



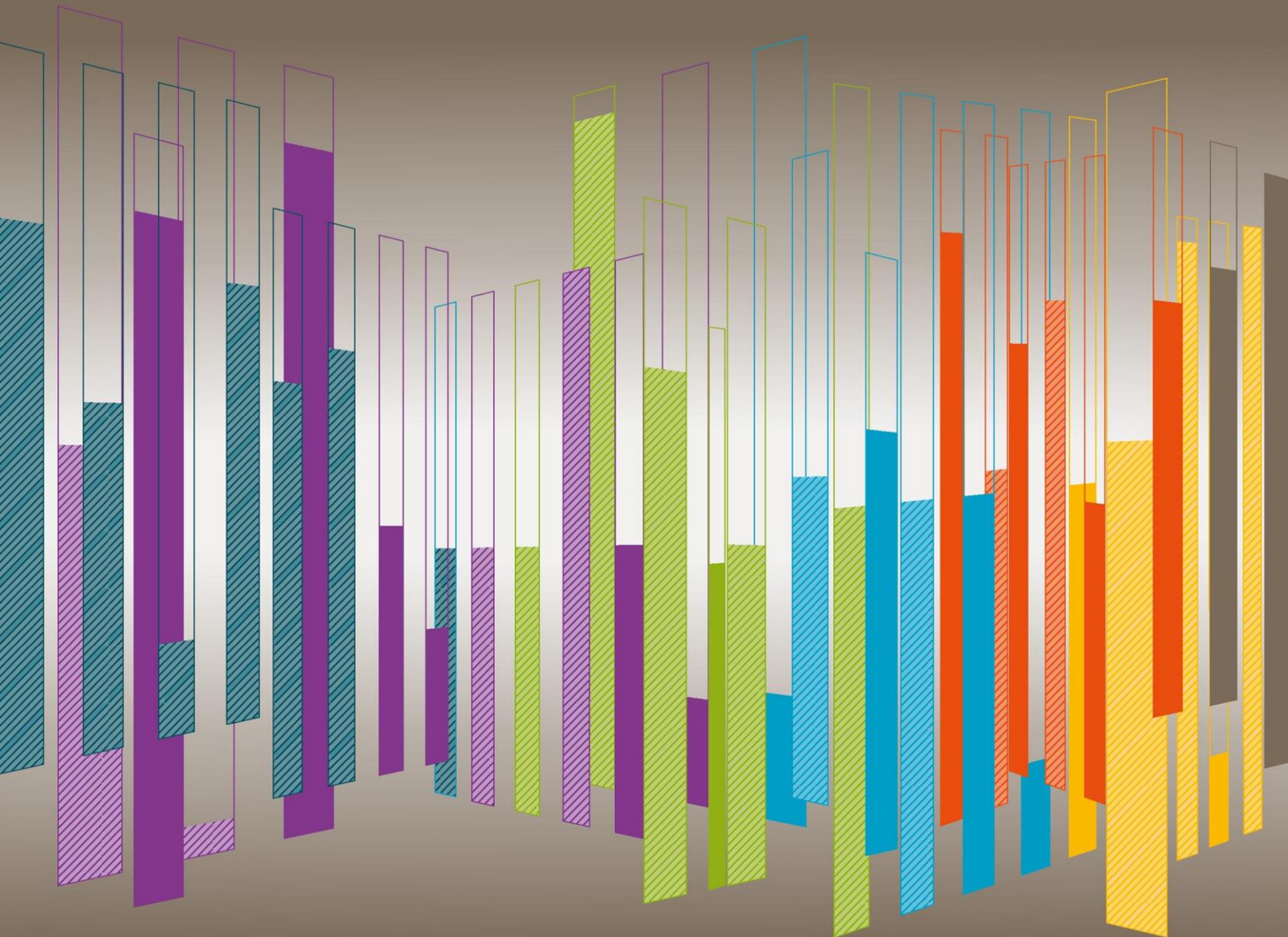
United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Diversity of  
Cultural Expressions

# UNESCO CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Bosnia and Herzegovina's Technical Report



The UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) is an advocacy and policy tool developed within the framework of the Secretariat of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression. Tested and implemented in 11 countries since 2009, the CDIS demonstrates, through quantitative and qualitative data, the enabling and driving role of culture in sustainable development. Its main objectives are to:

- Provide evidence-based justification for the inclusion of culture in State and international development strategies and plans;
- Gather new data for informed policies and monitoring systems for culture;
- Build capacities in data collection and analysis on culture and development;
- Promote awareness of culture's role in sustainable development through participative inter-institutional dialogue;
- Foster a comparable understanding at the international level;

More information on the CDIS ([www.unesco.org/creativity/cdis](http://www.unesco.org/creativity/cdis)).

The CDIS Country Technical Reports are prepared for information purposes only to convey the process of implementation of the CDIS and the methodology of construction used for the CDIS indicators at the State level.

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## UNESCO CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR SUITE APPLIED TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### The Second Test Phase: Alignment of Results

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## **A. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AT STATE LEVEL**

This section covers the context, the process and the approach with which the Indicator Suite has been implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **a. General conditions and context**

Under the Dayton Peace Agreement, which includes the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sovereign state with, to a large extent, a decentralized political and administrative structure. The state has only limited and specific powers. All functions and powers not explicitly envisioned in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina are those of the Entities - the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter FBiH) and the Republika Srpska (hereinafter referred to as RS), while the state level has only a coordinating role. The Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina defines the competences and responsibilities of the Federation of BiH, the competences and responsibilities pertaining to the cantons, and the common responsibilities.

The Brčko District (hereafter referred to as BD) is a separate administrative and territorial unit. According to the latest amendment to the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>1</sup>, the Brčko District is included in the legal and constitutional order of BiH. The Brčko District, which exists under the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and falls under the jurisdiction of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which territory is in the joint ownership (condominium) of the entities, is a unit of local self-governance with its own institutions, laws, and regulations, and with the powers and status finally prescribed by the decisions of the Arbitral Tribunal for Dispute over Inter-Entity Boundary in the Brčko Area.

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina occupies about 51% of the total territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a population of approximately 2,3 million<sup>2</sup>. It is administratively composed of 10 cantons, each with its own government and assembly. 79 municipalities exist in these ten cantons. Republika Srpska, with about 1,4 million inhabitants<sup>3</sup>, occupies about 49% of the total territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and consists of 62 municipalities.

### **Ministries of Culture in BiH**

The ministries responsible for culture exist at all levels of government: the state (1), the entity (2 each), the canton (10), and there is a Department within the Brčko District that deals with culture. Due to this organization of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the following is a brief overview of the cultural competences of these levels of government in BiH:

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<sup>1</sup> The Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 25/09

<sup>2</sup> The estimate of population of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, source: The Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, letter dated July 29<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> The estimate of population of Republika Srpska, source: The Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska, letter dated July 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

- The Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH is responsible for conducting and carrying out tasks that are within the competence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that relate to the defining of basic principles of coordinating activities, harmonizing the plans of entity authorities, and defining strategies at the international level<sup>4</sup>.
- The Ministry of Culture and Sport of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina performs administrative, professional, and other activities within the jurisdiction of the Federation of BiH, which are related to: the scientific research activities and the protection and use of cultural and historical heritage; museum, archive, library, publishing, theatre, music, art, film, and entertainment/show business activities; the activities of business organizations and civic associations in the field of arts and culture; the improvement of sport and physical education culture, and other activities specified by law<sup>5</sup>.
- The Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska performs administrative and other professional activities in the area of culture, which are related to: the protection and use of cultural and historical heritage and natural heritage, museum, archive, library, publishing, theatre, music, art, film, and show business activities; the organizations and citizens' associations in the field of arts and culture, technical culture; the maintaining of a register of public media; the preparation of programs and agreements on cultural cooperation in accordance with the Constitution of Republika Srpska and the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the providing of information through media and other forms of information dissemination about its work, and the performing of other duties pursuant to the regulations of Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>6</sup>.
- The District of Brčko, its Department of Economic Development, Sports and Culture, and the Section for Tourism, Culture and Sports shall perform all duties within the scope of work related to theatres, galleries, cultural associations, events, and library, as well as other duties within the jurisdiction of certain laws and regulations, such as: the preparation of normative acts in the field of culture, the constant monitoring of the situation in the field of culture, the analysis and proposal of measures for improvement, the ensuring of operation of cultural centres, the design and implementation of criteria for the allocation of aid to cultural societies, the providing of financial, technical, and spatial conditions for the work of all cultural societies of the Brčko District, the organizing of cultural events of international, country, regional, and local importance, the facilitation of training and professional development of professionals in culture, publishing activities, and assistance to individuals<sup>7</sup>.
- In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's 10 cantons, each has its own ministry responsible for culture. In 9 out of 10 ministries, culture has been placed together with education, science, and sport. The exception is Sarajevo Canton, where culture is only connected to sport. The general view is that culture should be separated from other areas, for it will always, to some extent, be put aside and

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<sup>4</sup> Law on Ministries and Other Bodies of Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, numbers 5/03, 42/03, 26/04, 42/04, 45/06, 88/07, 35/09, 59/09, 103/09

<sup>5</sup> The Law on Federal Ministries and Other Bodies of the Federal Administration, The Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 58/02, 19/03, 38/05, 2/06, 8/06, and 61/06

<sup>6</sup> The Law on Ministries of Republika Srpska, the Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, number 106/05, 20/07, 33/08

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.bdcentral.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=26&Itemid=21&lang=ba](http://www.bdcentral.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=26&Itemid=21&lang=ba)

neglected due to the importance given to the education sector, for example. Despite the fact that the cantons have the greatest responsibility for culture in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, their administration responsible for culture is a very small one.

- The municipality represents the lowest level of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina that participates in the process of creating cultural policies.

### **Institute for Statistics in BiH**

There are three statistical institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS) is responsible for the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FIS) and the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska (RSIS) are responsible for the entity level. The Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CBBiH) is responsible for monetary statistics, the balance of payments, and other financial statistics in BiH. The Agency for Statistics has its office in Brčko, which is responsible for the District of Brčko.

The main task of the Agency for Statistics of BiH is to collect, process, and disseminate statistical data of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with internationally accepted standards, and based on data submitted by the entity institutes, or data collected directly by the Agency. The entity institutes collect, process, and transmit statistical data to the Agency, which it considers necessary for the statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> The Law on Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, numbers 26/04, 42/04



## B. CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDICATORS

This section describes the methodology and technical aspects related to the construction of the core indicators proposed in the Methodology Manual as well as the alternative and additional indicators.

Each chapter describes construction of the indicators, main sources, some issues and obstacles encountered during the application of the Suite (e.g. global statistical obstacles and issues, difficulty of the indicators demanded, time constraints etc).

<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Sub-dimensions</b>
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ The Value Added of Cultural Activities</li> <li>⇒ Employment in culture</li> <li>⇒ The Household Expenditures on Cultural Goods and Services</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Complete, fair and inclusive education</li> <li>⇒ Valorization of interculturality, cultural diversity and creativity in basic secondary education</li> <li>⇒ Training of professionals in the cultural sector</li> </ul>
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Levels of Gender Equality</li> <li>⇒ Perception of Gender Equality</li> </ul>
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Freedom of Expression</li> <li>⇒ Access and Internet Use</li> <li>⇒ Diversity of Fictional Content in Public Television Programmes</li> </ul>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Standard-Setting Framework for Culture</li> <li>⇒ Policy and Institutional Framework for Culture</li> <li>⇒ Distribution of Cultural Infrastructure</li> <li>⇒ Civil Society Participation in Cultural Governance</li> </ul>
Social Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Participation in Cultural Activities</li> <li>⇒ Trust</li> <li>⇒ Freedom of Self-Determination</li> </ul>
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Index of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability</li> </ul>

## 1. Dimension: Culture as an Economic Activity

This dimension examines the contribution of the cultural sector to economic development through three sub-dimensions:

- ✗ the value added of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- ✗ cultural employment in cultural occupations; and
- ✗ household expenditures on cultural goods and services.

### 1.1. The Value Added of Cultural Activities

#### **Introduction**

The cultural and creative industries contribute to the GDP at the State level. This sub-dimension examines the primary income for all those engaged in creative activities, as well as those whose task is to manufacture products with symbolic content. Taking into account the income and value added generated by cultural activities, the indicator shows that these activities are part of the country's production, and that they help generate income and sustain the livelihood of its citizens.

#### **Indicator**

*Percentage of the contribution of private and formal cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product*

#### **Process**

The research "Accounts - Gross Domestic Product for Bosnia and Herzegovina" is conducted as a regular activity of the statistical institutions in BiH. The gross domestic product of Bosnia and Herzegovina (GDP) was calculated according to the methodology of the UN System of National Accounts (SNA93) and the European System of National Accounts (ESA95). The available statistical data of enterprises (companies, banks, insurance companies, institutions, government bodies, and other organizations), which are residents on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are used to determine the gross domestic product for both Bosnia and Herzegovina and the entities. The gross domestic product was calculated using the production approach in current prices.

According to the methodology, the value added is applied for the central cultural activities (e.g. *advertising, publishing, broadcasting, library, museum, and archives activities*) and equipment/supporting materials (e.g. *printing, software publishing, web portals*), which have been selected and classified in International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities - ISIC Rev.4. It was necessary to develop procedures to link the activities, that is, to make correlation tables between the ICIS Rev. 4 and NACE Rev. 2 (four digit level) due to the fact that the calculation of GDP in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the year 2011 was derived based on the data of business entities registered and allocated according to the *Classification of Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, which is in line with the European classification NACE Rev. 2.

