

WWII-MONUMENTSEE

ASSESSMENT OF POST-WORLD WAR II MONUMENTS IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE IN ORDER
TO DEVELOP A NEW REGIONAL TOURISM PRODUCT/ CULTURAL ROUTE



**Assessment of post-World War II monuments in Bosnia and
Hercegovina for developing new SEE regional tourism
product/ cultural route"**



The “Assessment of post-World War II monuments in Bosnia and Hercegovina for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route” is realized within the project “WWII-MONUMENTSEE - Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe in order to develop a new regional tourism product/ cultural route”.

The “WWII-MONUMENTSEE - Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe in order to develop a new regional tourism product/ cultural route” implemented by the EXPEDITIO was financed through a grant provided by the Regional Cooperation Council’s Tourism Development and Promotion Project. The RCC’s project is funded by the European Union and implemented in an effort to contribute to the growth and competitiveness of the six Western Balkans economies by supporting development and promotion of joint regional cultural and adventure tourism offer. This assessment is one of the “WWII-MONUMENTSEE - Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe in order to develop a new regional tourism product/ cultural route” outputs.

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Introduction

The project “WWII-MONUMENTSEE - Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe in order to develop a new regional tourism product/ cultural route” (herein referred as WWII-MONUMENTSEE) implemented by EXPEDITIO was financed through a grant provided by the Regional Cooperation Council’s Tourism Development and Promotion Project. The RCC’s project is funded by the European Union and implemented in an effort to contribute to the growth and competitiveness of the six Western Balkans economies by supporting development and promotion of joint regional cultural and adventure tourism offer. This assessment is one of the WWII-MONUMENTSEE project’s outputs.

The project WWII-MONUMENTSEE was carried out from November 2018 to June 2019.

Locations of the project: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia and the Republic of North Macedonia.

Post-World War II monuments found in South East Europe area represent important potential for the development of a regional cultural tourism route. These monuments, mostly built after World War II on the whole territory of former Yugoslavia and Albania primarily represent memorials to fighting against fascism, but they are much more than that and some of them possess exceptional artistic value. Following the changes occurring during the 1990s in South East Europe these monuments have been disregarded, which has led to their neglect due to lack of maintenance and in some cases to their devastation or complete destruction. Revived interest for these monuments started at the beginning of 21st century, since 2006, stimulated by foreign artists and researchers, as well as those from the SEE region. Furthermore, the importance of post-WWII monuments has begun to be rediscovered in connection with tourism, as well. However, all these initiatives and activities are sporadic, more often launched from abroad than by countries where the monuments are situated, and they are not synchronized, so that these monuments are not offered as a unique tourism product, neither at the level of individual countries nor of the SEE region. In addition, there are no data about these monuments collected at one place, nor a detailed analysis of their value, state and potentials for the development of touristic routes.

Specific objective of the project WWII-MONUMENTSEE is: Completed the initial stage in developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route - post-World War II monuments, through carrying out an assessment. The **overall objectives** are: Developed new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route - post-World War II monuments; Enhanced (employment and

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

sustainability of the) SEE regional tourism through developing new tourism product/ cultural route; Contributing to economic growth in SEE region through strengthening regional tourism and cultural routes.

The **activities** realized during the WWII-MONUMENTSEE project include: Forming a regional team of experts and defining the concept and methodology of work; Research and data collecting in the six SEE economies and producing six individual “Assessments of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route” by selected researchers; Organizing a one-day regional expert workshop; Producing a regional “Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route”; and Distributing the results of the project to all the stakeholders.

The producing of **six individual “Assessments of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route”** included the following activities and segments:

- **A review of the general state of the WWII heritage**, which was intended to provide a general picture of the treatment of this segment of cultural heritage in six economies, including: the legal framework regulating the protection, management and maintenance of the WWII monuments; institutions / key stakeholders responsible for the protection, management, maintenance, promotion of the WWII monuments; an official list / a database of WWII monuments; previous initiatives (artistic projects, researches, promotion, activism ...); an overview of stakeholders and a general review of the overall state of the WWII monuments: their protection, maintenance, use, management and touristic valorization.
- **Analysis of an expanded list of monuments** was carried out using the official lists of protected WWII monuments in individual economies, as well as a List of Proposed Sites for WWII Monument Route provided by the Regional Cooperation Council,

containing 40 pre-selected monuments that needed to be included.¹ The analysis of monuments was made using the established criteria².

- **A proposal of potential routes** for each of the economies was made using the expanded list of monuments. Possibilities for different levels of routes have been

¹ The list provided by the RCC included 40 monuments:

- *Albania*: Shkodër, Kamëz, Mother Albania (Tirana), Pezë e Vogël, Bërzhitë, Elbasan, Pishkash
- *Bosnia-Herzegovina*: Vraca Memorial Park (Sarajevo), Vogošća Monument, Battle of Neretva Memorial Museum (Jablanica), Mostar Partisan Cemetery, Sutjeska Monument (Tjentište), Zenica, Novi Travnik, Jajce, Sanski Most, Kozara (near Prijedor), Banja Luka
- *Kosovo**: Prishtinë/Prishtina (city centre), Brezovicë/Brezovica Monument, Mitrovicë North/Mitrovica, Partisan Martyrs Cemetery, Matićani Hill, Prishtina
- *Montenegro*: Dola Memorial Site, Nikšić Monument, Barutana Memorial (Podgorica), Kolašin Memorial Museum, Berane Monument
- *Serbia*: Jewish Cemetery (Belgrade), Memorial Park Jajinci, Kosmaj Monument, Čačak Memorial Site, Kadinjača Monument Site (near Užice), Bujanj Memorial Park (Niš), Šumarice Memorial Park (Kragujevac), Monument to the Revolution (Leskovac)
- *Republic of North Macedonia*: Skopje Earthquake Monument, Kičevo Ossuary, Makedonium (Krushevo), Prilep Monument, Veles Ossuary

² The following criteria were applied:

- **VISUAL AND AESTHETIC QUALITIES**: Abstract form; Forms that defies the convention of traditional monuments; Forms which hides deep symbolic and/or universal meaning behind its abstract shape; Created by famous, well-known or widely accomplished artists from the era
- **HISTORICAL & CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**: Tell universal histories of overcoming adversity and enemy defeat; Focus of human-level/civilian victory or tragedy; Relate compelling histories that are little known outside the region
- **NATURAL BEAUTY**: Favor monument sites located in remarkable natural sceneries; Favor monument sites in close proximity to national parks, scenic rivers, etc.; Favor monument sites in serene locations away from other touristic crowds
- **TOURISM**: Promoting Tourism in Under-served Areas
- **CONDITION**: In areas free of political/religious/ethnic tensions or violence; In areas not affected by landmines or other dangerous devices; Relatively intact and not dangerous or risky to traverse; Existing in a reasonable state of order and maintenance; Not excessively defaced or vandalized
- **ACCESSIBILITY**: Within a reasonable proximity to well traveled & maintained roads and highways, Within a reasonable proximity to touristic services (lodging, food, fuel, etc); Reasonable to locate by tourists unfamiliar with the area; Fully accessible for majority of the year, except in cases of extreme weather conditions

recognized: regional route/s, routes within the countries, local routes. Furthermore, different topics have been considered, including: artistic value, designer(s), famous persons, the size, possibilities for filming, possibilities for mountaineering, antifascism, etc. Possibilities for including these monuments in the existing routes or the area's tourism offer have also been considered.

- **Detailed analysis of selected monuments** was based on the already made analysis of up to 10-12 monuments in each economy contained in the List provided by the RCC, as well as the expanded list of monuments selected by the researches. The detailed analysis was made using a questionnaire prepared by a regional expert team.
- **A list of references and annexes** has been provided for each assessment, including, among other things, an official list of protected WWII monuments; a list of stakeholders; additional material important for reviewing the general state of the WWII heritage

Based on individual Assessments in six economies a **joint regional “Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route”** was produced.

The **“Assessment of post-World War II monuments in Bosnia and Hercegovina for developing new SEE regional tourism product/ cultural route”** is one of the six individual assessments produced within the project. The author of this assessment is Boris Trapara on behalf of Foundation Cultural Heritage without Borders- CHwB.

This document contains **an excerpt from the Assessment of post-World War II monuments in Bosnia and Hercegovina**, including the key data, analyses and proposals, while the complete material with the accompanying documentation has been delivered to RCC.

Brief summary

The research of the memorial and museum heritage dedicated to World War II in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the framework of the *WWII MonumentSEE project, Assessment of post-World War II monuments in South East Europe, in order to develop a new regional tourism product / cultural route* was carried out in February, April and May 2019 on over 20 monument sites dedicated to the National Liberation Movement (NOP), in museums, libraries and through Internet portals and sites of governmental and non-governmental institutions dealing with WWII monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region.

The monuments and museums dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina that have been studied are: the Vraca Memorial Park in Sarajevo, the Monument and Memorial Ossuary on Džindino Hill in Vogošća near Sarajevo, the Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva in Jablanica, the Partisan Memorial Cemetery in Mostar, the “Valley of the Heroes” Memorial Complex at Tjentište, the Monument to the Fallen Partisan Detachment from Zenica, the Smrike Necropolis for the Victims of Fascism in Novi Travnik, the Museum of the Second AVNOJ³ Session in Jajce, the Šušnjar Memorial Complex in Sanski Most, the Monument to the Revolution on Mrakovica (Kozara, Prijedor), the Complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci in Banja Luka, the Garavica Memorial Park to the Victims of Fascist Terror, the Korčanica Memorial Complex on Grmeč Mt., the Monument on Makljen and several smaller monuments dedicated to the National Liberation War in Sarajevo, Mostar and Banja Luka. Out of a total of 14 monuments covered by this research, only 7 are protected as national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Out of more than 800 national monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, only 24 are directly or indirectly linked to the NOP period. Surprisingly, the existence of the legal protection status does not directly affect the physical condition or state of preservation of the monuments, given that the ones that are not protected by the State (e.g. the Tjentište Monument) are in a good state of preservation, while the ones that are actually protected by the State (e.g. the Makljen Monument) appear in poor state of preservation, or completely ruined.

In addition to assessment visits and mapping of the monuments, collection of detailed information on their authors, type and year of construction and basic historical facts around them, as well as the creation of a database of photographic and textual documentation, this research also disclosed the current state of preservation of NOP monuments and museums in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It varies in relation to the micro-location of the monument, its association with existing tourism offers and infrastructure, as well as a number of political and historical motives and circumstances. The research has provided a direct insight into the current state of NOP monuments and museums in Bosnia and Herzegovina from various

³ The Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia

aspects: maintenance, protection, physical preservation, modality of use, organization and management, tourism offers, importance in the narrower and broader community, etc.

The common criteria used for assessing the current state of the monuments have revealed that the monuments belonging to the national parks Sutjeska (the Tjentište Monument) and Kozara (the Monument in Mrakovica) appear to be in the best state of preservation. The monuments on Makljen and Grmeč, on the other hand, appear to be in the worst state of preservation. All other monuments are, more or less, in a good state of preservation, depending on the local community or the municipality on whose territory they are located. Monuments to the National Liberation Movement are rarely used as places of commemoration, artistic and cultural events, tourist visits, or other activities, with some exceptions – the monuments located within the national parks of Bosna and Herzegovina; museums in Jajce and Jablanica; as well as the monuments in Mostar, on Banj Hill near Banja Luka, and in Vrace near Sarajevo.

The purpose of the research was to create tourist routes covering different topics with a common thread – the National Liberation Movement on the territories of the Former Yugoslav republics. The proposed tourist routes have been selected on the basis of common factors, such as: same author, same status of the monument, same type of complex, same purpose of construction / dedication to a particular person or event, as well as opportunities for sports, recreational, cultural and entertainment activities. The suggested tourist routes are described in tables, text, photos, reports and maps.

The research included assessment visits to the most important monument sites of the National Liberation Movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, photographing, interviews with key individuals in charge of NOP monuments, and the creation of tables and descriptions according to the previously established criteria that were the same for all monuments. As such, the research showed that almost all monuments are easily accessible and safe to visit, located in remote locations yet in the vicinity of main roads, and that they all hold a potential for tourist route development and inclusion in tourist offers. The interest for these potential tourist routes is the greatest among foreign guests and tourists, but is on the rise among the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its neighbouring countries.

Description of the general state of WWII monuments

The description of the overall state of monuments, museums and locations dedicated to the National Liberation Movement, known more commonly by its Yugoslav abbreviation NOP⁴, in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a result of a two-month long research that included visits to more than fifteen locations, conversations with officials from relevant institutions, research of the literature available at the Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo, research of the literature available at several other libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as a web-based research of the material available at the Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, tourist organisations and entities, cities and cantons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as all other relevant institutions and organisations belonging to the state and the civil sector.

