

Regional Cooperation Council Task Force on Culture and Society
Ljubljana Process II: Rehabilitating our Common Heritage 2011-2014

PRIORITY INTERVENTION LIST 2012

Serbia







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Regional Cooperation Council Task Force on Culture and Society
Ljubljana Process II: Rehabilitating our Common Heritage 2011-2014

PRIORITY INTERVENTION LIST 2012

Serbia

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- Caričin Grad, Iustiniana Prima, Štulac
Archaeological site
- The Military Technical Institute, Kragujevac
Industrial site
- Old Workers Colony, Kragujevac
Industrial site
- Belo Brdo, Vinča, Grocka
Prehistoric site
- Suvača, Kikinda
Vernacular architecture
- Mali dvorac, Veliko Središte
Villa
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Vernacular architecture
- Rimske terme, Čačak
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- Staro kupatilo, Jošanička banja
Hammam
- Kadinjača, Užice
Memorial complex
- Ramska tvrđava, Ram
Fortress
- Dom Jevrema Grujića, Belgrade
Urban villa
- Livnica Pantelić, Zemun
Industrial site

The Priority Intervention List (PIL) represents a selection of cultural assets identified by the national authorities as a priority for rehabilitation. The PIL manifests historical, archaeological, aesthetic, scientific, social and technical values of built heritage in South East Europe. It comprises of the monuments and sites that are endangered but have huge potential for rehabilitation and contribution to environmental, social and economic revitalization.

The PIL reflects fundamental values of European heritage, creating “unity through diversity” with the aim to maintain the richness and variety of South East Europe’s heritage and ensure its visibility and sustainability. The focus is not only on the extraordinary examples of cultural heritage but rather on those that can bring forth local assets if they have great potential. The monuments vary from archaeological and architectural single monuments, ensembles and sites, religious heritage urban and rural settlements to industrial heritage, covering various time periods and levels of significance while respecting balanced regional approach.

The PIL 2012 is a part of a continuous practice within the activities of the Ljubljana Process II – Rehabilitating our Common Heritage for further implementation of a high quality heritage rehabilitation management tool. Ljubljana Process II has an aim to utilize a massive capacity of the cultural heritage to contribute to economic development, prosperity and quality of life. It develops new perspectives and changing attitudes, creates new partnerships and strengthens regional cooperation through a common approach to rehabilitation of cultural heritage, coordination of activities, regular dialogue and information exchange.

This brochure aims at bringing closer the richness and diversity of cultural heritage of the Republic of Serbia, focusing on the categories of significance and the rehabilitation potential, hoping to raise awareness and attract the interest of those who will recognize that the cultural heritage is much more an asset and a factor of development, than an obstacle to it.

Caričin Grad

Štulac / Lebane

Archaeological Site

535 – 615 A.D.

Republic of Serbia

National Museum of Leskovac

Archeological park, open-air museum



Ownership

Management

Current use

Summary

The archaeological site of Caričin Grad (Iustiniana Prima) is located in South Serbia, near Lebane, in the village of Štulac. The city was built by one of the greatest Byzantine emperors, Justinian I (527-565), to mark the place of his birth.

Caričin Grad is a unique monument of ancient urban planning and architecture.

Description

Caričin Grad is a Paleo-Byzantine city consisting of an Acropolis, Middle Town, Lower Town and suburbs. The remains of the fortress, the streets with porches, the basilica, private and public buildings all give an indication of the original appearance of the city and are a reflection of the achievements of Paleo-Byzantine civilization. The city was built by one of the greatest Byzantine emperors, Justinian I (527-565), in honor of himself. Iustiniana Prima was proclaimed the archiepiscopal seat with jurisdiction over the entire diocese of Dacia and the province of Macedonia II.

Categories of Significance

Caričin Grad is a very important archaeological site for researchers of Paleo-Byzantine archaeology, architecture and urban planning, because it is a unique urban complex from the era of Justinian's restoration, set in the midst of a landscape preserved in its original state. The city has been preserved to a great extent, and is unburdened by new urban contents, as it was created from scratch in 535 and inhabited until about 615.

Rehabilitation Potential

The rehabilitation of the site, which is already part of the cultural tourism "Roman Emperors Route", would enrich the tourist offer of Serbia. The site could become an educational center for training professionals in various fields. Its rehabilitation will create employment opportunities for the local community, new accommodation facilities, the sale of local food, and the establishment of traditional craft businesses.