As mentioned at the beginning of the report, Bosnia and Herzegovina is administratively divided in three parts, one of them being Brčko District. Statistical data for Brčko are managed by the Agency for Statistics BiH that still has not fully incorporated new *Classification of Activities in BiH* into its system. Consequently they were not able to

provide added value data on cultural activities for Brčko District, explaining they will be available in July 2013. Other two statistical institutes provided data for the entity level, presented below.

### **Results**

The Ratio of Cultural Activities within the Gross Domestic Product of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 5,72%.

**Table 1: Value Added of Cultural Activities per Capita (in BAM) in the Year 2011**

	<b>GDP (Gross Domestic Product)</b>	<b>Value Added of Cultural Activities</b>	<b>The Ratio of Cultural Activities within Gross Domestic Product %</b>
Federation of BiH	16.401.821.000,00	923.295.000,00	5,63
Republika Srpska	8.668.712.000,00	510.660.000,00	5,89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25.070.533.000,00</b>	<b>1.433.955.000,00</b>	<b>5,72</b>

### **Data Sources**

- *National Accounts 2011 - GDP by production and income approach*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska:
- *2007 Household Budget Survey, the population estimate*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska

## **1.2. Employment in the Cultural and Creative Sectors**

### **Introduction**

The occupations in cultural activities are a sign of vitality of the cultural sector, which is an integral part of development. They also reflect the ability of individuals to participate professionally in cultural activities. Employment in the cultural sector contributes to job creation, income generation, and the material welfare of those employed in these activities. This sub-dimension is, thus, focused on the role of culture as an “employer” in order to better understand its impact on economic development.

### **Indicator**

*Percentage of Employed Persons in Cultural Activities Compared to the Employed Persons in All Activities*

### **Process**

This indicator reflects a number of persons employed in cultural activities regardless of whether such persons are engaged in cultural or other professions. According to the Suite, the cultural activities are central (e.g. advertising, publishing, broadcasting, library, museum, and archives activities, etc.) and equipment/supporting materials (e.g. printing, software publishing, web portals, etc.), which have been selected and classified in ISIC Rev.4. It was necessary to develop procedures to link the activities, that is, to make

correlation tables between the ICIS Rev. 4 and NACE Rev. 2 (four digit level), due to the fact that the statistical institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina are using the *Classification of Business Activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, which is in line with the European classification NACE Rev. 2.

### **Results**

The Share of the Number of Employed Persons in Cultural Activities Compared to the Number of Employed Persons in all Activities is 4,70%.

**Table 2: Number of Employed Persons in Cultural Activities**

	The Number of Employed Persons in all Activities	The Number of Employed Persons in Cultural Activities	The Share of the Number of Employed Persons in Cultural Activities Compared to the Number of Employed Persons in all Activities %
Brčko District	10.268	165	1,61%
Republika Srpska	200.301	9035	4,51%
Federation of BiH	405.806	19783	4,87%
<b>TOTAL in BiH</b>	<b>616.375</b>	<b>28.983</b>	<b>4,70%</b>

### **Data Sources**

- *Business Register, data for employed persons in all and cultural activities, 2011, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska*

### **Going further**

#### **Indicator (additional)**

*Percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population*

#### **Process**

According to the Suite, the calculation is based on data obtained from the relevant codes in the State occupation classification ISCO-88, which correspond to the International Standard Classification of Occupations - ISCO-08 selected codes in the manual. It was necessary to develop procedures to link the activities, that is, to make correlation tables between the ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 BiH classification of occupation (four digit level). Some of the occupations explored are: archivists and curators, musicians, singers and composers, actors, translators, interpreters and other linguists.

For the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the data were obtained from the Federal Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Bosnia and Herzegovina this type of insurance is compulsory for employees. The data provided addressed the number of insured persons by occupation in the field of culture, regardless of the kind of activity they are employed in.

### **Results**

The Share of the Insured Persons Employed in Cultural Occupations Compared to the Total Number of Insured Persons in Federation of BiH is 1,76%.

**Table 3: Number of Insured Persons Employed in Cultural Occupations**

Gender	The Total Number of Insured Persons and Beneficiaries of the Pension Disability Insurance MIO/PIO	The Total Number of Insured Persons and Beneficiaries of the Pension Disability Insurance MIO/PIO Employed in Cultural Occupations	The Share of the Insured Persons Employed in Cultural Occupations Compared to the Total Number of Insured Persons %
female	189.604	3.660	1,93%
male	287.488	4.753	1,65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>477.092</b>	<b>8.413</b>	<b>1,76%</b>

**Data Sources**

- Institute for Pension and Disability Insurance of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2010

**Going further**

**Indicator (additional)**

*Number of Employed Persons in Public Cultural Institutions*

**Process**

In order to add contextualisation to this sub-dimension, another calculation has been made, this being the number of employed persons in public cultural institutions, by sex and by the jobs they perform (professional jobs in the field of culture or administrative and technical jobs). The data were obtained from the founders of public cultural institutions (municipalities, cantons, entities), and directly from the public cultural institutions in order to perform data verification. The result is that the total employment in public cultural institutions throughout the country amounts to 2810 active persons, out of which 1537 are women and 1273 are men. 1609,50 persons are employed in occupations in the cultural sector, and of these, 1200,50 perform administrative, logistic, and other support activities within the cultural institutions, all expressed in full-time equivalent.

**Table 4: Number of Persons Employed in Public Institutions in Culture**

Gender	The Number of Persons Employed in Public Institutions in Culture	Of which, in Culture-Related Jobs	Of which, in Administration
female	1.537		
male	1.273		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.810</b>	<b>1.609,50</b>	<b>1.200,50</b>

**Data Sources**

- *Administrative Database in the Field of Cultural Policy*, MDG-F Culture for Development

### 1.3. The Expenditures on Culture

#### **Introduction**

The household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods, and services consist of all purchases incurred by the resident households of a country<sup>9</sup> in the form of individual cultural goods and services provided at prices that are economically and non-economically significant.<sup>10</sup> It includes expenditures on cultural products such as books, commercial cinema tickets, theatre shows and performances, and chargeable entrance tickets to museums. It also covers resident household expenditures not only on cultural goods and services produced in the country, but also those imported and bought abroad.

#### **Indicator**

*Percentage of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures*

#### **Process**

First conducted in 2004, the Household Budget Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina is carried out on a three-year basis. The 2007 survey results were used for the Suite. Although another survey was conducted in December 2010, these results will not be publicly available until 2013.

The data in the Household Budget Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina are at the household level, rather than the individual, so they do not follow the individual Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose - COICOP items by gender (four digit level). For aggregated data, i.e. product groups, the overviews according to various indicators (type of household, occupation of the household head, and so on) are published, but the data by these indicators at the individual level, i.e. at the item level, are not published because it is considered that they are more representative on the group level.

According to the methodology, the value added is applied for the expenditures in central cultural goods and services (*Recording media, Cultural services, Books, Media, and Jewellery, clocks and watches*) and expenditures, goods and services for cultural equipment and support (*Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures, Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments, Information processing equipment, and Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment*), which have been selected and classified in Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose - COICOP. Statistical institutes in BiH are using same classification as proposed by this methodology, on 3-digit level, so it was not necessary to make correlation exercises.

#### **Results**

According to this Survey, the average monthly household expenditure on cultural products and services throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina amounted to 37,41 BAM or 2,43% of the total average monthly household expenditure. Analysing further, 76,66% goes on expenditures in central cultural goods and services, and 23,34% on expenditures for cultural equipment and support.

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**Table 5: Household Final Consumption on Goods and Services in the Domain of Culture**

Level	The Average Monthly Consumption Expenditure per Household	Of that, on Food and Drink	Of that, on Non-food Products	The Average Monthly Household Expenditure on Cultural Products and Services	The Share of Expenditure on Culture Compared to the Total Expenditure
Brčko District	1.318,47	429,87	888,60	22,74	1,72%
Republika Srpska	1.364,31	473,18	891,14	30,09	2,21%
Federation of BiH	1.649,72	535,51	1.114,21	42,04	2,55%
<b>TOTAL in BiH</b>	<b>1.541,43</b>	<b>511,17</b>	<b>1.030,26</b>	<b>37,41</b>	<b>2,43%</b>

**Data Sources**

- *2007 Household Budget Survey*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska

## 2.Dimension: Education

Education is essential to inclusive and sustainable human development, and critical for the emergence of knowledge-based societies, capable of devising innovative strategies in order to face future challenges. It is estimated that each additional year of schooling raises average annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth by 0,37%<sup>11</sup>.

### 2.1. Complete, fair and inclusive education for all

#### **Introduction**

This sub-dimension goes a step further by measuring the levels of primary and secondary education enrolment. It recognizes that skills and learning acquired at these levels of education play a crucial role in the sustainable economic and social development of a country, and in fully engaging with cultural life, an asset that further contributes to human development.

#### **Indicator**

*Index of average years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22, adjusted to reflect inequalities*

#### **Process**

Primary and secondary education enables individuals to acquire basic skills and competencies in order to become empowered citizens capable of actively taking part in their culture, society and economy. The average number of years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22 provides in itself important information on the levels of public investment in implementing the cultural right to education and on the people's access to a sufficiently lengthy and complete education.

The average number of years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22 provides in itself important information on the levels of public investment in implementing the cultural right to education and on the people's access to a sufficiently lengthy and complete education. However, as the situation of those marginalized or excluded from the education system and from enjoyment of the right to education is not addressed directly, this baseline indicator is not sufficiently indicative of any existing inequalities or of the inclusiveness of the State education system. A specific index has therefore been devised to adjust the baseline indicator's result in proportion to the percentage of the target population living in education deprivation.

Accordingly, when there is no education deprivation at all, the result of the new adjusted index will be identical to that of the baseline indicator, that is, the average number of years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22. However, as the proportion of the target population living in education deprivation, and thus inequality in the implementation of the right to education, rises, the penalty system is triggered to make the final result lower than the baseline-indicator result. The adjusted index therefore reflects inequality by penalizing the baseline indicator (the target population's

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<sup>11</sup> Education Counts : Towards the Millennium Development Goals (UNESCO, 2010)  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001902/190214e.pdf>



average number of years in education) to reflect the levels of inequality (measured through the average of the target population living in education deprivation).

The new adjusted indicator thus represents the real level of implementation of the right to an education that is as complete, fair and inclusive as possible, while the baseline indicator can be seen as a benchmark or goal attainable at the State level if inequality levels are reduced.

### **Results**

The *Index of average years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22 adjusted to reflect inequalities* is a benchmark indicator that gives a value ranging from 0 to 1. A result of 1 is an optimum result, reflecting the public authorities' efforts to provide complete, fair and inclusive education. Result of the *Index* for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 0,994 showing that the average number of years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22 is 10+ and that none of its members is living in education deprivation, that is, has fewer than 4 years of schooling.

**Table 6: Average number of years of schooling**

Average number of years of schooling (of the population between the ages of 17 and 22)	11,2
Percentage of the population with fewer than four years of schooling (17-22 years old)	1%
Standardized average number of years of schooling	1
<b>Adjusted index according to inequalities</b>	<b>0,994</b>

### **Data Sources**

- *EFA Global Monitoring Report, Reaching the marginalized*, UNESCO, 2010

## **Going further**

### **Indicator (additional)**

#### *Net Enrolment Rate in Secondary Education*

The net enrolment rate in secondary education for the 2007/2008 school year was 80,67%, of which 78,28% of those enrolled are males and 83,26% are females. The calculation was made based on the number of enrolled students in all grades of secondary schools at the beginning of the 2007/2008 school year, which was compared to the estimated population of secondary school age made in 2007, and for Bosnia and Herzegovina that population between 15 and 18 years of age.

**Table 7: The Net Enrolment Rate in Secondary Education for the 2007/2008 School Year**

	Gender	The Number of Enrolled Students in all Grades of Secondary Schools at the Beginning of the 2007/2008 School Year	The Estimate of Population Aged 15 to 18 (Household Budget Survey - HBS)	The Net Enrolment Rate in Secondary Education for the 2007/2008 School Year %
Federation of BiH	female	51.920	63.740	81,46%
	male	53.060	70.302	75,47%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104.980</b>	<b>134.042</b>	<b>78,32%</b>
Republika Srpska	female	24.314	27.839	87,34%
	male	24.507	29.057	84,34%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48.821</b>	<b>56.896</b>	<b>85,81%</b>
Brčko District	female	1.764	2.102	83,92%
	male	1.885	2.138	88,17%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.649</b>	<b>4.240</b>	<b>86,06%</b>
TOTAL	female	77.998	93.681	83,26%
	male	79.452	101.498	78,28%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>157.450</b>	<b>195.178</b>	<b>80,67%</b>

**Data Sources:**

- *Education statistics - secondary education for 2007/2008 school year*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska
- *2007 Household Budget Survey (HBS), the estimate of school age population*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska

## 2.2. Valorization of interculturality, cultural diversity and creativity in basic secondary education

**Introduction**

Awareness and appreciation of cultural diversity can be fostered through educational programs that are culturally sensitive and that emphasize the positive value of intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity. Bilingual (or multilingual) and arts education are examples of means by which individuals can be oriented to appreciate linguistic and cultural diversity.

Multilingual education should be included as an essential component of intercultural education in order to encourage understanding between the different population groups and ensure respect for fundamental rights.

**Indicator**

*Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting multilingualism in relation to the total number of instructional hours dedicated to languages (grades 10-11)*

**Process**

In order to measure the annual percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting multilingualism in the first two years of secondary school in relation to the total annual hours of teaching dedicated to languages, the indicator calculates the annual percentage of instructional hours dedicated to local or regional languages and international languages.

