

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Medieval Monuments in Kosovo

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Serbia

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

724bis

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2004, 2006



1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Dečani Monastery , Kosovo , Serbia	42.533 / 20.267	1.801	111.644	113.445	2004
Patriarchate of Peć Monastery, Peć , Kosovo , Serbia	42.65 / 20.25	1.534	99.805	101.339	2006
Church of the Virgin of Leviša, Prizren , Kosovo , Serbia	42.2 / 20.733	0.124	3.473	3.597	2006
Gračanica Monastery, Priština , Kosovo , Serbia	42.583 / 21.183	1.223	12.11	13.333	2006
Total (ha)		4.682	227.032	231.714	

Comment

A typo in the name of the property. Should be Church of the Virgin of Ljeviša instead of Leviša.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Dečani Monastery - property inscribed in 2004	07/07/2004	
Medieval Monuments in Kosovo - extension 2006	16/07/2006	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Stojković Pavelka Brana
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia
Architect Conservator

Comment

email: brana.stojkovic@heritage.gov.rs

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Dragoljub Todorović
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia
Architect Conservator

Comment

email: tosa@heritage.gov.rs

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

The Patriarchate of Peć, built near the city of Peć at the entrance of the Rugovë gorge was the seat of Serbian archbishopric and later on the patriarchate and a mausoleum of a number of archbishops and patriarchs. It represents a unique architectural and painting complex consisting of several connected buildings: the Church of the Holy Apostles from the mid-13th century is surrounded by the Church of St. Demetrius on the north side, by the Church of the Holy Virgin Odigitria with the St. Nicholas' Chapel on the south side, and a large narthex added on the west side of all three churches. The buildings added to the St. Apostles church are dated to the period of the first half of the 14th century. One-nave domed churches with Byzantine space arrangement program are decorated with stone architectural elements discretely influenced by the Romanesque-Gothic styles. The church façades were plastered and painted in red, while ornamental paintings under their roofs are unique in the Byzantine art in the first half of the 14th century. The fresco paintings in the interior of the three churches and the narthex date from the mid-13th century to the last quarter of the 17th century. The Prizren cathedral dedicated to the Virgin of Ljeviša, a five-domed large building with an exonarthex surmounted by a bell tower, is an endowment of King Milutin (1282-1321), completed in the second decade of the 14th century. This church represents a unique transitional plan between a three-nave basilica and a cross-domed structure, since it was built over the 13th century basilica with several preserved frescoes dating from the first half of the 13th century, the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople, when artistic production was radically reduced. Its architect is known by the name of Nicholas, while the painter is well known Michael Astrapa of Thessaloniki. Although only app. 30% of its fresco painting is preserved now, it is obvious that it introduced new theological and ideological ideas, executed in an extraordinary artistic manner. During the Ottoman rule of the Balkans, the church was transformed into a mosque when the frescoes were systematically damaged and covered by plaster. The plaster from the interior walls of the church was removed in the middle of the 20th century. The cathedral church of the Gračanica Monastery in the village of the same name, was built and decorated by the end of the second decade of the 14th century, also as an endowment of King Milutin, the donor of the Virgin Ljeviška church. It is of a cross-in-square horizontal plan structure, surmounted with five domes, arranged in an effective pyramidal formation. Today, the building consists of two parts: the main church and a later added exonarthex. Gračanica represents a creative peak of the Palaiologian style in the architecture of the Byzantine World. The interior walls of the main church are completely

covered by extraordinary fresco painting, mostly well preserved and probably painted by the same workshop as the Virgin Ljeviša. The exonarthex of Gračanica is decorated with post-Byzantine frescoes, while the monastery treasure contains a collection of post-Byzantine icons. Only the church remained from the original monastery complex. The Dečani Monastery is located at the end of the Dečanska Bistrica gorge, at the foot of Mt Prokletije. The church dedicated to Christ Pantocrator was built in 1327–1335 as a mausoleum to King Stefan Dečanski (1321–1331) who died during its construction. His son, at first a king and then an emperor, Stefan Dušan (King 1331–1346; emperor 1346–1355) completed it by 1348, as its second donor. The church consists of three large parts: a tripartite sanctuary, a five-nave naos with the dome constructed over a cross-in-square horizontal plan and a three-nave narthex. The church has revetment of marble blocs. The portals, columns and arcade friezes below the roof cornice are all richly decorated with sculptures of the Romanesque-Gothic style. The architecture of Dečani belongs to the so-called Raška (Rascia)-school starting with the church of Virgin Evegetis in the Studenica Monastery from the late 12th century, characterized by a unique combination of the spatial program of the Orthodox Church and a Romanesque external appearance. Dimensions of the Dečani church far surpass all the other medieval churches in the Balkans. The greatest value of the wall painting of Dečani is its encyclopedic richness of iconographic subjects and powerful ideological messages both represented by more than a thousand figures placed over 4,000 square meters of wall surfaces. The Dečani frescoes form the largest extant ensemble of the Byzantine mural paintings, its stone decoration is the largest complex of the Romanesque sculpture in the Balkans, and its interior is one of the best preserved in the Byzantine world. The original furnishing of the Dečani church have been preserved almost completely, including the main iconostasis and the shrine with the relics of Saint King, Stefan Dečanski which are considered to be miracle-working and believed to have successfully healed the Serbian as much as the Albanian pilgrims for centuries, until 1999. The Dečani treasury was the largest and richest in medieval Serbia, and was been kept in the monastery until 1999.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(ii)(iii)(iv)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

