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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
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Implementation report of Yugoslavia

Attached, for the information of the members of the World Heritage Committee, is a report received from the authorities of Yugoslavia on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE
PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Zagreb, 6 June 1985

The Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia ratified the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1974 (the Law on the Ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage) (Official Gazette of the SFR of Yugoslavia, No. 56/1974). By ratifying the Convention, Yugoslavia undertook obligations which are in line with its social commitments, and the society's interest in evaluating, protecting, managing and using natural and cultural heritage.

In the SFR of Yugoslavia, which is a federal state, in compliance with the federal, republican and provincial constitutions (1974), the protection of natural and cultural heritage is in the competence of the republics and provinces. Therefore, the direct implementation of the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage is in their competence as well.

The protection of the natural and cultural heritage is, in the SFR of Yugoslavia, regulated by special republican and provincial laws on the protection of nature, i.e. laws on the protection of cultural monuments, passed mainly after the ratification of the Convention. The procedure for passing new laws has been initiated in those republics in which previously adopted regulations are still in force (the SR of Croatia and the SR of Macedonia). In addition to these laws, all the republics and provinces have special laws on individual natural and cultural landmarks, such as laws on the proclamation or protection of national parks, the Law on the Restoration and Revitalization of Old Urban Cores in the SR of Montenegro, the Law on the Protection of the Ohrid, Prespa and Dorjan Lakes, etc. In the SR of Croatia, preparations are underway for passing a special law to regulate certain specific issues (professional, economic, and property-legal ones) concerning the restoration of the old city of Dubrovnik.

Certain issues pertaining to the protection of the natural and cultural heritage in the SFR of Yugoslavia are also regulated by republican and provincial laws and regulations in other fields, particularly in the fields of social and regional planning, capital construction, finance, etc.

With respect to the legal protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the SFR of Yugoslavia, after the promulgation of the 1974 Constitution, and after the ratification of the Convention, the process was initiated of harmonizing legislation with the new Constitution, particularly with a view to bringing it in compliance with the ratified international conventions in this field.

The legislation in force in this field is a solid basis for implementing efficient protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the SFR of Yugoslavia.

At the time of ratifying the Convention, the SFR of Yugoslavia already had an established service for the protection of cultural and natural monuments in the republics and provinces, comprising a total of 67 specialized institutions (republican, provincial, regional and communal institutes for the protection of cultural monuments, republican institutes for the protection of nature, special institutes for specific issues such as institutes for conservation, institutes for the restoration of historic complexes, national park administrations, etc).

In addition to these specialized institutions, numerous scientific and other professional organizations take part in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage.

Immediately after the ratification of the Convention, and with a view to its most efficient implementation, at the initiative of the Federal Executive Council, the republics and provinces launched a joint action in 1976, aimed at the protection and preservation of the natural and architectural heritage of the SFR of Yugoslavia. This joint action

consists of three stages. The I stage, concerning the inventory taking of the natural and architectural heritage, has been completed and ^{work} on the other two stages is nearly finished. The II stage was related to reaching agreement on common principles concerning the definition and classification of heritage, the proclamation of heritage of special social interest, protection regimes and conservation planning. Pursuant to the accommodated stands on these issues, a Social Compact was concluded on the basic principles of protecting the natural and cultural treasures of Yugoslavia. During the third stage a draft Long-Term Projection of the Protection and Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Yugoslavia by the Year 2000 was prepared.

The implementation of ^{the} mentioned Joint Action over the 1976-1983 period was coordinated by the Committee for Environmental Protection of the Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces. In 1984, the Coordinating Committee of the Republican and Provincial Institutes for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Institutes for the Protection of Nature took over these jobs, as well as the task of coordinating other issues related to the protection of cultural and natural heritage in the SFR of Yugoslavia.

The protection of the natural and cultural heritage of Yugoslavia, and thereby the implementation of the Convention, is carried out in cooperation and with the assistance of international governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged on protecting cultural and natural property.