Methodology proposes to calculate the data for the first two years of secondary school, that is, grades 7 and 8. However, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, primary school grades are 1-9, and secondary grades are 1-4, i.e. first two years of secondary school are grades 10-11. Thus the later was used to construct his indicator.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina three official languages are spoken (Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian). They are the languages of the constitutional peoples of BiH. Primary and secondary school curriculum prescribes learning one of these languages in each grade of the schooling. As for the international languages, two are obligatory in both primary and secondary education. First international language is introduced in the third grade of primary school and second in sixth grade.

### **Results**

Ratio of official vs. international languages in primary education is 62% to 38%. As presented in the table, this ratio is slightly different in secondary school (44% to 56%) but still satisfying. It shows that secondary-school pupils' carry on with fulfilling their needs to continue to learn the official language, which strengthens their own identity, and at the same time enhance the valorisation of cultural diversity by continuing to learn foreign languages. It can be concluded that the results for Bosnia and Herzegovina show rather high linguistic diversity in both primary and secondary education thus promoting interculturality.

**Table 8: The Type of Language Taught in School**

The Official Languages / the Languages of Constitutional Peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Local or Regional Languages	International Languages	
		First Foreign Language	Second Foreign Language
44,00%	0,00%	31,99%	24,02%
		56,00%	

**Table 9: Type of Language Taught in School, Particularities**

Entity		Total Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	Languages of Peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian Language	Local or Regional Languages	International Languages	
					First Foreign Language	Second Foreign Language
Federation of BiH	Annual Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	630	280	0	210	140
	% of the Total Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	100,00%	44,44%	0,00%	33,33%	22,22%

Republika Srpska	Annual Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	576	288	0	144	144
	% of the Total Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	100,00%	50,00%	0,00%	25,00%	25,00%
District Brčko	Annual Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	576	216	0	216	144
	% of the Total Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	100,00%	37,50%	0,00%	37,50%	25,00%
TOTAL	Annual Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	1782	784	0	570	428
	% of the total Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Languages	100,00%	44,00%	0,00%	31,99%	24,02%

### **Data Sources**

- Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Department of Secondary Education
- Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, the Department of Secondary Education
- Government of Brčko District, Department for Education

### **Introduction**

Arts education nurtures creativity and innovation, strengthens creative and artistic talent and provides a basis for the appreciation of cultural expressions and diversity by educating the public and broadening horizons for personal development and cultural participation.

### **Indicator**

*Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours (grades 10-11)*

### **Process**

Using the official school curriculum, the percentage of annual instructional hours intended for arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours for all subjects in the first two years of secondary school was identified.

Methodology proposes to calculate the data for the first two years of secondary school grades 7 and 8. However, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, primary school grades are 1-9, and secondary grades are 1-4, i.e. first two years of secondary school are grades 10-11.

Sub-disciplines of arts education in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are incorporated in the official school curricula are music and painting. Other, such as photography, drama, dance, etc. are also learned in official schooling system but as elective subjects. However according to the methodology, elective hours dedicated to teaching languages in the first two years of secondary school should not be considered for the construction of this indicator.

## **Results**

The result of 6,45% of instructional hours dedicated to arts is quite low. Approximately one third of instructional hours are dedicated to languages, both official and international, while great majority of instructional hours is dedicated to science (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, etc.).

**Table 10: Instructional hours dedicated for arts education in the first two years of secondary school**

<b>Entity</b>		<b>Data</b>
Federati on of BiH	Total Number of Instructional Hours	2232
	Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Arts Education	144
	% of the Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Art	6,45%
Republik a Srpska	Total Number of Instructional Hours	2232
	Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Arts Education	144
	% of the Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Art	6,45%
District Brčko	Total Number of Instructional Hours	2232
	Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Arts Education	144
	% of the Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Art	6,45%
TOTAL	Total Number of Instructional Hours	6696
	Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Arts Education	432
	% of the Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Art	<b>6,45%</b>

## **Data Sources**

- Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Department of Secondary Education, 2011
- Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, the Department of Secondary Education, 2011
- Government of Brčko District, Department for Education, 2011

## **2.3. Training of professionals in the cultural sector**

### **Introduction**

This sub-dimension is linked to the MDG Goal 1 “Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”, particularly its second target: to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.

### **Indicator**

*Index of coherency and coverage of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and tertiary education in the field of culture.*

This indicator aims to assess the extent to which public authorities invest in cultural training at the tertiary and/or professional level, thus allowing the emerging of a dynamic and competitive “creative class”.

### **Process**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there are eight public government-funded educational institutions, out of which six of them providing education in the field of culture.

## **Results**

The *Index of coherency and coverage of the technical and tertiary education system in the field of culture* is a benchmark indicator that gives a result ranging from 0 to 1. Final result for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 0,85, showing that the public and government-dependent private education system is largely consistent and comprehensive in offering to current and future cultural professionals various types of training courses (technical, vocational and tertiary or higher) in different fields of culture-related studies and that the authorities are manifestly interested and willing to invest in this field.

Cultural management is the only course that is not represented in Bosnia and Herzegovina educational system. Most represented are music (musical theory and pedagogy, composition, conducting orchestra, musicology and ethnomusicology, instruments, etc.), fine arts (painting, printmaking, graphic, drawing, modelling, sculpture, design, etc.), and film (acting, directing, producing, etc.).

**Table 11: Tertiary and technical education in the field of culture**

	<b>Tertiary education</b>	<b>Technical education</b>
<b>heritage training courses</b>	x	x
<b>music training courses</b>	x	x
<b>fine, visual and applied arts</b>	x	x
<b>cultural management</b>	-	-
<b>film and image</b>	x	x

## **Data Sources**

- The Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Department for Higher Education, 2011
- The Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, the Department for Higher Education, 2011
- Higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2011

### 3. Dimension: Gender Equality

#### **Introduction**

This dimension focuses on the reciprocal beneficial relationship between culture and gender equality, which has the potential to instigate social transformations of cultural values and norms. Gender equality is examined through a capacities and opportunities perspective: it looks at the capabilities and opportunities for both women and men to participate and actively engage in their culture and societies. Its underlying premise is that culture and gender equality can mutually reinforce human development by challenging gender inequalities, redefining gender relations, and opening up new opportunities for creating culturally rich and diverse societies that foster the equal participation of both women and men.

#### **3.1. Levels of Gender Equality (Objective Output)**

#### **Indicator (alternative)**

*Gaps between women and men in political, labour and education domains and in gender-equity legislation (objective output)*

#### **Process**

This indicator:

- 1) examines the degree to which women and men enjoy the same opportunities and rights to take part in the cultural, social, economic and political life of their country; and
- 2) to measures the degree to which gender equality is valorized as a human right and as a factor of development that contributes to building open and inclusive societies.

The four domains covered by this sub-dimension (political participation, education and labour force participation as well as the existence of targeted legislative frameworks in gender equity issues) reflect some of the key areas where reaching gender equality in outcomes and opportunities have had a proven positive impact on a range of development processes and which are critical for the respect of human rights, including cultural rights, and for building open and inclusive societies.

Three out of four indicators from the methodology were possible to calculate. Only education could not be calculated as proposed by this methodology, since there are no available data on average years of schooling of population 25+. Only reliable data source would be population census which will be conducted in October 2013. For that reason, alternative indicator was used: net enrolment rate in secondary education.

#### **Results**

*Participation of women in political life*, either through voting, taking part in decision-making processes or holding public office, has proven to have significant outcomes on good governance that affect the entire community. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, women represent 21% in lower house of parliament.

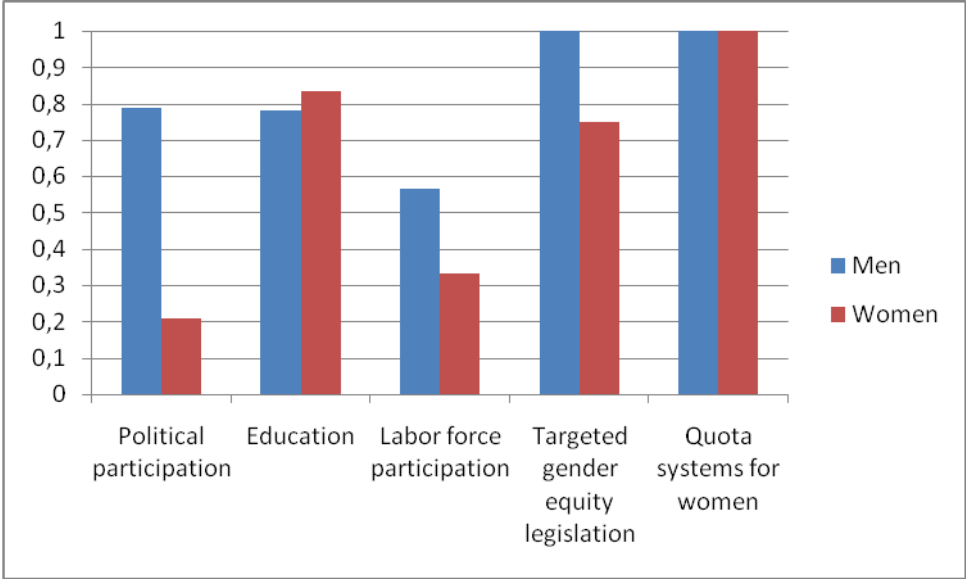
*Education* is a form of empowering individuals with knowledge and skills, which help women and men to make informed choices about their professional and personal lives.

Indeed, it is proved that the length of time girls spend in education has a direct impact on their health prospects and on the education and health prospects of their children. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, net enrolment rate of secondary education for female is 78,28% and 83,26% for male.

*Labour force participation* is central to social and economic empowerment of individuals and their communities. Yet, despite the greater participation of women over the last three decades, there remain significant gender gaps. It is estimated that women represent over 40% of the active working population, however, they continue to face glass ceilings in terms of income remuneration and promotion to leadership positions. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, female labour force participation rate is 33,20%, and male 56,70%.

*Public targeted legislation* and other legal measures on gender-related topics reflects whether the state has recognized that certain inequalities require sex-specific measures to ensure gender equality and the respect of human rights. In this case, rape, sexual harassment and domestic violence are problems more likely to be faced by women, and which, therefore, requires special legislation to protect their human rights, dignity and physical integrity. Quota systems are also temporary legislative measures intended to even the playing field in the political domain and countering negative stereotypes and other social taboos that restrict women’s ability to fully participate in public political life of their countries. Results for Bosnia and Herzegovina show that legislation on these matters exists but there are problems with its implementation.

**Table 12: Gaps between women and men**



**Data Sources:**

- Women in Parliaments Database, 2012
- *Secondary education statistics and Household Budget Survey, 2007/2008*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska
- *Labour Force Survey 2010*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska
- *SIGI, Gender, Institutions, and Development database, 2012*, OECD



## Going further

Here are some additional facts on gender equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- ✘ All property owned by spouses prior to marriage stays in their individual ownership, and all that they obtain during the marriage is considered joint property.
- ✘ There is no legal discrimination against women in regards to access to movable and immovable property. However, the tradition is more favourable to men than women.
- ✘ The governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina have developed programmes that allow women to independently establish and manage small and medium enterprises.
- ✘ As far as bank loans are concerned, the rights are equal for both genders, but the statistics for the year 1998 indicated that women owned less than one third of all loans in the country.

### Indicator

*Level of positive assessment of gender equality (subjective)*

### Process

This indicator is intended to:

- 1) measure the extent to which gender equality is positively perceived and supported amongst members of a society (“bottom-up”), and
- 2) assess the degree to which there are gaps in the valorization of gender equality between public legislation and investments and individual perceptions.

Answers “disagree” and “strongly disagree” in the questions below are taken for constructing the indicator:

- a. (V44) When Jobs are scarce: Men should have more right to a job than women
- b. (V61) Men make better political leaders than women do
- c. (V62) University is more important for a boy than for a girl

This is a descriptive indicator measuring the extent to which gender equality is positively perceived and supported amongst members of a society. The final score can range from 0% to 100%, and for Bosnia and Herzegovina result is 66% indicating that gender equality holds a relatively important position within a society.

