

MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF

I.01. Introduction

Year of adhesion to the Convention: 1997

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

- Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories

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

I.03. The Tentative List

- The Tentative List was submitted in 2004
- It is the responsibility of the central government, which prepares the dossier

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

Nominations

- Nominations are the responsibility of the central government, prepared in collaboration with consultants/experts
- Motivations for nomination: conservation, honour/prestige, increased funding, site in danger
- Difficulties during nomination: inadequate staffing, lack of funding

Inscriptions

- 1 mixed (cultural and natural) site: Natural and Cultural Heritage of the *Ohrid* (1979, extension in 1980)

Benefits of inscription

- Conservation, increased funding, working in partnership and international cooperation, particularly with Albania (where a part of Lake Ohrid is located)

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

Specific legislations

- Law for Culture, Law for Cultural Heritage Protection, Law for Protection of Nature, Law for Spatial and Urban Planning, Criminal Codex. Management plans are required for national heritage. There is specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage, and additional measures include initiatives for a Lex Specialis on Lake Ohrid, harmonization of national heritage management plans with the management of protected sites, international agreements and spatial planning documents. Adoption of a new national Spatial Plan and acts for nature protection, as well as implementation of the new Law for Protection of Cultural Heritage are envisaged

Other Conventions

- *Signed and ratified:* Hague Convention (1954), Hague Protocol (1954), London Convention (1969), UNESCO Convention (1970), Granada Convention (1985), Hague 2nd Protocol (1999), Florence Convention (2000), Ramzar Convention (1971), CITES (1973), Bonn Convention or CMS (1979), Bern Convention (1979), 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

- National and Regional Centres for Conservation, Cultural Heritage Protection Office, museums, libraries and archives. Heritage conservation is institutionally integrated, and a joint management board with representatives from the Ministries of Environment in Macedonia and Albania has been set up for Lake Ohrid. The private sector, local communities and NGOs are also involved

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- Feasibility Study for Conservation of Lake Ohrid, Lake Ohrid Conservation Project, Lake Ohrid Monitoring Program, Changes in the Spawning Ecology of Lake Ohrid Trout, Macropheatic Vegetation in Lake Ohrid

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- Funding of the World Heritage site: national and local/regional authority budget allowances, private sector and international assistance. Beyond the provision of central funds, the State Party has not helped to establish associations for raising funds; however, a sub-regional donor conference has been organised. 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: capacity building, particularly in wall painting and icon conservation, creation of agency and ecological fund for preservation of Lake Ohrid. Heritage training has been received. International educational institutions are considered important

I.10. International Co-operation

- Cooperation for the protection of heritage on the territory of other State Parties: bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements, hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars, distribution of material/information, financial support and experts. Measures to avoid damage to World Heritage on the territory of other State Parties: foundations for international cooperation, participation in other UN programs. Lake Ohrid is twinned with Lake Champlain (Vermont, USA), and connected with Lake Prespa through Galicica National Park

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

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

- Promotion of the World Heritage site is at international, national, regional and local levels through publications, films, postcards, media campaigns, internet, postage stamps/medals. Presentation and awareness are inadequate, addressed through seminars/workshops. Education of World Heritage protection: references to cultural conservation in primary and secondary school curricula, university programmes on cultural heritage

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- While cultural diversity is respected and the condition of heritage is relatively favourable, there is a shortage of equipment, staff as well as funding, not least due to the difficulties of transition

the country has been experiencing. Decentralization is expected to increase local level competencies. Although good will for international cooperation exists, bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements remain limited, and enhancement of international collaboration and continuation of productive relations with Albania are needed. Promotional materials and education on World Heritage are restricted, and public awareness should be increased. No further information on proposed actions is provided