From 1878 until 1918 Bosnia and Herzegovina had been under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was part of the Kingdom of Hungary (1867 – 1918).

After World War I it was one of the six successor republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the so-called Herzegovinian Serbs, Serbia, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) in a new country, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1918 - 1941).

Immediately after the end of World War I it became part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. After the Bosnian War (1992 - 1995) the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was established through the Dayton Agreement.

Not only both entities have their own executives and institutions, but they also declared their independence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Since 1995 the highest political authority in the country is the UN High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The purpose is to oversee the civilian implementation of the Dayton Agreement. The Office of the High Representative is equipped with the “Bonn Powers”, which are substantial powers to ensure the implementation of the agreements.

Both of the entities have their own presidents and governments, and their own parliament (Federations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and assembly (Republika Srpska)).

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The population of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided by the Inter-Entity Boundary Line (which cannot be seen on ground). The north-eastern part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided by the Brcko District, which is a neutral self-governing administrative unit under the direct sovereignty of the federal republic and is formally a condominium of both entities and remains under international control.

The population of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska are mostly Serbs. These ethnic groups have an equal constitutional status over the entire territory.

**POLITICAL DIVISIONS**

The present political division of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the duration of government were agreed upon in the Dayton Agreement (Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro). Bosnia and Herzegovina, divided into two entities, is administrated by six ministers for each entity.

**POLITICAL SYSTEM**

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a parliamentary representative democracy and is divided into two entities, each with its own government.

The executive power is in the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The legislative power is in the Council of Ministers as well as the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The judiciary is independent.

**EXECUTIVE**

- **Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina** is the head of state and is elected directly by the people every four years. It consists of three members from the three ethnic groups (Bosniaks, Croats, Serbs). The Chair of the Presidency rotates every eight months amongst the three members, whose names are submitted by the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska as well as the Croat and Muslim representatives from the Presidency.

- **Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina** is the highest executive body. It is elected and approved by the House of Representatives. The Council is the government of the federal republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**JURAJ NEIDHARDT**

Juraj Neidhardt (1901 - 1979) was an Austrian-Bosnian architect, who was born in Zagreb in 1901. His works combine traditional elements with techno- logical and artistic developments of Modernism.

**SELECTION OF BUILDINGS**

**THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL FOR THE DIOCESE OF ZAGREB**

**RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN VAREŠ, VINOCA, LJUBIJA, AND BANJE**

**BUILDING OF THE FACULTY FOR PHILOSOPHY AS WELL AS THE FACULTY FOR HUMANITIES AT BORNOV**

**THE BRICK BUILDING IN SARAJEVO**

**CHAIRMAN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

**HISTORY**

The Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina was established in 1992 and is located in Sarajevo. The Parliament building has been designed by Peter Behrens and is one of his famous works.

**CONSTITUTION AND LEGISLATION**

The Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the main legislative body of the country. It consists of two chambers, the House of People and the House of Representatives. The House of People has 90 members, while the House of Representatives has 42 members. Both chambers are elected by the people for a term of four years.

The House of People consists of 45 members, of whom 30 are elected directly by the people, for a term of four years. The remaining 15 members are appointed by the House of People as representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. The House of Representatives consists of 42 members, of whom 30 are elected directly by the people, for a term of four years. The remaining 12 members are appointed by the House of Representatives as representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The House of Representatives consists of 42 members, of whom 30 are elected directly by the people, for a term of four years. The remaining 12 members are appointed by the House of Representatives as representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska.

The House of People meets in the White Hall of the building of the Parliamentary Assembly. The House of Representatives meets in the Blue Hall of the building of the Parliamentary Assembly.

**OFFICE OF THE HIGH REPRESENTATIVE**

The Office of the High Representative was established in 1995 as the UN High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The purpose of the Office is to oversee the implementation of the Dayton Agreement. The Office of the High Representative is equipped with the “Bonn Powers”, which are substantial powers to ensure the implementation of the agreements through local national politicians.

The population of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska are mostly Serbs. These ethnic groups have an equal constitutional status over the entire territory.
The construction of the building for the National Assembly of BiH, the predecessor of the Parliamentary Assembly, was initiated in 1964. The site is in the northern part of the city, close to the railway station and the administrative center of the capital. The architect Juraj Neidhardt won with his project proposal.

Due to economic reasons and different ideas, the construction was postponed until 1978 and was finished in 1982. The building was heavily damaged during the Bosnian war (1992-1995). The restoration works were fully finished in 2009.

The building includes three halls: the Grand Hall with 524 seats and 112 gallery seats for visitors serves as a conference hall. The White Hall with 180 seats, where the House of Representatives meet, and the Blue Hall with 126 seats for the sessions of the House of Peoples.
The floor plans of the Parliamentary Assembly and the Blue Hall are based on graphics from the official website of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH. The original graphics were纠错ed due to discrepancies between the images and the floor plans. The positions of the rooms were also adjusted based on the virtual tour and the official website. The size of the building was determined using Google Earth graphics. The vertical position of the rooms was based on photos of the inside. The sources used include:

- Sources and Terminology

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**JURAJ NEIDHARDT**

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