

## **GENERAL INFORMATION:**

**Country:** Republic of Serbia

**Organization(s) or entity (s) responsible for the preparation of the report:** The Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Serbia

**Officially designated contact person/institution:** Department for development of digital research infrastructure in the field of culture and arts

**Name(s) of designated official(s) certifying the report:** Mr. Dejan Masliković, Assistant Minister and Ms. Sonja Zimonić, Special Adviser

### **Brief description of the consultation process established for the preparation of the report:**

For the preparation of this report internal consultations have been made within the Ministries' internal units: Cultural Heritage Sector, Sector for Contemporary Artistic Production and Creative Industries, Information Sector, Sector for International Cooperation, European Integrations and Projects. Report was conducted by Department for development of digital research infrastructure in the field of culture and arts of the Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Serbia.

### **Introduction**

The Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Serbia is in the process of launching an extensive process of digitization of the national cultural heritage and contemporary art. Digitization of the national cultural heritage and contemporary art is a comprehensive process that includes long-term preservation of national cultural heritage, multimedia presentation and reliable access to digitized material, as well as the optimal and safe use of this material for various purposes without any restrictions which would have a direct impact on the economic development of the country.

The Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Serbia has recently introduced and established the Department for development of digital research infrastructure in the field of culture and arts (in 2016) and the Serbian Government proclaimed the Digitization as one of its ultimate priorities, together with the Education (in 2017).

### **Current situation**

Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Serbia is taking care of 26 national institutions (26+17), among which are: The National Museum in Belgrade, Archives of Serbia (that includes the network of archives 36 public archives), Archives of Yugoslavia, National Library of Serbia (including the network of the public libraries 164 public libraries + 3 on KiM), etc., Film Archives, Film Center of Serbia and other institutions.

The Ministry is also taking care of 17 institutions placed in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija (KiM), and among them are: The Museum in Priština, Historical Archives of Gnjilane, Historical Archives of Prizren, National Theater in Priština, National and University Library in Priština, House of Culture in Gračanica, etc. All of them collect the treasures of Serbian history and tradition in this area.

## **REPORTING ON THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE RECOMMENATION: General support:**

1. Has the Recommendation been promulgated to appropriate ministries and institutions?

The Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia is in the process of publishing and enabling conditions to promulgate Recommendation to appropriate institutions.

2. Has the Recommendation been translated into the national language(s) (if applicable)?

The Recommendation is in the translation process for the purpose of further distribution to the institutions. The Recommendation will be also available on the web site of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia.

3. Has your country created a supportive, participatory, enabling and stable environment for all parties? (1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 4.5, 5.1, 5.2)

4. How, if at all, has your country applied international standards and curatorial best practice (2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5)?

2.4. National Library of Serbia organized in 2017 the international scientific conference Special Collections in the context of the protection of cultural heritage and as an impetus to cultural development in 2017. The objective of the Conference was to promote the development, improvement and significance of special collections which due to their specificity have important place in the heritage and development of culture.

2.8. In the framework of the Participation Program for 2016-2017 was approved the project of the Ministry of Culture and Media Disaster Risk Management in the Field of Cultural Heritage. In accordance with the goals of the Ministry's project and the need for capacity-building in the sphere of disaster risk management, a training was implemented for 15 experts in the field of the protection of cultural heritage as preparation for taking exams based on the Law on Extraordinary Situations. Taking of the exams followed, and licenses were issued to representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Media, Republic Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture – Belgrade, National Museum in Belgrade, City Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture (Belgrade), The Matica Srpska Gallery, Novi Sad, and the Provincial Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture - Petrovaradin.

The second segment of the project encompassed the organization of two workshops for experts in the area of the protection of cultural and natural heritage, which were attended by the experts from: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO), Ministry for Environment Protection, Ministry of Interior (Department for Extraordinary Situations), Republic Fund for the Protection of Monuments of Culture – Belgrade, National Museum Belgrade, National Library of Serbia, Archives of Yugoslavia, Archives of Serbia, Provincial Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture Petrovaradin, Matica srpska Gallery, Institute for Cultural Development and Research, Central Institute for Conservation Belgrade, Institute for the Protection of Serbia Nature, Provincial Institute for the Protection of Nature, Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture of the City of Belgrade, Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture of Nis, National Museum Arandjelovac, County Museum Paracin, Parent Library Ljubomir Nenadovic Valjevo, National Library of Serbia, Archives of Yugoslavia, Archives of Serbia, National Film Archives, Filmske novosti, Provincial Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture Petrovaradin, Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture of the City of Belgrade, Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture of Kraljevo.

