



First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ivica Dacic and Director of the National Library of Serbia Laslo Blaskovic signed the Agreement on Cooperation in the area of conservation and digitization of international treaties. This marks the beginning of restoration, conservation and digitalization of bilateral and multilateral agreements signed by Serbia or its legal predecessors, which are stored in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The collection of international treaties contains more than 12,000 international agreements. It consists of some 9,500 bilateral and 2,500 multilateral agreements, and the oldest among them, the Treaty of Alliance between Serbia and Romania, dates back to 1868. A significant number of international treaties dates back to the second half of the 19th century and speaks of the contractual capacity of modern Serbia, i.e. the newly acquired attributes of its sovereignty and international legal capacity.

The collection testifies to the beginnings and evolution of contractual regulation of relations between Serbia and Yugoslavia with neighbouring and European countries, Russia, the United States, China, India and many African, Asian and South American countries.

An important segment of the collection consists of peace treaties signed after the end of the First World War (the Treaty of Versailles, Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Treaty of Trianon and the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine), as well as demarcation agreements with neighbouring countries with accompanying cartographic assets.

The material that will be covered by the processes of restoration, conservation and digitization is tens of years old and made on ceremonial paper with original signatures and wax seals of Kings Peter, Aleksandar and Peter II Karađorđević, members of the then Serbian and Yugoslav governments (Nikola Pasic, Milan Stojadinovic, Dragisa Cvetkovic, Slobodan Jovanovic and others), President Josip Broz Tito and Minister of Foreign Affairs Koca Popovic, as well as by the highest officials of foreign countries, and will be conserved and protected for the next decades while digital copying and microfilming will provide its permanent preservation.