











## The Mostar Bridge

### *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

Stari Most (English: Old Bridge) is a reconstruction of a 16th century Ottoman bridge in the city of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina that crosses the river Neretva and connects two parts of the city. The Old Bridge stood for 427 years, until it was destroyed on November 9, 1993 during the Croat-Bosniak War. Subsequently, a project was set in motion to reconstruct it, and the rebuilt bridge opened on July 23, 2004. One of the country's most recognizable landmarks, it is also considered one of the most exem-

plary pieces of Islamic architecture in the Balkans. It is traditional for the young men of the town to leap from the bridge into the Neretva. As the Neretva is very cold, this is a very risky feat and only the most skilled and best trained divers will attempt it. The Stari Most is hump-backed, 4 metres wide and 30 metres long, and dominates the river from a height of 24 m. Two fortified towers protect it: the Helebija tower on the northeast and the Tara tower on the southwest, called "the bridge keepers"



## The somun bread


### *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

Bosnians have their own take on pita called somun, traditional yeast flat bread. The top of somun has a characteristic "grill net" print as right before sending the bread into an oven the bakers work with a thin metal rod wrapped into a cotton cloth to beat the bread backward and forward and thin it. The word »somun« itself alludes to the smell spreading across the streets, mahalas, or čaršijas of Sarajevo. The vendors offer hot somuns on the streets, taking the

deliciously smelling flatbreads – good only while hot – from the boxes under steam-covered paper. These flatbreads made of gently kneaded dough are baked at very high temperatures, which results in their characteristic puffed-up shape and a hollow body. The more hollow the middle, the better the somun. It works best with kajmak or topa (salt clotted cream, and molten butter with cream, respectively). In any case, it is indispensable alongside čevapčići and sliced onion.





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## The Turkish Coffee

### *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkish coffee is also called "Bosnian coffee" (Bosnian: bosanska kava), which is made slightly different than its Turkish counterpart. It is usually made with Bosnian coffee brands. Another difference from the Turkish preparation is that when the water reaches its boiling point, a small amount is saved aside for later, usually in a coffee cup. Then, the coffee is added to the pot and the remain-

ing water in the cup is added to the pot. Everything is put back on the heat source to reach its boiling point again, which only takes a couple of seconds since the coffee is already very hot. Some consumers say that this method of preparing gives the coffee a more distinct flavor. Coffee drinking in Bosnia is a traditional daily custom and plays an important role in society, especially during social gatherings.



## The pyramids in Visoko


### *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

The Bosnian Pyramid, Visocica Hill, is the first European pyramid to be discovered and is located in the heart of Bosnia, in the town of Visoko. The pyramid has all the elements: four perfectly shaped slopes pointing toward the cardinal points, a flat top and an entrance complex. On top of the pyramid are also the ruins of a Medieval walled town, once the base of a Bosnian

king Tvrtko of Kotromanic (1338-1391). Because of its similarities to the Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan, Mexico, it has been named the "Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun". There are also four more ancient structures on the site, the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon, Bosnian Pyramid of the Dragon, Bosnian Pyramid of the Love and Temple of the Earth.





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# The Trappist monastery

## *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

The monastery belongs to the Trappist order in Bosnia and Herzegovina and it is located a few kilometers from the center of Banja Luka. After several unsuccessful attempts to establish a monastery in Croatia, Franz Pfanner founded a monastery in Banja Luka in 1869 while Bosnia was still under Turkish rule. Until the First World War, Trappist community in Banja Luka actively involved in all spheres of cultural life. They held vocational schools, made the first privately owned hydro power plant and still produce the famous cheese "Trappist".

At that time the monastery was the largest monastery of trappist order in the world. The old church of the Trapisti Monastery was built between 1874 and 1875. Apart from the liturgical objects made of precious metals dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, the collection of the monastery includes two precious paintings – the Crucifixion and St. Filomena – both Venetian works from the 16th century. Like most monasteries it too has a collection of old printed books, among which is the collection of epistles of St. Augustin, printed in Bazel in 1493.