2.9. The Ministry supports all institutions in the area of cultural heritage, through regular programs and also by supporting projects by way of public competitions of the Ministry of Culture and Media, in the organization of expert gatherings and participation of our experts in international meetings dedicated to the protection of cultural heritage (for example, the Matica srpska Library, technical advancement of the MSL experts – education in Austria, exchange of publications with foreign libraries and documentary centers; exchange of experts for the purpose of improving the process of digitalization with Slovakia).

5. What consultation mechanisms does the government maintain with stakeholders in the documentary heritage sector (national and private memory institutions, professional associations, relevant NGOs)? (1.2)

DARIAH Serbia (DARIAH-RS), as part of the pan-European Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities, promotes and increases awareness of digital arts and humanities research, projects, tools and best practices within Serbia and the wider network of European digital arts and humanities. The representing entity of the Republic of Serbia within DARIAH-ERIC is the Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Serbia. The National Representative is the National Library of Serbia, whereas the National Coordinating Institution is the Belgrade Center for Digital Humanities. The core strategy of DARIAH is to bring together national, regional, and local endeavours to form a cooperative infrastructure where complementarities and new challenges are clearly identified and acted upon.

Prior the launching of the aggregator for Serbian cultural heritage, cultural heritage from Serbia has come into Europeana through aggregators like The European Library, and projects like Europeana Collections 1914-1918 and Europeana Awareness. The new aggregator enabled more of the country's fascinating heritage to be published through Europeana. The setting up of an aggregator in Serbia was important as it's provided a central, national point for contribution to Europeana. The first results were visible at the end of 2015. The launch of the aggregator was part of a 'Books and Culture as Gateway to EU' event, which also served to promote the Serbian Library Network. The event was the result of cooperation between a Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia, the Serbian Ministry of Culture and Information, the National Library of Serbia and the Serbian European Integration Office. Part of the event was dedicated to 'Serbia in Europeana'. Organisers wanted to demonstrate the value of working with Europeana and to introduce the librarians to the Serbian heritage already available in Europeana. Belgrade City Library has been involved in two Europeana projects: LoCloud and Europeana Awareness; The National Library of Serbia was a partner in the Europeana Collections 1914-1918 project. Digitisation and cultural programmes at the "Svetozar Markovic" University Library also participate in Europeana Libraries and Europeana Newspapers; The Museum of Applied Art successfully contributed to the Europeana Fashion project; Yugoslav Cinémathèque, National Film Archive of the Republic of Serbia, participated in the EFG - European Film Gateway project, as well as in its extension, EFG1914.

6. What actions has your country taken in order to support memory institutions in establishing policies and standards by research and consultation, guided by internationally established norms? (1.1, 1.2,2.2,2.3,3.2)

Competences are defined through legal regulations

7. What major capacity-building measures and policies have taken place within the sector? Is research and training for documentary heritage professionals organized in your country? How often? (2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 5.1, 5.2)

The process of digitization in the Republic of Serbia follows the principles and standards defined at national level and relevant international recommendations in order to achieve interoperability.

The legal framework for the digitization is the Law on Culture (adopted in 2009) which defines the Strategy of digitizing cultural heritage and contemporary art as general interest, the Law on Library and Information Service (2011).

Department for Development of Digital Research Infrastructure in the Field of Culture and Arts, after extensive analysis and research, concluded that it is necessary to create and adopt the Guidelines for Digitalisation of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Serbia in order to ensure uniformity, interoperability of digitized material, and that the cultural institutions in Serbia have a basic instructions for the realization of the digitization process.