Military Technical Institute

Kragujevac

Industrial Heritage Site

1850 (1881/83)

The Military Technical Institute Compound, from the second half of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century, is the oldest preserved urban industrial landscape complex. It testifies to the beginnings of industrialization in Serbia. The rehabilitation of the Military Technical Institute of Kragujevac would ensure the full use of its potential.

Summary

Description

The Military Technical Institute Compound is the oldest preserved urban industrial landscape complex. Historically, sociologically, architecturally and aesthetically it is a unique endeavour in this part of Europe. It is a complex of specific-purpose and administrative buildings built in the second half of the 19th century and in the first decades of the 20th century with a visually distinct evolution of the architectural concept. It is a compelling symbol of Serbia's integration in the modern European mainstream and the development of a civil society.

Categories of Significance

It is of international importance in the historical context, as well as in the architectural-urban planning context (non-ornamental aesthetics). It is of exceptional architectural and monumental value. As the oldest factory complex in this region of Europe, it testifies to the beginnings of industrialization, and is a strong symbol of Serbia's integration in the mainstream of modern Europe.

Rehabilitation Potential

The Military Technical Institute Compound is an architectural ensemble that offers opportunities for future repurposing and inclusion in the mainstream of public life. The rehabilitation of the Military Technical Institute would ensure the use of its full potential, turning it into an important regional, industrial, university and tourism center.

Ownership

State ownership

Management

City of Kragujevac, local government, Zastava Arms AD

Current use

The Old Foundry is used as a museum, other buildings are out of use.



The Old Workers' Colony

Kragujevac

Industrial Heritage Site

1924 – 1931

State ownership

City of Kragujevac, Stanislav Sremčević
Primary School, private individuals.

Administrative offices, gym hall,
residential units.



Ownership

Management

Current use

Summary

The Old Workers' Colony complex is a unique workers' settlement from the third decade of the 20th century. It is of international importance, in the context of South East Europe. Preventive conservation and restoration works are the essential prerequisites for putting the complex into use.

Description

The Old Workers' Colony Cultural and Historical Complex is a unique fusion of urban industrial landscape and architectural design of the post-World War I years, (direct contact between man and the natural environment, wood as a basic building material). As such it is a herald of modern urbanism. In a broader socio-anthropological context, the settlement bore features it is the certain embodiment of utopian, futuristic ideas, embodied in its multiethnic, multiconfessional and culturally diverse community.

Categories of Significance

It is of international importance, in the context of South East Europe. It offers a brand new architectural and urban interpretation of workers' settlements with standardized buildings, through their fusion with sociological and social structures of outstanding architectural and monumental value, resulting in a unique ensemble. Care about people and their activities outside the factory, by providing direct contact with nature as an important factor for the overall wellbeing of the community, is an example of original thinking and action.

Rehabilitation Potential

The City of Kragujevac is a major regional, industrial and university centre. Over the recent decades it has also gained primacy in the tourism sector. These are evident resources that offer great prospects for the efficient integration of the Old Workers' Colony into the everyday life, and for its self-sustainability through the regional development program.



Belo Brdo

Vinča / Grocka

Prehistoric Settlement

5200 a – 4200 B.C. / 9th – 15th century

Belo Brdo in Vinča is unique in the archaeological science of South East Europe in its continuity, multilayeredness, and in the prehistoric lifestyle of Neolithic and Eneolithic cultures in the Balkan region. Archaeological excavations started in 1908 with Miloje M. Vasić, covering an area of approximately 1,600 m2, and are still ongoing.

Summary

Description

The archaeological site is located on the right bank of the Danube, 14km downstream from Belgrade. The distinctive prehistoric structures layered on top of each other can be seen on the 10m high sections. The Vinča culture is well known for its art pottery and terracotta figurines. The collection of these artifacts testifies to the rich religious, symbolic and artistic development of the Neolithic civilization that flourished in this settlement, and to the influences that came from the Middle East, the Southern Balkan peninsula and Northern Europe.

Categories of Significance

Based on the results of extensive research the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age cultures, it was named the Vinča culture. This site is important for popularizing the extraordinary finds and history of excavations among a broad audience of different age groups and interests, and within scientific research cooperation programs, among experts of various profiles applying new methodologies and state-of-the-art detection methods.