There are hundreds of monuments, memorial parks, memorial plaques, memorial museums, memorial buildings, memorial cemeteries and various marked locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, dedicated to the National Liberation Movement (NOP), dating back to the Yugoslav period. According to data from state institutions, there are around 2000 such monuments, although an official list has not been compiled as of yet. The state of preservation of monuments dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina varies, depending on a series of factors, such as the location of the monument, accessibility, representation in the country's tourist offer, how they are treated by religious communities and local administrations, the interests of different levels of the state administration, how they are treated by local communities and the civil sector, the relationships that individuals hold with them, and numerous other factors. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have a separate institutional entity within the state or the civil sector in charge of care for monuments dedicated to NOP. Consequently, the level of care for monuments dedicated to NOP varies on a case by case basis, which is why an objective assessment of their current state of preservation proves to be a challenging task. Assessments, views and conclusions on the overall state of monuments dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina provided in this document have been defined on the back of detailed research of the overall state of 14 monuments, and partial research of 11 monuments (a total of 25 monuments). The names and locations, names of architects / designers, and short descriptions of these monuments have been provided in the annex to this document (02-Expanded list of monuments). The monuments whose overall state of preservation was researched in detail with the aim of providing assessments, views and conclusions are as follows: the Vraca Memorial Park (Sarajevo), the Monument and Memorial Ossuary on Džindino Hill (Vogošća, Sarajevo), the Battle for the Wounded on Neretva

⁴ Socialist authorities developed a series of acronyms with meanings that are almost universally understood in the former Yugoslav lands: NOB – National Liberation War (Narodnooslobodilačka borba), and NOP – National Liberation Movement (Narodnooslobodilački pokret) being the most commonly used ones.

Memorial Complex (Jablanica), the Partisan Memorial Cemetery (Mostar), the “Valley of the Heroes” Memorial Complex (Tjentište, Foča), the Monument to the Fallen Partisan Detachment from Zenica (Zenica), the Smrike Necropolis for the Victims of Fascism (Novi Travnik), the Museum of the Second AVNOJ (Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia) Session (Jajce), the Šušnjar Memorial Complex (Sanski Most), the Monument to the Revolution on Mrakovica (Kozara, Prijedor), the complex of Monuments to the Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci (Banj Hill, Banja Luka), the Garavica Memorial Park to the Victims of Fascist Terror (Bihać), the Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen (Makljen, Prozor-Rama), and the Korčanica Memorial Complex (Grmeč).

There are several different laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the cantonal, federal, republic and state level of governance that deal with cultural and historical heritage, which are not mutually harmonised. At the state level, there is no unified law on the cultural, historical and natural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Law on Protection and Preservation of the Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage from 1985, amended in 1987, 1993 and 1994, is currently implemented in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the cantons that do not have their own laws in this area. The Law on Cultural Property in Republika Srpska from 1995, and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Cultural Property from 2008 cover the system of protection, ownership, and use of cultural property, and defines the remit of institutions in charge of protection of cultural heritage in Republika Srpska.

The Commission for Preservation of National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the highest state institution (the first, highest degree of legal protection), in charge of the legal protection of monuments (public / urban, architecture, archaeological and other ensembles, individual objects, art collections of paintings, sculptures, books etc.) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The mandate of the Commission includes international activities with regard to the protection of historical and cultural heritage. On the basis of previously established criteria, the Commission adopted decisions on designating over 800 cultural properties as national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are subject to equal treatment in terms of legal protection, while their physical protection and maintenance is the responsibility of entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska), and varies on a case by case basis. Any decision adopted by the Commission automatically repeals all previous decisions and is considered to be the highest legal degree of protection of monuments and cultural property units in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Commission’s decisions regarding a particular cultural property repeal all the implementation and development spatial planning acts that are contrary to the provisions of said decisions. In accordance with Article V Paragraph 8 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, all decisions of the Commission are to be considered final. The website of the Commission (www.kons.gov.ba) contains a register of all national monuments, as well as a preliminary (tentative) list of property units that are subject to equal legal treatment as national monuments while the process of resolution of their status is pending. The register of national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina contains 24 groups of monuments (Group of Monuments Dedicated to the Igman March), monuments, archival collections, museums, cultural landscapes and other locations dedicated to, or directly associated with the period of NOP in Bosnia and

Herzegovina. The list of protected NOP monuments is annexed to this document (02-List of protected monuments). Out of a total of 14 monuments encompassed by this research, the following property units are currently listed in the register of national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the AVNOJ Centre in Jajce, with its movable property, the Steam Locomotive comprising part of the showpieces at the Museum of the Second AVNOJ Session, 1. The Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva, the Šušnjar Memorial Complex, the Garavica Memorial Park of the Victims of Fascist Terror, the Vraca Memorial Park, the Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen, and the Monument at Šehitluci - the complex of the memorial to fallen Krajina soldiers at Šehitluci (all the official names of monuments and complexes are taken from the website of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina). This comes to a total of seven national monuments, or eight, since the Steam Locomotive is part of the exhibit at the Museum of the Second AVNOJ Session. Annexed to this document is a register of national monuments dedicated to NOP, or associated with the period of NOP. These monuments are categorised either as movable property, historical monument, historical area, or cultural landscape (a total of 24).

The Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska, the Institute for Protection of Monuments of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of the Department for Education and the Department for Spatial Planning and Department for Property - Legal Affairs (Brčko District) cover the second degree of protection of cultural heritage. Both the Republic and the Federal institutes promote their activities in the area of protection of national monuments on their web pages, but they do not decide on designating cultural properties as national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Republic and Federal institutes take part in protection of monuments that are not designated as national monuments, but are frequently listed in the preliminary (tentative) list of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and those monuments whose status is in the process of being resolved, and will most likely be designated as national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Cantonal institutes in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are the third degree of protection, and they take a share of obligations with regards to activities of protection of national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the Federal Institute and / or from the Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cantonal institutes have been established in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Bihać, Bugojno and Mostar.

Activities in the field of promotion in the context of tourism, politics and history of architecture, activities in the field of protection and preservation in the context of legal and physical protection (cleaning, conservation works, etc.), activities related to organisation of different forms of content and programmes - entertaining, cultural, artistic, religious - at the locations, or in relationship with the monuments and memorial complexes dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina are sporadic, frequently unsynchronised, and are launched interchangeably by the civil sector, lower levels of the state sector, tourist organisations (public

and private), religious communities, Union of Antifascists and Veterans of the National Liberation War of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SABNOR Bosnia and Herzegovina), Union of the Associations of the Fighters of the National Liberation War of Republika Srpska (SUBNOR Republika Srpska), National Park Kozara, National Park Sutjeska, ICOMOS National Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina, several museums (Sarajevo, Jajce, Jablanica, Drvar...) and numerous individuals. Interest in NOP monuments exceeds the boundaries of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Balkans. In that regard, the following two activities are worth emphasising. The first is the exhibition entitled “Toward a Concrete Utopia: Architecture in Yugoslavia, 1948–1980”, opened on May 15 at the New York MoMA. In addition to presenting different forms of urbanistic, architectural and designer expression in Yugoslavia, it featured monuments dedicated to the NOP (“The Valley of Heroes”, Tjentište). The other activity is the website and book “Spomenik database” (www.spomenikdatabase.org) – the most extensive online database on NOB monuments in the area of Former Yugoslavia. Several exhibitions have been organised in the past few years, alongside lectures and small-scale activities dedicated to promotion and preservation. These activities are not interlinked, but they are all associated with monuments dedicated to NOP. The current state of preservation of monuments dedicated to NOP, national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is best described in the decisions of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The SUBNOR of the Canton of Sarajevo, submitted a petition on 24 June 2004 to register the property Vraca Memorial Park as a national monument. In line with the provisions of the Law, article V, paragraph 4 of Annex 8, and article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission initiated the implementation of procedures related to the adoption of a final decision to designate the property as a national monument. The architectural ensemble Vraca Memorial Park was registered as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on May 5, 2005. Alongside a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the architectural ensemble, the Commission also provided an overview of the state of the property Vraca Memorial Park in their decision to designate the memorial park as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document). It states the following: *“The area of the memorial park is devastated. All damage was incurred in the war period, 1992-1995, and shortly after the war ended. Individual components of the complex have been devastated as well: the fortress and the individual memorial plaques, the park area, plateaus, staircases, etc. The stone walls surrounding the entrance to the fortress have been torn down; the names of the deceased that had been chiselled in the atrium walls of the fortress have been removed, along with the exhibited showpieces. The stone pathway, the stone wallcovering of the fortress, the stone walls with the names of the fighters, and infrastructural elements - lighting, protective bars, etc. were also damaged.”*

Since the designation of Vraca Memorial Park as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the area has undergone several cleaning activities, and activities dedicated to the protection of the site. Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 18, 2019 show that the site is in a poor state of preservation, and that the park and the architectural ensemble are currently undergoing cleaning and preservation works. The accession plateau, the area around and behind the fortress, with a monument dedicated to Tito have been cleared of bulky

waste, the green areas have been partially managed, waste and construction debris have been piled in a couple of locations, the fortress has been enclosed with a gate (both entrances), the damaged staircase has been repaired, part of the “Woman Fighter” sculpture is missing (violently removed), the name plaques have been covered in graffiti. Some of the graffiti have been removed, and some of the tiles have been damaged. There were no visitors at the site at the time of the field visit.

Activities dedicated to restoration of the Vraca Memorial Park were launched in 2009, when the Cantonal Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Sarajevo, in cooperation with the Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Association of Anti-fascists and Fighters of the People's Liberation War of the Municipality of Novo Sarajevo, prepared a Project on sanitation and restauration of the Vraca Memorial Park, which included maintenance of the ceremonial plateau, the propylaea and the memorial plaques dedicated to national heroes - the memorial ossuary. The website of the Cantonal Institute states that the works were funded by the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports and the Municipality of Novo Sarajevo. Additionally, it states that *“In mid-2009, the Cantonal Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Sarajevo completed the Project of sanitation and restauration of the Vraca Memorial Park, with ongoing maintenance of the ceremonial plateau, the propylaea, and the memorial plaques dedicated to national heroes (Memorial Ossuary). The works encompassed by this project were implemented between September and October 2010, and included the following: restoration of the stone tiles, installation of granite tiles at the plateau with the memorial plaques dedicated to national heroes, installation of the missing granite blocks and tiles in the perimeter walls alongside the staircase, management of the cascading stage at the ceremonial plateau, cleaning of graffiti and other colour stains by sandblasting, restauration of the park benches, urgent management of green surfaces, installation of bars on the drainage system”*. The Vraca Memorial Park is frequently visited by tourists from abroad, and it is promoted on websites dedicated to tourism, as well as in tourist brochures of the City of Sarajevo. There are no official data on the number of visitors. Although it is located on a hill outside of the city centre, the Vraca Memorial Park is easily accessible and safe for visitors.

The Monument and Memorial Ossuary on Džindino Hill in Vogošća is not a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The monument is in a good state of preservation. The Municipality of Vogošća carries out the maintenance of the monument. Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 18, 2019 showcase that the location of the monument is managed on a regular basis (the grass was mowed, there was no trash, and the graffiti on the monument were removed and painted over). This monument is not promoted on tourist web portals, nor is it listed in the tourist brochures on Sarajevo and its environment. There are several smaller cracks on the monument, and some of the details in the glasswork of the monument have been damaged, but there is no large-scale construction damage. There were no visitors during the field visit. Memorial gatherings take place several times during the year at the site of the monument. These gatherings are dedicated to the memory of the NOP fighters from Vogošća and its surroundings, and to the memory of NOP. The monument is easily accessible and safe for visitors, although there is no signposting to the monument. The overall state of physical preservation of the monument is good. There are no official data on the number of visitors.

Ćamil Cero, director of the PI Museum “Battle for the Wounded on Neretva” in Jablanica, submitted a petition to designate the property (the Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva) as a national monument. In line with the provisions of the Law, article V, paragraph 4 of Annex 8, and article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission initiated implementation of procedures related to adopting a final decision to designate the property as a national monument. The historical area, the Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva was registered as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on July 8, 2009. At the time of its foundation, the Museum acted as an integral part of the Museum of the Revolution (Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina) alongside the Monument at Makljen. The Museum and Monument at Makljen were officially opened by Josip Broz Tito. In addition to a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the historical area, the decision of the Commission to designate the property Memorial Complex Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva River as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document) contains a description of the state of the property: *“The facilities and contents of the architectural ensemble of the Museum “Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva River” in Jablanica preserved their original appearance to a certain extent, depending on the part of the complex. The building of the Museum “Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva River” did not suffer significant damage. The flat roof is dilapidated, and must be restored. The other parts of the facility are in a relatively good state, given their limited use in their original purpose and the depleted exhibition of the Museum showpieces. The exhibition area and the assembly place are in a good state, although they are rarely used in their original purpose. The remains of the Memorial Bridge on the coasts: the bearing of the bridge at the right side of the coast, and the remains of the bridge at the left side of the coast are in a good state. The horizontal part of the Memorial Bridge (a steel grid and a horizontal footbridge), added during reconstruction in 1978, rotated by 90 degrees and broke under the pressure of the flood wave. This part of the bridge is still attached to the vertical steel grid on the left side of the coast, but cannot be returned to its original position. Construction of a replica of the horizontal steel grid and the wooden footbridge that was attached to the Memorial Bridge is being planned. The facility of the Bunker is no longer a part of the complex. It was rented to a private business owner, who opened a restaurant in the facility, and added eaves to three sides of the facility. Reversible changes have been made inside the facility. The owner added a horizontal construction inside the facility, which compromises its original appearance.”*

Since the complex was designated as a national monument, it suffered certain damage as a result of inadequate maintenance, driven by a lack of maintenance funding. Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on April 3, 2019 showcase that the museum complex is used in its original purpose. A part of the space is used as a café, another area is used as a souvenir shop, and there is an area reserved for a tourist organisation / info centre. There were no guests in the museum at the time of the field visit, but the museum curator said that tourists from abroad frequently visit the museum. Since 1997, the museum has acted as an independent PI “Museum of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva River”, Jablanica. The surroundings of the museum are well-managed, the grass is mowed, and there is no litter. The museum is easily accessible and safe for visitors. The monument is part of the tourist offer of Jablanica and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is not in a generally poor state, but it does require constant

investment in maintenance, especially the roof. The museum website (www.muzej-jablanica.com) states that the museum hosts up to 15,000 visitors a year. On the options available for renting the museum halls, it states that: *“The great hall of the Museum, with a stage and 500 seats, is adapted for concerts, promotion events, theatre plays and other large-scale events. For small-scale social events, it is possible to rent the exhibition hall of the Museum, and for seminars and lectures, it is possible to use the library, equipped with a projector and a screen”*.