The introduction of a unique information system for museums, archives and for immovable cultural goods in Serbia has begun. The aim of the application of the unique information system is: capacity building and contribution to the implementation of the process of digitization of cultural heritage; application of a single information system in all cultural institutions in RS; complete access to cultural heritage; availability of materials to the academic community; interoperability as well as storing, managing and presenting digitized material and documentation.

Policy on the digitization of library materials and sources is the first legal act in the field of culture in the Republic of Serbia that regulates the digitization process, prescribes detailed conditions for the digitization of library-information material and resources in terms of: the purpose, goals and scope of digitization of library-information material and resources, the creation of digital documents, the formation and processing of digital collections and libraries, the storage of digital objects, the provision of access to digital collections and other issues that are of importance for the conduct of a digitalized library-information material base.

Policy on the conditions for the digitization of cultural heritage for cultural institutions systematically regulates the process of digitization in cultural institutions. As a normative, this illegal act regulate closer conditions, tasks, standards and processes of digitization of cultural heritage, ie movable and immovable cultural goods and intangible cultural heritage.

The Project of digitization is described in the form of Strategy with an Action Plan, which is a part of the National Strategy of Cultural Development (is to be adopted) and involves the achievement of the objectives set for the period 2018-2028 that will largely result in a leveling of the current gaps in the procurement and use of modern information and communication technologies, work on staff training to improve their knowledge and the use of technologies within the cultural institutions and the real needs for digitization of cultural heritage and contemporary creativity in order to preserve it for the future generations.

The other documents relevant to the project are the following: the Information Society Development Strategy in the Republic of Serbia until year 2020 and the Strategy on Development of Electronic Communications in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2010-2020.

### **Legislation and mandates:**

8. What legislation does your country have in place to:  
LAWS, BY-LAWS, CONVENTIONS

Ratified international treaties:

Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Paris, 2005 (ratified in 2009);  
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972 (ratified in 1974);  
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 1954 (ratified in 1956);  
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, Paris, 1970 (ratified in 1973);  
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, London, 1969  
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), Valletta, 1992 (ratified in 2008);  
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Granada, 1985 (ratified in 1991)  
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, Faro, 2005 (ratified in 2008);  
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris, 2003 (ratified in 2010);

National legislation:

Law on Culture (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 72/09)  
Cultural Property Law (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 71/94)  
Law on Library and Information Activity (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 52/11)  
Law on Old and Rare Library Materials (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 52/11)  
Law on Matica Srpska (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 49/92);

Regulations:

Rulebook on detailed conditions for digitisation of library and information materials and sources (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 102/17)  
Rulebook on detailed conditions for performing library and information activities of public libraries (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 13/13)  
Rulebook on detailed conditions for acquiring senior professional titles in library and information service (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 22/13)  
Rulebook on inventorying, processing, revising and writing off library and information materials and sources, and on keeping records of library and information materials and sources (Official Gazette of the RS, No.47/13)  
Rulebook on national standards for the performance of library and information activity (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 39/13)  
Rulebook on the programme of professional exams in library and information activity, manner of taking the exams and the amount of remuneration for the members of the examination committee (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 123/12)  
Rulebook on permanent professional development in library and information activity (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 18/13)  
Professional instructions for cataloguing in publication (CIP) (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 86/12)  
Rulebook on detailed conditions and manner of use of old and rare library materials (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 22/13)  
Rulebook on measures of technical protection of old and rare library materials (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 22/13)

Rulebook on the content and method of keeping the register of categorized old and rare library materials (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 22/13)

Rulebook on forms for documentation kept on archeological excavations and research (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 19/95 and 102/06); Underway is preparation of a new Rulebook on documentation kept on archeological excavations and research, as well as preparation of the data basis for maintaining this documentation in digital form.

