

THE PARLIAMENT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a **parliamentary representative democracy** and is often called the most complicated governmental system of the world. The executive power is the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The legislative power are the Council of Ministers as well as the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The judiciary is independent.

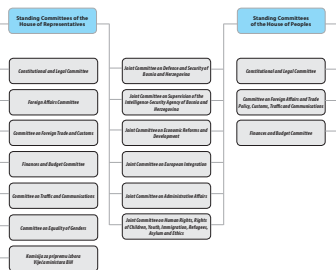
EXECUTIVE

The **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, whereas voters from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina elect the Bosniak as well as the Croat member and voters from the Republika Srpska elect the Serb member.

The **Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina** (Prime Minister) is nominated by the Presidency and approved by the House of Representatives. The Council is the government of the federal republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LEGISLATURE

The main legislative body is the **bicameral Parliamentary Assembly** and consists of two chambers:



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

HISTORY

KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA 1918 - 1941



SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA 1945 - 1992



REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1992 - 1995 and the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA



From 1878 until 1918 Bosnia and Herzegovina had been under the rule of the **Austro-Hungarian Empire**. Immediately after the end of World War I it became part of the **Kingdom of Yugoslavia** (1918 - 1941).

After World War II it was one of the six socialist republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia) of the **Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**.

In a referendum in 1992 Bosnia and Herzegovina declared its independence of SFR Yugoslavia and founded the **Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

After the Bosnian War (1992 - 1995) the **Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina** was established through the Dayton Agreement.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Capital: Sarajevo

Population: 3.871.643 (as of 2014) - 75,62/km²

Area: 51.977 km²

Languages: Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian

Government: Federal parliamentary republic

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 1992 - present (2016)



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

JURAJ NEIDHARDT

The **architect Juraj Neidhardt** was born in 1901 in Zagreb. He studied at the **Academy of Fine Arts Vienna** under Peter Behrens, where he graduated in 1924.

From 1930 - 1932 he worked for **Peter Behrens in Berlin** and from 1932 - 1936 for **Le Corbusier in Paris**.

After he lived in Zagreb for two years (1937 - 1939) he moved to Sarajevo in 1939, where he published the book **Architecture of Bosnia and voyage to modern** together with Dušan Grabrijan and later became **professor at the Architectural Faculty at the University of Sarajevo** (1953).

His works combine traditional elements with technological and artistic developments of Modernism.

SELECTION OF BUILDINGS

BY JURAJ NEIDHARDT

Theological School for the diocese of Zagreb
Residential buildings in Vareš, Zenica, Ljubija, ...
Building of the Faculty for philosophy as well as physics and chemistry (Sarajevo)

Ski cabin Tebevic
Building of the Parliamentary Assembly BiH
Building of the Parliamentary Assembly Kosovo
Urban design for the political center Marjin Dvor (Sarajevo)



Juraj Neidhardt (1901 - 1979)



Ski cabin in Tebevic



Urban design for the political centre Marjin Dvor (Sarajevo)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

The present political divisions of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as its structure of government were agreed upon in the **Dayton Agreement** (General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina), which was concluded in Dayton (US) and signed in Paris on December 14th, 1995 to end the 3 1/2-year-long Bosnian war and to promote peace and stability in the country.

Since then Bosnia and Herzegovina has been a **federal republic** consisting of **two entities**. The **Republika Srpska** and the **Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina**, divided by the Inter-Entity Boundary Line (which cannot be seen on ground). The north-eastern **Brcjo District** is a neutral self-governing administrative unity under the direct sovereignty of the federal republic and is formally a condominium of both entities and remains under international supervision.

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

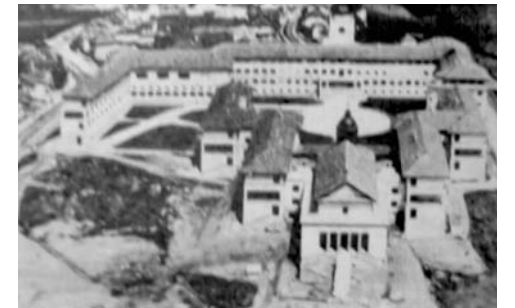
Both of the entities have their own presidents and governments and their own parliament (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina) and assembly (Republika Srpska).