The SUBNOR of Mostar submitted a petition on June 16, 2003 to designate the property Partisan Memorial Cemetery as a national monument. In line with the provisions of the Law, article V, paragraph 4 of Annex 8, and article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission initiated implementation of procedures related to adopting a final decision to designate the property as a national monument. The architectural ensemble, Partisan Memorial Cemetery in Mostar, opened by Josip Broz Tito, was registered as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on January 21, 2016, as evidenced by the decision of the Commission. In addition to a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the architectural ensemble, the decision of the Commission to designate the property Partisan Memorial Cemetery as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document) contains a description of the state of the property: *“The area of the memorial park is in a relatively good condition. All visible damage was incurred either during the 1992-1995 war period, or immediately after the war ended. Rehabilitation works conducted in 2005 improved the overall state of the monument only partially. Traces of destruction remain visible to this day. Certain elements of the complex, which were restored, suffered additional damage in the meantime (e.g. the lighting on the terraces). The following types of physical damage can be distinguished: deformation of the cobblestone, damaged supporting and perimeter walls, damaged coating of the stone walls, damage incurred during wartime, damage incurred as a result of water seeping into the walls, non-static damage, damaged plumbing and sewage, damaged electric installations and public lighting, as well as damaged green surfaces. Deformation of the cobblestone was caused by the washing away of the soil underneath the cobblestone, and plants whose roots compromise the flat line of the ground. The craters contain puddles that contribute to the devastation of the ground. Cracks are visible on the perimeter and supporting walls. The largest cracks are to be found on the vertical joint of the semi-circular alcoves, curved walls and planes. The damage was mostly caused by water seeping inside the walls, freezing and thereby causing cracks. Separate damages caused the water to seep into the stone coating of the walls, the stone sculptures and the stone alcoves. Long exposure to the weather transformed the cracks into holes that caused further deformation of the walls. Damage incurred during the wartime was mainly caused by grenades and landmines. The highest zone of the monument suffered the greatest damage, the “hallway” that leads to the highest terrace, as well as the connecting staircase. The stone coating and the lower side of the second, higher gate were significantly damaged, as was the wall on the right side of the gate, leading to the highest plateau. One of the “scaffolds” is missing from that area, and from the wall behind the serpentine path to the west, which leads to the highest level of the monument. Damage to the stone coating of the walls is also visible in the low wall of the highest ramp, leading to the central area of the monument, as well as the massive side wall of the second and third terrace at the centre of the monument. The surface run-off water – the natural course of ground and surface waters from the top of the Biskupova (Bishop) knap was channelled*

underneath the monument. It is assumed that the drainage system of the facility was blocked, which resulted in the water pouring over the monument down the stone alcoves, and eroding the walls. Non-static damage is visible on the stone “tombs” with names located at the terraces in the central area of the monument. There is graffiti on the walls and the whole area of the monument, especially in the central zone with water, at the lowest levels of the monument, and the entrance gate. Wild plants can be found in all areas of the monument. Damaged plumbing and sewage resulted in a lack of running water in the entire complex. Damaged electric installations and public lighting are visible even among the new installations – the spotlights and the decorative lights, especially in the higher levels of the monument. Decorative green areas have not been maintained, and weeds have continued to grow. Although it has not been maintained for a while, the complex seems like an area rich in greenery following the most recent interventions.”

Since the designation of the Partisan Memorial Cemetery as a national monument, the complex has suffered damages as a result of inadequate maintenance, caused by a lack of funding and general lack of oversight. On January 31, 2003, in line with the Decision of the Mayor of Mostar, no. 02-02-185/03, a board has been formed to support the renovation of the complex Partisan Memorial Cemetery Mostar, and to propose measures for creating a study for the renovation of the complex. By the end of 2004, the board drafted an operational programme of activities for renovating the monument. Bogdan Bogdanović, the creator of the monument, remained a member of the board until his death. In 2005, cleaning, remediation and reconstruction works have been conducted on certain elements of the complex and the green surfaces. On May 9, 2005, the partially renovated monument was officially opened.

The project of restoration of the Partisan Memorial Cemetery in Mostar was implemented in 2018, by the Agency Old Town (www.asgmo.ba), and monitored by the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The works were financed by the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2018, the City of Mostar invested 60,000 BAM in the Partisan Memorial Cemetery, following a budget gap that lasted ten years, and in 2019, they invested 30,000 BAM (www.mostar.ba/proracun.html). The rehabilitated Partisan Memorial Cemetery was officially opened on May 9, 2018, on the occasion of the celebration of the Victory Day over Fascism, i.e. Victory in Europe Day. Lars-Gunnar Wigemark (Head of the EU Delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina), Denis Zvizdić (Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina), Fadil Novalić (Prime Minister of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina), Ljubo Bešlić (Mayor of Mostar), and numerous other officials and representatives of the diplomatic corps, including the Serbian consul in Mostar, Marija Bakoč.

Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 25, 2019 show the ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation works at the Partisan Memorial Cemetery. At the time, the stone tiles with the names of the victims were restored, the area was partially covered in litter and construction debris, and the fountain was refurbished. The monument is featured in the tourist offer of Mostar and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is frequently visited. The complex had been covered in graffiti, mostly nationalistic in content, but most of them were removed. Given that the monument is close to the historical centre of the city, it is easily accessible and safe for visitors. At the time of the field visit, in March 2019, there were several tourists from abroad at

the site. There are no official data on the number of visitors. The general state of preservation is poor at the moment, but the site is undergoing safety and rehabilitation works. One of the priorities of the candidacy programme for Mostar within the competition for the title of European Capital of Culture is the resolution of the issue of the Partisan Memorial Cemetery.

The “Valley of the Heroes” Memorial Complex in Tjentište is not a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 25, 2019 showcase ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation works following a landslide (February 3, 2018) in the immediate vicinity of the memorial ossuary that caused damage to the monument. The left staircase that leads to the central monument is in a poor state of preservation, and the right staircase has disappeared in the landslide incident. The plateau surrounding the monument and the memorial ossuary has been repaved with new stone tiles, along with the staircase that leads to the amphitheatre in the open, which has been repainted. The monument is easily accessible, it forms part of the tourist offer of Republika Srpska, and is frequently visited by tourists. There are no official data on the number of visitors. The fact that the monument is in the NP Sutjeska contributes to its promotion. The central monument was thoroughly cleaned in 2018. In recent years, the government and the civil sector have been working on maintenance and preservation of the monument. The interior of the museum that forms part of the complex was partially restored in 2011. Since 2014, a pop-rock festival entitled “OK Fest” has been organised in the immediate vicinity of the monument. The monument hosts annual gatherings to commemorate significant dates of NOP. The monument is currently in a good state of preservation, and is maintained by the NP Sutjeska. The monument is under the care of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska. The Government of Republika Srpska donated significant funds for the restoration of the complex and the damage caused by the landslide.

The Monument to the Fallen Partisan Detachment from Zenica is not a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 21, 2019 showcase that the monument area on Smetovi is in a good state of preservation – while the monument itself has suffered minor damage. The monument is easily accessible by car, and safe for visitors. At the time of the field visit, there were a couple of tourists at the monument. The monument is frequently visited by tourists, but the most frequent visitors are the locals, who consider the monument a weekend resort. There are no official data on the number of visitors. The immediate surroundings of the monument are relatively clean, with some litter, and an access road that is maintained on a regular basis. The monument is not promoted as a tourist attraction, although there is continuous interest in the site of the monument. However, it is the fresh air and recreational activities that mostly appeal to them, rather than the monument itself. The Zenica association of scouts organise cleaning activities at the monument. The site also hosts annual gatherings dedicated to NOP (July 27), organised by veterans and non-governmental organisations. There is an amphitheatre in the immediate vicinity of the monument, but it has been abandoned. The monument is under the care of the Municipality and the City of Zenica. The complex is in a good state of preservation, but it requires additional investment in maintenance.

Emir Bičakčić from Sarajevo filed a proposal / petition on October 3, 2011, to designate the property Smrike Necropolis for the victims of Fascism in Travnik as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In line with the provisions of the Law, article V, paragraph 4 of Annex 8, and article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission initiated implementation of procedures related to adopting a final decision to designate the property as a national monument. The cultural landscape Smrike Necropolis for the victims of Fascism in Novi Travnik is a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The decision on the designation of the Smrika Necropolis was adopted on March 26, 2012. In addition to a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the architectural ensemble, the decision of the Commission to designate the property as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document) contains a description of the state of the property: *“The form of the monument as a whole has been preserved, with only one sculpture showing signs of significant damage (broken). The monument has been untended – with overgrown thorny bushes, and the surrounding landscape is used for farming. The pathways and plateaus have also been compromised as a result of a lack of maintenance.”* Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 31, 2019 showcase that the overall state of the necropolis hasn’t changed since the adoption of the decision to designate it as a national monument. The monument is easily accessible, despite the lack of signposts. Remains of minefields can still be found in the vicinity of the monument. The site of the monument is also used for farming. The monument is not featured in tourist offers, nor is it known among locals and tourists. There are no official data on the number of visitors. The monument is not maintained, and it looks abandoned and derelict. It is not clear who is in charge of protection of the monument. One of the twelve monoliths of the memorial complex has been demolished, and the others suffered minor damage. The monument is featured in the video for the song “Odakle” by the band “Šuma čovjek”. Commemorative gatherings are hosted at the site. It is in a poor state of preservation.

The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina filed a request for rehabilitation of the Museum of the Second AVNOJ in Jajce to the Commission. At its second assembly session, held on May 11, 2002, the Commission discussed the request of the Presidency, and decided to treat the request as a petition to designate the property as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina, given that the property was already on the preliminary (tentative) list of national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in line with Article V, Annex 8. The Museum of AVNOJ and its movable property in Jajce have enjoyed the status of a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina since September 4, 2002. In addition to a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the architectural ensemble, the decision of the Commission to designate the property as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document) contains a description of the state of the property: *“The facility has suffered significant damage during wartime in Bosnia and Herzegovina, mainly manifested through devastated carpentry, furniture, museum showpieces, the roof, the gutter and the façade walls. Lack of maintenance of the facility after the war led to greater damage. Consequently, the heating and plumbing systems suffered great damage due to frost, and must be fully replaced. Another important issue is the fact that the Museum depot has been robbed by unknown persons. Data show that certain highly valuable items and art pieces previously owned by the Museum have gone missing, and can be found in Western European countries, as well as the countries in*

the region. Data is only available for four missing paintings by Božidar Jakac – portraits of Tito, Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, currently located in a Franciscan Monastery in Jajce.”

Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 31, 2019 show that the Museum of the Second AVNOJ in Jajce (www.muzejavnoj.ba) is in a good state of preservation. The building is used as a museum, which hosted a group of Asian tourists during the field visit. The museum is easily accessible and safe for visitors. For the past five years, on the last week of November, the PI “Museum of the Second AVNOJ in Jajce” has organised a manifestation entitled “Days of AVNOJ in Jajce”. On average, between 2,000 and 3,000 people gather at the manifestation, from cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Slovenia and Croatia. The website of the museum states that: *“PI Museum of the Second AVNOJ in Jajce was founded in 2007. Following partial restauration of the building, and renewal of the exhibition, the Museum was opened for visitors on November 29, 2008. It is among the most popular museums in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with over 20,000 visitors annually. Since its foundation, the PI “Museum of the Second AVNOJ” joined the implementation of the project “Restoration of the building and museum exhibition of the Museum of the Second AVNOJ”, initiated by the board specially formed for that purpose, comprised of representatives of non-governmental organisations from Jajce, and representatives of the SUBNORs from former Yugoslav republics (board members and museum employees). The project, valued at 450,000.00 KM, has been financed for the major part by the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Republika Srpska, with a contribution by the Central Committee of the SUBNOR Slovenia, the Government of Montenegro, The Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Physical Planning of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Municipality of Jajce. The project has been successfully implemented, while additional work is required on restoring and decorating the interior of the facility.”* The museum is in a good state of preservation, and is maintained on a regular basis.