Criterion II The Dečani Monastery represents an exceptional synthesis of both the Byzantine and the Western medieval traditions. The monastery and particularly its paintings exercised an important influence on the development of art during the Ottoman period. The Patriarchate of Peć is special for its authentic architectural creation, impressive programs of fresco painting in the Palaiologian style. The Gračanica Monastery church and the church of the Virgin of Ljeviša with their superb fresco paintings played a decisive role in the development of mural painting in the Balkans between the 14th and the 16th centuries. Criterion III The wall paintings in the three sites – the Patriarchate of Peć, the Virgin of Ljeviša and Gračanica – are an exceptional testimony to the manifestations of the cultural tradition of the Palaiologian Renaissance of Byzantium in the Balkans. They show the height of the development of the Balkan art from the first half of the 14th century in Ljeviša, Gračanica, similar only to the church of the Holy Apostles in Thessaloniki and the Monastery of Protaton at Mount Athos, while the paintings in the

churches of Peć, dating from the beginning of the 14th century till the late 17th century, are a powerful demonstration of the emergence of this style and its effects. Criterion IV The Dečani Monastery represents an outstanding example of the last phase of the development of the Serbian-Slav architecture. The construction has integrated Eastern Byzantine and Western medieval traditions. The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery, the Gračanica Monastery and the church of the Virgin of Ljeviša reflect the development of a Palaiologian Renaissance style in architecture and mural decoration in the 14th century Balkans, when the combined forces of the Church and the State were harnessed to create a strong identity for Serbia, in line with its political orientations.

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact				Origin	
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.1	Housing						
3.1.2	Commercial development						
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities						
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure						
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1	Water infrastructure						
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities						
3.3.3	Non-renewable energy facilities						
3.3.4	Localised utilities						
3.3.5	Major linear utilities						
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.2	Ground water pollution						
3.4.3	Surface water pollution						
3.4.4	Air pollution						
3.4.5	Solid waste						
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.2	Relative humidity						
3.7.5	Dust						
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)						
3.7.8	Micro-organisms						
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses						
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage						
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation						
3.9	Other human activities						
3.9.1	Illegal activities						
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage						
3.9.6	Civil unrest						
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.2	Earthquake						
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)						
3.13	Management and institutional factors						
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.2	High impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.3	Management activities						
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside	

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.1 Buildings and Development					
3.1.1 Housing	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	increasing
3.2 Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	static
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.3 Services Infrastructures					
3.3.1 Water infrastructure	restricted	one off or rare	significant	low capacity	static
3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.8 Micro-organisms	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static
3.9 Other human activities					
3.9.1 Illegal activities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	decreasing
3.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

Since the property consists of four distinct edifices, not all of the factors affect each one of them, nor those that do affect them to the same extent.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The property is owned by the Serbian Orthodox church. The property is protected under the provisions of the Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities Protection Law (FPRY Official Acts No81/46) and by the Cultural Property Law (Official Gazette of Serbia, No 71/94). The monuments are defined as Immobile Cultural Properties of Exceptional Importance (Official Gazette of Serbia, No25/90). This obliges the responsible institution to undertake technical measures to protect the monuments and prevent uncontrolled demolition, reconstruction, new building, sub-surface exploration, increase of the height of buildings, etc, within the defined protected zone. The institutions ultimately responsible for the

implementation of the legislation are the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments and The Ministry of Culture and Public Information.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides an **adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

The churches are run by the Serbian Orthodox Church as cultural and historic monuments. The Church is responsible for the functioning of the monastic life of the religious community. Experts of the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments are responsible for the technical aspects of preservation of the monasteries and for presenting them to the public. Management plans for each of the four components of this serial property have been submitted at the time of the initial nomination and extension, respectively.