### Results

**Table 13: Level of positive assessment of gender equality**

BASE=2367		Age										
		Total	15-29				30-49				50 and more	
			Total	Sex		Total	Sex		Total	Sex		
				Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
<b>Jobs scarce:</b>	Agree	<b>33.2 %</b>	28.0 %	37.2 %	18.7 %	34.0 %	41.3 %	26.1 %	37.1 %	39.0 %	34.7 %	
	Disagree	<b>42.8 %</b>	46.5 %	34.7 %	58.5 %	41.8 %	34.4 %	49.8 %	40.7 %	37.2 %	45.2 %	
<b>Men</b>	Neither	<b>24.0 %</b>	25.5 %	28.2 %	22.8 %	24.2 %	24.4 %	24.1 %	22.2 %	23.8 %	20.1 %	

<b>should have more right to a job than women</b>	Total										
		<b>2367</b> (100%)	<b>639</b> (100%)	<b>323</b> (100%)	<b>316</b> (100%)	<b>1060</b> (100%)	<b>550</b> (100%)	<b>510</b> (100%)	<b>668</b> (100%)	<b>374</b> (100%)	<b>294</b> (100%)

		Age										
		Total	15-29				30-49			50 and more		
			Total	Sex		Total	Sex		Total	Sex		
				Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
<b>Men make better political leaders than women do</b>	Agree strongly	<b>20.6 %</b>	17.2 %	25.3 %	9.0 %	24.0 %	29.5 %	18.0 %	18.6 %	25.3 %	10.2 %	
	Agree	<b>25.5 %</b>	23.2 %	30.1 %	16.3 %	25.9 %	29.5 %	22.0 %	26.9 %	31.0 %	21.8 %	
	Disagree	<b>33.0 %</b>	34.4 %	29.4 %	39.4 %	31.4 %	29.2 %	33.8 %	34.3 %	27.2 %	43.3 %	
	Strongly disagree	<b>20.8 %</b>	25.2 %	15.2 %	35.3 %	18.7 %	11.8 %	26.2 %	20.1 %	16.6 %	24.6 %	
	Total	<b>2331</b> (100%)	<b>628</b> (100%)	<b>316</b> (100%)	<b>312</b> (100%)	<b>1042</b> (100%)	<b>542</b> (100%)	<b>500</b> (100%)	<b>661</b> (100%)	<b>368</b> (100%)	<b>293</b> (100%)	

		Age										
		Total	15-29				30-49			50 and more		
			Total	Sex		Total	Sex		Total	Sex		
				Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
<b>University is more important for a boy than for a girl</b>	Agree strongly	<b>9.2 %</b>	8.0 %	12.4 %	3.5 %	8.7 %	10.2 %	7.1 %	11.1 %	15.2 %	5.9 %	
	Agree	<b>15.0 %</b>	12.5 %	14.9 %	10.1 %	17.0 %	21.0 %	12.6 %	14.3 %	14.1 %	14.5 %	
	Disagree	<b>33.0 %</b>	33.1 %	36.3 %	29.9 %	33.2 %	32.8 %	33.6 %	32.4 %	31.2 %	33.8 %	
	Strongly disagree	<b>42.9 %</b>	46.4 %	36.3 %	56.6 %	41.1 %	35.9 %	46.6 %	42.2 %	39.4 %	45.9 %	
	Total	<b>2352</b> (100%)	<b>640</b> (100%)	<b>322</b> (100%)	<b>318</b> (100%)	<b>1054</b> (100%)	<b>548</b> (100%)	<b>506</b> (100%)	<b>658</b> (100%)	<b>368</b> (100%)	<b>290</b> (100%)	

### Data Sources

- The World Values Survey, 2001 (BiH question codes are V44=C001; V61=D059; V62=D060)

### Conclusion

When looking at the results from objective and subjective output of this dimension it can be concluded that there are low levels of gender equality across the four selected domains but high levels of valorization of gender equality in attitudes what points to an important deficiency in public commitment, policies and measures in responding to and reflecting the values and attitudes of the community. That is, gender equality is valorized by the community but appropriate measures, programmes and investments are not available to support translating them into tangible outcomes for women and men. Such a situation would require a significant revision of existing policies in order to ensure that gender equality and the values of the community are taken into account and reflected in the performance outcome and opportunities of women and men.

## 4. Dimension: Communication

Communication is a platform for the building of social capital, since it allows individuals to freely participate in and benefit from their societies and cultures. It is important for both culture and development, since good communication increases opportunities for cultural exchanges and helps to build bridges between the different social groups and cultures, thereby promoting and protecting social and cultural diversity.

### 4.1. The Freedom of Expression

#### Introduction

This sub-dimension assesses the right to freedom of expression in legal systems, both in terms of legislation, as well as practice. In addition to being a human right, the freedom of expression is an important factor of social capital. It allows all individuals in a given society to express their opinions and views and to access the diverse views available in a society, promotes social inclusion, especially of minority groups, and, for this reason, forms the basis for social and cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

#### Indicator

*Index of the print, broadcast, and internet-based media freedom*

#### Process

According to the Freedom of Press Index from 2012, which was published by the Freedom House, the degree to which a country permits the free flow of news and information determines the classification of a given media as "free", "partly free", or "not free". The countries with a score of 0 to 30 points are considered to have "free" media; those with 31 to 60 points have "partly free" media, and those with 61 to 200 points have media that are "not free".

#### Results

The calculation of the degree to which Bosnia and Herzegovina allows the free flow of news and information amounts to **48 points**, which marks it as "**partly free**". This result is based on a set of 23 methodology questions divided into three subcategories: the legal, political, and economic framework. The freedom of media in Bosnia and Herzegovina is guaranteed by the Constitution of BiH and one of its annexes on human rights. The freedom of information flow is protected by law. However, there are certain obstacles in the form of political elites that prevent this, and it happens that journalists are faced with lawsuits because of their reporting. According to the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 2009, the verbal and physical attacks on journalists have increased by 40%. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is an independent body, the Communications Regulatory Agency, which oversees the work of the media and issues broadcasting licenses. In addition, it should be noted that the domestic and foreign investments in media are insufficient for now.

#### Data Sources:

- *Freedom of the Press Index 2012*, Freedom House, [www.freedomhouse.org](http://www.freedomhouse.org)

## 4.2. Access and Internet Use

### Introduction

This sub-dimension is primarily focused on measuring the level of State investments in creating an enabling environment for cultural dialogue and communication in terms of infrastructure and technology.

### Indicator

*Percentage of individuals using the Internet*

### Process

Based on the assumption that a greater use of NICTs, including the Internet, by a larger segment of the population can contribute to the achievement of social, cultural and economic development goals, this indicator uses the percentage of Internet users as a proxy in order to assess the degree of promotion and democratization of the use of digital technologies at the State level, and therefore the capacity of the population to have access to cultural and creative content and develop new forms of creativity and participation.

For the calculation, number of Internet users is set against total number of population for the age group 16-74, following the definition of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) that explains an Internet user as any person aged 16 to 74 who uses the Internet during the year.

### Results

Communications Regulatory Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina estimated that there were **2.113.100 Internet users in 2011** in Bosnia and Herzegovina, increased from 2 million in 2010, indicating that **61% of the population ages 16-74 have access to and use the Internet.**

**Table 14: Internet Users in the period 2004 - 2011**

Year	Number of Internet Users
2004	585.000
2005	805.185
2006	950.000
2007	1.055.000
2008	1.307.585
2009	1.421.540
2010	2.000.000
2011	2.113.100

### Data Sources:

- *2011 Annual Survey of Holders of CRA Licenses for the Provision of Internet Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Communications Regulatory Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- 2007 Household Budget Survey, the population estimate, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska

### 4.3. Diversity of fictional content in public television programming

#### Introduction

Depending on the country, the ratio of foreign to local media content varies. Many countries define the equilibrium between the foreign and local content differently. However, given the above, it is important to see in percentage terms what the relationship between the two is in order to gain insights into the level of cultural diversity and pluralism, both key factors in intercultural communication and freedom of expression. The low level of foreign content ratio may constitute restrictions on the freedom of expression while, conversely, a low level of local content may reflect the extent to which the local industries are struggling to get public exposure, financial, and political support.

#### Indicator (alternative)

*The Ratio of Local Feature-length Films out of total State-wide distributed films (Expressed as a Percentage)*

#### Process

This indicator offers a general picture of the position of domestic film in relation to foreign film in the country. It serves to indirectly reflect the public support offered to the development of domestic content as well as to local creators and cultural industries, which provide social and economic benefits for the development of a given country.

#### Results

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 2010, 168 films were distributed, of which 162 were foreign, 1 was a co-production, and the remaining 5 were locally released. The **ratio of domestic film distributions to foreign is 3,57%**.

On the other hand, it is very interesting to see that the **proportion of ticket sales for domestic films compared to foreign ones is 16,70%**, meaning there is huge demand for domestic films from the general public, and that the perhaps the only obstacle for the low ratio in production of domestic films is a lack of financial support.

**Table 15: The Distribution of Films and Ticket Sales**

The Type Distribution	Number of films	Percentage
Foreign Films	162	96,43%
Domestic Films	5	2,98%
Co-productions	1	0,60%
<b>Total Distribution</b>	<b>168</b>	
Ratio (domestic + co-productions vs. foreign)		<b>3,57%</b>

#### Data Sources:

- Database, Association of Filmmakers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2010

## 5.Dimension: Governance and Institutionalality

This dimension examines the normative, strategic, and institutional actions developed by public authorities to officially promote and recognize cultural diversity in all its forms. It also looks at cultural rights, and, in particular, the right to participate in cultural life, which is vital for the building of peaceful societies in which individuals have the possibility to lead full and creative lives according to what they value.

### 5.1. Standard-Setting Framework for Culture

#### Introduction

State cultural policies manifest themselves in the formal positions adopted by the public authorities and governments at the international and State levels. Thus, the level of commitment at the international level with universally and regionally agreed standards on culture, cultural diversity, and cultural rights gives a structural indication of the degree of priority awarded to culture by the public authorities.

#### Indicator

*Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity*

#### Process

This indicator measures formal normative instruments adopted at the international, country, entity, and cantonal levels aiming to officially recognize and promote cultural development, cultural rights, and cultural diversity.

To assess the degree of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major levels:

- ✦ supranational or international level (international instruments, universal recommendations and declarations, binding regional instruments, bilateral cooperation agreements)
- ✦ State level (State constitution, laws and regulations)

#### Results

To construct the indicator, the table was completed by answering yes or no in the relevant cell.

This is a benchmark indicator with a final value ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result, and the result for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 0,94.

Binding international instruments ratified				
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	UN	1948	YES	Official Gazette BiH
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UN	1966	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Covenant on 8 August 1967 and 2 June 1971, respectively. Succession on 1 September 1993.

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UN	2008	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Signed on 12 July 2010. Ratification on 18 January 2012.
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	UN	1965	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 15 April 1966 and 2 October 1967, respectively. Succession on 16 July 1993.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	UN	1979	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 17 July 1980 and 26 February 1982, respectively. Succession on 1 September 1993.
Convention on the Rights of the Child	UN	1989	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 26 January 1990 and 3 January 1991, respectively. Succession on 1 September 1993.
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	UN	2006	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Signed on 29 July 2009. Ratification on 12 March 2010 .
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions	UNESCO	2005	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Ratification on 27/01/2009
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	2003	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Ratification on 23/02/2009
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	2001	YES	Official Gazette BiH, no. 2/09. Ratification on 22/04/2009
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	UNESCO	1972	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Succession on 12/07/1993
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	UNESCO	1970	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Succession on 12/07/1993
UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects	UNIDROIT	1995	YES	Official Gazette BiH, no. 4/12. Ratification on 28/12/2011
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	UNESCO	1954	YES	Official Gazette BiH 1st protocol: Official Gazette FNRJ, 1956, Succession on 12/07/1993 2nd protocol is in the process of ratification
Universal Copyright Convention	UNESCO	1952 1971	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Succession on 12/07/1993
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	WIPO	1986	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Succession
Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations	UNESCO	1961	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Signed on 12 January 1994, Ratified on 19 February 2009
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	WIPO	1971	YES	Official Gazette BiH. Yugoslavia had signed the Convention on 29 October 1971. BiH signed on 12 January 1994. Ratification on 19 February 2009.
WIPO Copyright Treaty - WCT	WIPO	1996	YES	Official Gazette BiH
WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights - TRIPS	WTO	1995	YES	Official Gazette BiH
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty - WPPT	WIPO	1996	YES	Official Gazette BiH
Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	WIPO	1974	YES	Official Gazette BiH

<b>Universal Recommendations and Declarations (soft law) whose content and principles have been explicitly incorporated/integrated into State laws and / or regulations</b>				
UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity	UNESCO	2001	YES	BiH voted "in favour" at the UNESCO General Conference at its thirty-first session on 2 November 2001
Declaration on the Right to Development	UN	1986	YES	SFR Yugoslavia voted "in favour" at the UN General Assembly on 04 December 1986, Succession
Stockholm Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development (Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development)	UNESCO	1998		
Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist	UNESCO	1980	YES	SFR Yugoslavia voted "in favour" at the UNESCO General Conference at its twenty-first session held in Belgrade, 27 October 1980, Succession
Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UN	2007	YES	BiH voted "in favour" at the UN General Assembly on 13 September 2007
Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace	UNESCO	2003	NO	
<b>Binding regional instruments ratified</b>				
Has your country ratified / adopted at least one binding regional treaty or instrument relating to culture and/or cultural rights (for example, in Europe, the European Cultural Convention of 1954 or the European Social Charter of 1962, revised in 1996; in Africa, the Cultural Charter for Africa of 1977; in the Americas, the 1988 Protocol of San Salvador; etc.)?			YES	Council of Europe "European Cultural Convention of 1954", Succession on 29/12/1994
<b>Bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed</b>				
Has your country signed a bilateral or regional cultural cooperation agreement with one or more countries in the last three years?			YES	
<b>SUPRANATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL</b>				
<b>State Constitution</b>				
Recognition of cultural diversity and multiculturalism of the country			YES	Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina (initialed in Dayton 21/11/1995, signed in Paris 14/12/1995) Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 1/94, 13/97, 16/02, 22/02, 52/02, 63/03, 9/04, 20/04, 33/04, 71/05, 72/05, 88/0) Constitution of Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, number 21/92, 21/02, 48/11)
Incorporation of the obligation to respect linguistic and cultural diversity			YES	
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to an education that fully respects the cultural identity			YES	
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to participate in the cultural life			YES	
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications			YES	
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: free exercise of creative activity; a person's right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is the author			YES	
Recognition of the cultural rights in the constitution: choice of and respect for cultural identities; access to cultural heritage; free and pluralistic information and communication; cultural cooperation			YES	