The Municipality of Sanski Most filed a petition to designate the property Šušnjar as a national monument on September 9, 2002. In line with the provisions of the Law, article V, paragraph 4 of Annex 8, and article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission initiated implementation of procedures related to adopting a final decision to designate the property as a national monument. The Šušnjar Memorial Complex in Sanski Most is a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina registered the architectural ensemble – Šušnjar Memorial Complex in Sanski Most as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on July 2, 2003. In addition to a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the architectural ensemble, the decision of the Commission to designate the property as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document) contains a description of the state of the property: *“The area of the memorial complex is in a relatively good state. All the damage was incurred during wartime in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995, and shortly after its completion. At the foothill of the grave mounds – the grassy hummocks – the government of Republika Srpska, who controlled the city until October 1995, built a concrete crucifixion. The tiles with names of the fallen warriors have been dug out, damaged, and scattered around. The steel construction of the central obelisk with aluminium tiles has deteriorated, along with a portion of the aluminium coating, with visible damage caused by a lack of maintenance”.*

Devastation of the complex continued even after the period of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The site was used for grazing, car racing etc. In 2002, the site was cleaned. Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on May 2, 2019 showcase that the Šušnjar Memorial Complex is in a poor state of preservation, and completely abandoned. The central monument has suffered damage, is covered in graffiti, filled with litter, and has been used as a toilet by dogs and people. Construction elements of the central monument and its coating have been torn out violently in the lower zones. There is litter around the monument, the grass has not been mowed, and the plaques with the names of the victims have, for the major part, been destroyed, and covered in weeds. The monument is not promoted in tourist offers, nor is it featured in the new tourist brochure of Sanski Most. There are no data on the official number of visitors. The complex is easily accessible from the centre of the city, and is safe for visitors, despite being abandoned. Šušnjar used to host literary gatherings, which have been moved to the neighbouring Oštra Luka (an entity in Republika Srpska). There is an initiative to build an orthodox chapel within the complex. Commemorative visits to the complex, and religious rites are organised annually (beginning of August). The current state of preservation of the complex is very poor, bordering with complete abandonment.

The Monument to the Revolution on Mrakovica (Kozara) is not a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 31, 2019 showcase that the complex is in an almost excellent state of preservation (with the exception of the access staircase, which has been damaged due to excessive use and insufficient maintenance). The monument is popular among the local population and tourist from abroad. There are no official data on the number of visitors. The monument is frequently promoted in tourist offers. The site is maintained by the NP Kozara, and is frequently visited. The monument hosts commemorative assemblies and gatherings. At the time of the visit, in March 2019, there were numerous local visitors at the site. The surroundings are clean, with no litter, the grass is mowed, and the site is easily accessible by car and safe for visitors. Minor damage is visible in the central area of the monument, due to “ageing”, and there is some graffiti on the inside of the central monument. In comparison with other monuments and sites described in this document (i.e. all the other monuments dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Monument to the Revolution in Kozara enjoys the best position, and is in the best state of preservation. The monument is under the care of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska.

A group of citizens from Banja Luka filed a petition to designate the complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci, Banja Luka, as a national monument on September 30, 2003. The administration of the City of Banja Luka, the Directorate for Economy and Social Affairs submitted a petition to designate the complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at the Banj Hill, Banja Luka, as a national monument on June 10, 2004. The petition filed by the City Administration of Banja Luka was prepared on February 9, 2004, with the help of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and National Heritage of Republika Srpska. In line with the provisions of the Law, article V, paragraph 4 of Annex 8, and article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission initiated implementation of procedures related to adopting a final decision to register the property as a national monument.

The complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci, Banja Luka, was registered as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on September 2, 2013. In addition to a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the architectural ensemble, the decision of the Commission to designate the property as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document) contains a description of the state of the property: *“The monument is in a poor state due to poor maintenance, and the impact of the weather. The stone coating of the walls and reliefs have been exposed to the weather for a long time, and have suffered damage, which can result in additional deterioration and deformation. There are cracks on a great number of stone tiles covering the plateau and the staircase, while some of the tiles are missing. The drawings on the walls inside the monument are in an exceptionally poor state, and may fade out completely. The damage is a result of lack of maintenance, and of capillary moisture, which is visible on the external façades of the monument. The site requires urgent restoration and conservation measures. The access road has also suffered damage due to a lack of maintenance.”*

Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on March 31, 2019 showcase that the complex is in a good overall state of preservation, with the exception of a portion of the monument that was damaged due to capillary moisture, as confirmed by the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The site is popular among locals and tourists from abroad, who visit the monument, and the recreation areas. There are no official data on the number of visitors. The paving of the plateau took place between 1988 and 2005, in several series. The Institute for Protection of Monuments of Republika Srpska, in cooperation with the Institute for Research and Planning, prepared a restoration project for the monument. The plateau in front of the monument has new tiling. The surroundings of the monument are maintained on a regular basis, the green areas are neat, the grass is mowed, and there are litter-bins around the monument. A few years ago, the City of Banja Luka provided funding for the project documentation for restoration of the monument, but the process of restoration was not completed. It was then confirmed that the monument was in a poor state – the stone from Brač that was used in its construction was inadequate for the climate conditions of the area. In line with the decision on protection of monuments, the monument is under the care of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska, while the Government of Republika Srpska is in charge of its maintenance – the Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska.

The Homeland Association Una from Banja Luka filed a request / petition to designate the property of Garavica as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on September 9, 2010. In line with the provisions of the Law, article V, paragraph 4 of Annex 8, and article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission initiated implementation of procedures related to adopting a final decision to designate the property as a national monument. The cultural landscape Garavica Memorial Park of the victims of Fascist Terror in Bihać was registered as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on September 7, 2011. In addition to a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the architectural ensemble, the decision of the Commission to designate the property as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document) contains a description of the state of the property:

“The form of the monument as a whole has been preserved. However, two sculptures have been vandalised by graffiti, while the others have suffered grenade damage. The monument has not been maintained, and the surrounding landscape has been used as a construction waste landfill. The second, smaller group of sculptures is particularly compromised, as it is located in the immediate vicinity of a road and industrial facilities, made in the past 10-15 years. The pathways and plateaus have also been compromised as a result of poor maintenance.” Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on May 2, 2019 showcase that the monument is in a poor state of preservation, and is partially neglected. There were several local tourists at the site at the time of the field visit. The monument is not featured in the tourist offer of Bihać, although it is easily accessible and safe. There are no official data on the number of visitors. Certain parts of the monument are covered in graffiti, and some parts have been demolished. The site hosts annual commemorative gatherings with sermons, and construction of an orthodox chapel has been announced at the site. The general state of preservation of the complex is poor, bordering with abandonment.



Emir Bičakčić from Sarajevo filed a proposal / petition to designate the cultural property (Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen) as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on August 26, 2010. In line with the provisions of the Law, article V, paragraph 4 of Annex 8, and article 35 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission initiated implementation of procedures related to adopting a final decision to designate the property as a national monument. The architectural ensemble Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen was registered as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on October 26, 2010. In addition to a detailed description of the cultural and historical values of the architectural ensemble, the decision of the Commission to designate the property as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the decision is annexed to this document) contains a description of the state of the property: *“In the midst of destruction of the facility with explosives, it lost the coating that also served as a sculptural form of the monument. A construction supported by reinforced concrete beams survived the demolition. It can be argued that the Makljen monument is completely demolished, given that it was exposed to explosion, and that the remaining elements are unusable as a result of the effects of the detonation. The pathways and plateaus have also been significantly compromised as a result of poor maintenance.”* Just before 1992, the monument and the access pathways were handed over by the Museum of Revolution in Sarajevo to the Municipality of Prozor for care. The Museum argued that the reason for this decision was the lack of funding, controlled by the then Cultural Fund. In comparison with the other monuments described in this document, this monument is in the worst state of preservation, given that it was almost completely demolished in November 2000. The monument does not host any official commemorative gatherings. The monument is not featured in tourist offers, there are no signposts, and no announcements of initiatives dedicated to its restoration. There are no data on the official number of visitors.

The Korčanica Memorial Complex on Grmeč is not a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Photographs of the site taken during a field visit on May 2, 2019 showcase that the memorial complex Korčanica is in an extremely poor state of preservation, and is decaying rapidly. The complex has been completely demolished, covered in litter and waste. The site




does not host any commemorative assemblies or gatherings. The site is not visited by tourists, nor is it featured in tourist offers. There is no signposting, and as a result of its isolation, remoteness and lack of maintenance, it is neither recommendable nor comfortable for visitors. There are no official data on the number of visitors. The monument is detached from the busier roads. Alongside the monument on Makljen, the monument on Grmeč is one of the most jeopardised NOB monuments in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are no plans for its restoration or rehabilitation.

Generally speaking, the state of the monuments dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not satisfactory, although there is a constant tendency to improve the state of affairs in most individual cases. There is no umbrella institution in charge of protection and promotion of cultural and tourist values of the monuments dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are no general or individual management or monitoring plans for monuments dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Events and gatherings organised at some of the sites are sporadic, differ in character, and are not mutually linked. Monuments dedicated to NOP are not equally represented in tourist offers, due to a series of factors (location, policies, preservation, the local community, etc.). Individual initiatives and activities are sporadic and not mutually linked. Monuments dedicated to NOP in Bosnia and Herzegovina that enjoy the highest status of legal protection are frequently left on their own, while their maintenance depends on a number of factors, and is not guaranteed by legal protection.




An expanded list of monuments

NO	NAME	DESIGNER	YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	CITY/ PLACE	EVENT IT MARKS	COORDINATES (Google Maps)	SHORT EXPLANATION	PHOTOGRAPH
1.	Vraca Memorial Park	Vladimir Dobrović Alija Kučukalić Aleksandar Maltarić	Monument opened on 25 November 1981	Vraca, Sarajevo	The monument is dedicated to all NOP victims in Sarajevo	43°50'40.6"N 18°23'58.4"E	The complex of the memorial park is comprised of museums and several different memorial marks and sculptures	
2.	Monument and Memorial Ossuary on Džindino Hil	Petar Krstić Zlatko Ugljen	Monument opened on 21 July 1969	Džindino Hil, Vogošća	The monument is dedicated to all NOP victims in the Vogošća area	43°53'57.9"N 18°21'00.0"E	The complex is comprised of the monument and the memorial ossuary	




WWII-MONUMENTSEE

3.	Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva	Branko Tadić Zdravko Dunderović Mustafa Ramić	Monument opened on 12 November 1978	Jablanica	The memorial complex is dedicated to the fourth offensive, in which the NOP Yugoslav armed forces saved over 4000 wounded and ill civilians	43°39'17.9"N 17°45'42.9"E	The complex is comprised of the museum, the open stage, the assembly point, the remains of the bridge, and the bunker facility	
4.	Partisan Memorial Cemetery	Bogdan Bogdanović	Monument opened on 25 September 1965	Bijeli Brijeg, Mostar	The monument is dedicated to all the NOP victims in Mostar	43°20'28.1"N 17°47'46.1"E	The complex is comprised of several terraces, ramps, a circular fountain and other sculptural elements	
5.	"Valley of Heroes" Memorial Complex, Tjentište	Miodrag Živković Dušan Plenča Ranko Radović Krstó Hegedušić	Ossuary: 1958 Central Monument: 1971	NP Sutjeska, Tjentište, Foča	The monument is dedicated to the battle on Sutjeska, one of the most important battles of NOP	43°20'46.0"N 18°41'12.6"E	The complex is comprised of a memorial home (museum), an amphitheatre, and several different memorial marks and sculptures	



WWII-MONUMENTSEE

			Memorial-home: 1975					
6.	Monument to the Fallen Partisan Detachment from Zenica	Arfan Hozić	Monument opened on 27 July 1968	Smetovi, Zenica	The monument is dedicated to 31 fighters of the partisan detachment from Zenica	44°14'41.1"N 17°57'34.8"E	The complex is comprised of an obelisk-shaped monument, two memorial plaques and an amphitheatre	
7.	Smrike Necropolis for the Victims of Fascism	Bogdan Bogdanović	Monument opened on 19 February 1975	Smrike, Čamića Hill, Novi Travnik	The monument is dedicated to NOP civilian victims from central Bosnia	44°11'47.6"N 17°41'28.3"E	The necropolis is comprised of 12 sculptures, a plateau and access pathways	
8.	Museum of the Second AVNOJ, Jajce	Momir Korunović Živa Đorđević	Construction of the facility lasted from 1932 to 1934	Jajce	The museum is dedicated to the Second AVNOJ assembly	44°20'21.1"N 17°15'55.7"E	The facility contains museum items	



