



# Bosnia and Herzegovina

A mountainous land of rivers, stone bridges and old bazaars, where East and West have met for centuries, with a tiny strip of Adriatic coast.

## AT A GLANCE

## Facts to know

### CAPITAL

**Sarajevo**

### POPULATION

**About 3.4 million (official estimate);  
3.53 million at the 2013 census**

### LANGUAGES

**Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian, with equal status. The state constitution itself names no official language**

### CURRENCY

**Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible mark (KM), fixed to the euro**

### AREA

**About 51,200 km<sup>2</sup>**

### GOVERNMENT

**Federal parliamentary republic with a three-member presidency**

### HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

**Magli, 2,386 m at its Bosnian summit, on the border with Montenegro**

### LONGEST RIVER INSIDE THE COUNTRY

**The Bosna, 282 km, which gave the country its name. The longer Drina (346 km) runs partly along the border with Serbia, and the Sava forms the northern border with Croatia**

### NEIGHBOURS

**Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro. It has only about 20 km of coast, at Neum on the Adriatic Sea**

### DRIVES ON THE

**Right**

### CALLING CODE

**+387**

# A 45-minute trip to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Everything you need is in this pack. No preparation beyond printing. Adapt the timing to your group.

- |                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>0 to 5 min</b>   | Welcome. Show the map page and find Bosnia and Herzegovina together. Ask: who has been there, or knows someone from there?                                                                                                                        |
| <b>5 to 15 min</b>  | Read the facts at a glance, then three moments from the story: AD 9: Rome conquers the Illyrians; 1918: Part of a South Slav kingdom; 2022: EU candidate status.                                                                                  |
| <b>15 to 25 min</b> | At the table: talk about evapi and Burek and other pita. Idea: bring a small taste (bread, cheese, fruit, tea) if your kitchen can help.                                                                                                          |
| <b>25 to 30 min</b> | Say it like a local: practise "Dobro jutro" (Good morning), "Dobar dan" (Good day, hello), "Merhaba" (Hello). Everyone says them together.                                                                                                        |
| <b>30 to 40 min</b> | Quiz: read the questions aloud, or play the big-screen version at <a href="https://preview.worldstroll.com/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina/group">https://preview.worldstroll.com/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina/group</a> . No scores needed. |
| <b>40 to 45 min</b> | Talk about it (questions page), then stamp or sign everyone's passport page.                                                                                                                                                                      |

## You will need

- This printed pack (one per table, or one each)
- Pens for the quiz
- Optional: a world map or globe, a small tasting, music from the country

# Bosnia and Herzegovina and its cities



- Sarajevo (Sarajevo Canton, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): Bašaršija, the old bazaar, The 1984 Winter Olympics, The Sarajevo Film Festival
- Banja Luka (Republika Srpska): The Vrbas river, Banja Luka evapi, joined in a square, A UNESCO City of Music since 2023
- Mostar (Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): The Old Bridge, Stari Most, Divers leaping from the bridge, Herzegovinian wines
- Tuzla (Tuzla Canton, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): Salt lakes in the city centre, Its two universities, Industry and salt
- Zenica (Zenica-Doboj Canton, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): The Zenica ironworks, Vranduk, a castle of the Bosnian kings, nearby, Its university
- Biha (Una-Sana Canton, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): The clear Una river, Una

National Park, Preminger beer

- Travnik (Central Bosnia Canton, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): Vlaši cheese and kajmak, The birthplace of Ivo Andri, Vlaši mountain
- Jajce (Central Bosnia Canton, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): The Pliva Waterfall, Its hilltop fortress, A Roman temple to the god Mithras
- Višegrad (Republika Srpska): The Mehmed Paša Sokolovi Bridge, The novel The Bridge on the Drina, Andrigrad, a tourist quarter named after Andri
- Trebinje (Republika Srpska): The Arslanagi Bridge, The walled old town, Tvrdoš Monastery, founded around 1500
- Brko (Brko District): The self-governing Brko District, The Sava river, A mixed population
- Neum (Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): The country's only seaside town, Beach holidays, Views of the Klek and Pelješac peninsulas

# A short history of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina's story runs from Illyrian tribes and Roman soldiers, through a medieval kingdom and four centuries of Ottoman rule, to Austria-Hungary, Yugoslavia, a painful war in the 1990s and a peace that still shapes the country today.