# The Vrbas river

## *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

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. The eco-activities organized on the Vrbas are done so by an extremely dedicated group of young professionals who will give you an authentic and organic taste of the beautiful

nature on and around the Vrbas River. Off the beaten track to the highlands around the canyon are excellent hiking and walking trails where one has phenomenal view of the river below. The canyon walls are home to hawks, eagles and falcons as well. The highlands are dotted with many old villages that offer a stark contrast to the beauty of the Banja Luka city center. It's a 'must do' trip in the Banja Luka region.





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## Neum at the sea

### *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

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. Neum is the only exit of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the coast. It was

first mentioned in 533 (under the name Neunense), but was developed as a maritime retreat in 1965. The Old Town of Neum is 2 km inland. Scuba-diving, parasailing, boating and jet skiing can all readily be arranged in any of the major hotels



## Jahorina ski center

### *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

Jahorina is the mountain range to the south-east of Sarajevo. Its ideal geographical position more or less guarantees three to four months of good ski snow. Its highest peak reaches 1,910m. The ski lifts climb to 1,894m with fabulous views towards Sarajevo. The

slopes of Jahorina are covered in tall pines till about the 1,500m mark. From there the mountainside is relatively bare with some thick patches of klek, a high-altitude pine that doesn't grow higher than 2m.



# 18. Sarajevo Film Festival

6-14 July 2012 HT-ERONET

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## Sarajevo Film festival

### *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

The Sarajevo Film Festival is the premier and largest film festival in the Balkans and is one of the largest in Europe. It was founded in Sarajevo in 1995 during the siege of Sarajevo, and brings international and local celebrities to Sarajevo every year. It is held in August and showcases an extensive variety of feature and short films from around the world. The first Sarajevo Film Festival

was held from 25 October to 5 November 1995. At that time, the siege of Sarajevo was still going on, and attendance projections were very low. However, a surprising 15,000 people came to see the films, of which there were 37 from 15 different countries. The festival grew at a remarkable pace now being the most prominent film festival in South East Europe, attracting tens of thousands of people a year.



## Tuzla

### *Bosnia & Herzegovina*

Tuzla is a city and municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Tuzla is the economic, scientific, cultural, educational, health and tourist centre of northeast Bosnia. The history of the city goes back to the 9th century; modern Tuzla dates back to 1510 when it became an important garrison town in the Ottoman Empire. Tuzla is the only city in Europe that has not one salt lake, but three in

the city centre alone, with a wide range of entertainment and beach facilities. Owing to the plentiful knowledge about the Pannonian Sea, the water within the lake has been brought back to stable surface levels by researchers and scientists, forming the main salt lake called the Pannonian Lake, which was opened in 2003.





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## Mandarina

### *Croatia*

Mandarina – sort of citrus plant that origins from Uganda, Djibouti and Japan grown in Croatia in the Neretva valley since 1934, close

to the Adriatic sea. Extraordinary soft sweet and sour taste similar to an orange.



## 2 Cellos

### *Croatia*

2Cellos is a Croatian cello duo consisting of Luka Šulić and Stjepan Hauser. They were discovered after uploading a music video of their

cello-only cover of Michael Jackson's "Smooth Criminal" to YouTube.







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## Brach's Marble

### *Croatia*

Marble stone from the Brach island – extremely quality marble that was used for building: Diocletian's Palace in Split, the White House in

Washington, the Parliament and New Palace in Vienna, the Parliament in Budapest and the Regent's Palace in Trieste.



## Plitvice Lakes


### *Croatia*

Plitvice Lakes National Park is the oldest national park in Southeast Europe (founded in 1949) and the largest national park in Croatia. The park represents a phenomenon of karst


hydrography. The park harbours a grand collection of waterfalls, gallery of lakes, forest and diversity of animal life.





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## Dubrovnik

### *Croatia*

Dubrovnik is a city on the Adriatic Sea coast of Croatia, positioned at the terminal end of the Isthmus of Dubrovnik. It is one of the most prominent tourist destinations on the Adriatic, a seaport and the centre of Dubrovnik-

Neretva county. Its total population is 42,641 (census 2011). In 1979, the city of Dubrovnik joined the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites. According to CNNGo, Dubrovnik is among the 10 best medieval walled cities in the world.