WWII-MONUMENTSEE

9.	Šušnjar Memorial Complex	Petar Krstić	Monument opened on 2 August 1971	Šušnjar, Sanski Most	The monument is dedicated to NOP civilian victims and fighters from Sanski Most and the surrounding area	44°45'44.1"N 16°41'02.2"E	The memorial complex encompasses an entrance area, a memorial park with burial mounds, pathways, and the central monument	
10.	Monument to the Revolution on Mrakovica (Kozara)	Dušan Džamonja	Monument opened on 10 September 1972	Mrakovica, NP Kozara, Prijedor	The monument is dedicated to the battle of Kozara, one of the most important battles of NOP	45°00'49.7"N 16°54'32.9"E	The museum was constructed alongside the memorial wall	
11.	Complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci	Antun Augustinčić Ismet Mujezinović	Monument opened on 27 July 1961	Banj Hill (Šehitluci), Banja Luka	The monument is dedicated to the fighters from Krajina, who died in Banja Luka and the surrounding	44°44'39.0"N 17°09'46.1"E	The complex is comprised of an access road, a plateau and a memorial mausoleum	




WWII-MONUMENTSEE

					area during NOP			
12.	Garavica Memorial Park of the Victims of Fascist Terror	Bogdan Bogdanović	Monument opened on 27 July 1981	Garavice, Bihać	The monument is dedicated to civilian victims of NOP from Bihać and the surrounding area	44°49'20.0"N 15°50'24.3"E	The complex is comprised of 15 sculptures, a terrace and an access road	
13.	Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen	Boško Kučanski	Monument opened on 12 November 1978	Makljen, Prozor - Rama	The monument is dedicated to the battle for the wounded, one of the most important NOP battles	43°50'33.9"N 17°35'49.8"E	The complex is comprised of a central monument – sculpture, access roads and the surrounding landscape	

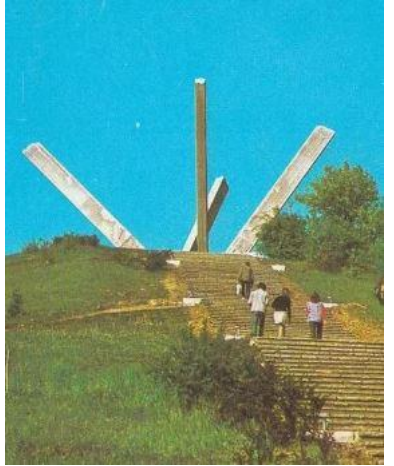

WWII-MONUMENTSEE

14.	Korčanica Memorial Complex (Grmeč)	Ljubomir Denković	Monument opened on 27 July 1979	Grmeč, Sanski Most	The complex is dedicated to the largest secret partisan hospital comprised of 19 facilities	44°41'14.1"N 16°26'15.5"E	The complex is comprised of a central monument, a plateau, a fountain, two tombs and several forest trails with small memorial marks	
15.	Monument to Ivo Lola Ribar	Mirko Ostojia	Monument opened on 27 November 1978	Glamoč	The complex is dedicated to the national hero Ivo Lola Ribar	44°04'20.3"N 16°49'14.1"E	The complex is comprised of a central monument – sculpture, a museum, a memorial wall, and several other memorial marks	




WWII-MONUMENTSEE

16.	Monument to the Fallen Soldiers of NOP	Mirko Radulović Nebojša Latinović	Monument opened on 27 July 1972	Bravsko, Bosanski Petrovac	The complex is dedicated to NOP civilian victims and fighters from the area of the village Bravsko	44°32'56.4"N 16°34'54.5"E	The tomb of commander Gliša Raca is located next to the central monument	
17.	Memorial Park for the NOP Fallen Soldiers and Victims	Nebojša Latinović Enver Kudić	Monument opened on 27 July 1971	Vrtoče, Bosanski Petrovac	The monument is dedicated to NOP civilian victims and fighters from Vrtač, Njelaj, Prkos and Oraško Hill	44°38'08.3"N 16°10'42.1"E	The plaques with the names of the deceased are located next to the monument	
18.	Museum and Memorial Fountain	Marijan Kocković	Monument opened on 27 July 1979	Jasenica, Bihać	The monument is dedicated to NOP fighters from Jasenica	44°48'11.3"N 16°15'30.1"E	The complex is comprised of a museum, busts, two fountains and pathways	



WWII-MONUMENTSEE

19.	Monument to the NOP Victims from Drvar	<p>Lujo Šverer</p> <p>Marijan Kocković</p>	Monument opened on 25 May 1967	Šobić Hill, Drvar	The monument is dedicated to NOP civilian victims and fighters from Drvar	<p>44°22'27.3"N</p> <p>16°22'58.9"E</p>	<p>The monument used to comprise four tilted columns with stone blocks and a memorial wall on the plateau</p>	
20.	Eternal Flame	Juraj Neidhardt	Monument opened on 6 April 1946	Sarajevo	The monument is dedicated to NOP civilian victims and fighters from Sarajevo	<p>43°51'31.7"N</p> <p>18°25'18.7"E</p>	<p>The monument is comprised of a memorial wall and a brass open-flame fireplace</p>	

WWII-MONUMENTSEE

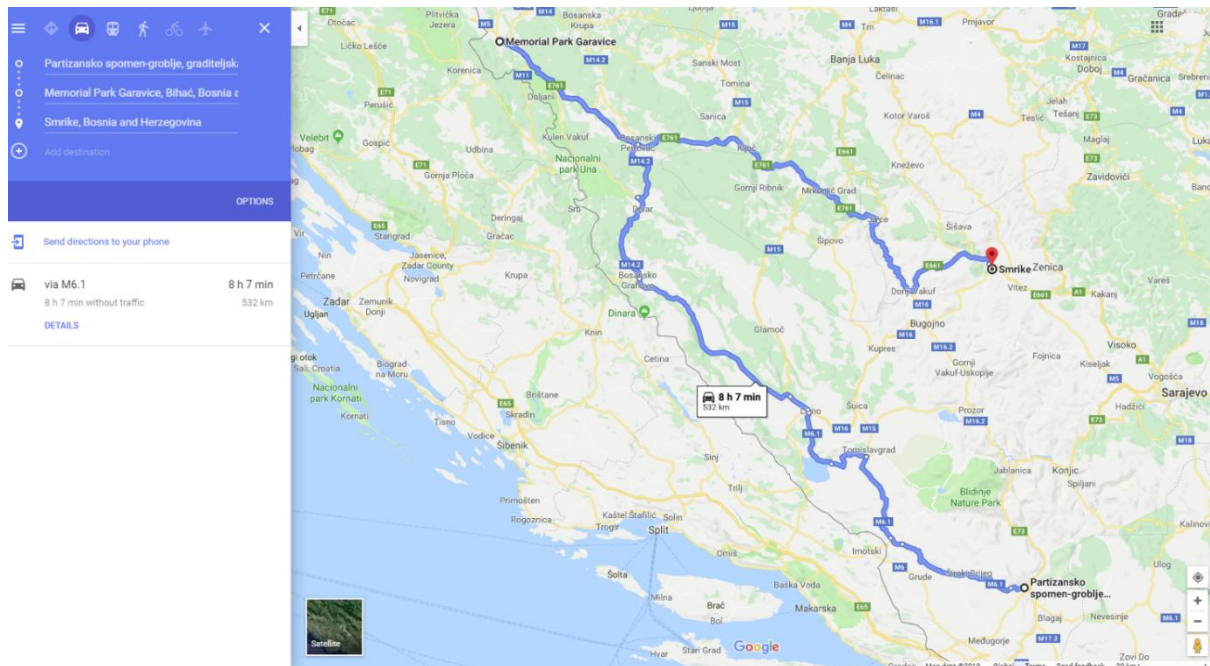
21.	Partisan Mother	Marijan Kocković	Monument constructed in 1964	Novi Grad (Bosanski Novi)	The monument is dedicated to NOP civilian victims and fighters from Bosanska Krajina	45°02'53.6"N 16°22'46.7"E	The monument is comprised of a sculpture, a granite cube, and a relief tile	
22.	Memorial Cemetery in Vukosavci	Drago Tršar Zlatko Uglien	Monument constructed in 1986	Vukosavci, Lopare	The monument is dedicated to fighters from the Majevisa partisan detachment, the Vojvodina brigades, and the civilian victims	44°38'11.5"N 18°52'40.1"E	The memorial park is comprised of a monument, access pathways, small memorial marks, and a motel	
23.	Memorial Cemetery and Memorial Ossuary in Donja Trnova	Leon Kabiljo Jovan Kratochvil	Monument opened on 25 May 1967	Donja Trnova, Ugljevik, Bijeljina	The monument is dedicated to NOP fighters from Srem and east Bosnia	44°40'03.0"N 19°05'57.1"E	The complex is comprised of a monument, a cemetery with an ossuary and memorial plaques	

WWII-MONUMENTSEE

24.	Memorial Cemetery in Livno	Vinko Kragić Frano Buskareli	Monument opened in 1972	Livno	The monument is dedicated to NOP fighters from Livno	43°49'46.2"N 16°59'53.1"E	The complex is comprised of a monument, a cemetery with stone cubes, and a memorial plaque	
25.	Freedom Flower Memorial on Gligino Hill by Dobrljin	Ahmed Bešić	Monument constructed in 1970s	Dobrljin, Gligino Hill, Novi Grad (Bosanski Novi)	The monument is dedicated to the July Uprising in 1941, during NOP	45°08'32.3"N 16°29'47.5"E	The complex is comprised of a flower-shaped monument, an amphitheatre, a memorial plaque and an access road	

The description of potential WWII monument routes

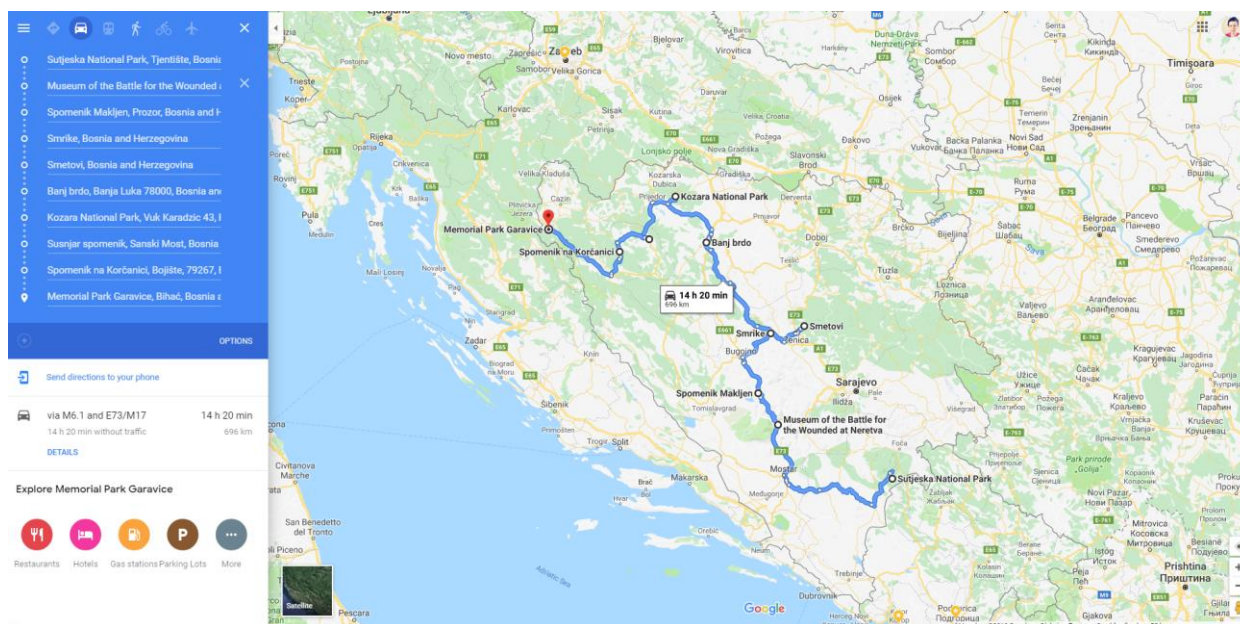
1. The Bogdan Bogdanović Route [LINK](#)



The Bogdan Bogdanović Route covers the WWII monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina that were designed by Bogdan Bogdanović, one of the most renowned Yugoslav architects and artists. The route includes the following monuments:

1. The Partisan Memorial Cemetery in Mostar
2. The Smrike Necropolis for the Victims of Fascism, Novi Travnik
3. The Garavica Memorial Park to the Victims of Fascist Terror, Bihać