## **AD 9**      **Rome conquers the Illyrians**

Local Illyrian tribes rose up against Rome in AD 6. After four years of hard fighting, one of Rome's most difficult wars, the revolt was put down in AD 9 and the land became part of the Roman Empire.

## **1189**      **The Charter of Ban Kulin**

Ban Kulin, ruler of the Banate of Bosnia, promised the merchants of Dubrovnik free movement and trade across his land. Written on 29 August 1189 in Latin and in an early Slavic language, the charter is one of the oldest state documents of the region.

## **1377**      **Tvrtko crowned king**

Ban Tvrtko Kotromani had himself crowned king, and Bosnia became a kingdom. By the 14th century it was the most powerful state in the western Balkans.

## **1448**      **Herzegovina gets its name**

The nobleman Stjepan Vuki Kosaa took the title 'Herceg', from the German word Herzog, meaning duke. His lands in the south became known as Herzegovina, the duke's land.

## **1463**      **The Ottoman conquest**

The Ottoman Empire conquered the Kingdom of Bosnia. Over the next four centuries Islam spread, and towns such as Sarajevo and Mostar grew into centres of trade with mosques, markets and bridges.

## **1577**      **The bridge at Višegrad is finished**

The great Ottoman architect Mimar Sinan completed an 11-arched stone bridge over the Drina at Višegrad, ordered by the Grand Vizier Mehmed Paša Sokolovi. It later inspired the novel *The Bridge on the Drina*.

- 1878**      **Austria-Hungary takes over**  
At the Congress of Berlin, Austria-Hungary won the right to occupy and run Bosnia and Herzegovina, which stayed formally Ottoman. It annexed the country outright in 1908, and brought new laws, institutions and industries.
- 1914**      **Shots in Sarajevo**  
On 28 June 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Young Bosnia movement, shot dead Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, near the Latin Bridge in Sarajevo. The killing set off the chain of events that led to the First World War.
- 1918**      **Part of a South Slav kingdom**  
After the First World War, Bosnia and Herzegovina became part of the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which was renamed Yugoslavia in 1929.
- 1943**      **Wartime councils restore Bosnia**  
During the Second World War, in which more than 300,000 people from Bosnia and Herzegovina died, Tito's Partisan movement held councils in Mrkonji Grad and Jajce in November 1943. They restored Bosnia and Herzegovina as a republic within a future Yugoslav federation, which it became after the war.
- 1984**      **The Sarajevo Winter Olympics**  
In February 1984 Sarajevo hosted the XIV Winter Olympic Games, with more than 1,200 athletes from 49 countries. The Games were seen as a great success.
- 1992**      **Independence and war**  
After a referendum that most Bosnian Serbs boycotted, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence on 3 March 1992 and was recognised internationally on 6 April. War followed. Bosnian Serb forces, supported by Serbia, took control of much of the country, and from late 1992 to early 1994 Bosnian Croat and government forces also fought each other. Sarajevo was besieged for almost four years. More than 100,000 people were killed and over 2 million had to leave their homes.
- 1995**      **The Srebrenica genocide**  
In July 1995 Bosnian Serb forces took Srebrenica, which the United Nations had declared a safe area, and killed more than 8,000 Bosniak

men and boys. The UN tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (in 2001, confirmed on appeal in 2004) and the International Court of Justice (in 2007) ruled that this was genocide. It is remembered every year on 11 July.

### **1995**      **The Dayton peace agreement**

Peace talks at an air force base near Dayton, Ohio, ended the war in November 1995, and the agreement was formally signed in Paris on 14 December. It kept one state made up of two entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, with an international High Representative overseeing the peace.

### **2004**      **Mostar's Old Bridge reopens**

Mostar's 16th-century Old Bridge, destroyed by shelling in November 1993, reopened on 23 July 2004 after being rebuilt with Ottoman building methods. A year later UNESCO added the Old Bridge area to the World Heritage List.

### **2022**      **EU candidate status**

On 15 December 2022 the European Union made Bosnia and Herzegovina an official candidate for membership. In March 2024 EU leaders agreed in principle to open membership talks once further conditions are met.