State legislative and regulatory framework		
Existence of a "framework law" for culture	NO	<p>There is a draft of the "framework law" for culture.</p> <p>Law on Culture exists in the following cantons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Culture (Official Gazette of the <b>Tuzla Canton</b>, number 8/98)</li> <li>• Law on Culture (Official Gazette of the <b>Bosnian-Podrinje Canton</b>, number 7/04)</li> <li>• Law on Culture (Official Gazette of the <b>Una Sana Canton</b>, number 2/09)</li> <li>• Law on Culture (Official Gazette of the <b>Central Bosnia Canton</b>, number 13/06)</li> </ul>
Existence of a sectoral law on heritage	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Cultural Property (Official Gazette of the <b>Republika Srpska</b>, number 11/95, 103/08)</li> <li>• Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the <b>Una Sana Canton</b>, number 3/04)</li> <li>• Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the <b>Zenica Doboј Canton</b>, number 2/00)</li> <li>• Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the <b>Herzegovina-Neretva Canton</b>, number 2/06)</li> <li>• Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the <b>West Herzegovina Canton</b>, number 6/99)</li> <li>• Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the <b>Sarajevo Canton</b>, number 1/96, 2/96, 3/96)</li> </ul>
Existence of a sectoral law on books and publishing	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Publishing Industry (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 35/90; The Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 3/93, 23/93, 13/94) - applicable in the <b>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</b></li> <li>• Law on the Publishing Industry (Official Gazette of the <b>Republika Srpska</b>, number 46/04)</li> <li>• Law on the Publishing Industry (Official Gazette of the <b>Una Sana Canton</b>, number 12/03)</li> <li>• Law on the Publishing Industry (Official Gazette of the <b>Tuzla Canton</b>, number 3/02)</li> </ul>
Existence of a sectoral law on cinema	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Film Activities (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 20/90; The Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 3/93, 13/94) – applicable in the <b>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</b></li> <li>• Law on Cinematography (Official Gazette of the <b>Republika Srpska</b>, number 37/09)</li> <li>• Law on Film Activities (Official Gazette of the <b>Sarajevo Canton</b>, number 17/01)</li> </ul>
Existence of a sectoral law on television and radio	YES	
Existence of other sectoral laws dealing with culture (music, visual arts, performing arts)	YES	
Existence of copyright legislation	YES	
Existence of neighbouring rights legislation	YES	
Existence of legislation on non-profit cultural bodies	YES	

(cultural foundations and associations)		
The budget legislation contains an item or items for culture	YES	
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees regulating public assistance and subsidies for the cultural sector	YES	
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees promoting cultural patronage and sponsorship	YES	
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees dealing with the tax status of culture (tax exemptions and incentives designed to benefit the culture sector specifically, such as reduced VAT on books)	YES	<p><u>Value Added Tax exemption</u> Based on the Value Added Tax Law business activities in the public interest are exempt from VAT, without the right to return the input VAT. Based on Article 24, paragraph 9 of the VAT Law services related to culture, inclusive of selling ticket for cultural manifestations, as well as directly connected sales of goods and services are exempt from VAT provided that that such activities are not for profit, that they are performed in line with legislation regulating culture, that such activities are performed by the exempt parties for their own needs, and that the exemption does not cause significant market distortions.</p> <p>Article 29 of the VAT By-Law further elaborates the aforementioned exemption. In line with the Article 29 culture services are exempt if such services are provided by entities registered to provide culture services in line with legislation regulating culture. The following culture services are enumerated in the VAT By-Law: theatre and music activities, activities of museums and galleries, archives, activities of libraries, activities of conservation of cultural objects, and activities of protection of cultural monuments.</p> <p><u>Personal Income Tax exemptions</u> Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Based on Article 5 paragraph 12 awards for extraordinary achievements in education and culture are not considered income for PIT purposes. Based on Article 6 paragraph 5 income based on awards to members of the Academy of Science and Art as well as awards for technical and technological innovations are exempt from PIT. Republika Srpska: RS PIT Law does not contain specific exemptions related to culture. Brčko District: BD PIT Law does not contain specific exemptions related to culture. However, Article 27 of the BD PIT Law states that expenditures made for public benefit are deductible from taxable profit / income, up to the amount of 5% of determined profit or income.</p> <p><u>Corporate Profit Tax exemption</u> Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: CPT Law does not prescribe any specific exemptions related to culture. However, most cultural entities (museums, libraries, etc.) are likely to be operating as non profit entities therefore as such they would not be subject to CPT as there will be no profit to be taxed. Republika Srpska: In line with Article 4 paragraph 2 public institutions are exempt from CPT on profit incurred from budget, public funds, and sponsorship in cash or in kind. Even though the RS CPT Law does not</p>

		contain further exemptions similarly to the FBiH CPT non profit organisations are likely to be exempt from the CPT.
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create a propitious and diversified environment for the development of local cultural industries (e.g. regulations on company ownership, broadcasting content and percentage, levels of concentration in cultural industries)	NO	
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of arts education	YES	
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: protection and promotion of artists' social status	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Rights and Status of Independent Artists (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 3/78, 26/82) - applicable in the <b>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</b></li> <li>• Law on Acquiring on the Status of Independent Artists (Official Gazette of the <b>Republika Srpska</b>, number 50/10)</li> <li>• Law on Rights and Status of Independent Artists (Official Gazette of the <b>Una Sana Canton</b>, number 12/03, 15/10)</li> <li>• Law on Rights and Status of Independent Artists (Official Gazette of the <b>Zenica-Doboj Canton</b>, number 2/05)</li> <li>• Law on Rights and Status of Independent Artists (Official Gazette of the <b>Sarajevo Canton</b>, number 20/01)</li> </ul>
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of minorities and vulnerable groups in cultural life	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Protection of Rights of National Minorities (Official Gazette of <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>, number 12/03, 76/05, 93/08)</li> <li>• Law on Protection of Rights of National Minorities (Official Gazette of <b>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>, number 56/08)</li> <li>• Law on Protection of Rights of National Minorities (Official Gazette of the <b>Republika Srpska</b>, number 2/05)</li> </ul>
Existence of other laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of young people in cultural life, access to cultural venues and infrastructures for disabled people, advancement of women in the field of culture, promotion of the cultural expressions and traditions of indigenous peoples	YES	
Existence of a system of regulation to develop and apply laws enacted in the cultural sphere (e.g. existence of regulations/decrees implementing copyright legislation)	YES	Copyright Law (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 63/10)

**Data Sources:**

- *Register of Laws and Regulations Adopted on All Levels of the Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Fineks d.o.o.
- Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina <http://www.ustavisud.ba>
- Institution of Human Rights Ombudsmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina [www.ombudsmen.gov.ba](http://www.ombudsmen.gov.ba)
- *Administrative Database in the Area of Cultural Policy*, MDGF Culture for Development

## 5.2. Policy and Institutional Framework for Culture

### Introduction

#### Indicator

*Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity*

#### Process

This is a qualitative structural indicator that is presented as a checklist. To evaluate the degree of development of the policy and institutional framework for the formulation, implementation and management of cultural policies and measures, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major levels:

- ✘ policy framework (policies that exist to promote culture, cultural sectors, creativity and cultural diversity and the explicit integration of culture into development plans and strategies)
- ✘ institutional framework (institutional mechanisms that provide input into the country's public cultural policies)

A specific value has been assigned to each of the two levels of this indicator in consideration of their respective impact and their potential for producing practical effects. Thus, the policy framework has a total weighting of 40% of the final value, and the institutional framework a weighting of 60%. All components included in each of the two levels have exactly the same weighting or value.

#### Results

To construct the indicator, the table was completed by answering yes or no in the relevant cell, in light of the situation and context in the country.

This is a benchmark indicator with a final value ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result, and the result for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 1.

POLICY FRAMEWORK		
Existence of state policy/ strategic framework/action plan for culture with an allocated budget	YES	Strategy on Cultural Policy adopted in July 2008. Action Plan on Strategy on Cultural Policy adopted on 15 on September 2011 on the 161 session of the Council of Ministers BiH.
Existence of policies/measures to promote access to and participation in the cultural life by minorities and other groups with specific needs	YES	Strategy on Cultural Policy adopted in July 2008. Action Plan on Strategy on Cultural Policy adopted on 15 on September 2011 on the 161 session of the Council of Ministers BiH.
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for the heritage	YES	These are all incorporated in the Action Plan on Strategy on Cultural Policy adopted on 15 on September 2011 on the 161 session of the Council of Ministers BiH.
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for book and publishing	YES	
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for the cinema	YES	
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for music	YES	
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for television and radio	YES	
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks	YES	

for other cultural sectors (visual arts, performing arts)		
Existence of policies/strategic framework for action to promote cultural development and creativity (arts education, social status of artist)	YES	
Existence of policies/measures to promote cultural diversity (education and training of cultural audiences, promotion and appreciation of a variety of cultural programmes, encouragement for emerging forms of cultural expression)	YES	
Culture included in State development plans, e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), the United Nation Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), etc.	YES	The Medium-Term Development Strategy of BiH 2004-07, revised version
<b>INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
Existence of a Ministry of Culture or a Culture secretariat with ministerial status at the State level	YES	Law on ministries and other administrative bodies in BiH, Official Gazette of BiH, no. 5/03, 42/03, 26/04, 42/04, 45/06, 88/07, 35/09, 59/09, 103/09 Explanation: Ministry of Civil Affairs, Sector for Science and Culture has a mandate to perform activities and tasks that are in jurisdiction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that are related to determining basic principles of coordination of activities, harmonisation of plans of entities authorities, defining strategies at international plan
Culture is represented by a State ministry/secretariat in the Council of Ministers (present at regular meetings of the Government)	YES	"MDGF Gap Analysis on Administrative Data Sources on Culture" Explanation: Minister of the Ministry of Civil Affairs is a member of the Council of Ministers BiH
Existence of a "culture committee " in the Parliament/main State-level legislature	YES	"MDGF Gap Analysis on Administrative Data Sources on Culture" Explanation: As a part of the legislative authority, almost all levels of government have <b>commissions for culture</b> that are formed within parliaments and assemblies, respectively. These commissions consist of 5 to 10 members, two thirds of them being members of the parliaments and assemblies and one third experts. They act as working bodies to the assembly, and their functions are to provide opinions, give proposals, and submit reports on protection of cultural heritage, founding, developing, and financing cultural institutions, adoption of new legislation, organisation of manifestations, deciding on distribution of public funds, etc. At the level of executive authority, there are <b>councils for culture</b> which act as expert advisory bodies for the ministry in charge for culture and for municipalities i.e. municipal assemblies. These councils are formed by government/municipal mayor at the proposal of ministry/municipality and they consist of 5 to 10 members, two thirds of them being members of the parliaments and assemblies and one third experts. They determine contents and guidelines for creation of programs in the field of culture, participate in their preparation, monitor and evaluate their implementation and provide initiatives for changes, evaluate condition

		and development of cultural domains, provide opinion on proposals for regulation, etc. Both entities and state level do not have councils for culture.
A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to regional/provincial authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized)	YES	Law on ministries and other administrative bodies in FBiH, Official Gazette of the FBiH, no. 58/02, 19/03, 38/05, 2/06, 8/06, 61/06 Law on ministries in RS, Official Gazette of RS, no. 106/05, 20/07, 33/08 <a href="http://www.bdcentral.net/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=26&amp;Itemid=21&amp;lang=ba">http://www.bdcentral.net/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=26&amp;Itemid=21&amp;lang=ba</a>
A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to local/municipal authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized)	YES	Laws on local self-governance are applicable to municipal level
In cases of decentralization, the majority of the regional/provincial governments have established special institutional structures for culture (secretariat, department etc.)	YES	Explanation: Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sovereign state with, to a large extent, a decentralized political and administrative structure. The state has only limited and specific powers. All functions and powers not explicitly envisioned in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina are those of the Entities - the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, while the state level has only a coordinating role. The ministries responsible for culture exist at all levels of government: the state (1), the entity (2 each), the canton (10), and there is a Department within the Brčko District that deals with culture.
In cases of decentralization, the majority of the local/municipal governments have established special institutional structures for culture (councillors, directors, etc.)	YES	
Existence of organizations dedicated to the promotion of one or more cultural sectors (music, dance, cinema, etc.) at the State level, with public funding in full or in part.	YES	Competences over culture are on the entity level, and cantonal in Federation of BiH. General competences of entities and cantons are to regulate and to organize cultural services provision via their cultural institutions and to distribute public funds for individual programmes and projects. To this aim they perform administrative, professional and other tasks in the areas of heritage protection, museums, archives, libraries, publishing, theatre, music, fine arts, film, etc. They are in charge for initiation and development of legislation and strategies in the area of culture, providing support to cultural cooperation programs, and for the work of public institutions, associations of citizens, all in the field of arts and culture.
Existence of an authority that regulates audio-visual media (with responsibilities that include granting broadcasting licences, monitoring competition rules, penalizing publishers, distributors and operators of audio-visual services that fail to fulfill their obligations, advisory functions in the area of policies and regulations)	YES	The Communications Regulatory Agency (CRA) was established on March 2nd, 2001. The Agency operates on the state level, and its mandate is defined by the Law on Communications of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, no.31/03), which was originally imposed by the Decision of the High Representative in October 2002, and the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted it in September of the year 2003.
Existence of public systems of subsidies or financial assistance to support the culture sector	YES	Rulebook on Co-financing of Public Needs in Culture, Official Gazette RS, no. 20/08, 4/09, 07/10 (applicable in Republika Srpska) Law on Financing of Needs and Interests of Society in the Field of Culture, Official Gazette SRBiH, n o.39/90 (applicable in the Federation of BiH and some cantons)
Existence of mechanisms and processes for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing cultural policy	YES	Action Plan on Strategy on Cultural Policy on 15 on September 2011 on the 161 session of the Council of Ministers BiH
Existence of training programmes for officials	YES	

and/or workers in the public administration for culture in the last 12 months		
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**Data Sources:**

- *Register of Laws and Regulations Adopted on All Levels of the Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Fineks d.o.o.
- *Administrative Database in the Area of Cultural Policy*, MDGF Culture for Development

**5.3. Distribution of Cultural Infrastructure**

**Introduction**

Public cultural infrastructures play a key role in promoting cultural education and participation, and contribute to eliminate exclusions and marginalization. Moreover, they are also crucial in creating an enabling environment for the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors and cultural clusters. Indeed, cultural operators face serious difficulties in establishing viable enterprises without the basic infrastructure, such as access to capital, distribution venues, and management training. Cultural infrastructures are, thus, essential in making culture “work” for development.