2. The Mountaineer's Route [LINK](#)

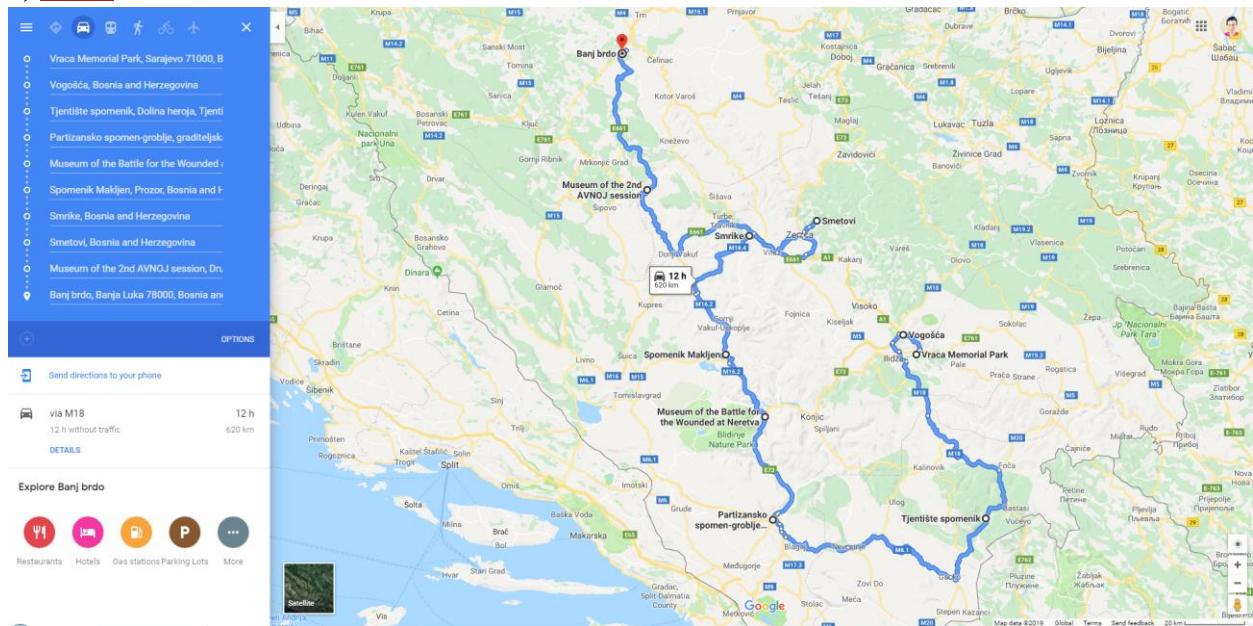


The Mountaineer's Route covers the WWII monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina that offer options for sports and recreation. The proposed route includes the following monuments:

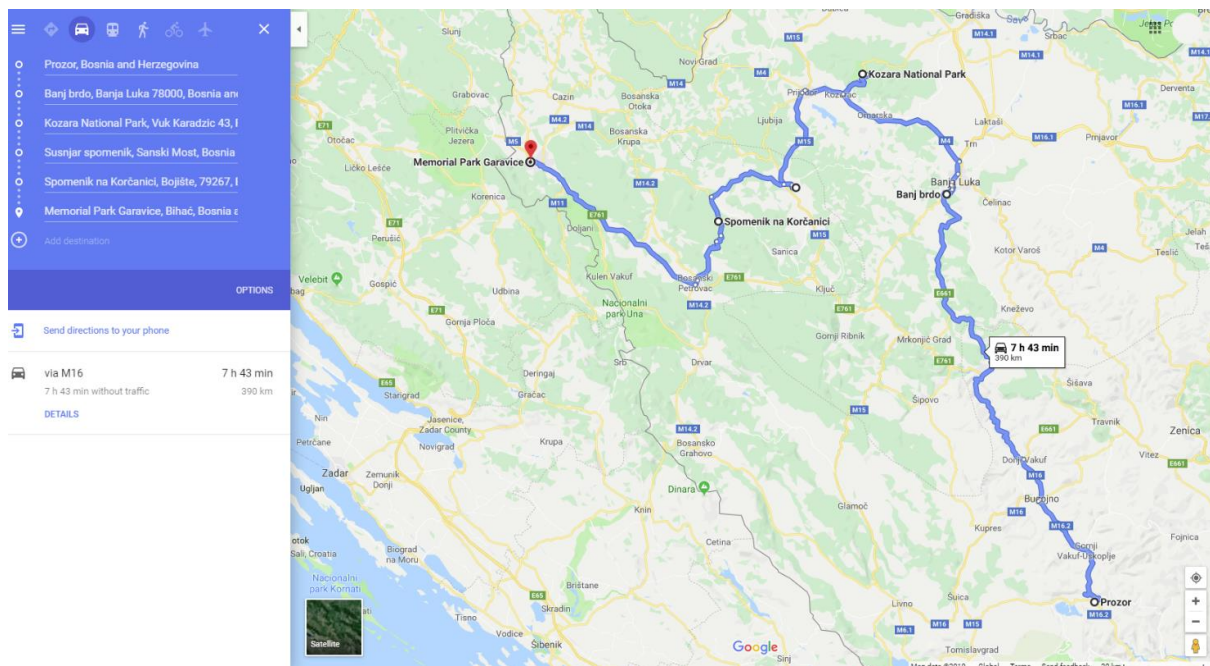
1. The Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva, Jablanica
2. The “Valley of the Heroes” Memorial Complex, Tjentište
3. The Monument to the Fallen Partisan Detachment from Zenica
4. The Smrike Necropolis for the Victims of Fascism, Novi Travnik
5. The Šušnjar Memorial Complex, Sanski Most
6. The Monument to the Revolution on Mrakovica (Kozara)
7. The Complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci, Banja Luka
8. The Garavica Memorial Park to the Victims of Fascist Terror, Bihać
9. The Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen, Rama
10. The Korčanica Memorial Complex, Grmeč

3. The “All Monuments” Route (a+b) (a+b)

a) [LINK](#)



b) [LINK](#)

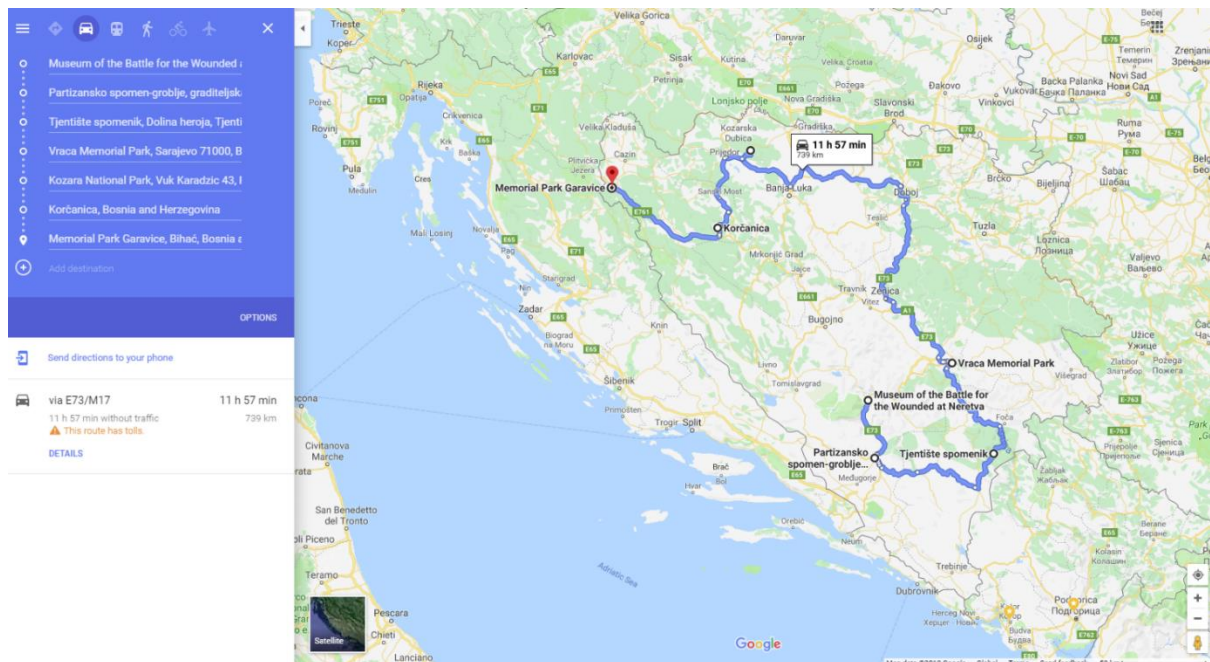


The “All Monuments” Route covers fourteen monuments dedicated to WWII in Bosnia and Herzegovina, all included in the list of monuments described in detail within this project. The proposed route comprises the following monuments:

1. The Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva, Jablanica
2. The “Valley of the Heroes” Memorial Complex, Tjentište

3. The Monument to the Fallen Partisan Detachment from Zenica
4. The Smrike Necropolis for the Victims of Fascism, Novi Travnik
5. The Šušnjar Memorial Complex, Sanski Most
6. The Monument to the Revolution on Mrakovica, Kozara
7. The Complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci, Banja Luka
8. The Garavica Memorial Park to the Victims of Fascist Terror, Bihać
9. The Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen, Rama
10. The Korčanica Memorial Complex, Grmeč
11. The Monument and Memorial Ossuary on Džindino Hil, Vogošća
12. The Vraca Memorial Park, Sarajevo
13. The Partisan Memorial Cemetery, Mostar
14. The Museum of the Second AVNOJ, Jajce

4. The Wider Route [LINK](#)

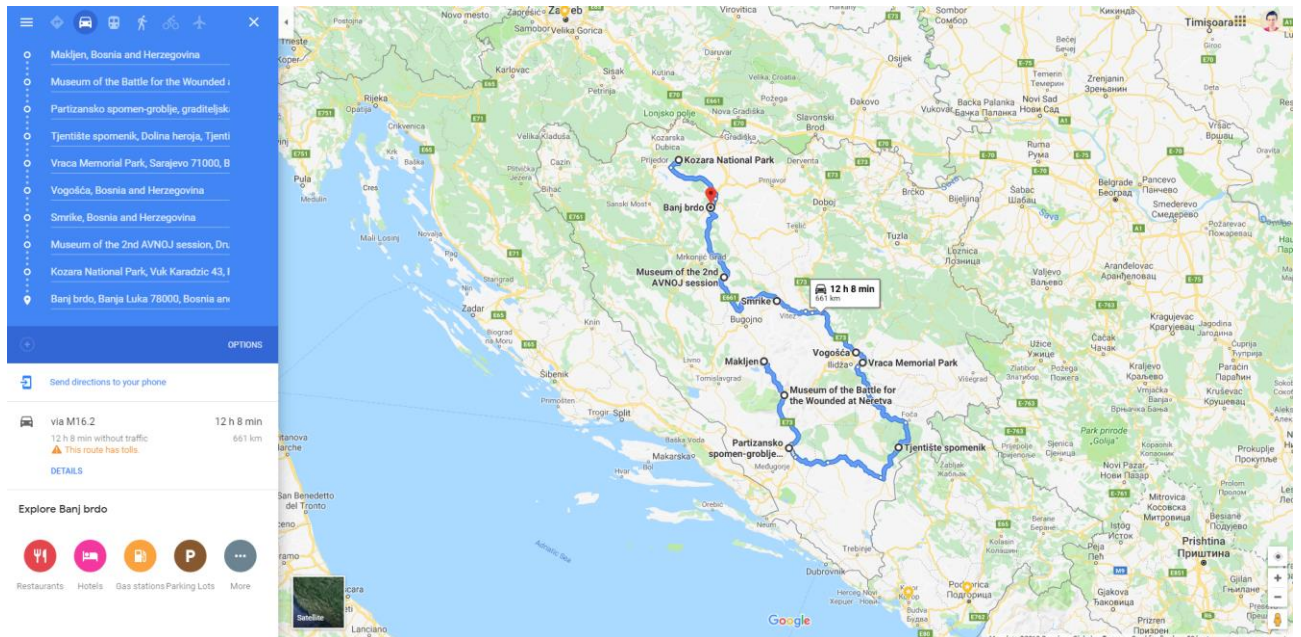


The Wider Route covers the following WWII complexes and monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

