

Name	Location	Type (criteria)	Description	Date
All of the sites are Cultural Heritage.				
Gamzigrad-Romuliana Palace of Galerius	Zaječar	III, IV	<i>The Late Roman fortified palace compound and memorial complex of Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius, in the east of Serbia, was commissioned by Emperor Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus, in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries. It was known as Felix Romuliana, named after the emperor's mother. The site consists of fortifications, the palace in the north-western part of the complex, basilicas, temples, hot baths, memorial complex, and a tetrapylon. The group of buildings is also unique in its intertwining of ceremonial and memorial functions.</i>	2007
Medieval Monuments in Kosovo Dečani Monastery	Peć	II, III, IV	The four edifices of the site reflect the high points of the Byzantine-Romanesque ecclesiastical culture, with its distinct style of wall painting, which developed in the Balkans between the 13th and 17th centuries. The Dečani Monastery was built in the mid-14th century for the Serbian king Stefan Dečanski and is also his mausoleum. The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery is a group of four domed churches featuring series of wall paintings. The 13th-century frescoes of the Church of Holy Apostles are painted in a unique, monumental style. Early 14th-century frescoes in the church of the Holy Virgin of Ljevisa represent the appearance of the new so-called Palaiologian Renaissance style, combining the influences of the eastern Orthodox Byzantine and the Western Romanesque traditions. The style played a decisive role in subsequent Balkan art. (Part of World Heritage in Danger - cause: "Lack of legal protection and management, political instability and security".	2004
Medieval Monuments in Kosovo				
Patriarchate of Peć Monastery				
Medieval Monuments in Kosovo Our Lady of Ljeviš	Prizren			
Medieval Monuments in Kosovo Gračanica Monastery	Gračanica			
Studenica Monastery	Kraljevo	I, II, IV, VI	The Studenica Monastery was established in the late 12th century by Stefan Nemanja, founder of the medieval Serb state, shortly after his abdication. It is the largest and richest of Serbia's Orthodox monasteries. Its two principal monuments, the Church of the Virgin and the Church of the King, both built of white marble, enshrine priceless collections of 13th- and 14th-century Byzantine painting.	1986
Stari Ras and Sopoćani Stari Ras	Raška	I, III	On the outskirts of Stari Ras, the first capital of Serbia, there is an impressive group of medieval monuments consisting of fortresses, churches and monasteries. The monastery at Sopoćani is a reminder of the contacts between Western civilization and the Byzantine world.	1979
Stari Ras and Sopoćani Sopoćani				

Original source : en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_in_Serbia