## Ivan Gundulich


### *Croatia*

Ivan (Dživo) Franov Gundulić also Gianfrancesco Gondola; 8 January 1589 – 8 December 1638; is the most celebrated Croatian Baroque poet from the Republic of Ragusa. His work embodies central characteristics of Roman Catholic Counter-Reformation: religious fervor, insistence on “vanity of this world” and


zeal in opposition to “infidels.” Gundulić’s major works - the epic poem *Osman*, the pastoral play *Dubravka*, and the religious poem *Tears of the Prodigal Son* (based on the Parable of the Prodigal Son) are examples of Baroque stylistic richness and, frequently, rhetorical excess.





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## Waterpolo national team

### *Croatia*

The Croatia men's national water polo team has played since Croatia's independence in 1991 and is controlled by the Croatian Water Polo Federation. Croatia is current Olympic gold medal winner and European champion from Zagreb 2010 (defeating Italy in final 7-3) and 2011 World championships bronze med-

alist. In 2007 Croatia was world champion, defeating Hungary in final (9-8 after over time). Croatia also won bronze medal in 2009 World championships and two European silver medals in 1999 and 2003. Croatia has played in five Olympic tournaments and the greatest results are silver in 1996 and gold in 2012.



## Šibenik Cathedral

### *Croatia*

The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik (1431-1535), on the Dalmatian coast, bears witness to the considerable exchanges in the field of monumental arts between Northern Italy, Dalmatia and Tuscany in the 15th and 16th centuries. The three architects who succeeded one another in the construction of the Cathedral - Francesco di Giacomo, Georgius Mathei

Dalmaticus and Niccolò di Giovanni Fiorentino - developed a structure built entirely from stone and using unique construction techniques for the vaulting and the dome of the Cathedral. sculptured faces of men, women, and children, also illustrate the successful fusion of Gothic and Renaissance art.









## Zagreb school of animated films

### *Croatia*

Zagreb school of animated films is an animation film studio located in Zagreb, Croatia and is a part of the Zagreb Film company. It is represented by authors like Nikola Kostelac, Vatroslav Mimica, Dušan Vukotić and Vladimir Kristl. The first major success was a Grand Prix award in Venice for the animated short Samac

(Lonely guy) by Vatroslav Mimica, and their greatest work so far is an Oscar-winning animated short Surogat by Dušan Vukotić. The studio was established in 1956.

This school has given over 400 film titles to the European film heritage.



