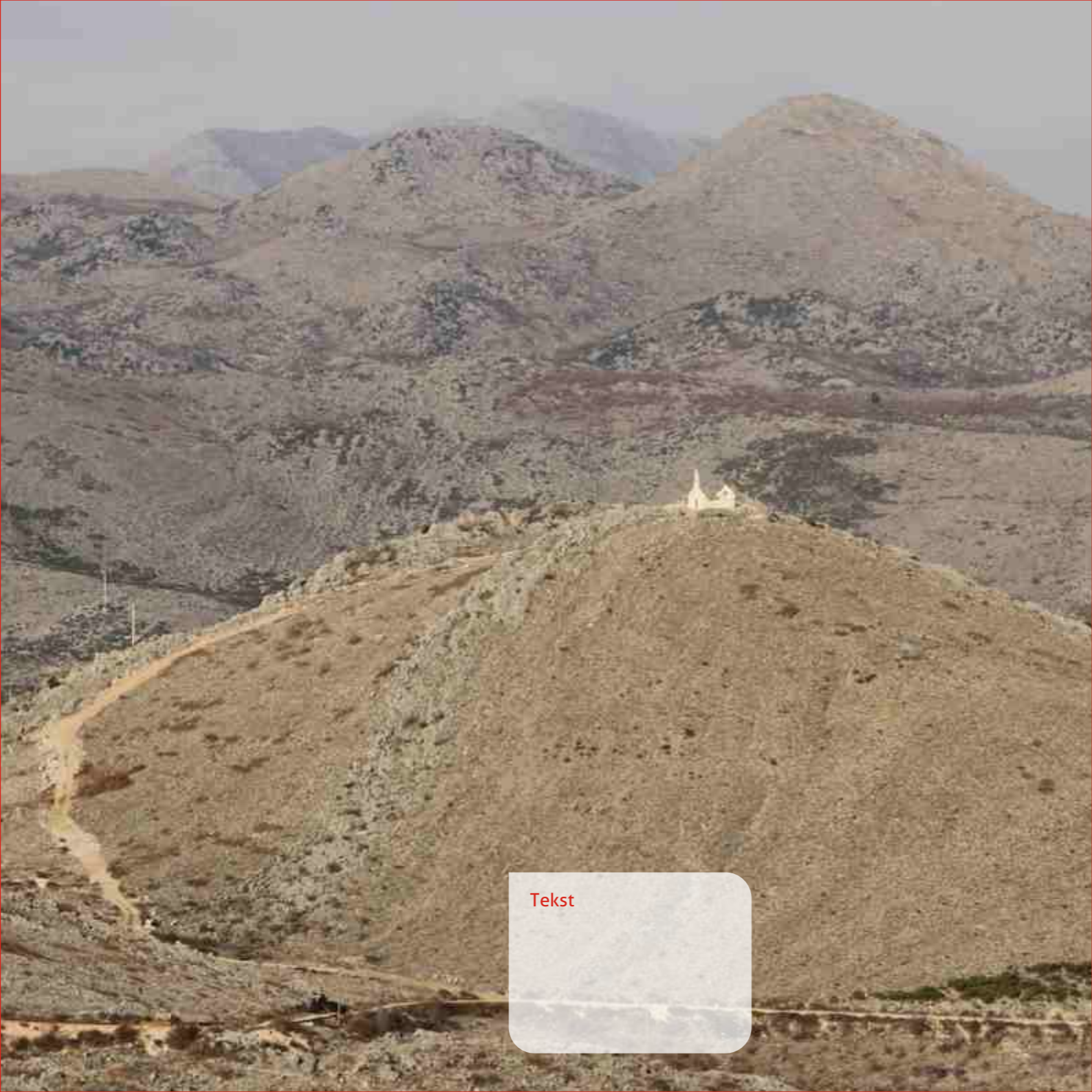
GRAPHIC CHART: VARIATIONS IN ADMISSIONS AND BOX OFFICE REISES AND FALLS



TOP 10 BOX OFFICE 2010

Title	Country of Origin	Distributor	Admissions 2010	Box Office 2010
1 AVATAR*	US/UK	CON FILM / OSKAR	60002	334851.5
2 ON THE PATH	BA/AT/DE/HR	ART SERVIS	50889	229324
3 CIRKUS COLUMBIA	BA/FR/UK/SI/DE/BE/RS	OBALA ART CENTAR	32208	124868
4 ALICE IN WONDERLAND	US	ART SERVIS	15841	87513
5 SEX AND THE CITY 2	US	BLITZ	17582	84262
6 SAW	US	DISCOVERY	11520	77546
7 TWILIGHT SAGA: NEW MOON*	US	BLITZ	14438	70127
8 RESIDENT EVIL: AFTERLIFE 3D	US	CON FILM / OSKAR	10629	66794
9 SHERLOCK HOLMES*	US	BLITZ	13002	65449
10 TWILIGHT SAGA: THE ECLIPSE	US	BLITZ	12857	59782

