



His Excellency

## Milos Vukasinovic

Permanent Representative to the  
United Nations from Bosnia  
and Herzegovina

Mr. Milos Vukasinovic presented his credentials as the new Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in August 2015.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Vukasinovic served as Minister-Counsellor in the Division for the United Nations and other International Organizations in his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from 2012. From 2009 to 2012, he was Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, after having served as Minister-Counsellor in his country's Mission to the European Union and as Head of the Division for North and South America, Australia and Oceania in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between 2005 and 2009.

From 2001 to 2005, Mr. Vukasinovic was his country's Permanent Representative to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva. He was Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs for bilateral relations from 2000 to 2001, and, from 1998 to 2000, Head of the

Division for Peace and Security in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Chief of the Cabinet of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1997 to 1998, Mr. Vukasinovic was also Adviser to the Minister for Justice in the Government of Republika Srpska from 1996 to 1997.

From 1992 to 1996, he was a judge of the District Court in East Sarajevo, a position he held after serving a two-year term as chief legal representative of the Railway Transport Company in Sarajevo. From 1983 to 1990, Mr. Vukasinovic was the Company's legal representative.

A graduate of the Faculty of Law of the University of Sarajevo, Mr. Vukasinovic has two children.

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### WHO WE ARE

The Office for Global Engagement actively supports UVU's global efforts by advancing UVU's presence and prestige in the International community; helping UVU students become globally competent graduates; promoting cultural literacy and diversity both on campus and in the community.

### CONTACT US

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## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT

# Bosnia & Herzegovina

## THE FLAG OF Bosnia & Herzegovina



The flag of Bosnia and Herzegovina contains a wide medium blue vertical band on the fly side with a yellow right triangle abutting the band and the top of the flag. The remainder of the flag is medium blue with seven full five-pointed white stars and two half stars top and bottom along the hypotenuse of the triangle.

The three points of the triangle stand for the three constituent peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs.<sup>[2]</sup> The triangle represents the approximate shape of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.<sup>[3]</sup> The stars, representing Europe, are meant to be infinite in number and thus they continue from top to bottom. The flag features colors often associated with neutrality and peace – white, blue, and yellow. They are also colors traditionally associated with Bosnia.<sup>[3]</sup> The blue background is suggestive of the flag of Europe.

[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org); [factsking.com/countries/bosnia-herzegovina/](http://factsking.com/countries/bosnia-herzegovina/)

- Ruled by the Ottoman Empire from the 15th century, the region came under the control of Austria-Hungary in 1878. The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, a communist government was established in 1946 until the break up and wars in the early 1990s.



- The Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar is a place of memory to its multicultural background. The (Old) Bridge is its major landmark, and the town was even named after the bridge keepers (*mostari*). The Bridge was built in 1566 upon design of the great Ottoman architect Kodja Mimar Sinan.
- According to the 2013 census, Islam is the majority faith in Bosnia and Herzegovina, making up 51% of the population. 46% of the population identify as Christian; of these, the Serbian Orthodox Church makes up the largest group, accounting for 31% of the population, and the Roman Catholic Church 15%.



- Sarajevo hosted the Winter Olympics in 1984. This was the first Winter Olympics in a socialist state. There were 1272 athletes from 49 countries.



- Before the terrible conflicts of the 1990's, the language here was known as Serbo-Croatian (with dialects). Today that same language is now either Serbian, Croatian or Bosnian (dependent on your ethnic background).
- A Latin and a Cyrillic alphabet exist, and both have been taught in schools and used in the press, but the rise of nationalism in the 1990s prompted a Serb alignment with Cyrillic and a Croat and Bosniak alignment with the Latin alphabet.



- Ćevapi – Bosnian kebabs: small grilled meat sausages made of lamb and beef mix; served with onions, kajmak, ajvar and Bosnian pita bread (somun).
- Bosnia and Herzegovina has the last remaining jungle in Europe at Perućica, with an area of 1,400 hectares. The Perućica forest has many trees that are 300 years old.