Rulebook on the data that are entered into the register, method of keeping the register and the central register of immovable cultural goods and on the documentation pertaining to these cultural goods (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 30/95 and 37/95);

Rulebook on the method of keeping records on immovable property under prior protection (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 19/95);

Rulebook on the programme of professional exam in activities pertaining to cultural property protection and the manner of taking the exam (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 19/96 and 15/96-corrigendum);

Rulebook on the method of keeping records of registry material under prior protection (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 28/96)

Rulebook on registers of art and historic works (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 35/96)

Rulebook on registers of archival material (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 24/97)

- define the authority, mandate, independence and governance structure of your national memory institutions? (3.1, 4.5)
- guarantee the ability of memory Institutions to take unhindered preservation action on documents in their collections? (3.5 to 3.7)
- promote and facilitate maximum inclusive access by empowering memory institutions? (3.2)
- support memory institutions providing access to material whose copyright status cannot be clarified? (3.5 to 3.7)
- ensure statutory deposit of documents in memory institutions? (4.6)

9. Has government net funding of national memory institutions (in recent years) increased or decreased? By how much? (4.1)

In the budget for the next year, according to the draft of the Culture Development Strategy of Republic of Serbia and standards set in the Regulations on Digitalization, the Government planned to increase the budget for the digitalization by opening new jobs in memory institutions, financing the purchase of necessary equipment and enabling other conditions for the implementation of digitalization goals in order to ensure wider accessibility of cultural heritage.

10. What long term investment in analogue and digital documentary preservation has been made? (4.1)

The digitization of the national cultural heritage and contemporary art in the Republic of Serbia is a vital issue of our cultural policy, and even the question of survival of our cultural and historical identity. Thus, the digitized and adequately reflected cultural heritage and contemporary art should contribute as well to the preservation of the identity of the whole region, improving as well the position of our country on the regional but also on the global scale. The Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Serbia will conduct a process of digitization so that digitalized cultural materials and contents allow its research and application in the field of culture, education, information and communication technology, tourism and other cross-cutting sectors.

So far we have established 4 data bases for museums, libraries, archives and institutes for the protection of cultural monuments and they are going to be the main content of the National Portal of culture of the Republic Serbia, which has started with the aim of promoting culture and art through Internet tools. In terms of implementation in museums, we have completed implementation procedures in 60 museums - over 500.000 units; in 14 institutes for the protection of cultural monuments - 2500 monuments are declared as cultural property; database of the libraries is so far the most advanced - 1.700.000 units are in COBISS (an organisational model of joining libraries into a national library information system with shared cataloguing). Enter data in 36 archives are 20.000 documents. Institutes for the protection of cultural monuments are in the proces of technical fulfilment of contents.

11. What encouragement has been given in the development of open source software and access to proprietary codes by memory institutions? (4.7, 4.8)

Ministry of Culture and Media is supporting the openness and accessibility of the contents of national archives to the users who approach these contents by internet. In that regard, national archives are supported to invest in the development of software that will enable making their contents accessible to a larger number of users.

### **Identification and preservation status of documentary heritage**

12. Do all national memory institutions have published collection development, preservation and access policies? Are there in your country established policies, mechanisms and criteria for selecting, acquiring and de-selecting documentary heritage? What policies have been developed recently? (1.1) Access to the data about cultural heritage, maintained in the information systems per types of cultural property, is done via the Cultural Heritage Aggregator – as regulated by the Rulebook on more detailed conditions for digitalization of cultural heritage (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” – Number 76/2018 of 12.10.2018). The Ministry of Culture and Media needs to establish the said Aggregator.

Technical instructions for the conditions and mode of keeping, maintenance and use of cultural property of exceptional importance, such as Miroslavljevo jevandjelje (Miroslav’s Gospel Book), (National Museum in Belgrade), 2001

Technical instructions for the conditions and mode of exhibiting of the Dečani chrysobulls or Dečani charters, cultural property of exceptional relevance (Archive of Serbia), 2016.

13. What documentary heritage has been identified as at potential or imminent risk (if any)? What action has been taken? Was it brought to the attention of competent bodies? (1.3, 2.7, 5.5)

Archive of the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts (SASA) stores the material of exceptional importance, but is highly endangered and is located in Sremski Karlovci. The Ministry of Culture and Media is currently analyzing the most efficient measures that would help safeguarding this archive material.