Rehabilitation Potential

The site offers potential for procedures that integrate scientific research, archaeological excavations, contemporary conservation principles, well thought out interpretation, attractive museum display in the archaeological section, with adequate contents in the buildings that are environmentally sustainable and coherently matched with the environment and the contemporary settlement matrix.

Ownership	City of Belgrade, Municipality of Grocka
Management	The Museum of the City of Belgrade
Current use	Scientific research site / Tourist destination



The Suvača – horse-powered flour mill

Kikinda

Vernacular architecture

1899

Municipality Kikinda

National Museum of Kikinda

Educational and tourism purposes

Ownership

Management

Current use



Summary

The Suvača – a horse-powered flour mill – is located in the city of Kikinda in North Serbia's Banat district. It was erected in 1899, when the older Suvača was transferred from the neighbouring Padej to Kikinda. The Suvača is a symbol of the city of Kikinda, promoting a sense of belonging to the local community.

Description

The *Suvača* in Kikinda is the only preserved animal-powered mill in this region. It is divided into three areas: the driving mechanism, the mill, and the miller's home. The driving mechanism has a round base and a roof in the form of a polygonal pyramid. Horses powered the grinding process in the *Suvača* by pulling the mill's grinding stones in a circle. The use of the *Suvača* was regulated by customary law. The *Suvača* was in use until the end of the Second World War.

Categories of Significance

The *Suvača* is exceptionally important because of its antiquity, uniqueness and authenticity. It is one of only a dozen mills of this kind preserved in Europe. The *Suvača* testifies to the cultural and historical circumstances in the early 20th century. For the local community, the *Suvača* is a symbol of cultural identity, a symbol of the farmers of Kikinda, regardless of their ethnicity or religion.

Rehabilitation Potential

The revitalization of the *Suvača* will aim to create a gathering place for the local community, not only striving to preserve intangible cultural heritage but also to create an added value for the local environment. The *Suvača* will be used as a resource for improving the quality of life of the local population in the context of education, tourism, economy and culture, thus contributing to the overall sustainable development of this region.



The Little Castle

Veliko Središte

“castle” (manor house)

Second half of the 19th century

The Little Castle in Veliko Središte belongs to a special group of historical manor houses built in Vojvodina that are linked to the origins of the aristocracy in this region. It is designed to resemble mediaeval castles and surrounded by a planned landscaped park. It is in very poor condition due to lack of maintenance.

Summary

Description

The Little Castle of the Lazarević family in Veliko Središte belongs to a special group of historical manor houses built on landowners' estates from the end of the 18th until the beginning of the 20th century in Vojvodina, linked to the origins of the aristocracy in this region. The Little Castle has a cellar, ground floor and an attic, with a surface area of around 400m². The castle is designed to resemble mediaeval castles, with Neo-Gothic style elements. It is in very poor condition due to lack of maintenance.

Categories of Significance

The Little Castle is a residential building with a valuable interior and a landscaped park. It is important because it reflects the ideas of the epoch in which it was built, and can therefore be classified as built heritage of special national interest. It can be said that it is also of international significance, in the context of the joint cultural heritage of Serbia, Rumania and Hungary.

Rehabilitation Potential

The restoration of the Little Castle and its conversion into a cultural tourism facility with a suitable programme can ensure its sustainable development. Its inclusion in the map of existing wine trails and in ongoing cultural programmes would create unique possibilities for the development of the local and wider community. It has potential for public-private partnerships.

Ownership	Republic of Serbia
Management	Local community office
Current use	Not in use



The Log Church in Darosava

Arandjelovac

Vernacular architecture

1830s (1841)

Darosava Church Municipality

Darosava Church Municipality

From 2002 onwards, services are held in the church occasionally, on important church holidays.



Ownership

Management

Current use

Summary

St. Peter and Paul's Church is located in central Serbia, in the Darosava village, near to the city of Arandjelovac. It is one of the few log churches preserved in Serbia. What sets it apart is the wealth of ornamental details. Its wood ornamentation is undoubtedly the best feature of this type of architecture.

Description

St. Peter and Paul's Church in the Darosava village was built in the 1830s on the Ostenjak hill, 3-4 km to the West. In 1841 it was dismantled and reassembled on its current location. The Log Church in Darosava is one of the rare examples of this type of architecture preserved in this region of Serbia. The church's wooden ornamental details on the doors, windows, ceiling, porch pillars, and belt course are undoubtedly the best feature of this particular type of 19th century architecture in Serbia.