Below is a survey of the state and measures of protection taken in respect of the cultural and natural heritage of the SFR of Yugoslavia entered in the List of World Heritage.

THE OHRID CULTURAL-HISTORIC AND NATURAL REGION was entered in the List of World Heritage in 1980, with Lake Ohrid being entered in this List in 1979 as universal natural heritage.

The protection of this integral natural and cultural district, organized even before it was entered in the List of World Heritage (The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Ohrid was founded in 1963), has been intensified, and the whole social community of the SR of Macedonia takes part in the measures taken with a view to protecting the natural and hydrological features as well as the monuments of this area, through expert and scientific methods and organized social care. Special attention is devoted to protecting Lake Ohrid against pollution. To this end, the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia passed a special law on the participation of the SR of Macedonia in the financing and construction of public utilities to protect the lake. Over a three year period 1,000 million dinars shall be raised for constructing a main sewer for waste water, ensuring the protection of the lake against pollution. A special work organization "Ohridsko jezero", with headquarters in Struga, has been set up to execute this project. The Hydrological Institute of Ohrid is also in charge of protecting the lake. A public subscription tax for the citizens of Ohrid and Struga has been floated for the protection of Lake Ohrid.

Intensive preservation of the monuments of culture in Ohrid and the Ohrid region has been going on for years, particularly since the founding of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural monuments in Ohrid. The most important work on the protection of individual buildings in Ohrid (the Church of Holy Wisdom (Sveta Sofija)), was carried out with the help of international experts for certain issues pertaining to structural elements and statics, as well as to the restoration of wall paintings.

Since the "Ohrid cultural-historic and natural region" was entered in the List of World Heritage, research and scientific work on various cultural monuments and complexes including the following has become very intensive:

- systematic explorations and excavations uncovered a Roman theatre in the old part of the city of Ohrid;
- the execution is in course of a special scientific and research project for the Church of Holy Wisdom (Sveta Sofija);
- the project documentation has been completed for conservation of the roofs of the Church of Holy Wisdom;
- complete documentation has been prepared (architectural and historical, including photographs), for seven of the most important sacral cultural monuments in Ohrid (the Church of Holy Wisdom, the Church of St. Clement, the Church of St. Naum, the Church of the Virgin Mary Zahumska, the Church of St. John Kaneo, the Church of St. Nicholas Bolnički, and the Church of the Virgin Mary Bclnička);
- conservation and restoration works were completed on a number of buildings in Ohrid built in the style of old urban architecture;
- a number of buildings have been adapted and converted into storage and exhibition space for cultural heritage (the Gallery of Icons, the Museum of Slavonic Literacy, the National Museum, etc.).

In the preparations for the next medium-term plan period, (1986-1990) special attention is being devoted to the final stage of the integral programme for the protection of Lakes Ohrid, Prespa and Dorjan. This programme of protection gives a prominent place to the "Ohrid Cultural-Historic and Natural Region".

THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL-HISTORIC REGION OF KOTOR was included in the List of World Heritage in 1979.

Because of the grave consequences of the earthquake (of April 15, 1979 - of 9.5^o Mercalli's i.e. 7.4 of Richter's scale), this region was during the same year also included in the "List of World Heritage in Danger".

During the catastrophic earthquake in the Kotor region, of the 593 registered cultural monuments 69 were demolished, 300 seriously damaged and 224 damaged slightly, predominantly in the protected historical complexes of Kotor, Perast and Risan. The consequences of the earthquake also endangered 107.000 objects of cultural value in museum and gallery collections and sacral structures.

Immediately after the earthquake, the whole Yugoslav community launched vigorous activities for alleviating the consequences of the earthquake and protecting the cultural heritage of this region. The services for the protection of cultural monuments of all the republics and provinces of the SFR of Yugoslavia took part in this action, and special attention was devoted to these efforts by the high officials of the UNESCO (Director-General of the UNESCO, Mr. Machtar M'Bow) who paid a visit to this region. Eminent experts sent by the UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM at the request of the service for protecting cultural monuments of the SR of Montenegro, also took part in the preparations and in concrete action for eliminating the consequences of the earthquake and protecting the cultural heritage of Kotor.

