

Geschichte der Geologie von Serbien und das Berggesetz

Das erste Berggesetz in Serbien stammt aus der Zeit des Herrschers Stefan LAZAREVIC im Jahr 1412. Es wurden darin die Erzsuche und die Verwendung der Erze geregelt. Da das Gesetz vorbildlich war, wurde es von zahlreichen weiteren Ländern wie der Türkei, Frankreich, Italien, Österreich und einigen weiteren übernommen. 1866 wurde das Gesetz überarbeitet und stellte damit die erste moderne Rechtsgrundlage der Prospektion dar. Schon am 27. Mai 1850 wurde ein Strafrecht für Vergehen im Umweltbereich eingerichtet: Das Verschmutzen von Böden, Grundwasser und Oberflächen wurde unter schwere Strafe gestellt.

Im Übrigen sind die Erdwissenschaften in Serbien reich an Traditionen, besonders zu erwähnen ist die Zeit der Gründung der *Serbischen Geologische Gesellschaft* (SGS) am 10. Februar 1881, anlässlich derer zahlreiche Schriften zu den geologischen Strukturen Serbiens und der angrenzenden Gebiete verfasst wurden.

Eine wichtige Wende in der Geologie Serbiens erfolgte mit dem 29. Dezember 1930, als per Gesetz das *Geologische Institut des Königreiches* eingerichtet wurde. Es war präzise und regelte alle Aktivitäten des Institutes. Mit nur 13, aber sehr engagierten Geologen, erschienen bald 30 Blätter der Geologischen Basiskarte, zahlreiche weitere Studien, acht Nummern der Zeitschrift „*Vesnik*“ bis der Zweite Weltkrieg hereinbrach.

Nach dem Weltkrieg wurde der *Geozavod*, das Büro für geologische und geophysikalische Forschungen, gegründet (1973). Aus wirtschaftlichen Gründen wurden zahlreiche neue Abteilungen und Laboratorien eingerichtet, das Arbeits- und Forschungsgebiet auf über 25 Länder Asiens und Afrikas ausgedehnt.

In jüngster Zeit, bedingt durch den häufigen Wechsel in der staatlichen Verwaltung, aufgrund unklarer Gesetze und ungünstiger Kompetenzaufteilung, sind Probleme in der geologischen Forschung zu bemängeln. In den Jahren 1986-1996 unterstanden die geologischen Forschungen finanziell dem staatlichen Forschungsfond, ab 1996 bis zum Juni 2002 dem Bergbau- und Energieministerium. Ab diesem Zeitpunkt, Juni 2002, lag die geologische Forschung beim Naturschutz- und Umweltministerium bis zu dessen Schließung im März 2004. Seither ist das Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Umweltschutz zuständig.

History of Geology in Serbia and Legislation

The first law in Serbia dealing with geology and mining was Law on holes., established during the reign of Serbian ruler Despot Stefan LAZAREVIC, in 1412. By this statute, conditions of discovering and use of raw minerals, on which economic stability of the country was based, were regulated. Because of outstanding quality, the law was transcribed and used for a long time at the territories of several countries (Turkey, France, Italy, Austria, etc.). Subsequently, in 1866, the subject was completely regulated by Mining law, known as the first modern regulation on geological exploration. It is interesting to note that there was also present a law of principality of Serbia known as the Criminal Code for civil offenses, established on 27th May, 1850. Even at that time, the law defines very severe penalties for contamination of soil, groundwater and surface water.

Otherwise, geological science in Serbia is characterized by rich tradition, particularly during and after establishing *Serbian Geological Society* (10th February, 1891),

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presented by numerous papers on geological structure of the territory and adjacent areas. From the moment of establishing SGS, work on development and improving geology in Serbia and its world recognition is continual and organized, with noticeable results.

One of the important turns in Serbian geology is establishing *Law on Geological Institute of Kingdom of Yugoslavia*, in 29th December, 1930. Concise, but clear, this law was useful in defining all important aspects for activities of the Institute. Although with only 13, but distinguished geologists, Geological institute is famous of almost 30 sheets of Basic geological map, numerous studies, eight “*Vesnik*” journals, etc., made before the 2nd World War.

After the 2nd World War, the Institute is transformed into Bureau for geological and geophysical research of PR Serbia, known as *Geozavod*. As needs of economy for geological investigations were noticeable, new institution started to develop, becoming one of the leading geological institutes in Europe. Numerous departments and laboratories are founded. Wider and wider areas are covered by exploration, among others – terrains in over than 25 countries of Africa and Asia.

Organized as research institute, *Geozavod* directed special attention to development and application of modern research methods, keeping step with developed countries. Period of continual rising trend of development of *Geozavod* lasted three decades. Starting from 1973, negative trends in the society started to influence on stability of the institution, by separating some parts, and so – losing research status and completeness. However, up to 1990, integration of personnel was existent in some extent, and the wide range of problems related to domain of exploration of raw minerals, groundwater and soil for constructing was successfully solved, not only in the country, but also abroad.

Geology in Serbia and problems related to legislation

Because of extremely complex geological structure, knowledge on geological resources in Serbia is one of the priorities within economical development. However, during the last decade of the 20th century, as well as in the first years of this century, parallelly with unpleasant tendencies in the country, followed by indifference of the society, geology is characterized by discontinuity. Nowadays, geology is in untenable state and under extremely difficult financial and personnel conditions. Non-restricted spending budget funds from nineties of the last century, but also restricted funds for these purposes during the last three years cause expressed personnel reducing of the leading research institutions (*Geozavod*, *Geoinstitut*) and inadequate results of basic geological exploration.

Negative evaluation is also valid for domain of legislation, with expressed diversity and collision between numerous laws and regulations, verified by various governmental administrations and institutions of republic and federal level. Mixing of competences of governmental administrations in domain of rights and conditions of exploration and exploitation of geological resources caused confusion about achieving rights of the user, making space for various abuses.

Special critiques are directed to the main law – Law on geological exploration, defined in 1995, famous of wrong and old-fashioned treating of basic questions of status, organizing and financing main geological exploration (exploration of the interest for the country), just in opposite way to laws of all other countries in the world. Frequent organizing changes in the system of governmental administration are also reason for bad position of geology. During 1986-1996, geological investigations were under authority of Republic fund for geological investigations; from 1996 to June 2002, under Ministry of mining and energy, from June 2002 to March 2004, under Ministry of protection of natural wealth and environment, and finally, from March 2004 (closing the Ministry), under Ministry of Science and environmental protection.



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