**Indicator**

*Distribution of selected cultural infrastructure relative to the distribution of the country's population in administrative divisions immediately below State level*

**Process**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, all levels of the government provide cultural services through public cultural institutions that they founded and regularly finance. There are 264 public cultural institutions with more than 2800 employees. Museums represent 10%, libraries 32%, and cultural centres 40% out of the total number of public cultural institutions. All these three types of institutions are taken into calculation of this indicator.

To construct the indicator, the table was completed with:

- ✗ name of the administrative division considered;
- ✗ numerical values for cultural infrastructure (i.e., the number of museums, libraries and media resource centres, and exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts) open, operational and accessible to the public;
- ✗ number of inhabitants.

Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts in Bosnia and Herzegovina are in fact cultural centres. They are considered as meeting points of community culture promoting culture, language and cultural heritage by presenting their culture and art, organising days of culture, festivals, cinema and theatre performances, etc.

**Results**

This is a descriptive and exploratory indicator whose purpose is to evaluate levels of equity in the distribution of the selected cultural infrastructures by administrative division and by population.

**Table 16: Cultural infrastructure**

	Number of museums	Number of theatres and cultural centres	Number of libraries
Federation of BiH	17	75	37
Republika Srpska	10	43	47
Brčko District	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>85</b>

**Data Sources:**

- *2007 Household Budget Survey*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska
- *Administrative Database in the Area of Cultural Policy*, MDGF Culture for Development

**5.4. Civil society participation in cultural governance**

**Introduction**

Participation and access are essential to culture, human rights, and development. Cultural diversity depends on access to and participation in policymaking and decision making. Good practice in cultural governance should encourage the full participation of public, private, and civil society sectors, including minority and excluded cultural groups, in the decision-making processes. This can be achieved through institutional arrangements that ensure their representation, thereby effectively fostering cultural diversity and addressing socio-cultural exclusions.

**Indicator**

*Index of the promotion of the participation of culture sector professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them*

**Process**

This sub-dimension evaluates the opportunities open to civil society – and to cultural sector professionals and minorities in particular – to participate in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them, both at the country and at the regional/municipal/local level.

This is a qualitative process indicator presented as a checklist. To rate the degree to which public authorities promote participation by civil society in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern it, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major segments, then assigned an equivalent weighting.

- ✘ Participation by organized representatives of minorities



- ✘ Participation by organized representatives of cultural sector professionals

### **Results**

This is a benchmark indicator ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result, and the result for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 0,85.

As a part of the legislative authority, almost all levels of government have commissions for culture that are formed within parliaments and assemblies, respectively. These commissions consist of 5 to 10 members, two thirds of them being members of the parliaments and assemblies and one third experts (cultural professionals).

At the level of executive authority, there are councils for culture which act as expert advisory bodies for the ministry in charge for culture and for municipalities i.e. municipal assemblies. These councils are formed by government/municipal mayor at the proposal of ministry/municipality and they consist of 5 to 10 members, two thirds of them being members of the parliaments and assemblies and one third experts (cultural professionals).

<b>Participation of cultural professionals</b>	<b>Answer</b>
<b>State level</b>	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of cultural sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	YES
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	YES
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	AD HOC
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	CONSULTATIVE
<b>Regional/municipal/local level</b>	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of cultural sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	YES
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	YES
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	AD HOC
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	CONSULTATIVE

During the development of the BiH Action Plan on Strategy on Cultural Policy, representatives of minorities were consulted and participated at the sessions, and their proposals incorporated in the document. Administration officials were representatives from all levels of government (state entity, district, canton). Meetings were held in 2011.

<b>Participation of minorities</b>	<b>Answer</b>
<b>State level</b>	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them? <i>These mechanisms or structures could be exclusively dedicated to culture or could be dedicated to broader issues that may treat culture as a thematic or transversal issue.</i>	YES
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no	YES

official meeting has been held in the last 24 months?	
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	AD HOC
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	CONSULTATIVE
<b>Regional/municipal/local level</b>	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	YES
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting has been held in the last 24 months)?	YES
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	AD HOC
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	CONSULTATIVE

## Going further

### **Indicator (additional)**

*Percentage of government expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total government expenditures*

These are the expenditures for culture at all levels of the government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which serve to calculate the extent of spending on culture per capita.

### **Results**

The share of expenditure on culture in the total expenditure was 1,32% (2008), 1,24% (2009), and 1,19% (2010), while allocations for culture per capita were 17,06 EUR (2008), 14,07 EUR (2009), and 14,08 EUR (2010).

According to the Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends of the Council of Europe, Estonia allocated € 175,34 per capita, Slovenia € 134,60, Germany € 101,00, Hungary € 73,12, Malta € 39,74, while Georgia with 8,47 EUR, Moldova € 7,83, and Albania € 5,87 are ranked below Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Table 17: The Allocations for Culture per Capita (in BAM) in the Year 2008**

Level	Total Expenditures (in BAM)	The Expenditures on Culture (in BAM)	Population Estimate according to the HBS	The Share of Expenditures on Culture in the total expenditures	Allocations for culture per capita (in BAM)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.186.357.569,00	3.600.000,00	3.447.156	0,30%	1,04
Brčko District	211.272.133,33	1.331.014,44	67.200	0,63%	19,81
Federation of BiH	4.909.745.863,34	77.618.185,51	2.213.783	1,58%	35,06
Republika Srpska	2.385.026.245,09	32.467.605,41	1.166.172	1,36%	27,84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.692.401.810,76</b>	<b>115.016.805,36</b>	<b>3.447.156</b>	<b>1,32%</b>	<b>33,37</b>

**Table 18: The Allocations for Culture per Capita (in BAM) in the Year 2009**

Level	Total Expenditures (in BAM)	The Expenditures on Culture (in BAM)	Population Estimate according to the HBS	The Share of Expenditures on Culture in the total expenditures	Allocations for culture per capita (in BAM)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	952.589.375,00	4.093.700,00	3.447.156	0,43%	1,19
Brčko District	197.419.432,00	1.829.684,43	67.200	0,93%	27,23
Federation of BiH	4.286.681.111,39	57.423.865,91	2.213.783	1,34%	25,94
Republika Srpska	2.208.079.632,03	31.518.756,15	1.166.172	1,43%	27,03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.644.769.550,42</b>	<b>94.866.006,49</b>	<b>3.447.156</b>	<b>1,24%</b>	<b>27,52</b>

**Table 19: The Allocations for Culture per Capita (in BAM) in the Year 2010**

Level	Total Expenditures (in BAM)	The Expenditures on Culture (in BAM)	Population Estimate according to the HBS	The Share of Expenditures on Culture in the total expenditures	Allocations for culture per capita (in BAM)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	977.867.303,00	4.093.700,00	3.447.156	0,42%	1,19
Brčko District	207.226.621,75	1.945.682,00	67.200	0,94%	28,95
Federation of BiH	4.534.369.112,75	57.201.903,99	2.213.783	1,26%	25,84
Republika Srpska	2.266.856.441,82	31.652.869,67	1.166.172	1,40%	27,14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.986.319.479,32</b>	<b>94.894.155,66</b>	<b>3.447.156</b>	<b>1,19%</b>	<b>27,53</b>

**Data Sources**

- *Administrative Database in the Area of Cultural Policy*, MDGF Culture for Development
- *2007 Household Budget Survey, population estimate*, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska
- The Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe of the Council of Europe <http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/statistics-funding.php?aid=117&cid=80&lid=en>

## 6. Dimension: Social Participation

Given the current environment, culture can play a constructive and creative role in human development. The social dimensions of culture contribute to this entire process. The social dimensions are defined as the cultural skills and values, which are inherited from the community's previous generations and undergo adaptation and extension by the current members of the community. This corpus of skills and values influences how individuals express themselves compared to others and their level of social interaction.

This dimension focuses on the social outcomes of culture, which are shared with the other individuals within a community and reflect the relations between them, (e.g. the extent and quality of relationships with others), or to what extent and how a community is respectful of others, cohesive, and capable of empowering its citizens.

### 6.1. Participation in Cultural Activities

#### **Introduction**

The concept of an individual's right to culture and to actively take part and participate in cultural life is enshrined in the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which Article 27 states that, "Everyone has the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, and to share in the scientific advancement and its benefits". Increasingly, this concept is becoming a central concern of State cultural policies in different countries around the world due to the recognition of the relationship between social participation, social capital, and human development in general, and the prevention of social tension and conflict in particular. The extent to which a person participates in cultural activities reflects the levels of social capital and freedom of self-expression, two important factors in human development. Indeed, research suggests that those who are excluded from participating in cultural activities also have a lower level of social cohesion.<sup>12</sup>

#### **Indicator**

*Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 12 months*

#### **Process**

This sub-dimension measures the levels of cultural participation in order to assess the degree of cultural vitality, social engagement in cultural activities and potential divisions or exclusions within a society.

The Time Use Survey, which would be the most relevant data source for this indicator, has not been carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina since before the last war. Statistical institutes have expressed their intentions to conduct such a survey in 2012.

The only research conducted on this subject has been done by Prizma Istraživanja – an Agency for the provision of services in the area of marketing, media, and social research - which was commissioned by the UNDP to, in the period from May to June 2010, carry out

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<sup>12</sup> Morrone A., De Mauro T., (2008), *Livelli di partecipazione alla vita della cultura in Italia*, Fondazione Mondo Digitale, Roma.

a Bosnia and Herzegovina citizens' attitudes and public opinion survey on culture and cultural values. 2100 persons were surveyed.

The respondents were asked questions about their personal participation in cultural activities (How many times, in the last 12 months, have you ...?). For the purpose of this question, cultural activities are defined as activities in which the respondent enjoys a work of art / or some other form of cultural activity that has been created and performed by others (e.g., watching a play).

### **Results**

The results are that 58,9% of respondents have not been involved in any cultural activity in the last 12 months, and **41,14%**, visited some cultural event, ranging from 13,8% that visited only one event and 1,8% that visited all seven events (cinema, theatre, concert, festival, library, historical and archaeological monuments, museums in BiH, museums abroad).

**Table 20: Frequency of visits to cultural events**

Number of cultural events	Percentage of people %
0	58,9
1	13,8
2	8,2
3	7,4
4	4,6
5	2,4
6	3,0
7	1,8
Total	100,0

**Table 21: Percentage of persons who in the last 12 months visited a cultural event at least once**

How many times in the last 12 months have you visited...?	cinema	theatre	concert / festival	library	historical / archaeological monuments	galleries / museums in BiH	galleries / museums abroad
Never	78,1	85,0	67,8	85,3	83,1	89,9	95,0
1 to 3 times	14,4	10,8	21,2	7,2	12,9	8,6	4,4
4 to 6 times	4,7	2,8	6,9	3,0	2,7	,9	,4
7 to 12 times	2,2	,8	2,6	1,6	,6	,3	,1
More than 12 times	,5	,5	1,5	3,0	,7	,3	,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

### **Data Sources:**

- *Public Survey of Attitudes and Opinions of the Citizens of BiH on Culture and Cultural Values, 2010, Prizma Istraživanja – an Agency for the provision of services in the area of marketing, media, and social research*

## **6.2. Trust of other cultures**

## Introduction

By measuring the degree to which people express their distrust or dislike for other cultures, this indicator offers insights into levels of cultural mistrust, or the lack of potential interconnectedness between cultures (the degree of existence of cultural bridges between the social groups).

## Indicator

*Degree of trust within a society towards people from different cultural backgrounds*

## Process

The purpose of this indicator is to assess how differences between people are perceived: as alien and unacceptable, or, just the opposite, as enriching experiences.

The calculation for this indicator is the percentage of people who do not mention that having the following groups as a neighbour is undesirable:

- a. People of a different race
- b. Immigrants/foreign workers
- c. People of different religion

## Results

One of the distinctive features of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the cultural diversity. It represents a challenge that needs to be accepted as the issues of ethnic, religious and cultural heritage are often of critical importance to the political as well as economic and social development of the country.

The final result for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 77,03% reflecting rather high level of trust between peoples in BiH, and that the country is successful in meeting the abovementioned challenge.