14. What arrangements are in place to protect the documentary heritage from danger? (5.4)

The Ministry of Culture and Media has set up a Working Group that has drafted the Law on Archive Material and Archive activity, which will in a comprehensive manner regulate its safeguarding, the rights and obligations of its creators, the competence and activity of the archives. Based on this activity, archive activity will strengthen, number of archive employees will increase, as will also the number of employees working in the laboratories for conservation and restoration of the archive materials. The law will contribute to the provision of the conditions necessary for safeguarding the

archive material in terms of its storage, classification, microfilming, digitalization, and to making the sanction policy more austere for the purpose of protecting archive material against decay.

15. What practical support has been given to private, local and individual collections of documentary heritage? Are they visible in national directories? (1.3, 4.3)

The Ministry of Culture and Media invites once a year a public tender for the financing or co-financing of the projects in the area of cultural heritage. Quite often, participants in the tenders are, inter alia, the institutions, associations registered for performing cultural activities, and other entities in the area of culture with the goal to get assets that would help present to broader public certain archive material in private ownership.

Institutions dealing with the protection of cultural heritage, which keep by law the registers of cultural property, valorize and establish the cultural properties in private ownership and enter them as such in the registers per type, and in the Central Register.

### **Capacity-building**

16. What specific steps have been taken to encourage consistency of best practice, coordination and sharing of tasks among memory institutions? (2.1, 2.7)

Examples of good practice and cooperation between archives are exercised by way of seminars, workshops, round tables and counseling meetings that are initiated and organized in different ways.

17. What training schemes have been developed? (1.5)

18. What is the level of involvement of national memory institutions in international professional associations and networks? (2.8, 2.9)

Archive of Serbia and Archive of Yugoslavia are members of A category of International Archive Council. Director of the National Film Archives is a member of the Executive Board of the European Federation of Film Archives.

Serbia is a member of a large number of international organizations and thanks to the participation of our institutions and experts we have active participation in these organizations (ICOM, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IFLA, UNESCO network of experts in the area of intangible cultural heritage of South-East Europe. Representative of Serbia is a member of the General Assembly of the Regional Center for Intangible Cultural Heritage of South-East Europe under the auspices of UNESCO with the seat in Sofia.

19. Are there partnerships, including public-private ones, established allowing sharing of costs, facilities and services? (2.2, 3.4, 4.2)

The linking of cultural institutions to the AMRES infrastructure is carried out on the basis of the Agreement on establishment of the joint body for the implementation of activities on connecting cultural institutions to AMRES (Public information-communication institution "Akademska mreža Republike Srbije - AMRES" Eng. Academic Network of the Republic of Serbia - AMRES) signed at the end of 2017 between the Ministry of Culture and Media and the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications. AMRES was founded by the Government of the Republic of Serbia for purpose of building, development and management of education and scientific-research computer network of the Republic of Serbia. This network provides access and use of the Internet and information services nationally, as well as connection with other national and international networks. Institutions which are AMRES users are dominantly connected to AMRES network with optical connections. Linking cultural institutions to AMRES infrastructure, is in progress.



Participation in the INA (France) project “Balkan’s Memory” – Preservation and Promoting Audio-visual Heritage (2010-2013) - The project co-funded by the European Commission aimed at implementing in the Western Balkans a policy of preservation and promotion of audio-visual heritage and including the dissemination and good practices among professionals of several regional countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia and Montenegro, during the three years period 2012-2014. The ultimate intention was to create the preliminary conditions to encourage the preservation, digitization and use of audiovisual heritage in the Western Balkans: In raising awareness among decision-makers and funding agencies on the historical, cultural, educational, and economic value of the digitized archives; In providing archive managers with knowledge and methodology to digitize and manage audiovisual contents; In strengthening capacities of professionals working in the field of audiovisual heritage. The Serbian participants were: The National Film Archives of the Republic of Serbia (La Cinematheque) and the Serbian Broadcasting Corporation (RTS). This project gave an insight into the different possibilities and has firmed the need to involve more institutions in the digitization processes.

The Ministry of Culture and Media supported a project for digitization of the program archive within the Serbian Broadcasting Corporation (RTS) in the amount of 200 million RSD in 2018.

Memory of the World programme

Miroslav Gospel – Manuscript from 1180: Documentary heritage submitted by Serbia and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2005; Nikola Tesla’s Archive: Documentary heritage submitted by Serbia and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2003; Telegram of Austria-Hungary’s declaration of war on Serbia on 28th July 1914: Documentary heritage submitted by Serbia and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2015.