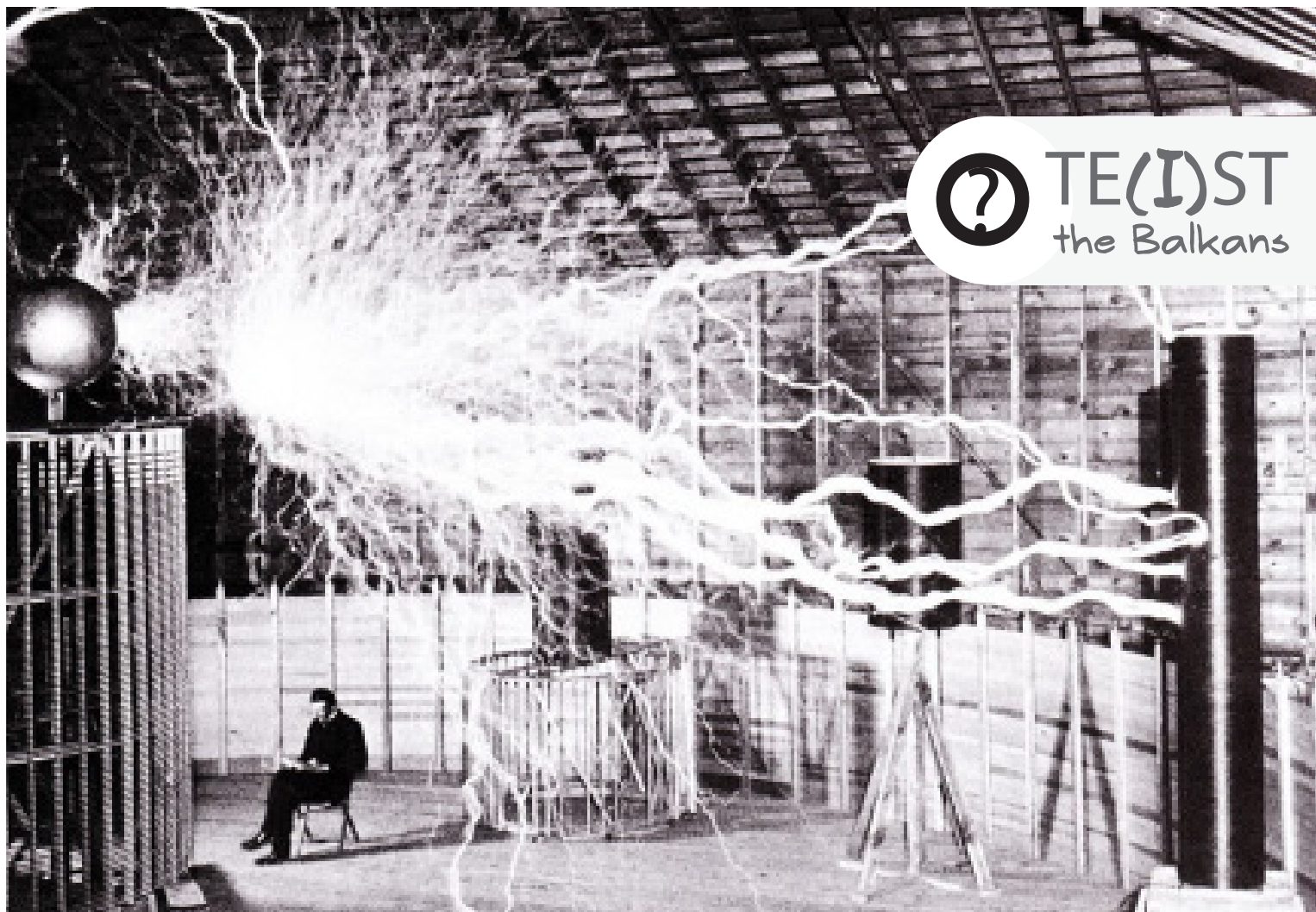
## EUROKAZ

### *Croatia*

The International Festival of New Theatre EUROKAZ since its founding in 1987, has presented numerous artists and companies from all over the world and has established itself as the frontrunner theatre festival in South-East Europe. It takes place annually in Zagreb in the second half of June. EUROKAZ stands for more than one discipline. Its radius encompasses theatre, dance, live art and other related art

forms. The concept behind the programme emphasises the impulses that change our habits of perception and push with innovative procedures the developments in theatre forward. EUROKAZ often dedicates sections of its program to specific themes which investigate contemporary theatre phenomena (for more details see "program concept").





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## Nikola Tesla

*Serbia*

Nikola Tesla born 10 July 1856 – 7 January 1943 was a Serbian inventor, physicist, mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, and futurist. He is best known for his contributions to the modern alternating current (AC) electrical supply system. Tesla's patents and theoretical work helped form

the basis of wireless communication and radio. He is also known for his high-voltage, high-frequency experiments in New York and Colorado Springs, experiments in X-rays, and his ill-fated attempt at inter-continental wireless transmission in his unfinished Wardenclyffe Tower project.



## Mikser

*Serbia*

MIKSER is international annual design festival that is taking place in Belgrade. By its proportion it is the biggest festival of creative arts in region. Usually main part of the programme content is design, visual arts, architecture and town planning. Its supporting well organised

musical events and public performances. In 2012 it had a great connection with many young Swedish designers, giving a new vibe to the city with modern tendencies in design.