**Table 22: Degree of trust - neighbour**

BASE=2400		Sex								
		Total	Male					Female		
			Total	Age			Total	Age		
				15-29	30-49	50 and more		15-29	30-49	50 and more
<b>Neighbours:</b>	Not mentioned	81.1 %	78.4 %	82.9 %	75.1 %	79.5 %	84.1 %	85.7 %	83.3 %	83.8 %
<b>People of a different race</b>	Mentioned	18.9 %	21.6 %	17.1 %	24.9 %	20.5 %	15.9 %	14.3 %	16.7 %	16.2 %
	Total	2400	1266	327	558	381	1134	321	516	297
		(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)

BASE=2400		Sex								
		Total	Male					Female		
			Total	Age			Total	Age		
				15-29	30-49	50 and more		15-29	30-49	50 and more
<b>Neighbours:</b>	Not mentioned	77.6 %	76.8 %	80.4 %	74.4 %	77.2 %	78.5 %	82.6 %	76.7 %	77.1 %
<b>Immigrants /foreign workers</b>	Mentioned	22.4 %	23.2 %	19.6 %	25.6 %	22.8 %	21.5 %	17.4 %	23.3 %	22.9 %
	Total	2400	1266	327	558	381	1134	321	516	297
		(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)

BASE=1200	Sex
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		Total	Male				Female			
			Total	Age			Total	Age		
				15-29	30-49	50 and more		15-29	30-49	50 and more
<b>Neighbours:</b>	Not mentioned	72.4 %	70.1 %	73.1 %	66.5 %	73.7 %	75.5 %	75.7 %	71.2 %	85.6 %
<b>People of a different religion</b>	Mentioned	27.6 %	29.9 %	26.9 %	33.5 %	26.3 %	24.5 %	24.3 %	28.8 %	14.4 %
	Total	1200 (100%)	693 (100%)	156 (100%)	328 (100%)	209 (100%)	507 (100%)	136 (100%)	260 (100%)	111 (100%)

**Data Sources:**

- World Values Survey, 2001

### 6.3. Interpersonal Trust

**Introduction**

It is widely recognized that there are important benefits for societies when their members co-operate with each other, and that such relationships are based on a sense of interpersonal trust, which is in turn heavily driven by cultural values, norms and attitudes.

**Indicator**

*Degree of interpersonal trust*

**Process**

This indicator assesses the level of trust and sense of solidarity and cooperation within a given society, thus providing insight into its social capital.

In order to construct this indicator, the following question was used:

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

- Most people can be trusted.
- Need to be very careful.

**Results**

Result for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 21,90%, thus showing low level of interpersonal trust.

**Table 23: Degree of interpersonal trust**

BASE=2326		Sex								
		Total	Male				Female			
			Total	Age			Total	Age		
		15-29	30-49	50 and more	15-29	30-49	50 and more			
<b>Most people can be trusted</b>	Most people can be trusted	21.9 %	22.6 %	21.1 %	22.1 %	24.5 %	21.2 %	16.5 %	21.8 %	25.4 %
	Can't be too careful	78.1 %	77.4 %	78.9 %	77.9 %	75.5 %	78.8 %	83.5 %	78.2 %	74.6 %
	Total	2326 (100%)	1219 (100%)	318 (100%)	533 (100%)	368 (100%)	1107 (100%)	315 (100%)	501 (100%)	291 (100%)

**Data Sources:**

- World Values Survey, 2001

## 6.4. Freedom of self-determination

### Introduction

Self-determination is recognized as an individual's human right in Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which states that "All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development".

### Indicator

*Median score of perceived freedom of self-determination*

### Process

This indicator assesses the levels of implementation of the individual's right of self-determination, that is, to live the life one chooses, according to his own values and beliefs. Thus, this indicator evaluates the sense of empowerment and enablement of individuals for deciding and orienting their development.

### Results

The results range from 0 to 10 (or 0 -1, once the results are normalized). The higher the results, the better.

Result for Bosnia and Herzegovina is **5,38** illustrating that a society only partially provides an enabling political, economic, social and cultural context for individual well-being and life satisfaction and builds common values, norms and beliefs which succeed in empowering citizens to live the life they value and orient their development.

**Table 24: Freedom of self-determination**

BASE=2384		Sex									
		Total	Male					Female			
			Total	Age			Total	Age			
				15-29	30-49	50 and more		15-29	30-49	50 and more	
How much freedom of choice and control	None at all	3.7 %	4.0 %	3.1 %	2.5 %	7.1 %	3.3 %	2.2 %	3.9 %	3.4 %	
	2	3.2 %	2.8 %	1.8 %	3.1 %	3.2 %	3.7 %	2.8 %	3.9 %	4.1 %	
	3	7.2 %	6.8 %	4.9 %	6.5 %	9.0 %	7.6 %	3.8 %	9.8 %	7.8 %	
	4	9.4 %	9.5 %	8.9 %	10.1 %	9.2 %	9.3 %	7.2 %	10.2 %	9.9 %	
	5	21.7 %	21.9 %	22.7 %	22.6 %	20.3 %	21.5 %	17.9 %	21.2 %	25.9 %	
	6	12.8 %	13.5 %	12.6 %	13.5 %	14.5 %	12.0 %	14.8 %	10.8 %	11.2 %	
	7	14.2 %	14.3 %	14.4 %	15.3 %	12.9 %	14.0 %	17.0 %	12.7 %	12.9 %	
	8	12.9 %	13.2 %	16.3 %	12.2 %	11.9 %	12.7 %	15.4 %	11.6 %	11.6 %	
	9	6.0 %	5.3 %	5.2 %	5.9 %	4.5 %	6.7 %	7.5 %	6.7 %	5.8 %	
	A great deal	8.9 %	8.6 %	10.1 %	8.4 %	7.4 %	9.4 %	11.3 %	9.2 %	7.5 %	
	Total	2384 (100%)	1262 (100%)	326 (100%)	557 (100%)	379 (100%)	1122 (100%)	318 (100%)	510 (100%)	294 (100%)	
Base for mean	2384	1262	326	557	379	1122	318	510	294		
Mean	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.8		



	Standard Deviation	2.30	2.28	2.22	2.20	2.40	2.33	2.20	2.40	2.27
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**Data Sources:**

- World Values Survey, 2001

## 7. Dimension: Heritage

This dimension addresses the degree of commitment and action by the public authorities in formulating and implementing a multidimensional framework for the protection, safeguarding and promotion of heritage sustainability.

The aim is to evaluate the efforts and outcomes in relation to the public authorities' establishment and implementation of standards, policies and concrete mechanisms and measures for the conservation, safeguarding, management, transmission and valorisation of heritage in a given country. Thereby, a better understanding of the challenges, potentials and shortcomings underlying the reciprocal relationship between heritage and sustainable development at the State level could be gained

### 7.1. Heritage Sustainability

#### **Introduction**

For the purpose of the CDIS, cultural heritage is understood as both tangible and intangible, natural and cultural, movable and immovable. It is a broad category which encompasses historical sites, natural sites and landscapes, cultural property as well as traditional performing arts, customs and rituals.

Given the variety of factors that come into play to foster the economic, social and environmental dimensions related to the sustainability of heritage and thus in turn its capacity to enrich societies, preserve diversity and contribute to development processes for present and future generations, this sub-dimension is focused on evaluating the multidimensional public commitments, efforts and results directed towards heritage protection and promotion. Unable to be exhaustive when considering the factors that play a part in heritage sustainability, this is a composite indicator constructed by analysing select key aspects.

#### **Indicator**

*Index of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability*

#### **Process**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission to Preserve National Monuments of BiH has a register of cultural heritage, as do the entity Institutes for the Protection of Heritage / Monuments.

To assess the degree of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability, a number of components have been selected and classified into three major levels:

- Registrations and inscriptions
- Protection, safeguarding and management
- Transmission and mobilization and Support

A specific value has been assigned to each of the levels of the indicator. Thus, 'Protection, safeguarding and management' has a weighting of 40% of the total, giving it more weight than the two other levels, which have a weighting of 30% of the total each, since the existence of key policies and concrete measures is decisive for heritage sustainability. The individual items listed for each of the seven components are given the same value when determining the totals for each component.

### **Results**

This is a qualitative indicator presented as a checklist. To construct the indicator, the table was completed by answering yes or no in the relevant cell. The core value of the indicator ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result, and the result for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 0,56.

<b>1. REGISTRATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS</b>		
<b>International Level</b>		
Creation and submission of tentative lists or inventories of cultural and natural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Center in the last 5 years	YES	<a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/state=ba">http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/state=ba</a> -The natural and architectural ensemble of Jajce (10/03/2006) -Sarajevo - unique symbol of universal multicultural - continual open city (N.I.) (01/09/1997) -Stećaks - Mediaeval Tombstones (18/04/2011) -The historic urban site of Počitelj (02/01/2007) -The natural and architectural ensemble of Blagaj (11/12/2007) -The natural and architectural ensemble of Blidinje (11/12/2007) -The natural and architectural ensemble of Stolac (11/12/2007) -Vjetrenica cave (22/11/2004)
Inscription of cultural, natural or mixed heritage sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List (Number of inscriptions)	YES	<a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/list">http://whc.unesco.org/en/list</a> -Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad -Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Number of inscriptions)	NO	<a href="http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&amp;pg=00559">http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&amp;pg=00559</a>
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding (Number of inscriptions)	NO	<a href="http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&amp;pg=00559">http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&amp;pg=00559</a>
Programmes or projects selected as best safeguarding practices by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Number of programmes or projects)	NO	<a href="http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&amp;pg=00559">http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&amp;pg=00559</a>
<b>State Level</b>		

Existence of a State natural and cultural heritage registry or list (Number of items inventoried)	YES	Commission ot Preserve National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina <a href="http://kons.gov.ba/">http://kons.gov.ba/</a>  The total number of buildings, archaeological sites, architectural units, historical urban areas, cultural landscapes, and moveable property, which are registered as monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments is 714.
The State's natural and cultural heritage registry or list has been updated at least once in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	YES	Commission ot Preserve National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina <a href="http://kons.gov.ba/">http://kons.gov.ba/</a>
Existence of intangible heritage inventories at the State or sub-country level (Number of items inventoried)	YES	<a href="http://www.ekulturars.com/nematerijalno-kulturno-nasljede-u-republici-srpskoj,905.html">http://www.ekulturars.com/nematerijalno-kulturno-nasljede-u-republici-srpskoj,905.html</a>  Decision making process as well as making lists on heritage sites is in jurisdiction of entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the Ministry of Civil Affairs BiH at the state level has only coordinative role. Intangible cultural heritage is defined in only one of the two entities, i.e. Republika Srpska, in the Law on Museum Activity RS ("Official Gazette 2008 and 2012).  Preliminary list of intangible cultural heritage in Republika Srpska is made of seven elements, as it follows: 1. Krsna slava 2. Paljenje žežnice 3. Nevesinjska olimpijada 4. Zmijanjski vez 5. Mrkonjićki kovači 6. Osećanski jezik 7. Branje trave ive na Ozrenu  Zmijanjski vez has been recently (March 2013) nominated to the UNESCO list of intangible heritage. This element is the first one to be nominated because it has kept its ornamental form since the 19th century, it has specific techniques of making, and it is always in dark-blue colour.
At least one of the intangible heritage inventories existing at the State or sub-country level has been updated in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	YES	<a href="http://www.ekulturars.com/nematerijalno-kulturno-nasljede-u-republici-srpskoj,905.html">http://www.ekulturars.com/nematerijalno-kulturno-nasljede-u-republici-srpskoj,905.html</a>
Existence of a list or inventory of protected cultural property including movable heritage (Number of items inventoried)	YES	Commission ot Preserve National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina <a href="http://kons.gov.ba/">http://kons.gov.ba/</a>  The total number of buildings, archaeological sites, architectural units, historical urban areas, cultural landscapes, and moveable property, which are registered as monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments is 714.
The State list or inventory of protected cultural property including movable heritage has been updated at least once in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	YES	Commission ot Preserve National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina <a href="http://kons.gov.ba/">http://kons.gov.ba/</a>

Existence of a database of cultural objects stolen from a museum, religious institution or public monument	NO	
<b>2. PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING AND MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>Conservation, Valorization and Management</b>		
Dedicated annual budget at the State level for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage (Amount)	YES	<p>Dedicated annual budget <b>at the State level</b> for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage is 6.112.802,00 KM or 3.125.426,03EUR. The share of expenditure for cultural heritage out of the total expenditure at the State level amounts to 0.64%. The allocations for cultural heritage per capita amount to 1,77 KM.</p> <p>Dedicated annual budget <b>at all levels of government</b> for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage is 6.450.261.167,00 KM or 3.297.966.166,28 EUR. The share of expenditure for cultural heritage out of the total expenditure amounts to 0.48%. The allocations for cultural heritage per capita amount to 8,99 KM, which is 25% of the total spending on culture per capita, which amounts to 35,82 KM, and which was presented in the previous chapters.</p>
Specific legislations/policies/measures for conserving and promoting inventoried cultural and natural heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption)	YES	<p><b>Law on Protection of Properties Designated as National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Decision of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments</b> ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, no. 2/02, 08/02, 27/02, 6/04, 51/07)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Law on Cultural Property</b> (Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, number 11/95, 103/08)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage USK</b> (Official Gazette of the Una Sana Canton, number 3/04)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage ZDK</b> (Official Gazette of the Zenica Doboje Canton, number 2/00)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage HNK</b> (Official Gazette of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, number 2/06)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage ZHK</b> (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton, number 6/99)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage KS</b> (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, number 1/96, 2/96, 3/96)</li> </ul>
Specific legislation/ policies/ measures for safeguarding inventoried intangible heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption)	YES	<p><a href="http://www.ekulturars.com/nematerijalno-kulturno-nasljede-u-republici-srpskoj,905.html">http://www.ekulturars.com/nematerijalno-kulturno-nasljede-u-republici-srpskoj,905.html</a>  <a href="http://www.ekulturars.com/pp%D0%BEpi%D1%81i,7.html">http://www.ekulturars.com/pp%D0%BEpi%D1%81i,7.html</a></p> <p>Decision making process as well as making lists on heritage sites is in jurisdiction of entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the Ministry of Civil Affairs BiH at the state level has only coordinative role. Intangible cultural heritage is defined in only one of the two</p>

