

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO¹

I.01. Introduction

Year of adherence to the Convention: 2001

Organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for preparation of report

- Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia, Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
- Institute for the Protection of Nature of Montenegro, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories

- Inventories, established at regional and local levels, have been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites

I.03. The Tentative List

- Initial Tentative List from all Yugoslav republics was submitted in 1985
- Only properties from Serbia and Montenegro were submitted in 1993, and the same list was confirmed in 2002
- The initial list was the responsibility of national and regional authorities, followed by the regional level

I.04. Nomination of Cultural and Natural Properties for the World Heritage List

Nominations

- Nominations are the responsibility of regional governments, which also act as site managers, and prepare the dossier
- Motivations for nomination: honour/prestige, conservation, site in danger
- Difficulties during nomination: lack of local/regional cooperation, development pressures, lack of institutional collaboration and lack of developed management mechanisms

Inscriptions

- 4 cultural sites: *Stari Ras and Sopoćani* (1979); *Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor*

(1979); *Studenica Monastery* (1986); *Decani Monastery* (2004)²

- 1 natural site: *Durmitor National Park* (1980)

Benefits of inscription

- Endangered site protection, conservation, honour/prestige

I.05. General Policy and Legislation for the Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

Specific legislations

- Cultural Property Laws, Urban Planning Laws, Law on the Protection of Nature, Law on National Parks, Law on Geological Explorations, Environmental Protection Laws, Laws on Water and on Spas, all at the regional level
- Management plans are required but do not exist for national heritage; Plans for Kotor-Risan Bay and Durmitor are currently being developed
- Specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites exists for the Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor
- The Cultural Properties Laws in Serbia and in Montenegro are under process of revision

Other Conventions

Hague Convention (1954), Hague Protocol (1954), UNESCO Convention (1970), Granada Convention (1985), Hague 2nd Protocol (1999), Ramsar Convention (1971), CITES (1973), Basel Convention (1989), Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). Provisions have been integrated into national legislation

I.06. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation

- Institutes for the Protection of Cultural Heritage at regional and local levels
- Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, including local departments, Institute for the Protection of Nature in Montenegro, scientific institutions and museums
- Heritage conservation is not institutionally integrated
- The private sector, local communities and NGOs are involved

¹ Serbia and Montenegro are now two independent states since May 2006.

² The *Medieval Monuments in Kosovo* were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2004 and on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2006.

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- Monuments of Serbian Medieval Architecture, Inventory of Wetlands in the Danube Flow, Inventory of Geological Heritage of International Importance

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- Funding of World Heritage sites through local/regional authority budget allowance
- World Heritage Fund
- Fundraising, private sector and NGOs (recently)
- The State Party has not helped to establish associations for raising funds, however, fundraising has been organised by religious communities
- No additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund have been made

I.09. Training

Professional and institutional training

- Identified training needs for the protection of World Heritage: development of management plans and mechanisms, presentation of properties
- Heritage training has been received
- Domestic and international educational institutions are considered important

I.10. International Co-operation

- Cooperation for the protection of World Heritage on the territory of other State Parties through bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements, hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars
- Financial support, and conservation of the Serbian Monastery of Hilander, Mount Athos (Greece)

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

Information and awareness raising on local, regional national or international level

- Promotion of World Heritage is at national, regional and local levels through publications, films, postcards, postage stamps/medals
- Presentation and awareness are inadequate
- Education of World Heritage protection: university courses on conservation

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: Given ratification of the World Heritage Convention by the Socialist Federative Republic of

Yugoslavia some 30 years ago, experience with its implementation is long-standing; Presentation of World Heritage through publishing and documentation is developed

- Weaknesses: After a decade of absence from the United Nations system, the State Party is not familiar with recent developments in the field of heritage; While organizations for the protection of heritage are in place, no planning legislation or management plans for World Heritage sites exist; Conservation is not institutionally integrated; Involvement of local communities is insufficient; Financial resources are limited; Promotion in education and awareness among local communities is inadequate

Proposed actions:

- Revision of inventories and of the Tentative List
- Establishment of a National World Heritage Office and of World Heritage Site Committees
- Ratification of conventions
- Integrated conservation of cultural and natural properties
- Staff training
- Involvement of local communities in World Heritage protection, creation of fundraising agencies
- The majority of activities may not require assistance from the World Heritage Fund