# What people eat in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnian food brings together the Ottoman kitchen, Central Europe and the Mediterranean. Dishes are often slow-cooked in plenty of water, with vegetables, beef and lamb, and spices used lightly. Many Bosniaks, being Muslim, do not eat pork, while Serbs and Croats may. A meal may start with a warm soup such as begova orba, go on to a stew, stuffed vegetables or grilled meat with fresh bread, and end with a syrupy sweet and a small cup of strong coffee.

## evapi (evapi)

All of the country, with famous styles from Sarajevo and Banja Luka

Small fingers of grilled minced beef, served five or ten at a time in a warm, soft flatbread called somun, with chopped raw onion and often kajmak, a rich clotted cream.

## Burek and other pita (burek, pita)

All of the country

Paper-thin pastry rolled around a filling of minced meat, coiled into a big spiral and baked. In Bosnia only the meat version is called burek; with cheese it is sirnica, with potatoes krompiruša, and all of them together are called pita.

## Spinach pie (zeljanica)

All of the country

A savoury pie of thin pastry filled with spinach, or sometimes chard, and fresh white cheese bound with egg. It is eaten warm or cold, for breakfast, lunch or supper.

## Bey's soup (begova orba)

Sarajevo and all of the country, from the Ottoman period

A creamy chicken and vegetable soup with rice and dried okra, finished off the heat with soured cream, egg yolks and a squeeze of lemon. It is a festive dish offered to guests at weddings and religious holidays.

## Stuffed onions (sogan-dolma)

Sarajevo and all of the country

Whole onion layers filled with minced beef, rice and spices, gently cooked in a light tomato sauce and served with soured cream or yogurt.

## **Cabbage and vine leaf rolls (sarma, japrak)**

All of the country

Minced meat and rice rolled in pickled cabbage leaves, or in vine leaves, then slowly simmered in a pot.

## **Meat under the bell (meso ispod saa)**

All of the country, especially the countryside

Lamb, veal or goat with potatoes, slowly roasted under a metal or clay lid called a sa, which is covered with hot coals and ashes.

## **Somun bread (somun)**

Sarajevo and all of the country

A round, soft, flat bread with a golden crust, the classic bread for evapi. During Ramadan, a special Ramadan somun sprinkled with nigella seeds is baked.

## **Kajmak (kajmak)**

All of the country; Travnik's kajmak is a local speciality

A thick, salty dairy spread made from milk fat, a little like clotted cream or a drier cream cheese. It is spread on bread and served with evapi.

## **Vlaši cheese (vlašiki or travniki sir)**

Mount Vlaši, above Travnik in central Bosnia

A white, salty sheep's milk cheese ripened in brine for two to three months. It is served with bread, tomatoes and cured meats on a meze platter.

## **Walnut-stuffed apples (tufahija)**

All of the country

Whole apples poached in sugar syrup and filled with chopped walnuts, served in a glass with their own syrup and a crown of whipped cream.

## **Baklava (baklava, ružice)**

All of the country

Many layers of thin pastry and chopped walnuts, baked until crisp and soaked in sweet syrup, in the Middle Eastern style that shaped many Bosnian sweets.

## **Syrup cakes (hurmašice)**

All of the country

Small cakes shaped like dates, with a ridged top, baked and then drenched in sweet syrup.

## **Bosnian coffee (bosanska kahva)**

All of the country

Strong, finely ground coffee boiled with water in a small pot and poured, grounds and all, into small cups. It is drunk slowly, and in cafés and homes all over the country.

## **Fried dough puffs (uštupci)**

All of the country

Soft, bread-like balls of fried dough, served savoury with kajmak or cheese for breakfast, or sweet with jam or icing sugar.

### **GOOD MANNERS**

## **At the table**

- Guests visiting a home are almost always offered coffee, together with something sweet made at home.
- Bread is served with nearly every savoury meal.
- Pork is not eaten by many Bosniaks, who are mostly Muslim, so beef, lamb and chicken are the most common meats. Ask before offering pork to a guest.
- When glasses are raised, people say 'Živjeli!' (cheers).
- Drinking coffee together is a daily custom and an important part of any social visit.
- During Ramadan, restaurants may separate guests who are eating during fasting hours from other guests, so be discreet.