Not only both entities have their own executives and legislatures, together they also constitute the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a joint government and parliamentary assembly, which meet in the building of the BiH Parliamentary Assembly in the capital Sarajevo.

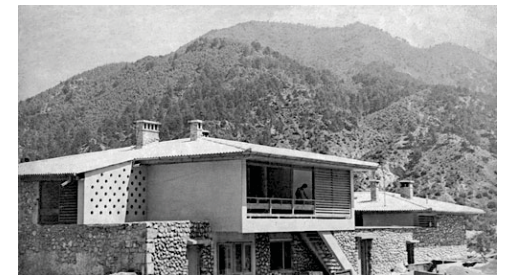
Since 1995 the highest political authority in the country is the UN High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The purpose is to oversee the civilian implementation of the Dayton Agreement. The Office of the High Representative is equipped with the "Bonn Powers", which are substantial powers to avoid obstructing or violations of the agreement through local nationalist politicians.



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Theological school for the diocese of Zagreb



Residential building in Bosnia and Herzegovina

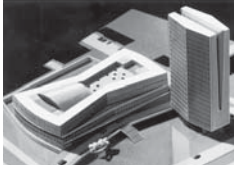
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

THE BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The construction of the building for the National Assembly of BiH, the predecessor of the Parliamentary Assembly was decided on in 1954. The site is in Marindvor, a locality in Sarajevo, which was planned to become the future administrative centre of the capital. The architect **Juraj Neidhardt** won with his project proposal.

Due to economic reasons and different ideas the construction of the 107 metre long four-storey building was postponed until 1978 and was **finished in 1982**. During the Bosnian war (1992-1995) the building was heavily damaged. 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.



Model: Building of the Parliamentary Assembly

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



The building of the Parliamentary Assembly during the Bosnian war

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



The Blue Hall: Session of the House of Peoples



Building of the Parliamentary Assembly



The building of the Parliamentary Assembly after the Bosnian war

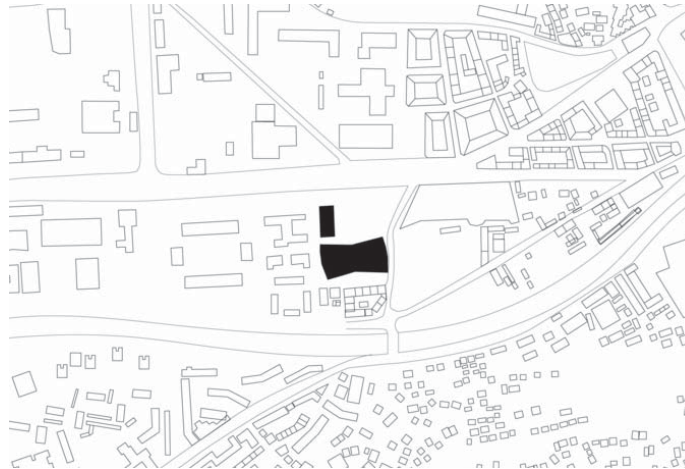


The White Hall: Session of the House of Representatives

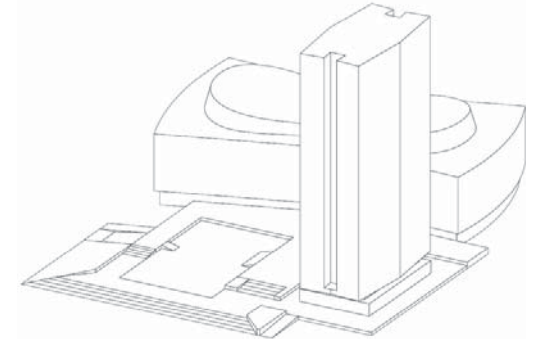
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