Categories of Significance

In terms of architecture, this log church is one of the most notable and monumental log churches in Serbia. It is an important spiritual and religious center for Darosava and the surrounding villages. The artistic value of the church is reflected in the wealth of wooden ornamental details. In 1839, the church hosted a school attended by Jevrem Grujić, a prominent Serbian diplomat.

Rehabilitation Potential

In the Church's immediate vicinity is the Bukovička Spa, the Risovača Cave from the Paleolithic Age, and the village of Orašac. In this context, the Church could find its place in the overall tourism offer of Arandjelovac. Organizing group visits to the Darosava Log Church, summer religious schools and retreats, as well as art colonies would enrich Arandjelovac's tourism offer.



Roman Thermae

Čačak

Archaeological site

End of 3rd – 4th century

The 3rd century Roman Thermae are located in the center of Čačak. They are the only preserved structure of this kind in the broader region of western Serbia. Access to the site is a problem that requires minor interventions. The Thermae offer potential for tourism, educational and cultural activities.

Summary

Description

The Thermae are located in an urban environment, in the centre of the city of Čačak, and surrounded by buildings on three sides, which prevents undisturbed access. Judging by their characteristics: changing room, frigidarium, tepidarium, laconicum, gym hall, the Thermae were built according to the well-known Roman matrix, adjusted to the region's climate conditions and the client's requirements. Remains of decorative frescos were found in the rubble of the building. The total surface area does not exceed 500 m². It is supposed that they were in use at the end of 3rd and during the 4th century.

Categories of Significance

The Thermae in Čačak are of regional significance as they are the only preserved structure of this kind on the wider territory of Western Serbia. The local population sees them as a symbol and a point of recognition. They are tangible proof of the blending of cultures on the European continent, and validate the assumption that archaeological cultural heritage is evidence of a common cultural identity of its nations.

Rehabilitation Potential

Owing to their central location in the city, the Thermae can easily become a popular tourist attraction, and a place offering various educational, cultural and entertainment contents. This is an excellent basis for the revitalization of the monument and its presentation. The Thermae can become one of the links connecting Serbia to European nations, because they are a source of collective memory, understanding, identity and creativity.

Ownership	Municipality of Čačak
Management	National Museum of Čačak
Current use	None



Old Turkish Bath

Jošanička Banja

Hamмам / Turkish bath

18th century

Municipality of Raška

Local community office of Jošanička Banja

Public baths

Ownership

Management

Current use



Summary

The Old Turkish Bath in Jošanička Banja is a monument of special value because it is an example of oriental architectural tradition whose original use has been preserved until this day. It has high rehabilitation potential. It is in very poor condition, but in continuous use.

Description

The Old Bath is part of the Jošanička Banja spa complex. Archaeological and historical records testify that the structure was built in the 18th century. The main section of the structure has remained intact until the present day. The structure's foundations are square. Inside the object there is a stepped pool embedded in the floor, along with seating sofas. The niches in the walls are used for setting down the bathing accessories. Along the north-west wall of the main section there used to be a separate tiny bathing and steaming room, the halvat, but only its foundations have been preserved.

Categories of Significance

The Old Bath in Jošanička Banja is a cultural monument of national interest. Due to its architectural features, historical values and balneal properties the Old Bath is of special cultural and historical value. This monument also has a significant symbolic value, as a part of the local identity. It is of special value because it is still in use today in its original function.

Rehabilitation Potential

The monument has high rehabilitation potential because it is located on high-quality mineral water springs, near the Kopaonik National Park, Serbia's most famous skiing resort. The restoration of the Old Bath can contribute to the revitalization of the tourism industry in the area and the local community.



Kadinjača Memorial Complex

Kadinjača / Užice

Memorial Complex

1952, 1979

The Kadinjača Memorial Complex is a cultural monument of outstanding significance for the Republic of Serbia. It is a symbol of the struggle against fascism, not only in Serbia but in all other countries of the former Yugoslavia. The priority level for restoration of the Memorial Home is high, considering the vulnerability of the roof.