# evapi

Small fingers of grilled minced beef, served five or ten at a time in a warm, soft flatbread called somun, with chopped raw onion and often kajmak, a rich clotted cream.

## Ingredients

- 800 g minced beef, not too lean (about 20% fat)
- 1 teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon black pepper
- ½ teaspoon bicarbonate of soda (optional, for a lighter texture)
- 2 tablespoons cold water
- 4 pieces of somun or other soft flatbread, or pitta bread
- 1 onion, finely chopped
- Kajmak, soured cream or ajvar pepper relish, to serve

## Method

1. Mix the beef with the salt, pepper, bicarbonate of soda and cold water. Knead with your hands for 3 to 4 minutes until sticky, then cover and chill for at least 1 hour.
2. With wet hands, shape the meat into fingers about 8 cm long and as thick as a thumb.
3. Heat a grill, barbecue or heavy frying pan until very hot. Cook the evapi for 8 to 10 minutes, turning often, until browned outside and cooked all the way through with no pink in the middle.
4. Warm the bread on the grill for a few seconds on each side, and cut it open like a pocket.
5. Put five to ten evapi in each bread with chopped onion and a spoonful of kajmak or soured cream. Serve at once.

# Spinach pie

A savoury pie of thin pastry filled with spinach, or sometimes chard, and fresh white cheese bound with egg. It is eaten warm or cold, for breakfast, lunch or supper.

## Ingredients

- 500 g ready-made filo pastry sheets
- 600 g fresh spinach, washed, or 400 g frozen spinach, thawed and squeezed dry
- 300 g fresh white cheese, such as cottage cheese or crumbled feta
- 3 eggs
- 150 ml soured cream or plain yogurt
- 100 ml sunflower oil, plus a little for the tin
- Salt, to taste

## Method

1. If using fresh spinach, wilt it in a large pan for 2 minutes, drain well, squeeze out the water and chop it.
2. Mix the spinach with the cheese, eggs and soured cream. Add salt carefully, as the cheese may already be salty.
3. Heat the oven to 200°C and oil a round or square baking tin of about 28 cm.
4. Lay a filo sheet on the worktop and brush it lightly with oil. Spread a line of filling along one long edge and roll it up loosely into a long sausage. Coil it in the tin, starting from the middle, and repeat with the rest of the pastry and filling.
5. Brush the top with oil and bake for 35 to 40 minutes until deep golden. Rest for 10 minutes, then cut into wedges.

# Bey's soup

A creamy chicken and vegetable soup with rice and dried okra, finished off the heat with soured cream, egg yolks and a squeeze of lemon. It is a festive dish offered to guests at weddings and religious holidays.

## Ingredients

- 2 chicken legs or 500 g chicken on the bone
- 1.5 litres water and 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 carrots, 1 small celery root or parsley root, diced
- 60 g rice, cooked separately
- A handful of dried okra, soaked in water for 30 minutes (or 100 g fresh okra, sliced)
- 2 egg yolks (use pasteurised yolks if serving pregnant women, young children, older people or anyone with a weak immune system)
- 150 ml soured cream
- Juice of ½ lemon

## Method

1. Simmer the chicken in the salted water for about 45 minutes, until tender. Lift it out, take the meat off the bones and cut it into small pieces. Strain the broth.
2. Put the broth back on the heat with the carrots, celery root and okra, and simmer for 20 minutes until soft.
3. Add the chicken and cooked rice and heat through for 5 minutes. Season with lemon juice and salt. Take the pan off the heat.
4. Whisk the egg yolks with the soured cream. Stir in a ladle of hot soup, then pour the mixture into the pan, stirring. Do not let the soup boil again, or it will curdle.
5. Serve at once, with bread.

# Walnut-stuffed apples

Whole apples poached in sugar syrup and filled with chopped walnuts, served in a glass with their own syrup and a crown of whipped cream.