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## Exit Festival

*Serbia*

EXIT is biggest music festival in South Eastern Europe and in 2012, The CNN rated it among 10 best festivals in the world. It has taken place at a beautiful and magical Petrovaradin fortress in Novi Sad, since 2001. With its unique 17th Century

fortress location, electrifying atmosphere, EXIT has captured the imagination of festival encompassing all genres of music from rock to rap, classical to chill, dance to drum & bass and electronic to experimental.



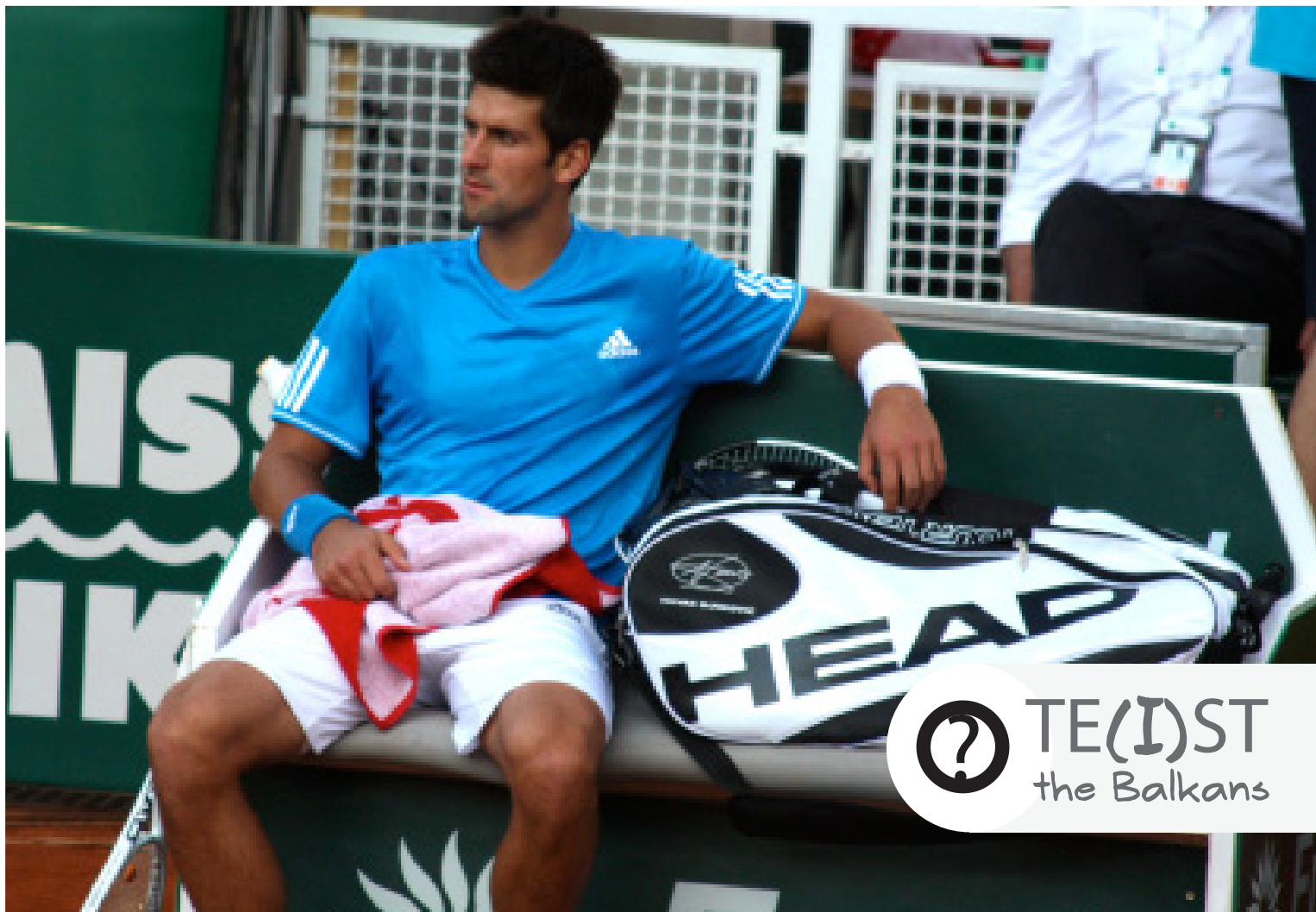
## Belgrade's Sparrow

*Serbia*

On this photo guess card you could see example of street art at streets and corners of Belgrade. The sparrow is loved symbol of the city. There is interesting story: In 17th century during Austro-Ottoman wars after one battle, the soldiers founded a poor