Summary

Description

The Kadinjača Memorial Complex is made up of a monument and the Memorial Home. The monument consists of the Užice Republic Amphitheatre, the memorial-pyramid with ossuary, the Workers' Battalion Alley and the Freedom Plateau. The monument's sculptural elements form a dynamic composition symbolizing human resistance. The Memorial Home houses a permanent exhibition on the Workers' Battalion and the Kadinjača battle, a thematic exhibition on "Užice region during the NATO aggression of SR Yugoslavia", a restaurant and offices.

Categories of Significance

The Memorial Complex is of outstanding significance for the Republic of Serbia as one of the biggest and most important symbols of struggle against fascism in the Second World War in Serbia. In addition to its historical and symbolic values, it has exceptional social, artistic and landscape values, as well as a specific identity aspect. Also, it is of local, national and international significance.

Rehabilitation Potential

Owing to the possibilities for the accommodation of visitors in the Memorial Home, Kadinjača has potential for implementing various programs that could boost its primary function – the preservation of the memory of the battle of 1941. In addition to these, there would be other programs, that would be conducive to the sustainable development of this region. It also has tourism potential.

Ownership	Republic of Serbia
Management	National Museum of Užice
Current use	Memorial complex



Ram Fortress

Veliko Gradište

Fortress

1483

Municipality of Veliko Gradište

Formally - None

No current use

Ownership

Management

Current use



Summary

The Ram Fortress, built by the Turks in 1483, is a cultural monument of great importance for the Republic of Serbia. It is one of the first early artillery fortifications in Serbia. Because of the risk it is exposed to, its rehabilitation has been estimated as high priority.

Description

The Ram Fortress is located in the Ram village on the right bank of the Danube River, near Veliko Gradište. It was built by the Turks in 1483. In its horizontal plane, it has an irregular polygonal, trapezium-shaped base, with five massive towers in its corners. The defensive walls are very thick with one cannon hole each. Outside the fortress are visible remains of a caravanserai and a hammam which prove that there were suburban structures outside the fortress ramparts.

Categories of Significance

The Ram Fortress is a cultural monument of great importance for the Republic of Serbia. It has historical value as one of the earliest artillery fortifications in Serbia, and an important military fortress. Other values are reflected in its military architecture, original layout, the surrounding landscape and the identity of the local community. The Ram Fortress is of outstanding local and great regional value.

Rehabilitation Potential

Ram fortress has vast potential in the context of tourism development, because it is a great resource for the development of cultural tourism at local and regional level. Its restoration is of vital importance, especially for the local rural community.



House of Jevrem Grujić

Belgrade / Municipality of Stari Grad

City Residential Villa

1896

The House of Jevrem Grujić, a cultural monument of great importance, is in the very heart of Belgrade. It was built in 1896 for a prominent Serbian statesman and defender of the Constitution, Jevrem Grujić, and his family of distinguished public figures of Serbia's politics, diplomacy and arts.

Summary

Description

The villa was designed in the spirit of Historicism, harmoniously combining Renaissance and Baroque elements. While some of its ornamental motifs can be seen on other façades in Belgrade, the painted decor mimicking the sgraffito technique makes it unique in the architecture of Belgrade. The painted decoration of the main façade is the work of Italian master of decorative painting Domenico D'Andrea. The house consists of a basement, ground floor, top floor and attic. The ground floor and top floor layouts are identical.

Categories of Significance

The House of Jevrem Grujić is a cultural monument of great importance. In addition to its architectural value, this house is a symbol of old Belgrade. The rich collection of intangible heritage, stories about the private life of Jevrem Grujić, and the lifestyle of prominent 19th century families Serbia are valuable resources for the future development of cultural tourism and creative industries.

Rehabilitation Potential

Rehabilitation project will work towards converting the house into a private museum that will display authentic artefacts to faithfully portray the atmosphere of the private life of an upper class family in the late 19th and early 20th century. In addition to the various contents offered by Museum, events specially designed for tourists are expected to take place throughout the year.