## Ingredients

- 6 firm, sharp apples, such as Granny Smith
- 300 g sugar and 1 litre water
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 120 g walnuts, finely chopped
- 2 tablespoons of the sugar syrup or honey, to bind the walnuts
- 200 ml whipping cream, whipped
- A few cherries or pieces of fruit to decorate (optional)

## Method

1. Peel the apples and remove the cores with a corer, leaving them whole. Rub them with lemon juice.
2. Bring the water, sugar and remaining lemon juice to the boil in a wide pan. Add the apples and simmer gently for 10 to 15 minutes, turning them, until just tender but still holding their shape. Lift them out.
3. Boil the syrup for another 10 minutes until it thickens a little. Leave to cool.
4. Mix the walnuts with 2 tablespoons of syrup or honey and press the mixture into the holes in the apples.
5. Place each apple in a glass or bowl, pour over some syrup, top with whipped cream and decorate. Serve chilled, with coffee.

# Useful phrases

## **Dobro jutro**

DOH-broh YOO-troh · Good morning

## **Dobar dan**

DOH-bahr DAHN · Good day, hello

## **Merhaba**

MEHR-hah-bah · Hello

## **Laku no**

LAH-koo NOHCH · Good night

## **Do vjenja**

doh vee-JEH-nyah · Goodbye

## **Kako ste?**

KAH-koh steh · How are you? (polite)

## **Dobro sam, hvala**

DOH-broh sahm, HVAH-lah · I'm fine, thank you

## **Drago mi je**

DRAH-goh mee yeh · Nice to meet you

## **Hvala lijepo**

HVAH-lah LYEH-poh · Thank you very much

## **Nema na emu**

NEH-mah nah CHEH-moo · You're welcome

## **Oprostite**

oh-PROHS-tee-teh · Excuse me

## **Da li govorite engleski?**

dah lee GOH-voh-ree-teh EHN-glehs-kee · Do you speak English?

## **Ne razumijem**

neh rah-ZOO-myehm · I don't understand

**Koliko je ovo?**

KOH-lee-koh yeh OH-voh · How much is this?

**Gdje je bankomat?**

GDYEH yeh BAHN-koh-maht · Where is a cash machine?

**Gdje je WC?**

GDYEH yeh VEH-tseh · Where is the toilet?

**Bilo je ukusno**

BEE-loh yeh OO-koos-noh · It was delicious

**Raun, molim**

RAH-choon, MOH-leem · The bill, please

**Živjeli!**

ZHEE-vyeh-lee · Cheers!

## Things you might not know

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina has only about 20 km of coastline, all of it around the town of Neum. The strip of land dates back to the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699, when the Republic of Dubrovnik gave it to the Ottomans as a buffer against Venice.
2. Sarajevo hosted the 1984 Winter Olympics, the first Winter Games held in a Slavic-speaking country. The host nation, Yugoslavia, won its first ever Winter Olympic medal there, a silver in the giant slalom.
3. The name Herzegovina comes from 'herceg', a local form of the German word Herzog, meaning duke. It was the title taken in 1448 by the nobleman Stjepan Vuki Kosaa.
4. The country's currency, the convertible mark, was named after the old German Deutsche Mark, to which it was tied one to one. The 10, 20, 50 and 100 KM notes come in two designs, one for each entity, and both are valid everywhere.
5. The Sarajevo Haggadah, a beautifully illustrated Jewish book for the Passover meal, was made in northern Spain around 1350. It is kept in the National Museum in Sarajevo and was added to UNESCO's Memory of the World register in 2017.
6. The writer Ivo Andrić, born in Travnik in 1892, won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1961. He grew up in Višegrad, and his best-known novel, *The Bridge on the Drina*, is named after the town's Ottoman bridge.
7. Young men of Mostar have long leapt from the Old Bridge into the cold Neretva, 24 metres below. A formal diving competition has been held every summer since 1968, and since 2015 the bridge has been a stop on the Red Bull Cliff Diving World Series.
8. As of 2026, Vjetrenica Cave in Herzegovina is considered the richest cave in the world for underground wildlife. More than 200 species have been recorded in it, and about 37 were described for the first time there.
9. Tuzla has salt lakes in the middle of the city. The first, the Pannonian Lake, opened in 2003 and is filled with salt water from deep underground, a trace of an ancient sea that dried up millions of years ago.
10. Sarajevo's trams began on New Year's Day in 1885, pulled by horses. The

line was a testing ground for trams in Vienna and the rest of Austria-Hungary, and electric trams followed in 1895.