*films released in 2009 that continued into 2010



Tekst

Industry Address Book

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES

2006

Address: Zelenih beretki 12/3, 71000 Sarajevo
Specialization: Film production

ALHEMIJA FILM

Contact: Emir Zumbul Kapetanović
Address: Koševo 34, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel.: +387 61 500 409
web: www.alhemijafilm.com
e-mail: info@alhemijafilm.com;
alhemija@live.com
Specialization: Film and video production

ANIMA PRODUCTION

Contact: Nedim Babović
Address: Hakije Kulenovića 7, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 219 655
e-mail: anima@bih.net.ba
Specialization: Film, video and audio
production, marketing

ARTSERVIS

Contact: Amer Bećirbegović
Address: Hamdije Kreševljakovića 13, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 668 186
e-mail: amerb@sff.ba
Specialization: Distribution

BALKAN FILM

Contact: Tihomir Stanić
Address: Svetosavska bb, 79240 Kozarska Dubica
Tel. / fax.: +387 52 410 525
e-mail: office@balkanfilm.net;
Specialization: Film production

BOSNA FILM

Contact: Bakir Tanović
Address: Isa Bega Ishakovića 8, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 236 643
e-mail: btanovic@bih.net.ba;
www.bosnafilm.tripod.com

CONTINENTAL FILM

Address: Husrefa Redžića 9, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel.: +387 33 200 933
Fax.: +387 33 215 073
Specialization: Film distribution

DEBLOKADA

Contact: Damir Ibrahimović
Address: Kranjčevića 43, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 668 559
e-mail: deblok@bih.net.ba
Specialization: Film production

DEPO

Contact: Angelina Albijanić-Duraković
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 660 580
Mob.: +387 61 488 722
www.depo.ba
Specialization: Film, TV and internet production

DOKUMENT

Contact: Ines Tanović, Alem Babić
Address: Logavina 12, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 570 210
e-mail: dokumentdoo@bih.net.ba
www.dokument.ba
Specialization: Film and TV production, marketing

EAST WEST CENTER

Contact: Haris Pašović
Address: Hamdije Kreševljakovića 27/II, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 445 167
e-mail: eastwest@eastwest.ba
www.eastwest.ba
Specialization: Film and theater production

ELIAS VESKOT

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Specialization: Production and promotion of
animation film

FABRIKA

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Tel. : +387 33 253 900 / Fax: +387 33 253 903
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www.fabrika.com
Specialization: Marketing and production

FILM HOUSE

Contact: Aida Begić
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Tel.: +387 33 200 542
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Specialization: Film and video production

FIST SARAJEVO

Contact: Davor Pušić
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www.fist.co.ba
Specialization: TV and film production

FLASH

Contact: Šemsudin Čengić
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e-mail: flash@flash.com.ba
www.flash.co.ba
Specialization: Marketing and production

FORUM

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www.forum.co.ba
Specialization: Film production and distribution

FULL MEDIA D.O.O.

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Fax: +387 33 712540
Mob: +387 61 162631
e-mail: info@fullmediasarajevo.com

HAVA

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Bosna i Hercegovina
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e-mail: hava.film@gmail.com

HEFT

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www.heft.com.ba
Specialization: Film, TV and theater production

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e-mail: danijel@blic.net

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e-mail: koncept@koncept.ba
www.koncept.ba

MAMAFILM

Contact: Tina Šmalcelj
e-mail: info@mamafilm.ba
www.mamafilm.ba
Specialization: Film production

MEA FILM

Contact: Ismet Begtašević
Address: Alipašina b.b. Zetra, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 210-840
e-mail: mojdom@bih.net.ba
www.mojdom.ba
Specialization: Film and TV production

MEBIUS FILM

Contact: Šuhreta Duda Sokolović
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e-mail: mebius@bih.net.ba
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OBALA ART CENTAR

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PORTA MOSTAR

Contact: Miro Barnjak
Address: Zagrebačka 16, Mostar
Tel.: +387 36 323 180
Fax.: +387 36 323 464
www.porta.ba
Specialization: Film production

PRIME TIME

Contact: Adnan Ćuhara
Address: Ljubljanska bb, 71000 Sarajevo
e-mail: adnan@primetime.co.ba
www.primetime.co.ba
Specialization: Film and TV production, marketing