sparrow pierced with three arrows. After this event it became symbol of Belgrade fortress. The city is located at the confluence of the Sava and Danube rivers. Its name in English translates to White city. The city has a population that reaches 1.64 million people.









## Marina Abramovic

*Serbian performance Artist*

Marina Abramović is a Serbian performance artist based in New York. Today you could rightly say that Abramovic is taking place among celebrities in world of contemporary art. Hers art career has spanned over 40 years. Abramović's work explores the relationship between performer and audi-

ence, the limits of the body, and the possibilities of the mind. At 2010 she held performance "The Artist Is Present," in Museum of Modern Art in New York, was one of those rare events that breach the wall dividing the art world from popular culture.



## Novak Djokovic

*Serbian tennis player*

By winning three Majors in 2011, Djokovic became the sixth male player in the open era to win three Majors in a calendar year. He is the first male player representing Serbia to win a Major singles title and the youngest player in the open era to have reached the semifinals of all four Grand Slam events, separately and consecutively.[3] By reaching

the 2012 French Open final, he became the ninth player in open era who reached the final of all four Grand Slam singles tournaments (and only fifth to do so consecutively). Amongst other titles, he won the Tennis Masters Cup in 2008 and was on the team which won the 2010 Davis Cup.







## Deliblato Sands

### *Serbia*

Although northern part of Serbia is one of the most fertile ground in Europe there is the zone of Deliblato Sands which is the largest sandy terrain in Europe. Often called "European Sahara" Deliblato sands covers nearly 35,000 hectares of land. Once it was part of a vast prehistoric desert. It originated from the withdrawal of the Pannonian Sea. In past

times unattested sand was extraordinary problem. The southeastern wind was lifting huge amounts of dust and creating sand clouds. This area has suffered many influence for centuries, especially over the past 185 years of intensive forestry activities which changed considerably the former landscape of the sands.



## Edit & I

### *Serbia*

Aleksa Gajić (born May 20, 1974,[1] Belgrade) is a Serbian comics artist and film director. Gajić is best known as the illustrator of Scourge of the Gods (fr. Le Fléau des dieux), written by Valérie Mangin, and Technotise. Also, he is famous illustrator in Serbia, and

has published in various magazines, such as Politikin Zabavnik. From 2000 he is under contract with French comic book publisher Soleil Productions. He is the main author of the animated feature film Technotise: Edit & I released in 2009.







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## Pirot carpet pattern

*Serbia*

In the antient times, thousand years ago for man carpets had a special meaning. Beside its practical side and usage, it had a magical function. Invoking powers that should bring wealth, and prosperity to household. Black, yellow, orange, red and white geo-

metrical shapes set in special order are traditional formula of Pirotian carpet design. This is unique ancient heritage, haven't lost its charm and popularity in modern times, never the less, it became recognised as contemporary design object.



## Lilac valley

*Serbia*

In the valley of the rivers Ibar and Raška, from Kraljevo southwards to below Novi Pazar, the mediaeval Serbian state was born. That is why some call it Dolina Kraljeva ('Valley of the Kings') while others call it Dolina Jorgovana ('The Lilac Valley'). King Uroš I Nemanjić (1243-1276) as a gesture of welcome to his future bride, the French

princess Helen of Anjou, ordered that all the known varieties of lilac be planted the length of the Ibar river, from Raška to Kraljevo. Thus the future Serbian queen and saint, was greeted by the Valley of Lilacs, the flower that heralds spring.