11. About 60,000 medieval carved tombstones called steci are found in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They were used by Catholic, Orthodox and Bosnian Church believers alike, from the 12th to the early 16th century.
12. The Sarajevo Film Festival was first held in the autumn of 1995, while the city was still under siege. About 15,000 people came to see 37 films. As of 2026, it is the best-known film festival in South-East Europe, with more than 100,000 visitors a year.
13. The Charter of Ban Kulin, written in 1189, is known as the oldest work written in the old Bosnian Cyrillic script, called bosanica.

#### TALK ABOUT IT

## Questions for the group

- Have you ever been to Bosnia and Herzegovina, or has someone in your family? What do you remember?
- Have you ever tasted evapi or Burek and other pita? What is a dish you remember from a trip?
- The Srebrenica genocide (1995). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- The Dayton peace agreement (1995). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Have you seen The Old Bridge of Mostar, in person or in pictures? Which famous place would you most like to see?
- If you could spend one day in any city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would it be and why?

## QUIZ

# How well do you know Bosnia and Herzegovina?

Circle the right answer. The answers are on the last page.

### 1. In which year did Sarajevo host the Winter Olympics?

- A) 1992
- B) 1976
- C) 1972
- D) 1984

### 2. About how many convertible marks make one euro?

- A) About 10
- B) About 2
- C) About 100
- D) Exactly 1

### 3. How many members does the presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina have?

- A) Three
- B) Two
- C) Five
- D) One

### 4. Bosnia and Herzegovina became a full member of the European Union in 2022.

- A) True
- B) False

### 5. Who is the city of Mostar named after?

- A) An Ottoman sultan
- B) The bridge keepers who guarded its Old Bridge
- C) A Roman general
- D) A medieval Bosnian queen

**6. The 1995 peace talks that ended the war were held near Dayton, in which US state?**

- A) California
- B) Virginia
- C) Texas
- D) Ohio

**7. Sarajevo's old town is called Bašaršija. What does 'aršija' mean?**

- A) Fortress
- B) Riverbank
- C) Bridge
- D) Market or bazaar

**8. Which river does Mostar's Old Bridge cross?**

- A) The Neretva
- B) The Una
- C) The Miljacka
- D) The Drina

**9. In Bosnia, the pastry spiral called 'burek' has which filling?**

- A) Minced meat
- B) Spinach
- C) Potatoes
- D) Cheese

**10. What is the official number to call an ambulance in Bosnia and Herzegovina?**

- A) 999
- B) 124
- C) 123
- D) 122

**11. Bosnian coffee is made a little differently from Turkish coffee: some of the boiling water is set aside and then added back with the coffee.**

- A) True
- B) False

**12. What does the Bosnian word 'most' mean, as in Stari Most?**

- A) Market
- B) River
- C) Bridge
- D) Tower

# Quiz answers

## 1. D) 1984

Sarajevo hosted the Winter Olympics in February 1984, the first Winter Games in a Slavic-speaking country.

## 2. B) About 2

About 2: the rate is fixed at 1.95583 marks to the euro.

## 3. A) Three

Three: one Bosniak, one Croat and one Serb member are elected directly by the people.

## 4. False

False. In December 2022 it became an official candidate for membership. As of September 2026 it is still a candidate, not a member.

## 5. B) The bridge keepers who guarded its Old Bridge

Mostar is named after the bridge keepers who guarded its Old Bridge, called mostari, in Ottoman times.

## 6. D) Ohio

Ohio. The talks took place at an air force base near Dayton, and the agreement was formally signed in Paris on 14 December 1995.

## 7. D) Market or bazaar

aršija means market or bazaar, from Turkish; Bašaršija is the main bazaar.

## 8. A) The Neretva

The Neretva. The Old Bridge rises 24 metres above its cold green water.

## 9. A) Minced meat

Minced meat. In Bosnia only the meat pie is called burek; with cheese it is sirnica, with spinach zeljanica and with potatoes krompiruša.

## 10. B) 124

124 is the ambulance. 122 is the police and 123 the fire service; the European number 112 also works.

## 11. True

True. That small step is what sets Bosnian coffee apart from its Turkish cousin.

## 12. C) Bridge

Most means bridge, so Stari Most is simply 'the Old Bridge'.

# Bosnia and Herzegovina visa page

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**  
**VISITED**

## Next stops

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

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Play the interactive version, collect a stamp in your passport:

<https://preview.worldstroll.com/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>