Comment

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for the functioning of the monastic life of the religious community. Experts of the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments are responsible for the technical aspects of preservation of the monasteries and for presenting them to the public.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan: Dečani Monastery	N/A	Available	07/07/2004	
Management Plan: Patriarchate of Peç Monastery	N/A	Available	16/07/2006	
Management Plan: Church of the Virgin of Leviša	N/A	Available	16/07/2006	
Management Plan: Gračanica Monastery	N/A	Available	16/07/2006	

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Non-existent
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Non-existent
Industry	Non-existent

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer

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zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples directly contribute to **some decisions** relating to management but their involvement could be improved

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **little or no contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	35%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	25%
Governmental (National / Federal)	35%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	5%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

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4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	80%
Part-time	20%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	70%
Seasonal	30%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	90%
Volunteer	10%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Poor
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Good
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Poor
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	High
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Medium
Education	High
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	High
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Low

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Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is drafted or in place, but is **not being implemented**

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **one location and easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Poor
Local Indigenous peoples	Poor
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Poor

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4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Not provided but needed
Information booths	Not provided but needed
Guided tours	Poor
Trails / routes	Not needed
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Not needed
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Major Increase (100%+)
Two years ago	Major Increase (100%+)
Three years ago	N/A
Four years ago	N/A
Five years ago	N/A

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Other

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

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4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

Although the tourism industry is active in the property, there is **little or no contact** between tourism operators and those responsible for the World Heritage property

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

No fees are collected

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Average
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Non-existent
Researchers	Average
NGOs	Average
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Poor

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.1	Housing	None of criteria and attributes are directly affected.	Planning - urban planning / implementation of existing plans	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Inspection departments at national level, Inspection department at local level.	Timeframe depends on the funding priorities set for the state budget	Ministry of Transportation, Construction and Infrastructure / Institute for the protection of Cultural Monuments / Local authorities	New construction and urban sprawl don't affect World Heritage criteria and attributes but do have negative impact on visual identity and setting of the property.
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	None of criteria and attributes are directly affected.	Planning - urban planning / implementation of existing plans. Construction of bypass road.	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Inspection departments at national level, Inspection department at local level.	Timeframe depends on the funding priorities set for the state budget	Ministry of Transportation, Construction and Infrastructure / Institute for the protection of Cultural Monuments / Local authorities	Local road along the perimeter of Gračanica monastery has become regional road with heavy commercial transport.
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	None of criteria and attributes are directly affected at present, but in a long term criterion (iii) might be endangered.	Cleaning of fresco paintings and facades of the church	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments	Ongoing / as necessary	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments	Heavy transport (trucks, buses) might cause soot and dirt deposits to form on the facades and frescoes of the Gračanica monastery church.
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1	Water infrastructure	None of criteria and attributes are directly affected.	Planning - urban planning	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Inspection departments at national level, Inspection department at local level.	Timeframe depends on the funding priorities set for the state budget	Ministry of Transportation, Construction and Infrastructure / Institute for the protection of Cultural Monuments / Local authorities	Water supply facilities don't affect World Heritage criteria and attributes but do have negative impact on visual identity and setting of the Patriarchate of Peć. Construction of dams would be a potential danger to the property.
3.9	Other human activities						
3.9.1	Illegal activities	None of criteria and attributes are directly affected.	Planning - urban planning / implementation of existing plans / demolition of illegal construction	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Inspection departments at national level, Inspection department at local level.	Timeframe depends on the funding priorities set for the state budget / local community budget.	Ministry of Transportation, Construction and Infrastructure / Local authorities	Illegal construction doesn't affect World Heritage criteria and attributes but does have negative impact on visual identity and setting of the property.
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage	None of criteria and attributes are directly affected.	Cleaning of the walls/facades of the property. Education of local population on importance and values of cultural heritage.	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Inspection departments at national level, Inspection department at local level.	ongoing	Local authorities / Ministry of Education / Institute for the protection of Cultural Monuments	Graffiti with disturbing messages are repeatedly appearing on the walls of Dečani monastery.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.3 Management System / Management Plan				
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment

4.3.10	There is little or no contact with industry regarding management	Coordination with industry planning and development	2014 - 2016	Relevant ministries / local authorities	The only industrial facility that potentially may affect the property is located to the East of Gračanica monastery.
4.4 Financial and Human Resources					
4.4.15	Capacity development plan not implemented	Finalizing capacity development program and it's implementation	2014-2019 (depending on available budget)	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments / Serbian Orthodox Church / Local community	It is hoped that within the proposed timeframe the capacity development program would be finalized and technical skills transferred to those managing the property locally.
4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building					
4.6.3	There is a limited education and awareness programme	Set up of a comprehensive education and awareness program	2014-2017 (depending on available budget)	Ministry of education / local authorities	It is hoped that within the proposed timeframe the education and awareness program would be finalized and it's implementation would start on national and local level.
4.7 Visitor Management					
4.7.5	There is little or no contact with the tourism industry	Inclusion of tourist organisations in promotion of world heritage property	2014-2017	Local authorities / Serbian orthodox church	Since the serial property consists of three active monasteries and a church, Serbian orthodox church should have an active communication with tourist organisation.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	No impact
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	No impact
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	No impact
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Others