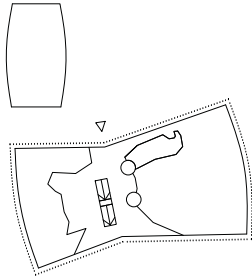
The Grand Hall



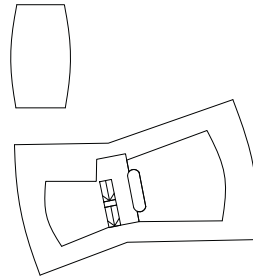
Site plan of the Parliamentary Assembly



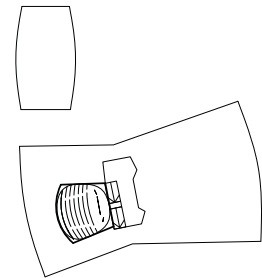
Wireframe model of the Parliamentary Assembly



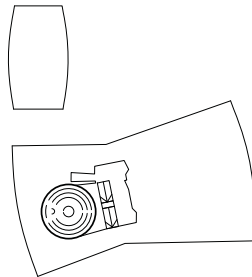
Schematic floor plan of the Parliamentary Assembly
Ground Floor
1/1000



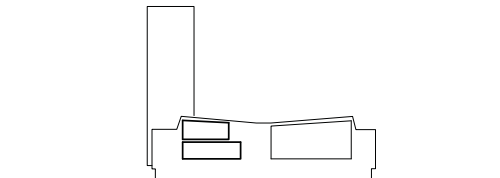
Schematic floor plan of the Parliamentary Assembly
First Floor (The Grand Hall)
1/1000



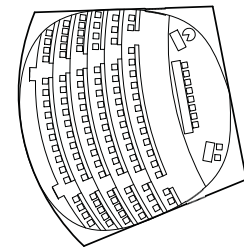
Schematic floor plan of the Parliamentary Assembly
Second Floor (The White Hall)
1/1000



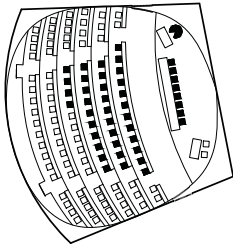
Schematic floor plan of the Parliamentary Assembly
Third Floor (The Blue Hall)
1/1000



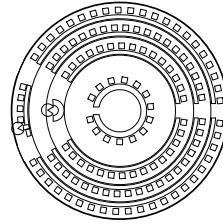
Schematic section of the Parliamentary Assembly
1/1000



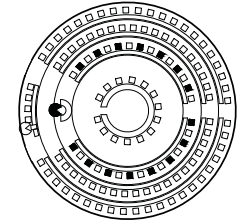
Floor plan of the Parliamentary Assembly
The White Hall
1/500



Floor plan of the Parliamentary Assembly
The White Hall
1900



Floor plan of the Parliamentary Assembly
The Blue Hall
1900



Floor plan of the Parliamentary Assembly
The Blue Hall
1900

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SOURCES

ARCHITECTURE/BUILDING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The outline of BiH building is based on graphics of the virtual tour on the webpage of BiH. We suggest a mistake in these symbolic graphics on the webpage. The staircases are one above the other, seen on photos. But the airspace on these graphics isn't one above the other. After mirroring the ground floors, the graphics made sense. The size of the building is mentioned in several texts. We sized the outline with these numbers, an google earth graphic. The position of the rooms is also based on the graphics of the virtual tour. The vertical position is suggested by room heights. The two chambers are drawn only by pictures of the inside.

About Parliament - General Information (Official website of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH)
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<https://www.parlament.ba/zgrada/default.aspx?id=27980&lang=Tag-en-US&pril-b>
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HISTORY, POLITICAL DIVISIONS, POLITICAL SYSTEM

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JURAJ NEIDHARDT

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<http://www.mtk.gov.ba/download/225/1954/6-1956.pdf>
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