The funds provided by the UNESCO for purchasing equipment for carrying out the programme of restoring the cultural heritage of Kotor, and the work of its experts, represent a great contribution of this international organization to the restoration and protection of the cultural heritage of Kotor.

Activities for the protection and restoration of the cultural heritage in the "Natural and Cultural-Historic Region of Kotor", started with preventive action (temporary covering, removal of parts of structures posing a danger, erecting timbering and supports, the evacuation of objects of cultural value) immediately after the earthquake. At the same time, an estimate of the damages to the overall stationary monuments and objects of culture was made, amounting to about 3,600 million dinars in 1979 prices. At the very beginning of the action for restoring the cultural heritage, comprehensive studies were undertaken, resulting in the preparation of documents and feasibility studies for the restoration of the damaged structures and complexes. Thus, in addition to a regional plan of the commune of Kotor, a master execution, and other detailed plans were made for the area of Kotor, Risan, Dobrota, and other cities, which were favourably assessed at the meeting of the UNESCO International Consulting Board (October 1983, in Budva). Of special significance are the activities for the protection of the natural surroundings of the "Natural and Cultural-Historic Region of Kotor". The dislocation of industrial facilities posing a pollution hazard to the environment is envisaged (chemical, metal processing, rubber and other industrial facilities) to a new, more convenient location 10 kms from Kotor. The construction of new infrastructure which would fully prevent environmental pollution is also envisaged. These actions have already started.

Along with the mentioned global regional planning activities, global communal and infrastructure undertakings, important activities concerning the restoration and revitalization of certain buildings and architectural complexes are under way, and the necessary project documents have already been prepared. The funds for these activities have for the most part been provided from the solidarity

fund of the republics and provinces of the SFR of Yugoslavia (81.84%), and partly from local sources in the SR of Montenegro and the commune of Kotor.

In view of the importance of Kotor, as cultural property, and the need to intensify work on the protection and restoration of the "Natural and cultural-historic region of Kotor", the communal assembly of Kotor, with the approval of the SR of Montenegro, established an Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Kotor. Together with numerous experts from the country and abroad, this Institute is doing all the work on the preparations for and execution of protective works on the cultural monuments of Kotor.

THE OLD CITY OF DUBROVNIK was entered in the "List of World Heritage" in 1979.

The year of its entering in the List coincided with the catastrophic earthquake which struck the coast of Montenegro (April 15, 1979), from which Dubrovnik is about 50 km far as the crow flies. The consequences of the earthquake were visible at once (damages to the roofs of buildings, cracks, etc). Therefore, the government of the SR of Croatia together with the commune of Dubrovnik set up a special commission to assess the damages to cultural monuments. A study on the damages was made by the Faculty of Architecture of the Zagreb University. It made an exhaustive study of each building, and it was clear that the damages were much greater than initially estimated. In 1979 prices they amounted to 8,270 million dinars. The study also emphasizes that Dubrovnik is located in one of the seismically most sensitive regions of Yugoslavia. Earthquakes of stronger or weaker intensity occur in this region every several decades, and the study proposes some preventive measures to remedy future damages to cultural monuments, with a view to preserving the cultural and historic heritage of Dubrovnik.

The Assembly of the SR of Croatia formed a special committee to monitor and channel the restoration of cultural monuments in the commune of Dubrovnik. The works are being carried out by the Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik, in close cooperation with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Landmarks of Dubrovnik.

In addition to the resources of the Solidarity Fund of the Federation, the SR of Croatia provided special resources for restoration works, to be allocated over a period of 10 years. Over the 1979-1984 period, a total of 180 million dinars was spent on the restoration of the old city of Dubrovnik.