Ownership	Private
Management	Owners
Current use	Used as residence and occasionally as exhibition area



Pantelić Foundry

Zemun

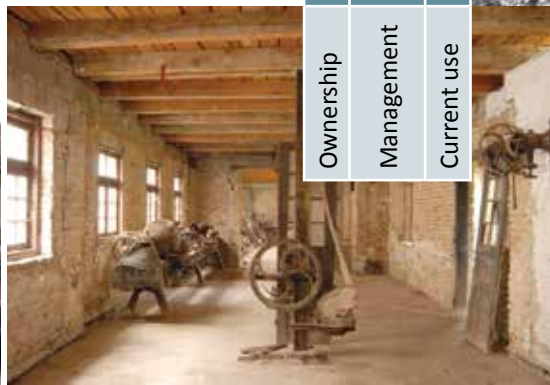
Industrial heritage

1854 (reconstruction 1926)

Republic of Serbia

Cultural Heritage Preservation Institute
of Belgrade

The building is not in use



Ownership

Management

Current use

Summary

The Pantelić Foundry, a cultural monument of great significance for the Republic of Serbia, is located in the Old City Core of Zemun, and chronicles the development of its economy, culture and art. The Foundry complex, a fusion of technical culture and technology production items, records the development of crafts in our region over a period of one hundred and fifty years.

Description

The Pantelić Foundry was founded in 1854. It acquired its current appearance and interior layout in 1926. It was conceived as a single-storey building with longitudinal wings. It consisted of a blacksmith's workshop, a locksmith's workshop, the old and new foundry, a warehouse, an office and a small basement. Its street facades are designed in the spirit of historicism. The corner of the building is topped by an arched tympanum that held a clock, bearing the inscription of the year in which the Foundry was established, and a metal bell on the cornice.

Categories of Significance

It is one of the oldest industrial heritage buildings in Belgrade, with homogeneity of space, technology and preserved machinery and tools. The Foundry gained not only national but also international acclaim for the bells and clocks that it manufactured. The holdings of movable objects, consisting of tools and machines, are a testimonial of the development of craftsmanship and technical culture in this region.

Rehabilitation Potential

Reconstruction and revitalization should enable the active use of this heritage site for public purposes, primarily in the field of culture and tourism. Potential contents are those that would affirm the site's values and significance.

The revitalization of this cultural monument will enable its integration into the everyday life of the local community, wider city area and the region.

Monitoring List 2012

- Lepenski Vir
Archaeological site
- Sirmium
Archaeological site
- Gamzigrad
Archaeological site
- Viminacium
Archaeological site
- Fruška Gora Monasteries
- Mileševa Monastery
- Franciscan Monastery Bač
- Altun alem Mosque, Novi Pazar
- Subotica Synagogue
- Pivnice
Rural ensemble
- Bebića Luka
Rural ensemble
- Golubinci, Kupinovo
Ethnographic park
- Smederevo Fortress
- Sremski Karlovci
Urban ensemble
- Senje coal mine
Industrial area
- The old industrial area Pancevo
Industrial area
- Green house in the Botanic garden
Jevremovac, Belgrade
- Hammam, Novi Pazar
- The wooden orthodox Church
in Seca Reka near Kosjeric
- Astronomic Observatory Belgrade
- Mediana, Niš
Archaeological site
- Heritage park of Ravna Knjaževac
- Industrial heritage site Rtanj



Senje coal mine

The Senje coal mine is the oldest mine complex in Serbia, which originated and began operating in 1853. Its buildings and equipment are important part of Serbia's industrial heritage.

The rehabilitation project aims to transform this site into a sustainable tourist area and a regional center of industrial heritage. So far, renovation works were completed on the Alexandar's shaft, the Machinery Workshop and the Museum of Coal Mining. A management plan was prepared to enable the efficient management of the entire area.



Gamzigrad

The archaeological site of Gamzigrad – Romuliana, situated near Zaječar, is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site. This cultural property consists of a double fortification surrounding numerous buildings of various purposes, and a memorial complex on the nearby hill. The complex was built by the Roman emperor Gaius Valerius Galerius Maximianus in the late 3rd and early 4th century. It has been recognized as a resource and a potential generator of the development processes in Eastern Serbia. In the past years a permanent work on its restauration and rehabilitation was implemented.