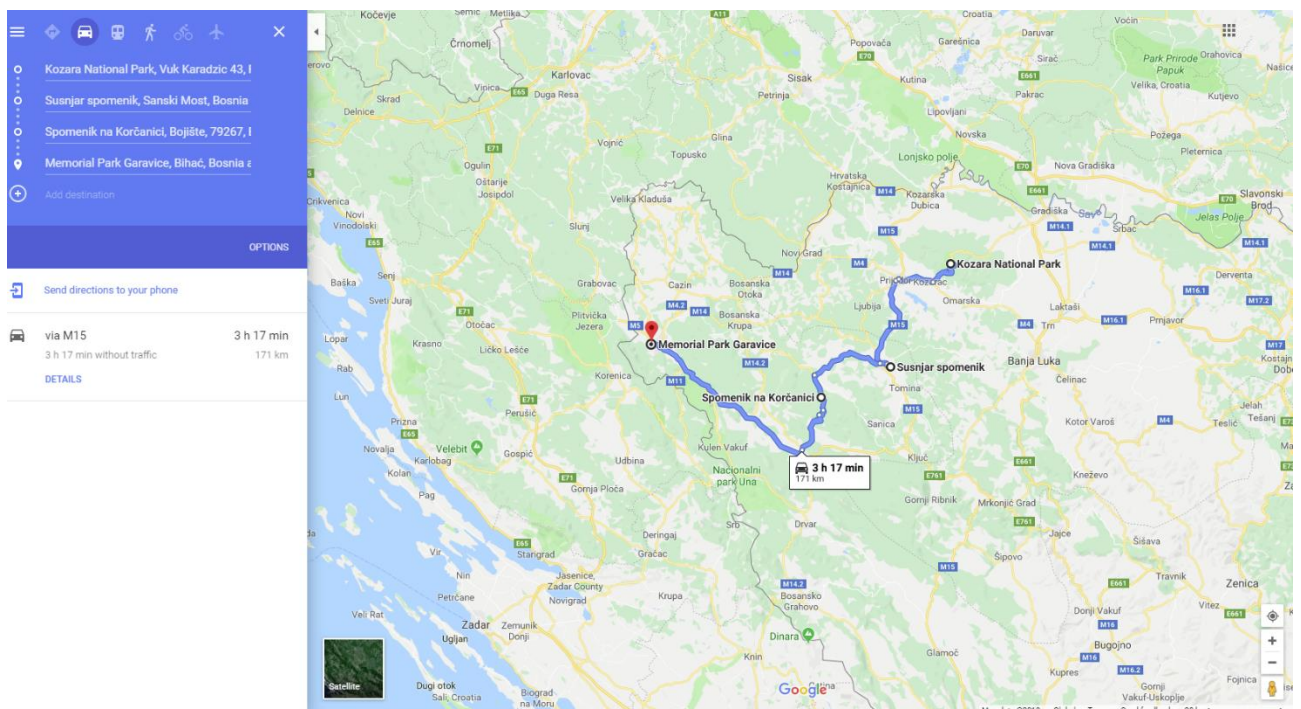
1. The Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva, Jablanica
2. The “Valley of the Heroes” Memorial Complex, Tjentište
3. The Monument to the Revolution on Mrakovica (Kozara)
4. The Korčanica Memorial Complex, Grmeč
5. The Vraca Memorial Park, Sarajevo
6. The Partisan Memorial Cemetery, Mostar
7. The Garavica Memorial Park to the Victims of Fascist Terror, Bihać

5. The National Monuments Route (a+b)

a) [LINK](#)



b) [LINK](#)

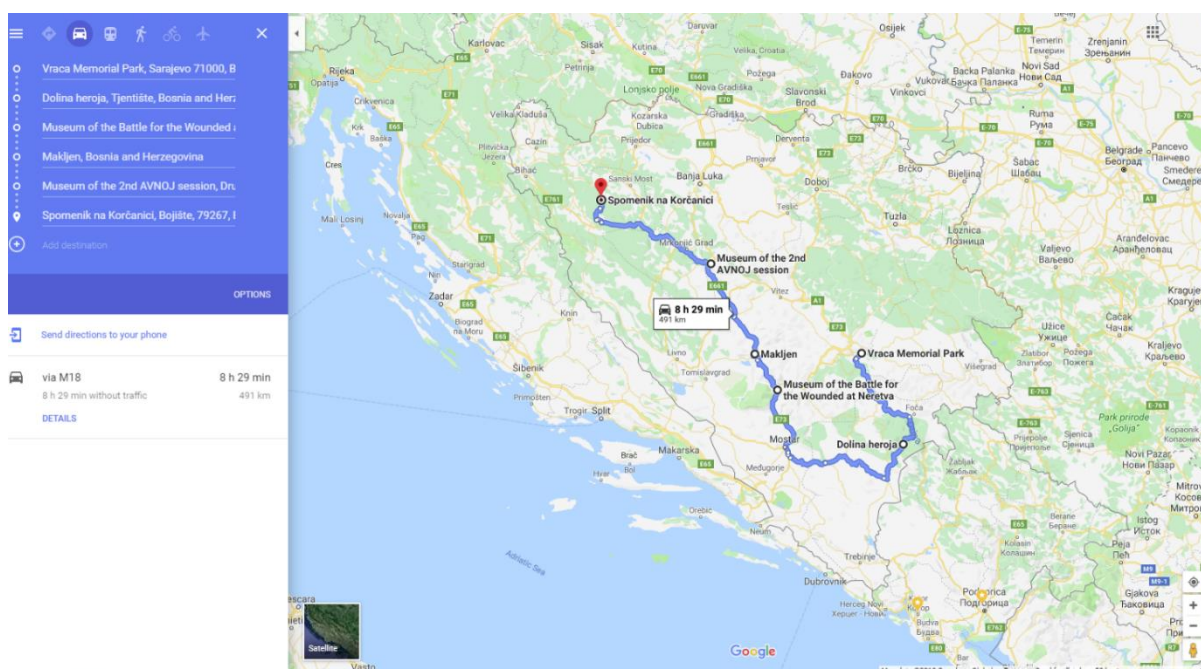


The National Monuments Route covers all the WWII complexes and monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina that were recognised by the Commission for Preservation of National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina as property sites of exceptional importance and designated as “national monuments”. The proposed route comprises the following monuments:

1. The Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva, Jablanica

2. The “Valley of the Heroes” Memorial Complex, Tjentište
3. The Smrike Necropolis for the Victims of Fascism, Novi Travnik
4. The Šušnjar Memorial Complex, Sanski Most
5. The Complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci, Banja Luka
6. The Garavica Memorial Park to the Victims of Fascist Terror, Bihać
7. The Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen, Rama
8. The Korčanica Memorial Complex, Grmeč
9. The Monument and Memorial Ossuary on Džindino Hil, Vogošća
10. The Vraca Memorial Park, Sarajevo
11. The Partisan Memorial Cemetery, Mostar
The Museum of the Second AVNOJ, Jajce

6. The Tito Route [LINK](#)



The Tito Route covers all the complexes and monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are dedicated to, or associated with the legacy of Josip Broz Tito. The proposed route is comprised of the following monuments:

1. The Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva, Jablanica
2. The “Valley of the Heroes” Memorial Complex, Tjentište
3. The Monument to the Battle of the Wounded on Mt. Makljen, Rama
4. The Korčanica Memorial Complex, Grmeč
5. The Vraca Memorial Park, Sarajevo
The Museum of the Second AVNOJ, Jajce

Examples of detailed analysis of selected monuments

Out of **25 monuments** contained in an expanded list of monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **12** were selected for which a detailed analysis was made using a previously prepared questionnaire. The detailed analysis was performed for the following monuments:

1. **Vraca Memorial Park**, Sarajevo; authors: Vladimir Dobrović, Alija Kučukalić, Aleksandar Maltarić
2. **Monument and Memorial Ossuary on Džindino Hil**, Vogošća; authors: Petar Krstić, Zlatko Ugljen
3. **Memorial Complex of the Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva**, Jablanica; authors: Branko Tadić, Zdravko Dunderović, Mustafa Ramić
4. **Partisan Memorial Cemetery**, Mostar; author: Bogdan Bogdanović
5. **“Valley of Heroes” Memorial Complex, Tjentište**; authors: Miodrag Živković, Dušan Plenča, Ranko Radović, Krsto Hegedušić
6. **Monument to the Fallen Partisan Detachment from Zenica**, Smetovi; author: Arfan Hozić
7. **Smrike Necropolis for the Victims of Fascism**, Novi Travnik; author: Bogdan Bogdanović
8. **Museum of the Second AVNOJ**, Jajce; authors: Momir Korunović, Živa Đorđević
9. **Šušnjar Memorial Complex**, Sanski Most; author: Petar Krstić
10. **Monument to the Revolution on Mrakovica** (Kozara); author: Dušan Džamonja
11. **Complex of Monuments to the Fallen Krajina Soldiers at Šehitluci**, Banj brdo (Šehitluci), Banja Luka; authors: Antun Augustinčić, Ismet Mujezinović
12. **Garavica Memorial Park of the Victims of Fascist Terror**, Bihać; author: Bogdan Bogdanović

This document presents two out of 12 monuments that were analyzed in detail:

- **“Valley of Heroes” Memorial Complex, Tjentište**; authors: Miodrag Živković, Dušan Plenča, Ranko Radović, Krsto Hegedušić
- **Partisan Memorial Cemetery**, Mostar; author: Bogdan Bogdanović

Detailed analyses of other selected monuments have been delivered to RRC.

Memorial Complex “Valley of Heroes” at Tjentište



BASIC DATA ABOUT THE MONUMENT

Official and/or common name of the monument

Memorial Complex “Valley of Heroes” at Tjentište

The name and surname of the designer

Miodrag Živković, Dušan Plenča, Ranko Radović, Krsto Hegedušić

The basic dimensions of the monument (width, length, height)

The central monument measures about 25 meters (in width) x about 19 meters (in height)

Description of the visual characteristics of the monument / memorial complex

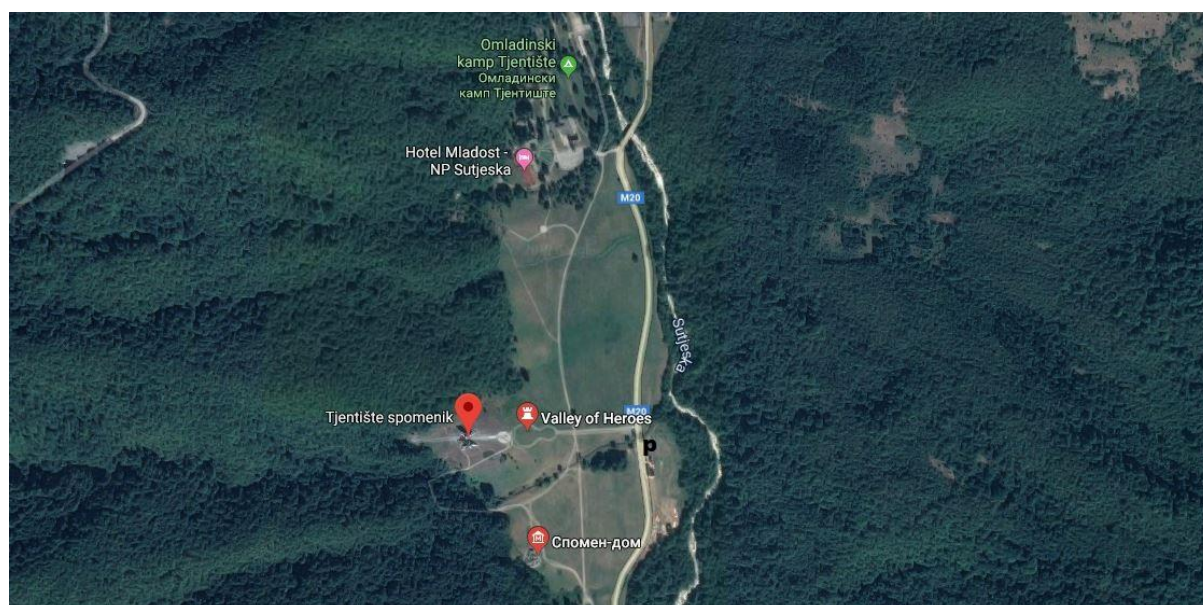
Arriving from the access plateau - in whose vicinity catering and hotel facilities, as well as a parking area are located – the visitor approaches the site via a stairway leading to the ossuary, behind which the central monument is situated. The imposing monument is modeled in the form of two wings that represent freedom. These concrete boulders, which however give the impression of the lightness of wind in its strong wings, symbolize the cruelty of nature in which the battle was played out – the inaccessible terrain, river canyons, and mountain peaks – but also the moment of breakthrough in the flight to freedom. The wings are masterfully executed so that human figures become one with abstracted natural forms, ascending together towards the skies in an even rhythmic movement. At first glance, these figures are hard to discern, but

as the visitor experiences more profoundly the genius of this natural and built environment, the monument is gradually revealed in its full magnificence. The size of the monument (the wings measure 19 meters in height) and its proportions dissolve into the natural environment, so that the monument itself appears as a work of nature that does not compromise, but complements instead. The victory wings are at the same time monumental and humanely proportioned with respect to its surroundings, showcasing Miodrag Živković's genius and skill in all their might. The artist succeeded in establishing a balanced dialogue between his highly aestheticized artistic achievement and the surrounding nature, featuring mountain peaks, valleys, elevations and forest. In this way, the monument became the protagonist of the natural stage on which it was placed. Moreover, it is as if the point where it was placed had been intended for that purpose by fate itself. There is no doubt that, viewed from any perspective, the Tjentište monument evokes respect and enthusiasm for its size, form and timeless aesthetics.

Additional comments

The Complex entails a Memorial House (Museum), an amphitheatre and many different memorials and sculptures. Besides the central monument, there are 79 other smaller, NOB-related memorials on the territory of the Sutjeska National Park.

LOCATION OF THE MONUMENT



Country

Bosna and Herzegovina

Municipality

Sutjeska National Park, Tjentište, Foča

City

Foča

Geographic information (latitude and longitude)

43°20'46.0"N , 18°41'12.6"E

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MONUMENT**The date when the construction of the monument began**

The construction of the Tjentište Complex started in 1958 and was performed in different stages.