Extensive documentation was prepared in the period from the earthquake to date - a cultural and historical evaluation of the urban environment and of each individual building was made as well as technical photographs of all the buildings, numerous archaeological excavations and geomechanical explorations were carried out with a view to determining the degree of seismicity of the area. This documentation, as well as the other detailed analyses which were made, were necessary for preparing an urban plan, i.e. an integral plan for the restoration and revitalization of the old city of Dubrovnik.

The restoration of individual buildings and complexes has started according to a priority list, made on the basis of the classification and evaluation performed, and depending on the degree of danger to various buildings.

The following have been restored to date in the old city: the Rector's Palace, the Cathedral, St. John's Fortress, the building of the communal assembly of Dubrovnik and the building housing the Music School. Extensive construction works are currently being carried out on two palaces and a number of other apartment houses.

In view of the extensive works on the restoration of the old city and of the fact that the region of Dubrovnik, as a cultural monument of universal value, is permanently exposed to the danger of earthquakes, a special law is being prepared on proclaiming Dubrovnik a region in danger and on ensuring funds for its restoration. This law shall specify the necessary technical and economic conditions for the unhindered execution of works on the restoration of the old city of Dubrovnik.

THE HISTORIC CORE OF SPLIT AND DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE were included in the "List of World Heritage" in 1979.

Over the 1979-1985 period there were no major changes in the state of the monuments.

The monuments were kept up carefully and restoration activities were carried out only on several buildings, (e.g. on the northwest tower of Diocletian's Palace housing the University Centre for Architectural Heritage, the Palace near the peristyle housing the Regional Centre of the Plan of Priority Actions of the Mediterranean Action Plan, and some other buildings). 22 flats were provided for tenants living in poor housing conditions in the historic area of Split.

Of great importance in this period is the passing of a decision on preparing an urban plan - an integral plan for the revitalization of the historic core of Split. In line with this decision, numerous comprehensive analyses have been made to date, among which the urban-economic analysis has a prominent place. This detailed urban plan specifies the objectives and strategy for restoring the historic core, as well as the economic model for financing works on the restoration and revitalization of buildings on which works shall be intensified during the next 10 years. This action envisages the financial participation of all the citizens of Split, according to a special agreement. According to this agreement, a special Fund is to be set up for the historic core of Split and Diocletian's Palace, and is to

include all the monuments of this historic core. A special social council shall be set up to manage this Fund.

Scientific and technical documentation has also been prepared for the restoration of a number of buildings which are to be reconstructed in the near future, such as the City Museum of Split, located in one of the most important buildings of the historic core of Split (the Papalić mansion).

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Split, working in close cooperation with the University Centre for Architectural Heritage in Split, is in charge of the protected area.

OLD RAS AND SOPOĆANI MONASTERY were included in the "List of World Heritage" in 1979.

Archaeological, conservation and restoration works were continued and intensified on the monasteries of Sopoćani, Djurdjevi Stupovi (St. George's Pillars) Peter's Church and Old Ras, within this exceptionally important cultural and historic complex.

The monastery circle of Sopoćani has, after intensive archaeological excavations completed during this period, regained its original architectural and urban appearance. All the buildings which were uncovered: the dining-room, the konak (lodgings), the cells, walls etc. have been conserved and are on display. The main gate and the economic gate were excavated revealing important findings pointing to the remains of the original entrance to the monastery. These excavations helped considerably in gaining a fuller picture of the structure of the monastery complex, and certain archaeological findings show that life in the Sopoćani Monastery was at a high level of civilization. Complete conservation and restoration works have been carried out on the monastery church. Partial restoration has been carried out of parts of the large vault of the exonarthex in order to protect the paintings endangered by weather.

Conservation and restoration works have been continued on the frescoes in the altar area, in the western part of the naos, the diaconicon and exonarthex. A detailed urban plan has ^{been} made for the immediate vicinity of the monastery. The problem has been resolved of the economic buildings of the monastery, regulating more favourably issues related to the income of the monastery.

The works carried out on St. George's Pillars mainly concerned the monastery circle and the staging of an exhibition of stone monuments in the Museum buildings.