		entities, i.e. Republika Srpska, in the <b>Law on Museum Activity RS ("Official Gazette 2008 and 2012).</b>
State legislation/policies/measures regulating archaeological excavation adopted: for example supervision of archaeological excavations, in situ preservation, reservation of areas for future archaeological research (Date of adoption)	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Law on Cultural Property RS</b> (Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, number 11/95, 103/08)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage USK</b> (Official Gazette of the Una Sana Canton, number 3/04)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage ZDK</b> (Official Gazette of the Zenica Doboje Canton, number 2/00)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage HNK</b> (Official Gazette of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, number 2/06)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage ZHK</b> (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton, number 6/99)</li> <li>• <b>Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage KS</b> (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, number 1/96, 2/96, 3/96)</li> </ul>
Measures for preventing the illicit trafficking of protected cultural property adopted: for example measures to control the export of cultural property - such as certificates authorizing the export cultural property; measures to control the acquisition of cultural property -such as mechanisms to prevent museums, cultural dealers and similar institutions from acquiring cultural property exported illegally, etc. (Date(s) of adoption)	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission to Preserve National Monuments's decisions designating property as movable national monuments are issued pursuant to <b>Article V paragraph 4 of the Annex 8 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> and <b>Article 39 paragraph 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments.</b></li> <li>• <b>Law on Museum Activities</b> (Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, number 13/93, 20/93) - <b>applicable in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</b></li> <li>• <b>Law on Museum Activities RS</b> (Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, number 89/08, 2012)</li> <li>• <b>Law on Museum Activities USK</b> (Official Gazette of the Una Sana Canton, number 6/01, 10/03)</li> <li>• <b>Law on Museum Activities TK</b> (Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton, number 10/02)</li> <li>• <b>Law on Museum Activities ZDK</b> (Official Gazette of the Zenica Doboje Canton, number 15/03)</li> <li>• <b>Law on Museum Activities KS</b> (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, number 17/99, 2/00, 7/05)</li> </ul>
Existence of specialized units in the police and customs forces for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects and movable heritage	NO	
Existence of museums holding permanent collections of 'movable heritage' (Number of museums)	YES	27 museums
Management plan(s) elaborated or updated in the last 3 years for registered heritage sites at the sub-country, State or international level (Date(s) of publication)	YES	Ministries in charge for culture and institutes for protection of heritage on all levels of government make annual plans on general work of that institution. Heritage is included in those plans along with measures to be taken in that year with appropriate financial means. Additionally, all levels of government have general development strategies where culture is included with its goals. For example: Republic of Srpska has

		<p>Development strategy for the period 2010 – 2015, and the Federation of BiH for the period 2010 – 2020. However, as the measures prescribed in these strategies in regards to cultural heritage were not sufficient and satisfying, the Activity 2.1.1.4. of the Action Plan on Strategy on Cultural Policy, which was adopted on 15 on September 2011 on the 161 session of the Council of Ministers BiH, prescribes: “Establishing mechanism for protection of cultural goods in making strategic development plans on all levels of government, as well as preparing necessary plans for management of cultural goods”. In connection with that, the analysis on legalisation in the area of cultural heritage, carried out in 2012, gives recommendations for harmonisation of domestic laws with international binding documents, as well as with laws on different levels of government in BiH, meaning that all ministries in charge for culture have general development plans/strategies with clear mechanisms in force for protection of cultural goods.</p>
Existence of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plan(s) for major heritage sites in cases of hazard and vulnerability (Date(s) of publication)	NO	
Existence of documentation centres for natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage (Number)	YES	<p>Institutes for Protection of Cultural Heritage (one in each entity, five on the cantonal level - one per canton, and two in towns) perform some of the most significant professional, technical and administrative tasks in the field of heritage protection. Besides cultural heritage, three institutes deal also with natural heritage (RS, Sarajevo Canton, Tuzla Canton) and one of them deals with spatial planning (Central Bosnia Canton). Responsibility of the Commission for Protection of National Monuments at the state level is to receive and decides on requests to designate some property as a monument, due to its cultural, historical, religious, or ethical value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina</b></li> <li>• <b>State Commission for Cooperation of BiH with UNESCO</b></li> <li>• <b>Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage</b></li> <li>• <b>Federal Institute for Protection of Monuments</b></li> <li>• <b>Canton Una-Sana, Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage</b></li> <li>• <b>Canton Tuzla, Institute for Protection and Usage of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage</b></li> <li>• <b>Canton Central Bosnia, Cantonal Institute for Spatial Planning and Protection of Cultural-Historical Heritage</b></li> <li>• <b>Canton Herzegovina-Neretva, Institute for Protection of Cultural-Historical Heritage</b></li> <li>• <b>Canton Sarajevo, Cantonal Institute for Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage</b></li> <li>• <b>Town Mostar, Agency Stari Grad Mostar</b></li> <li>• <b>Town Jajce, Agency for Cultural-Historical and</b></li> </ul>

		<b>Natural Heritage and for Tourism Potentials Development</b>
At least one scientific study identifying actions to address the dangers threatening natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage conducted in the last 2 years	YES	
Explicit reference to the role of cultural heritage for development integrated into the current State development plans (Date of the plan)	YES	Strategy on Cultural Policy adopted in July 2008. Action Plan on Strategy on Cultural Policy adopted on 15 on September 2011 on the 161 session of the Council of Ministers BiH.
<b>Knowledge and Capacity-Building</b>		
Existence of operational State centre(s) for capacity-building in heritage related areas and addressed to heritage professionals (Number of centres)	NO	
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s) implemented in the last 3 years, to increase heritage site management staff's expertise in protection and conservation of tangible heritage (Number of programmes)	NO	
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in safeguarding and transmission of intangible cultural heritage by local communities (Number of programmes)	NO	
Existence of specific capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, for the armed forces on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. (Number of programmes)	NO	
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property involving police forces, customs, museum staff, and governmental representatives (Number of programmes)	YES	In April 2013, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, with the assistance of European Union, organised a seminar in Sarajevo on valorisation and protection of cultural goods with special focus on the 1970 convention. Participants were representatives of local ministries for culture, institutes for protection of culture goods, cultural institutions, INTERPOL, and experts from neighbouring countries.



		Following the success of this conference, UNESCO in BiH will organise a workshop in September 2013 in cooperation with the Ministry of Civil Affairs BiH. Main topic will be the 1970 convention with the goal to present the activities of SIPA and INTERPOL (both police agencies) to the ministries in charge for culture in order to ensure necessary cooperation between these institutions to jointly fight against illegal trafficking of cultural goods.
<b>Community Involvement</b>		
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of identifying tangible heritage elements and registering them.	YES	Anyone can submit a petition, along with appropriate documentation, to institutions in charge for these matters in order to put a certain heritage elements under protection and safeguarding. Here is the link for the on-line petition (for tangible movable and immovable property) by the Commission to Protect National Monuments <a href="http://kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=13&amp;lang=1">http://kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=13&amp;lang=1</a>
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of labelling intangible heritage elements and inventorying them	YES	Anyone can submit a petition, along with appropriate documentation, to institutions in charge for these matters in order to put a certain heritage elements under protection and safeguarding. Of course experts will make a final decision, but the relevant is that local community can propose and participate in decision making process.
Measures and practices to strengthen the role of communities in the protection of cultural heritage and the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects implemented in the last 2 years.	NO	
Existence of heritage site management committees with local community representation	NO	
Measures and practices to involve minorities and/or indigenous peoples in heritage protection, conservation, safeguarding and transmission implemented in the last 2 years	NO	
Measures taken to respect customary practices governing access to specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage implemented in the last 2 years	NO	
<b>3. TRANSMISSION AND MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT</b>		
<b>Raising Awareness and Education</b>		
World Heritage sites and major country cultural heritage sites inscribed in State registries are clearly identified for visitors to recognize their status as heritage sites	YES	Commission to Preserve National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina <a href="http://kons.gov.ba/">http://kons.gov.ba/</a>
Existence of visitor interpretation centres or services for the transmission and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage to the general public at the 3 most visited sites.	NO	
Existence of community centres and associations created and managed by communities themselves intended to support the transmission of intangible cultural heritage and inform the general public about its	YES	Cultural Artistic Associations

importance for those communities.		
Existence of differential pricing for local visitors at heritage sites	NO	
State-wide educational and information programmes on cultural and natural heritage implemented in the last 2 years, informing the general public of the dangers threatening their heritage (including the illicit trafficking of cultural objects)	YES	There are two awareness raising actions that have been carried out in BiH. First, UNESCO 's programme "Fight against illicit traffic of cultural property in South-East Europe", in the framework of which the documentary movie has been made, translated in B/C/S language and distributed throughout BiH. Local partners have been Ministry of Civil Affairs and two entity ministries for culture. Second is the publishing and distributing the publication on all conventions, including the one on illicit trafficking.
Capacity-building and training activities intended to increase heritage expertise amongst teachers and educators implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes)	NO	
School programmes to raise awareness and promote all forms of cultural heritage among youth implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes)	NO	
Media campaign intended to raise awareness of heritage among the general public launched in the last 2 years	NO	
<b>Stimulating Support</b>		
Specific measures to involve civil society and/or private sector in heritage protection, conservation, and transmission implemented in the last 2 years (Date of adoption)	NO	
Existences of formal agreements with tour operators for the protection, conservation and transmission of heritage sites	YES	<b>Tekke in Blagaj at the Buna river near Mostar</b> has been given to tour operator Fidan Tours to use for the period of 33 years in exchange for restoration of the whole site
Existence of private foundations or associations working for heritage advocacy and funding protection initiatives	YES	Cultural Artistic Associations

#### **Data Sources:**

- The Commission to Preserve National Monuments
- The World Heritage List: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>
- The Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- The Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska
- Cultural portal of Republika Srpska [www.ekulturars.com](http://www.ekulturars.com)

#### **➤ The Government Funding of Heritage**

#### ***Indicator (additional)***

*Expenditures for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage*

#### **Process**

This indicator is additionally developed to measure the degree of public commitment to the preserving, managing, and valorizing of cultural heritage. The indicator is based on government expenditure on heritage, measured as a proportion of government expenditure, and as expenditure per capita.

### **Results**

Dedicated annual budget at the State level for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage is 6.112.802,00 BAM or 3.125.426,03 EUR. The share of expenditure for cultural heritage out of the total expenditure at the State level amounts to 0.64%. The allocations for cultural heritage per capita amount to 1,77 BAM.

Dedicated annual budget at all levels of government for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage is 6.450.261.167,00 BAM or 3.297.966.166,28 EUR. The share of expenditure for cultural heritage out of the total expenditure amounts to 0.48%. The allocations for cultural heritage per capita amount to 8,99 BAM, which is 25% of the total spending on culture per capita, which amounts to 35,82 BAM, and which was presented in the previous chapters.

**Table 25: The Allocations for Cultural Heritage per Capita (in BAM) in 2009**

Level	Total Expenditures	Of Which, for Cultural Heritage	The Share of Expenditure for Cultural Heritage in Total Expenditures	Population Estimate according to the HBS	The Allocations for Cultural Heritage per Capita (in BAM)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	952.589.375,00	6.112.802,00	0,64%	3.447.156	1,77
Brčko District	197.419.432,00	36.825,20	0,02%	67.200	0,55
Federation of BiH	3.712.325.995,00	13.884.191,28	0,37%	2.213.783	6,27
Republika Srpska	1.587.926.365,00	10.959.306,00	0,69%	1.166.172	9,40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.450.261.167,00</b>	<b>30.993.124,48</b>	<b>0,48%</b>	<b>3.447.156</b>	<b>8,99</b>

### **Data Sources:**

- *Administrative Database in the Area of Cultural Policy*, MDGF Culture for Development
- The ministries of finance and culture on all levels of the government
- Commissions, institutes, and agencies for the protection of cultural heritage on all levels of the government
- *2007 Household Budget Survey, population estimate*, The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Federal Office of Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Statistical Institute of Republika Srpska

## **C. THE USE OF THE INDICATOR SUITE FOR ADVOCACY, POLICY-MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**

In October 2008 the BiH Cultural Policy Strategy was adopted, followed by the development and adoption of the Joint Action Plan for Implementation of BiH Cultural Policy Strategy at the end of 2011. Both documents are giving an important signal of increasing public interest in culture in the country.

Existence of databases and their regular update enables analysis and planning in the cultural sector. However, in BiH, jurisdictions given to the ministries have not been formally supported by adequate information systems. The result is that data has not been systematically processed, which prevents the monitoring of effectiveness and efficiency of the allocation of public resources, and the functioning of public institutions.

The first step towards an improved information infrastructure is the collection of reliable cultural statistics and accurate administrative data. Many users both inside and outside the cultural policy field already see benefits since culture is becoming an important component for economic development and social cohesion. So the Indicator Suite indeed advanced the culture and development agenda in the State context, and it will most probably facilitate the creation of new policies or changes in culture and development. The majority of data and results in this Suite have not been known before or have not been presented in the best way in order to raise awareness of policy makers in this sector, e.g. 5,72% of GDP generates from culture. This will most probably be used to advocate for larger investment into this sector. The investment of public resources in accurate, well-defined and comparable data for the cultural system is justified because without them it is not possible to carry out strategic policymaking, to make accurate analyses on activities, nor to suggest improvements.

## **D. THE ADDED VALUE OF THE INDICATOR SUITE AND POTENTIAL FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

As very many countries, BiH believes in the notion that culture could be a generator of development and that cultural services, creative industries and cultural tourism should present an important vehicle for future development. In this way the intertwining of culture with economy, education, and other dimensions in the Indicator Suite have been positively accepted by the State stakeholders, even though this was done for the first time and even though some indicators have not been recognised as those that are in connection with culture and cultural development. So the Indicator Suite also served as a teaching tool or guide for the stakeholders, especially statistical institutes, to realise what culture really represents. The intention has been raised to continue working with the Indicator Suite in order to renew the results on an annual basis.