The ossuary was constructed in 1958, the central monument in 1971, and the Memorial House in 1975.

The date when the construction of the monument was finished

The opening ceremony of the Tjentište Complex was held on July 27th 1975.

What historical event / person(s) is the monument dedicated to? Please provide the basic information about the event /person(s).

The monument is dedicated to the Battle of Sutjeska, one of the most important battles of the National Liberation War.

Is there information why the monument was built at the particular time (for example, to mark an anniversary or some other occasion)?

The monument was opened on July 27th, the day of the uprising of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Who commissioned the construction of the monument? Who financed the construction?

The construction of the Complex was financed from the federal reserves of Belgrade.

CURRENT STATE, MODES OF USE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE MONUMENT

CURRENT STATE

What is the current physical state of the monument

The field visit and photographs from March 24, 2019 show that the maintenance and rehabilitation works on the monument are ongoing, caused by the recent damage caused by a landslide (on February 3, 2018) that occurred in the immediate vicinity of the memorial ossuary. The left staircase leading to the central monument is in a poor state of conservation; while the right stairway no longer exists (it was destroyed by the landslide.) The plateau surrounding the monument and the memorial ossuary are paved with new stone blocks, as well as the staircase that leads to the open amphitheater, which has been repainted. The monument is easily accessible, and as part of the tourist offer of the Republic of Srpska, is often visited by tourists. There is no official data on the number of visitors. The promotion of the monument is also supported by the fact that it is part of the Sutjeska National Park. The central monument was cleaned in detail in 2018. In recent years, there have been several maintenance and preservation activities by the non-governmental and governmental sectors. The interior of the museum, which is part of the Complex, was partially renovated in 2011. The monument is currently in good physical state of preservation, and is regularly maintained by the Sutjeska National Park. The Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska is in charge of the monument. The Government of the Republic of Srpska has donated significant funds for the rehabilitation of the complex after the damage caused by the landslide.

Has the monument undergone any subsequent physical interventions, alterations, additions, etc? If yes, please describe which ones and state whether they, in your opinion, have contributed to or degraded its value.

No alterations to the physical structure of the monument have been done, and there has been no construction of new or additions on already existing facilities.

USE

In what way has the monument been used since it was built? What kinds of activities took place within the monument's complex and which stakeholders organized them?

In the period of Yugoslavia, this was one of the most famous and most visited monuments dedicated to the NOB. Massive commemorative gatherings were organized at the site, the most famous and largest on July 4, 1983, which is estimated to have been attended by around 150,000 visitors. The interest of visitors sharply declined, so that, already in 1988, the daily newspaper "Oslobođenje" does not mention Tjentište in the list of commemorative gatherings devoted to NOB.

What are the present-day dominant activities related to the monument? (Please specify the types of activities and stakeholders who carry them out – excursions, tourist visits, commemorations of its anniversary or some other gatherings/events, etc.).

Since 2014, the “OK Fest” pop-rock festival has been held in the immediate vicinity of the monument. The monument is also visited on an annual basis, in occasion of the commemoration of important NOB-related dates.

INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE MONUMENT

Is there any PR and educational material related to the monument (printed and digital) – brochures, souvenirs, films, video spots, commercials, etc? Has the monument been used as scenography for an event? Please specify which materials, who creates them and in which way they represent the monument.

The monument is promoted on tourist pages and portals, and in the brochures and promotional materials of the RS tourist offer which cover the Sutjeska National Park and the monument. There are no souvenirs designed specifically for the monument at Tjentište. The monument was used as location for shooting publicity ads.

In what ways the information boards, official maps and infographics found at the site represent the monument? What are the key data and narrative they present?

There are panels, maps, descriptions and info-graphics within the Complex, describing historical facts related to the Monument and the NOB period (the Battle of Sutjeska).

NATURAL SURROUNDINGS

Is the monument situated in or near a protected natural area (a national park, etc.). If yes, please specify which one.

The monument is located within the Sutjeska National Park.

What are the specific features and values of the monument’s natural surroundings/ landscape?

The Sutjeska National Park is the oldest national park in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also comprises the last rainforest in Europe, Perućica, and the highest mountain peak in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Maglić, situated at 2386 m. Sutjeska became a national park in 1952, and extends on 17,500 ha, Foča being the closest town nearby. Maglić Mountain is located on the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro; it can be reached from the national park, which is highly attractive for mountaineers, alpinists and other nature lovers.

Additional comments

More on the Sutjeska National Park at: <http://npsutjeska.info/en/home/>

SPATIAL-PLANNING AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Is the site recognized in national or local strategic documents (those related to development, tourism, business plans, etc.)? If yes, please specify in which way.

The Public institution "Sutjeska" National Park operates in accordance with the Management Plan of the Protected Area, whose basic strategic goal is to preserve historical heritage. It has been assessed that cultural and historical heritage can be the subject of research and development of the park, and as such has a great educational significance. The Management Plan has considered the way in which public use and access to cultural and historical heritage can contribute to tourism development. It plans to introduce new ways of exploiting the memorial complex, as well as modern methods and presentation techniques, provided they do not endanger the site and are in accordance with the basic function and character of the monument.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: PROTECTION STATUS, MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING

PROTECTION STATUS

Does the monument have any status of protection? If yes, please specify which one.

The monument is not a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The National Parliament of the Republic of Srpska issued a Decision on the designation of the Tjentište Complex as cultural property of special significance for the Republic of Srpska.

If the monument is protected, please indicate from which year it has been protected.

The National Parliament of the Republic of Srpska issued a Decision on the designation of the Tjentište Complex as cultural property of special importance for the Republic of Srpska in 2009.

Which institution is responsible for its protection?

Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska

MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING

Which institution is responsible for managing the monument or the site?

The Sutjeska National Park is in charge of maintaining the Tjentište monument.

The owner of the Sutjeska National Park area is the Government of the Republic of Srpska, which has conceded the management of the entire area to the National Park, including its facilities and real estate. Thus, all management, development, protection and maintenance activities have been conceded to the public institution of NP Sutjeska.

Public institution "Sutjeska" National Park is in charge of its management, in line with conservation measures of the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of The Republic of Srpska.

The management plan for this property is an integral part of the National Park Management Plan for the period 2014-2029.

Is there a management plan for the monument? If yes, please provide the basic information (validity period, etc.).

NP Sutjeska has adopted the Management Plan for the period 2014-2029, officially in force since 2014. The plan includes an Action Plan composed of 5 strategic objectives, the first defining the "Protection of Natural and Cultural-Historical Heritage of NP Sutjeska" as a priority. In line with its strategic objectives, the action plan is articulated through a series of projects for achieving set goals, some of which are related to the memorial complex (monument): the system of marking and maintaining cultural and historical heritage in the Park and preparation of guided visits; renovation of the museum and other facilities within the memorial complex; tourism management system. In addition, there is also the preparation of tourism products, as well as the establishment of a system for streamlining visits. These are some of the operational objectives developed through specific activities.

Are there Monitoring reports related to protection or management of the monument? If yes, please indicate who prepares them, to whom they are submitted and for what period of time they are produced?

There is no monitoring plan.

Does the institution responsible for the management or care of the monument have a budget allocated for its protection or management? If yes, what is the budget amount?

As a public institution, the Park is part of the line Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology in the Republic of Srpska Government, and as such is part of the public service system. It is financed from the budget of Republic of Srpska, by the means of fund transfers. The park is registered in the Court in Trebinje, nomenclature under the code 91.03 Work of historical sites, buildings and similar sights, from which it is possible to conclude that the financing also covers the management, protection, preservation and use of the Tjentište Memorial Complex. Likewise, the National Park is eligible for financing through development projects, donations and sponsorships.

The annual budget of the Republic of Srpska Government allocated for the entire functioning of the Park amounts to 1.080.000 BAM. Part of these funds is used for the protection, preservation and basic maintenance of the monument.

Is there information about the current costs of maintenance, protection or restoration of the monument?

Information on maintenance costs, donations and measures for the protection of the monument are listed by items provided in the overview of the National Park financing;

- Funds available for technical maintenance, in the amount of 233.885,00 KM for 2018;
- The project of landslide rehabilitation under the monument was realized in 2018.

In the last few years, much has been done to maintain and repair the Memorial Complex in Tjentište. Thanks to the completed interventions, for the first time in decades, the original appearance and radiance of the monuments are gradually re-emerging. The central monument, which had turned grey and was covered in moss, got back its original white colour that made it so unique. Also, development projects for the reconstruction of the memorial have been continuously implemented throughout 2018/2019, including: conservation works on the Battle of Sutjeska Memorial House, reconstruction of the Historical Museum of the National Liberation War, a project of cleaning, white-washing and protection of the monument to the Battle of Sutjeska, as well as activities improving the horticulture and park furniture at the Memorial. The project of reconstruction of lighting fixtures surrounding the monument and along the main road was implemented in 2016/2017.

Is there information about the amount of total revenues deriving from the use of monument (including donations, etc.)?

Visits to the monument are not charged. Donations for the restoration and maintenance of the Complex have been made by the Ministry of Labor, War Veterans and Disabled Persons' Protection of the Republic of Srpska Government.

TOURISTVISITS, OFFER AND PERCEPTION

Is there information about the annual number of visitors to the site? If yes, please provide the information and the sources of information.

The monument is open to visitors and there is no official data on the annual number of visitors to the central monument at Tjentište.

Is there information about the structure of visitors? If yes, please provide the information and the sources of information.

Information about the structure of visitors is not available.

Is the admission to the site charged? If yes, please state how much?

Visits to the monument are not charged.

Does the current tourist season have a distinct seasonal character? If yes, please specify what periods it covers.

Given that the monument is located within the Sutjeska National Park, the greatest number of visitors is recorded during the summer season.

Are there any tourist attractions in the surroundings (tangible and/or intangible heritage)? If yes, please state which ones.

At some thirty kilometers from the central monument, in Foča, there are several national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The list of national monuments in Foča is available on the page of the Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina (www.kons.gov.ba).

Is there currently a defined tourist offer for the mentioned monument? If yes, please describe it, specifying what it includes, who provides it, for which target groups and provide a link to additional information.

The central monument is part of the tourist offer of the Sutjeska National Park, as well as of the Tourist Organization of Republic of Srpska: <http://turizamrs.org/nacionalni-park-sutjeska/>

Based on the conducted analysis of online platforms and social networks (Foursquare, TripAdvisor, Airbnb, Facebook, Instagram, etc.) what is the impression of visitors about the monument? (Please state the key words they mentioned, the key positive and negative comments, how they use hashtags, etc.).

There are numerous photos and comments related to the Tjentište monument on social networks. The material is shared both by foreign and by domestic tourists. The numerous positive comments emphasize the beauty and size of the complex, as its unique built and natural surroundings.

In your opinion, what kind of tourism would be optimal for this monument? Please describe briefly.

The complex provides excellent opportunities for the development of tourism, the organization of various cultural and entertainment manifestations in the open, hiking, exploration of the cultural, historical and natural features of the surroundings, cycling, fishing, camping etc. The

complex provides excellent opportunities for the development of recreational and sports tourism.

TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

Is there a parking lot near the monument for private cars, bicycles and buses? Please describe it. Please specify its distance from the site.

There is a dedicated parking area intended for cars and buses. There is no parking area for bicycles.

Is access to the monument well-designed and safe? Please describe.

The access to the monument is well-designed, cleared and safe for visits.

Is there access for disabled visitors to the monument, i.e. to all the areas accessible for other tourists? Please describe.

Due to terrain configuration, there is no wheelchair access to the central monument.

Are there toilets on the site? Please specify their distance from the monument and if their condition is satisfactory or unsatisfactory (physical condition, maintenance...).

There are no toilet facilities in the immediate vicinity of the monument. There are toilets within the catering facilities located close to the Memorial Complex.

Is the site equipped with urban furniture, benches, litter bins, etc. Please describe.

Benches and litter bins have been placed at the site.

Is the site equipped with infographics, signs, inscriptions, etc. in different languages? Please describe.

There are maps, inscriptions and signs placed at the site, which present the monument and the historical importance of the Battle of Sutjeska. This information is provided in the local languages.

Is there a source of drinking water on the site or in its vicinity (please state where)? Please describe whether it is a natural source of water, whether it is situated within a building, etc.

Drinking water is available in the catering facilities in the vicinity of the monument.

Is there lighting at the site? Please describe.

The central monument is lit.

Is the site covered by a mobile network, WI-FI, etc?

The site is covered by mobile networks. There is no WI-FI available at the site of the central monument, but it may be found at the catering facilities and hotels nearby.

At what distance from the site there can be found a coffee bar, a restaurant and accommodation facilities?

In the immediate vicinity of the monument, within the Sutjeska National Park, there are accommodation facilities, restaurants and cafés.

STAKEHOLDERS

Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Government of Republic of Srpska

Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republic of Srpska

The Sutjeska National Park

Municipality of Foča

Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tourist Organization of Republic of Srpska

Tourist Organization of Foča

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