Archaeological excavations of the walls around the whole complex of Peter's Church, the entrance and the access road, the presentation of the necropolis, as well as of the objects in the interior of the church are in process.

On the area of old Ras - Gradine, archaeological excavations have been completed. The results contain valuable information which give a fuller picture not only of the existing cultural strata of the complex, but also broaden our knowledge of certain fortification elements. The valuable findings, such as the coins of king Stefan Radoslav and emperor Alexius Comnenus, fragments of pottery, etc. shall expand our knowledge not only about this locality, but about old Ras in the broader sense as well.

The excavations on the locality of Trgovište, a medieval settlement, were also fruitful. In the northern part of the locality a church has been discovered, which is of great importance for the better understanding of the sacral architecture of this region. There are two layers of frescoes in the church, the older ^{dating} from the 14th and the newer from the 16th-17th centuries, partially preserved near the skirting. Conservation works have been carried out both on the church and the wall paintings.

Over the 1980-1984 period a total of 60 million dinars was spent on these works.

Over the past few years, excavation and protection works have been accompanied by restoration not only of the whole cultural-historic complex, but of every individual monument. The main road from Trgovište to Sopoćani has been reconstructed. With a view to protecting the complex, part of the road and the bus station adjacent to the monastery have been dislocated. Access roads have been built to St. George's Pillars monastery and to the medieval city of Ras.

The preparation is under way of a study on the protection and promotion of the natural environment of Old Ras and the Sopoćani circle.

With a view to the best possible organization of the activities and works to be taken in this area in the future, the Assembly of the SR of Serbia set up a Committee for the Protection of Old Ras and Sopoćani in 1984. A programme of research, protection, regional planning and use of old Ras and Sopoćani from 1984-1990 has been made and adopted. Pursuant to this programme a self-management agreement has been concluded on financing all the works and activities envisaged by the programme. It involves cultural, scientific and other organizations in the SR of Serbia, including economic organizations, self-management communities of interest and other organizations and communities. Pursuant to the mentioned Programme, resources in the amount of 100 million dinars annually are raised.

A monograph entitled "St. George's Pillars in Old Ras", (Dr. Jovan Nešković) has been published, and a study entitled "Sopoćani" (Dr. Vojislav J. Djurić) is also in print. The Republican Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the SR of Serbia has published an album of drawings "Sopoćani" (by Branislav Živković). Scientific-popular monographs "Peter's Church" (Dr. Jovan Nešković and Radomir Nikolić), "The Sopoćani Monastery" (Olivera Knadić,

M.A. and Desanka Milošević), in the Serbo-Croat, French and English languages have been prepared. Work has been completed for publishing new postcards and colour slides of the Sopoćani Monastery. A documentary film "Sopoćani" has been made, in co-production between the Republican Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, and "Sava Film" from Belgrade.

THE DURMITOR NATIONAL PARK was entered in the "List of World Heritage" in 1980.

The law on national parks of the SR of Montenegro (Official Gazette of the SR of Montenegro No. 6/78), is the basis for the protection and management of the Park, and for the harmonization of the interests of all the factors concerned.

Pursuant to this Law, in 1979, a community of interest for managing the park was set up, composed of representatives of the six communal assemblies on the territory of which the Durmitor National Park lies, of the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro, economic and other concerned organizations on the territory of these communes, as well as other communes, organizations and communities in the SR of Montenegro.

The development and activities of the national park are financed out of the membership fees of the members of the Community (about 40%), and from its own funds (60%). During the past several years the amount of these resources has been about 20 million dinars annually. The sources of the park's own funds are: tourist services, guides services, fishing in specified zones, sanitation felling (windthrows, dead trees, branch litter) souvenirs, handicrafts, etc.

The Community has, as a first step, exerted efforts to form a scientific basis through collecting scientific and specialized material, and studies in various

fields. On the basis of this material a Programme has been drawn up for the management and protection of the national park, which is implemented through annual plans and special projects, as regards spatial management, the protection of the forests, water, flora and fauna, forest growing, game and fish, the protection of cultural monuments, traditional architecture, etc.

Research is carried out in the field of forestry, speleology and cultural monuments. Some of the results of this research were published in the regular publications of the Serbian Academy of Sciences.

Assistance was requested from UNESCO for research into and studies on: the (1) the rehabilitation of forests afflicted by diseases, (2) the loss of water in lakes and (3) the game population.

Property relations concerning forests have been settled (3% is privately owned), the protection of the flora and fauna has been ensured, a protection network on the area of the national park has been organized through walkie-talkie radios, 20 keepers have been appointed (out of a total of 27 employees).

A high level of protection has been achieved; the protection of forests against felling has risen by 30%, the number of chamois has increased by 3 to 4 times (cca. 800).

Trails and signposts have been erected, viewpoints built, directions and zones marked on the whole area of the national park. A guide service has been set up, shelters made, accommodation for tourists and rafters built, springs captured and other spatial measures taken on the territory of the national park.

Works were carried out on the National Park Building and three exhibitions staged: of the flora, fauna, and an ethnology collection (still in inception). The purcha-

sing and manufacture of handicrafts have been organized. Rafting on the Tara during the whole season has been organized. A laboratory has been set up in the national park (assistance for the equipment has been requested from UNESCO).

Promotion, information, and publishing activities encompass:

- the shooting and showing of a number of TV programmes,
- a documentary film,
- an illustrated guide,
- a map of the national park,
- 2 monographs on the national park,
- the national park publishes its journal entitled "Nebeska soa" (3 issues).

The community of interest for the National Park together with the entire Yugoslav public led a vigorous campaign for the protection of the Tara River Canyon from being flooded due to the construction of a system of hydropower plants, and it is now almost certain that the Durmitor national park as a whole will be protected and preserved.

The Plitvice Lakes NATIONAL PARK was entered in the "List of World Heritage" in 1979.

The work organization "The Plitvice Lakes National Park" has been in charge of the Park since 1954, and through its activities related to protection, management, tourism and other economic activities provides funds for its further work and development. This work organization today has 2.300 employees, of which 250 workers permanently engaged on protection.

Over the 1979 to 1985 period, the following activities were taken in the field of protection and management:

- a "Regional Plan of the Plitvice Lakes National Park" has been prepared and submitted to the Assembly of the SR of Croatia for adoption. It is based on the principle of protecting the broader environment through,

- a protective belt,
- a natural park,
- protected landscape.

2. The following activities have been taken with a view to:

a) reducing tourist pressures

- a new tourist settlement - "Korana" has been built - with the complete infrastructure, outside the entrance to the park,

b) undesirable facilities: (a storehouse, slaughterhouse, laundry, bakery, machine workshop) have been dislocated,

- facilities are being constructed in Prijeboj - outside the park.

c) alleviating construction pressures in villages:

- regional plans of small settlements have been made - for Grabovac, Rudanovac and Korana II,

- credits are extended to people who lived in the park for building houses outside its territory.

d) reducing the eutrophication of the lakes

- 15 families have been moved outside the zone of the basic phenomenon,

- preparations are underway to move new families.

e) eliminating inadequate construction in villages

- a decision has been brought on demolishing and moving 10 buildings. This is under way.

3. Tourist traffic regulation

- a) through parking capacities,
- b) by diverting public transportation from the central part of the Park,
- c) through the introduction of the Park's own vehicles (trains and electricity-driven boats),
- d) through a special system of wooden bridges for pedestrians.

4. The construction of protective infrastructure

- a) main sewers to zones which do not endanger the lake system,
- b) an underground high and low voltage network,
- c) preparatory works for water supply from another hydro-system.

5. The activation of development flows on a broader regional area, in the fields of:

- tourism and catering,
- trade,
- construction,
- agriculture and livestock breeding.

All the activities in the Park are accompanied by scientific and research work, according to a special programme, in cooperation with scientific institutions, primarily the Zagreb University.