20. Is there in your country a national Memory of the World committee? If not, what plans exist to establish one? (4.10, 5.6)

21. What recent nominations have been made to Memory of the World registers (international, regional, national)? (1.4)

At the proposal of the Archive of Serbia, in 2015, UNESCO passed the decision to enter in the “Memory of the World” registers the Telegram by which the Austrian-Hungarian Empire declared war on Serbia.

22. Are there any Memory of the World outreach and visibility activities organized in your country enhancing accessibility of documentary heritage? Please give examples. (3.7)

Underway are the works of making a modern air conditioned chamber where Miroslavljevo Jevandjelje (Morošlav’s Gospel Book), entered in the “Memory of the World” registers, will be stored and exhibited in the National Museum in Belgrade.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

With the support of the Ministry of Culture and Media, and in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Serbia in Australia, National Library of Serbia purchased from a second-hand bookseller the book „Goresni plač“ by Zaharije Orfelin, which was believed to have been definitively lost on 5 April 1941 when the building of the National Library of Serbia was bombed and burned to the ground.

Miroslav's Gospel Book, the oldest preserved Serbian manuscript from 1180, was written in the Cyrillic alphabet and is kept in the National Museum in Belgrade. In 2001 was adopted the by-law on the Gospel Book's keeping and use. Expert instruction for the conditions and manner of keeping and using of the cultural property of exceptional importance such as Miroslav's Gospel Book is, was provided by the National Library of Serbia based on Article 90 of the Law on Cultural Properties („Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, numbers 71/94, 52/11-other law, and 9/11-other law). In 2005, „Miroslavljevo jevandjelje” was entered in UNESCO “Memory of the World” register of cultural documentary property.

Nikola Tesla archive is stored in the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade, and represents an extraordinary valuable collection of manuscripts, photos, scientific documentation, correspondence, experiments and inventions. Nikola Tesla archive is the only archive in the world which was in 2003 fully included in the “Memory of the World” register of cultural heritage.

Documentary heritage in Kosovo and Metohija has been identified as direct risk due to the intention of the self-proclaimed state of Kosovo to oust the Serbs fully from their territory even in the cultural and spiritual spheres in terms of falsifying historical data and facts, intensive campaign through books, other publications, forums, statements of the so-called experts, etc. Their ultimate goal is to rename and reregister the Serbian cultural heritage in the territory of the self-proclaimed state of Kosovo.

In 2014 was adopted the Law on Ratification of the European Convention for Safeguarding Audiovisual heritage.

Project financing based on the tender invited by the Ministry of Culture and Media for the financing and co-financing of projects in the domain of museum heritage in the Republic of Serbia in the period 2014-2018: „Serbian artistic heritage in Kosovo and Metohija, Identity, relevance, endangered condition”, „Execution of conservation and restoration works on paper carriers, which are a part of the most important collection of the 21 October Museum, and their further keeping in adequate conditions”, Protection (conservation-restoration interventions) of archive material from the (dynasty) Obrenović heritage, History Department of the National Museum in Kragujevac, „Diary“, The Great War 1914–1918 in the memoirs and war diaries, Economic Exhibition of Vranje in the Kingdom of Serbs Croats and Slovenes/Yugoslavia – draw-up of a monograph publication and exhibition marking the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the economic development of the Vranje region in the Kingdom of Serbs Croats and Slovenes/Yugoslavia, Research, safeguarding and improvement of accessibility of the collection of plans from the 19th and the 20th centuries of the Museum of the City of Belgrade, "Digitalization of Ancient Epigraphic Heritage in Serbia", Roman and early Byzantine presence in the soil of Serbia, Presentation and interpretation of the original material, Research and valorization of urbanistic Plans from the 20th century towns in Serbia.

Financing of multi-year cultural programs and parts of the programs of the Museum of Genocide Victims entitled: „Crimes against Serbian Population in the NDH (Independent State of Croatia) in 1941-1945”, „Victims of the Kingdom of Serbia in the Great War 1914-1918”, Revision of the list „Victims of the War 1941-1945”.