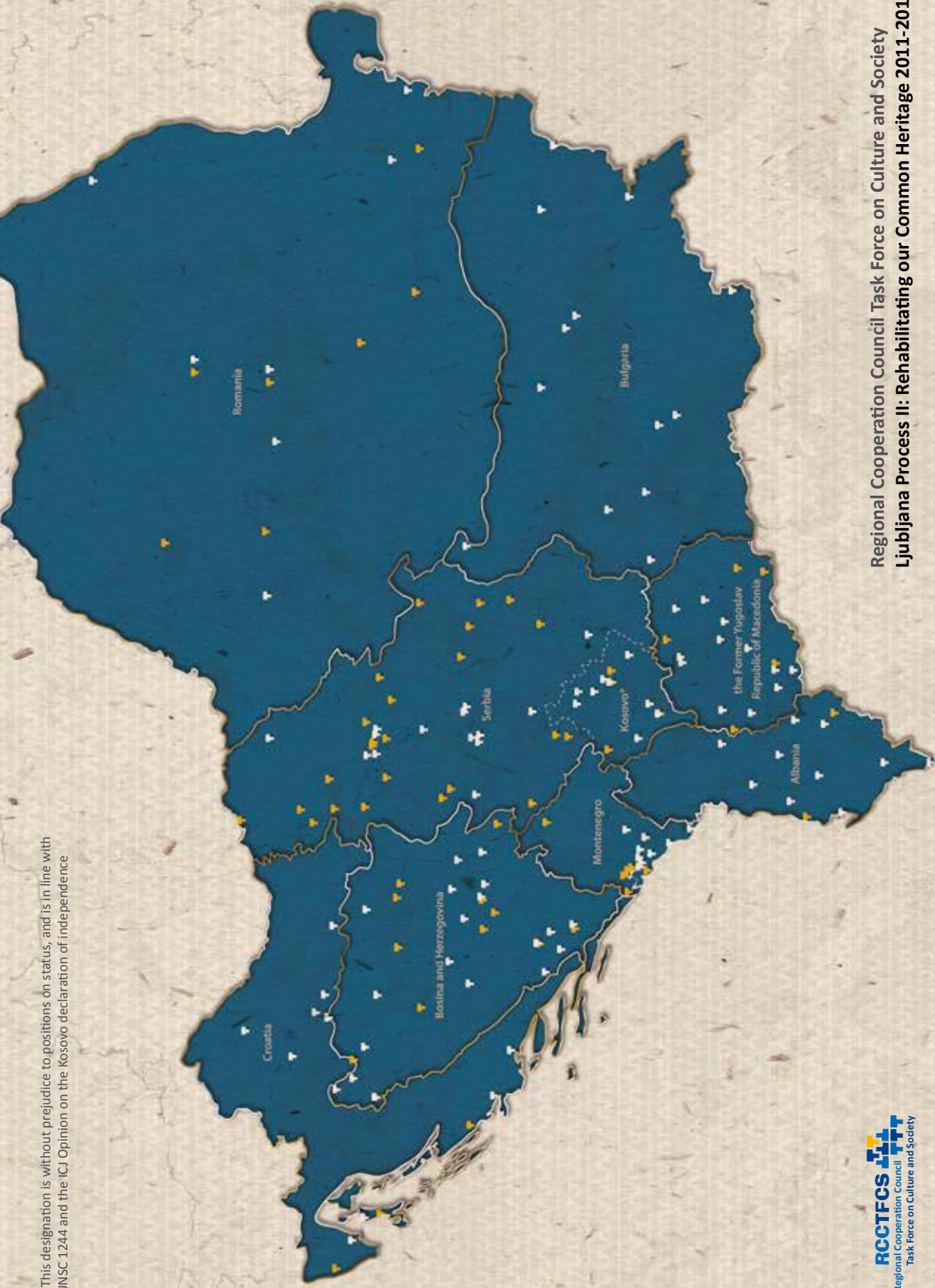
Franciscan Monastery in Bač

Franciscan Monastery in Bač with a church (12th century) possesses a unique character where multiple values, along with its significance form a value of understanding of oneself and others. Rehabilitation of the monastery will allow it to expand its use as a place of worship, by turning it into a Diffuse Museum place and by using its part as a public place for additional cultural and educational activities. The Monastery will become a generator of an inter-religious dialogue and culture tourism in Bač and its broader area.

Front cover page: Roman Thermae in Čačak / Back cover page: The Military Technical Institute in Kragujevac

Publisher: Regional Cooperation Council / Task Force on Culture and Society Secretariat / 2014
Text: LP II Technical teams from Serbia / Photo Credits: LP II Technical teams from Serbia
Coordinators: Ministry of Culture and Information of Serbia / Republic Institute for the Protection
of Cultural Monuments of Serbia / Design: Ana Matić / Print: DPC, Podgorica / Circulation: 1000
ISBN: 978-9940-9583-5-0 / COBISS.CG-ID 25137680

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence



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