REFRESH PRODUCTION

Contact: Ademir Kenović
Adresa / Address: Splitska 11, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax. +387 33 211 093
e-mail: fresh@bih.net.ba
www.refresh.ba
Specialization: Film and TV production

SAGA

Contact: Ismet Arnautlić Nuno
Address: Hakije Kulenovića 7, 71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 666 811
e-mail: saga@sagafilm.com
www.sagafilm.ba
Specialization: Film and TV production

SCART MEDIA

Address: Koševsko brdo 6, 71000 Sarajevo
tel. / fax.: +387 61 212 015
e-mail: mbmiro@yahoo.com

SCCA/ PRO.BA

Contact: Amra Bakšić Čamo
Address: Husrefa Redžića 20
71000 Sarajevo
Tel.: +387 33 444 535
e-mail: amra@pro.ba
www.pro.ba
Specialization: Film, TV and video production

STUDIO 7

Contact: Marin Bago
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88 000 Mostar
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e-mail: studio7@tel.net.ba;
studio7@studio7.ba
www.studio7.ba

STUDIO NEUM

Contact: Jurinko Rajič
Address: Stepenište agava 4, Neum
Tel.: +387 63 350 149
Specialization: Animation film production

VIAMEDIA / PIXEL

Contact: Berin Tuzlić
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Tel.: +387 33 720 020
Fax.: +387 33 720 021
e-mail: berin@viamedia.ba
www.viamedia.ba
Specialization: Animation film production and advertising

VIDEOARHIV

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71000 Sarajevo
Tel. / fax.: +387 33 223 447
videoarhiv.blogger.ba
Specialization: Production and archive of documentary films and footages

VIRTUAL IMAGES PRODUCTIONS

Contact: Vedran Fajković
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 Tel. : + 387 33 769 575
 Fax. : + 387 33 769 576
 e-mail: virtualip@bih.net.ba
 www.virtualip.com.ba
 Specialization: Animation film production and advertising

VIZART FILM PRODUCTION

Contact: Zoran Galić
 Address: Jovana Dučića 23a, 78000 Banja Luka
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 Fax.: +387 51 340 641
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 Specialization: Film production

XY FILMS

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 Tel. / fax.: +387 33 238 594
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 www.xyfilms.com
 Specialization: Video production

FILM ACADEMIES**ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS TUZLA**

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 www.adu.untz.ba

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ARTS ACADEMY BANJA LUKA

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OTHER INSTITUTIONS**BH TELEVISION**

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 e-mail: kinoteka@bih.net.ba
 www.kinotekabih.ba

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Embassies in B&H

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 Fax: +387 33 574 421
 e-mail: embassy.sarajevo@mfa.gov.al



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 Fax: +387 33 251 238
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 Fax: +387 33 668 339
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 Fax: +387 33 207 462
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 Fax: +387 33 668 182
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 Fax: +387 33 215 108
 e-mail: cnembbh@gmail.com



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 Tel: +387 33 444 330/1
 Fax: +387 33 472 434;
 e-mail: croemb.sarajevo@mvpei.hr

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 Fax: +387 33 650 328



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 Tel: +387 33 447 525, 446 966
 Fax: +387 33 447 526
 e-mail: sarajevo@embassy.mzv.cz



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 Fax: +387 33 665 902
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**Macedonia**

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**Malaysia**

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**Malta**

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**Montenegro**

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**Netherlands**

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**Norway**

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Fax: +387 33 666 505
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**Pakistan**

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**Palestine**

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**Portugal**

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**Romania**

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Fax: +387 33 668 893
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**Russia**

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Fax: +387 33 668 148
e-mail: rusembbih@lsinter.net

**Saudi Arabia**

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Fax: +387 33 212 204
e-mail: saudiembassy@epn.ba

**Serbia**

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Fax: +387 33 221 469
e-mail: srbamba@bih.net.ba

**Slovakia**

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Tel: +387 33 716 441
Fax: +387 33 716 410
e-mail: emb.sarajevo@mzv.sk

**Slovenia**

Address: Bentbaša 7
Tel: +387 33 251 790, 251 796
Fax: +387 33 271 270; 204 318
e-mail: vsa@gov.si

Consular Section

Address: Bjelave 73
Tel: +387 33 251 792
Fax: +387 33 204 318

**Spain**

Address: Maguda 18
Tel: 033 584 000
Fax: 033 539 155
e-mail: emb.sarajevo@mae.es

**Sweden**

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Fax: +387 33 276 060
e-mail: ambassaden.sarajevo@foreign.ministry.se

**Switzerland**

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**Turkey**

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