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Fair
Advisory Body	Good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Not all of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

• Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Reason for update: The Patriarchate of Peć, built near the city of Peć at the entrance of the Rugovo gorge was the seat of Serbian archbishopric and later on the patriarchate and a mausoleum of a number of archbishops and patriarchs. It represents a unique architectural and painting complex consisting of several connected buildings: the Church of the Holy Apostles from the mid-13th century is surrounded by the Church of St. Demetrius on the north side, by the Church of the Holy Virgin Odigitria with the St. Nicholas' Chapel on the south side, and a large narthex added on the west side of all three churches. The buildings added to the St. Apostles church are dated to the period of the first half of the 14th century. One-nave domed churches with Byzantine space arrangement program are decorated with stone architectural elements discretely influenced by the Romanesque-Gothic styles. The church façades were plastered and painted in red, while ornamental paintings under their roofs are unique in the Byzantine art in the first half of the 14th century. The fresco paintings in the interior of the three churches and the narthex date from the mid-13th century to the last quarter of the 17th century. The Prizren cathedral dedicated to the Virgin of Ljeviša, a five-domed large building with an exonarthex surmounted by a bell tower, is an endowment of King Milutin (1282-1321), completed in the second decade of the 14th century. This church represents a unique transitional plan

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between a three-nave basilica and a cross-domed structure, since it was built over the 13th century basilica with several preserved frescoes dating from the first half of the 13th century, the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople, when artistic production was radically reduced. Its architect is known by the name of Nicholas, while the painter is well known Michael Astrapa of Thessaloniki. Although only app. 30% of its fresco painting is preserved now, it is obvious that it introduced new theological and ideological ideas, executed in an extraordinary artistic manner. During the Ottoman rule of the Balkans, the church was transformed into a mosque when the frescoes were systematically damaged and covered by plaster. The plaster from the interior walls of the church was removed in the middle of the 20th century. The cathedral church of the Gračanica Monastery in the village of the same name, was built and decorated by the end of the second decade of the 14th century, also as an endowment of King Milutin, the donor of the Virgin Ljeviška church. It is of a cross-in-square horizontal plan structure, surmounted with five domes, arranged in an effective pyramidal formation. Today, the building consists of two parts: the main church and a later added exonarthex. Gračanica represents a creative peak of the Palaiologian style in the architecture of the Byzantine World. The interior walls of the main church are completely covered by extraordinary fresco painting, mostly well preserved and probably painted by the same workshop as the Virgin Ljeviša. The exonarthex of Gračanica is decorated with post-Byzantine frescoes, while the monastery treasure contains a collection of post-Byzantine icons. Only the church remained from the original monastery complex. The Dečani Monastery is located at the end of the Dečanska Bistrica gorge, at the foot of Mt Prokletije. The church dedicated to Christ Pantocrator was built in 1327–1335 as a mausoleum to King Stefan Dečanski (1321–1331) who died during its construction. His son, at first a king and then an emperor, Stefan Dušan (King 1331–1346; emperor 1346–1355) completed it by 1348, as its second donor. The church consists of three large parts: a tripartite sanctuary, a five-nave naos with the dome constructed over a cross-in-square horizontal plan and a three-nave narthex. The church has revetment of marble blocs. The portals, columns and arcade friezes bellow the roof cornice are all richly decorated with sculptures of the Romanesque-Gothic style. The architecture of Dečani belongs to the so-called Raška (Rascia)-school starting with the church of Virgin Evegetis in the Studenica Monastery from the late 12th century, characterized by a unique combination of the spatial program of the Orthodox Church and a Romanesque external appearance. Dimensions of the Dečani church far surpass all the other medieval churches in the Balkans. The greatest value of the wall painting of Dečani is its encyclopedic richness of iconographic subjects and powerful ideological messages both represented by more than a thousand figures placed over 4,000 square meters of wall surfaces. The Dečani frescoes form the largest extant ensemble of the Byzantine mural paintings, its stone decoration is the largest complex of the Romanesque sculpture in the Balkans, and its interior is one of the best preserved in the Byzantine world. The original furnishing of the Dečani church have been preserved almost completely, including the main iconostasis and the shrine with the relics of Saint King, Stefan Dečanski which are considered to be miracle-working and believed to have successfully healed the

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Serbian as much as the Albanian pilgrims for centuries, until 1999. The Dečani treasury was the largest and richest in medieval Serbia, and was been kept in the monastery until 1999.

• Geographic Information Table

Reason for update: A typo in the name of the property. Should be Church of the Virgin of Ljeviša instead of Leviša.

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise