

FINAL DRAFT VERSION

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2010/022-264

1.2 Title: Revitalisation and Adaptation of Shengjul (Gjulshen) Hamam into a Cultural-Info Centre

1.3 Statistical code 01. 26

1.3 Location: Skopje

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracting Department (CFCD) will be the contracting authority and will be responsible for all administrative and procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management including payment of project activities, upon conferral of management. The Head of CFCD will act as the Programme Authorising Officer (PAO) of the project.

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1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO)

Beneficiary:

The primary beneficiary will be the Cultural Heritage Protection Office – Ministry of Culture

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Financing:

1.7 Overall cost (VAT excluded)¹: EUR 1 076 700

1.8 EU contribution: EUR 807 525

1.9 Final date for contracting:

Two years after the signature of the Financing Agreement.

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts:

Two years after the final date for contracting.

1.11 Final date for disbursements:

One year after the final date of execution of contracts.

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the socio-economic development and revival of Skopje Old Bazaar through the promotion of a shared cultural heritage, thus triggering economic regeneration to the benefit of both local people and visitors.

2.2 Project purpose

The purpose of the project is the restoration and adaptation of Shengjul (Gjulshen) Hamam into a cultural-info centre.

2.3 Link with AP/ NPAA / EP/ SAA

Link with the NPAA

In the National Programme for Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) Chapter 3.26. Education and Culture (revision 2010), the protection of the cultural heritage and developing the cooperation at EU and international level in the area of protection and promotion of cultural heritage is one of the most significant priorities of the cultural policy, which is being endorsed through activities such as implementation of the Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South-East Europe and in particular the implementation of Component B – Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/ Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South-East Europe. Within the IRPP/SAAH (Component B) and continuation of the “Ljubljana process” as Skopje process, the implementation of the UNESCO conventions in the field of protection of cultural heritage is foreseen, with focus on the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression, project on digitalisation of cultural heritage, etc.

¹ The total cost of the project should be net of VAT and/or other taxes. Should this not be the case, the amount of VAT and the reasons why it should be considered eligible should be clearly indicated.

2.4 Link with MIPD

It is stated in the MIPD 2009-2011 that more emphasis will be laid on the protection of *cultural heritage* in the context of the "Ljubljana Process". The new phase of the 2003-2010 Council of Europe and European Commission joint action "Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan / Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage" (IRPP/SAAH) in the countries of South-East Europe, promotes regional co-operation and encourages the recognition of our shared European heritage by fostering reconciliation, cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and economic complementarities in this part of Europe.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

n/a

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans

The National Programme for Culture 2009-2013 stipulates the importance of the protection and revitalisation of cultural heritage, emphasising the needs for its revitalisation. Among the indicated general priorities of this Programme are the decentralisation, the balanced support of cultural heritage and contemporary creation, the improvement of cultural management, affirmation of the cultural identity of the communities, cooperation with the civil sector and the international cooperation and the cooperation with the neighbouring countries. As a separate priority is the adoption of a long-term comprehensive strategy for the protection of cultural heritage.

Law on Proclamation of Skopje Old Bazaar as Cultural Heritage of Special Significance (Official Gazette, nr.130 of 15.10.2008)

The proclamation of the monumental ensemble Skopje Old Bazaar as cultural heritage of special significance enables permanent preservation of its historical, artistic, architectonic, urban, ambiance, ethnological, sociological and the other scientific and cultural values, as well as the authenticity, uniqueness, diversity, integrity, age and other characteristics, features and functions. It also facilitates the creation of favourable conditions for survival and preservation of the integrity of all data bore by it as a testimony, the spread of knowledge of its values, significance and role in the cultural identification, the qualification to serve for meeting the cultural, scientific, educational, aesthetic, economic, tourism and other needs of the citizens as well as preventing of activities, occurrences and influences that could damage or degrade it.

Programme for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar – adopted by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at the 120th session (10.11.2009)

Upon a proposal of the National Council for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar, the Government adopted the Programme for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar (www.skopskacarsija.gov.mk) that would qualify the bazaar to meet the cultural, scientific, educational, aesthetic, economical, tourism and other needs of the citizens.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

The country has made progress in harmonising domestic legislation for the protection of cultural heritage in line with EU standards. A new Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (2004, 2007) has been adopted and the Cultural Heritage Protection Office, creator and

supporter of programmes and projects for revitalisation of cultural heritage, has been established. The Conservation Centre - Skopje has been transformed into a specialised institution for performing conservation and restoration works on the territory of the city of Skopje.

The project *Revitalisation and Adaptation of Shengjul (Gjulshen) hamam into a cultural-info centre* is focused on the historical and cultural heritage in the old town nucleus of Skopje – the Skopje Old Bazaar (a part of municipalities Chair and Centar). The crux of this project is based on Shengjul (Gjulshen) hamam.

The project aims to establish a framework for integration. This will be achieved by using the historical and cultural heritage, which is a part of Skopje Old Bazaar – mirroring the ethical and cultural diversity of its inhabitants and users for centuries. This goal is closely related to the mission and the strategic goals of the Ministry of Culture and the Conservation Centre - Skopje, as the main actors in the care and protection of the cultural heritage – at national and, respectively, at local level. On the local level, the driving force of economic development in tourism in Skopje is its Old Bazaar with the numerous cultural monuments for tourist purposes, alongside the revival of old crafts and traditions.

The project "Revitalisation and Adaptation of Shengjul (Gjulshen) Hamam into a cultural-info centre" derives from the long-standing work within the Conservation Centre -Skopje and the Cultural Heritage Protection Office. This project is one of the important initiatives of the country to bring regeneration of the cultural heritage, stressing the value of heritage as a catalyst for socio-economic development of local populations.

Shengjul hamam, known also as Gjulshen hamam, is located in Skopje Old Bazaar. It had been built in the first half of the 16th century and represents a part of the complex comprised of Kazandziler mosque (today demolished) and Kurshumli Han. The first information on the hamam comes from the *vakfiye* (endowment) of Muslihudin Abdul Gani, known as Muezin hodja from 1549/50, who bought and renovated the hamam.

The hamam has harmonious dimensions and a surface of about 600 m². It could be entered from the south side through a richly decorated portal – usual feature for the entrances of the monumental Ottoman buildings. Although in ruins today, the hamam contains all the necessary functional components. It comprises of three functionally separated parts: a wardrobe, a slightly heated area, bathing areas (*halvet*) and a furnace (*külhan*). Besides these premises, there were also separated premises for depilation and toilets. The picturesque hamam is enriched by the facades and the use of stone and brick as construction materials. The hamam was provided with water from the water-supply system built by Muezin hodja for the *şadrvan* (fountain) in Dukjandjik mosque and for Kurshumli Han.

Shengjul (Gjulshen) hamam has exceptionally rich stone decoration. The stalactite ornaments from the *şadrvan* hall are still visible in the ruins of the wardrobe. There is stalactite decoration also in other parts of the hamam.

Until 1963 the hamam was used as a warehouse. In the 1963 earthquake, the wardrobe with its spacious dome was completely demolished. Due to lack of care, the cracked walls of the other parts of the hamam were demolished in the 1970s.

Shengjul (Gjulshen) Hamam had been in ruins for a long period of time now and represents an unsightly place, overgrown with vegetation. There is substantial documentation for performing conservation works on the preserved architectural elements of the building, and the additional research (with the initiation of the proposed project) will provide well-argued restoration of the original features. The new construction interventions offered by the project are in the context of provision of contemporary function - establishing of a cultural-info centre for development of cultural tourism. Until now there is not any adequately organised space that would offer information services for the wider domestic and international public on the rich features of the nucleus of Skopje Old Bazaar, which is one of the largest preserved Turkish bazaars in the Balkans. The location of the building is exceptionally appropriate for this function.

Along with the information services on the life of the bazaar and its cultural events (ex. Skopje Summer Festival, European Heritage Days, New Year bazaar of handcrafts, artistic exhibitions), the revitalised building would have a library and a pleasant corner (cafeteria) where the visitors could spend pleasant moments and enrich their knowledge. Moreover, this is due to the fact that in the vicinity of this building is the "*Museum of Macedonia*"² with the most important collections of the different cultural heritage of the country. In addition, Shengjul Hamam used to be functionally connected with the other cultural heritage – Kurshumli Han, which today hosts and exhibits the most attractive collection of epigraphic monuments.

Determining the approach towards the interventions that could enable usage of the space of this building and its transformation in a cultural-info centre, we are starting from the formulation for a direct intervention that does not violate (disturb) the existent remains of the building. Content wise it facilitates supplementation that would enable its undisturbed usage. It is a procedure of a so-called “packing” of Shengjul Hamam, within a transparent structure which will be given the necessary infrastructural, installation and other components, so that it could function according to modern standards. That practically means that the building will be placed in a sort of an “aquarium”, as it is, protected from all external influences, but placed in function of the overall utilisation of all its premises. It is expected to give special attention to the defining of the features that will be oriented towards the plateau in front of the "*Museum of Macedonia*", as well as to the tangency points with Kurshumli Han which is in the immediate vicinity of the hamam.

Shengjul Hamam can be shaped in order to function with new contents, without reconstructing the building in its entirety, if about 200m² of accompanying contents: infrastructure, administration etc. are added to it. The rendering of its usage as it is, can not be made with such intervention. That means that there will be a modern approach to it that would allow the respecting of the existent values by practical transformation of the space that anticipates its historical characteristics, but in the same time their direct usage, which is not necessarily related with a complete reconstruction of the building. This should be developed by a procedure of so-called “de-contextualisation”, which allows transforming of the existent from passive and non-attractive historical remain that is in ruins, into a “wrapped” neutral

² "*Museum of Macedonia*" is the full name of the institution where the object is placed. Regarding the name used, the EU uses the reference former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in line with United Nations Security Council resolution 817/1993 and United Nations General Assembly resolution 225/1993. The designation former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall be used throughout this document, as well as under the project deliverables. It is acknowledged that national project partners shall reference the country under its constitutional name.

contemporary architectural conception that renders maximum flexibility in the functioning manner.

The location is exceptional, the ownership defined (ownership of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), it represents a part of a wider complex of cultural heritage and the proposed intervention can be performed with ease, respecting the wider environmental ambiance and the legal regulations. The surface of about 600m² is in gross square meters, which means that upon the abrogation of the walls, a relatively small surface to serve as cultural-info centre remains. Out of these reasons, it is necessary to build an annex of 200m² more that would enable normal and independent functioning of the building.

The placement of the new portion of features towards the plateau of the Museum enables positioning of the main entrance in the Cultural-Info Centre at a place that visually and organisationally leads towards the central part of the building, as the most frequented functional unit. On the ground floor, the vertical communication space is designed to have the sanitary facilities on the left side, while opposite is the rearranged part of the features of the Cultural-Info Centre.

The upper floor will be arranged as a library and information centre as the key profiles of the Centre. Thus, a connection of these functions with the exhibition gallery space that is placed in the central part of the building is enabled.

The exhibition gallery is the most interesting part representing a mirroring (a replica) of the former silhouette of the destroyed hamam dome. It will be designed as a transparent structure in which a gallery space at the ground floor and the upper floor can be formed. The exhibition space of the floor is organised as a gallery, maintaining the overall height of the central part of the building.

This space has also a multifunctional dimension, enabling different organisation depending on the programmed activities, thus representing a changeable category adjusted to the dynamics of the events in the building itself.

In the premises that are a part of the former hamam, it is foreseen functioning of administration that requires additional works in the interior, upon the renovation and conservation of certain parts. They are functionally connected with all the parts of the building, enabling easy communication in the interior.

As a public space, the cafeteria will be placed at the periphery in relation with the other contents, but at a position that allows easy approach, and provides integral communication with the other parts of the complex. In order to provide permanent functioning, the cafeteria will also have an open-air part placed at the plateau in front of the building.

This positioning of the features allows functioning according to contemporary standards for this type of spaces, in the same time adjusting the methods and the procedures to the nature of the space and the character of the building. This would emphasise the new affirmation of the values of the architectural forms of the building, in a completely new context, by defining new values respecting the inherited structure.

The success of this project would serve as a model for continuing, publicly and privately-supported, dynamic regeneration of the cultural heritage in the country. It would also enable legislative reforms, and improvements of management procedures and professional training.

The project described above should make a contribution to protection of cultural heritage, increasing cultural policy-setting capacity, and promoting the notion of social and economic sustainable development, *inter alia*, through the enhancement of a shared cultural heritage.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact

This project will aim to improve cultural contacts especially in the Skopje Old Bazaar. The project is in line with the postulates and proposed actions in the strategic document “Programme for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar” and its Action Plan, lead by the Ministry of Culture. The new function of the revitalised Shengjul hamam as cultural-info centre with its accompanying features (library, exhibition area, and cafeteria) is expected to attract great number of visitors and thus contribute to its sustainability. The revitalisation will also allow for promotion of the less known national treasures, the development and marketing of commercially viable product lines based on the creative inspirations from the multinecity of the hamam and the Bazar it self, drawing public attention to the challenges the renovation of the Skopje Bazar Programme faces and allow for further economic sustainability of this new museum.

The catalytic effect is an important part of this project. People which live in multiethnic environments, as the Skopje Old Bazaar is, are becoming more aware of the need for tolerance and coexistence. As a result they are becoming more active in different movements for the protection of the environment: the soil, the water, the air, but also for cultural heritage. In doing so, they are taking note of the opportunity available to use these co-existing principles to attract visitors from near and far. This in turn will support the on-going co-existence; help the economy and also increase interest in safeguarding the cultural heritage of the area.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Results and measurable indicators in relation with Activity 1: Preparatory activities

The specific results to be achieved in activity 1:

- The necessary documentation required by the law provided;
- Additional conservation and archaeological research works on the hamam performed;
- Clearing of the terrain which is overgrown with vegetation and of the debris

Measurable indicators under activity 1:

- All required administrative (legal) and technical documentation provided;
- Prepared reports on the results of the additional research works necessary to determine the type and the scale of the activities (design and implementation of projects);
- Terrain cleared and prepared for the initiation of works

Results and measurable indicators in relation with Activity 2: Preparation of blueprints and projects design

Results:

- Blueprints and designs ready to be implemented;
- Consultations carried out with the public.

Measurable indicators:

- Prepared projects and blueprints and their supervision carried out;
- Publication and dissemination of the confirmed project and blueprints;
- Awareness consultation completed and results digested.

Results and measurable indicators in relation with Activity 3: Project implementation**Results:**

- Restoration/conservation, partial reconstruction and adaptation of Shengjul-hamam for accommodating its new function of cultural-info centre completed.

Measurable indicators:

- Supervision of the implementation of the projects for restoration/conservation, partial reconstruction and adaptation by different supervisory authorities.

3.4 Activities:**Activity 1: Preparatory activities**

The preparation activities will focus on the following:

- Providing documentation required by the law (urban plans, cadastre plans, property documents, existing documentation on buildings and area);
- Additional conservation and archaeological research works on the hamam – assessment of the condition;
- Clearing of the terrain around the hamam.

Activity 2: Preparation of blueprints and projects design

The preparation of blueprints and projects design will focus on the following:

- Designing of conservation and revitalisation projects and blueprints for the hamam

- Project for conservation of the existing walls and improvement of static stability of the existent parts of the building;
- Project for reconstruction and revitalisation;
- Project for ground arrangement;
- Project for adaptation of the interior;
- Ground floor: seat of the cultural-info centre and sanitary facilities;
- Upper floor (gallery): library and exhibition area.

- Designing of projects and blueprints for the infrastructure of the site -

- Electrical installations, illumination, plumbing, sewage and heating.

Activity 3: Project implementation

- Restoration/conservation,

- Restoration and conservation of the preserved features of the hamam; – consolidation of the existing walls and improvement of static stability of the building.

- Partial reconstruction

- Reconstruction of the demolished parts of the hamam;

- Construction of additional space – annex of 200m² enabling normal functioning of all foreseen features and functions.

- Adaptation of Shengjul (Gjulshen) hamam for accommodating its new function as cultural-info centre

- Partitioning of the interior;
- Placement of the necessary installations.

Management and contracting arrangements

The lead beneficiary and the secondary beneficiaries have agreed to an integrated approach in the management of the project and will adopt a Memorandum of Cooperation indicating responsibilities, staff inputs and concrete tasks of the three main beneficiaries (including that of the National Council for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar – a coordinative and advisory body established by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia , an important stakeholder with advisory function in the project).

The Cultural Heritage Protection Office - Ministry of Culture (CHPO) was established on March 19, 2004 based on the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage ("Official Gazette" no. 20/04). As such, it is a constituent part of the Ministry of Culture operating as a legal entity. CHPO will be responsible for coordination of the subjects included in the implementation of the conservation and the rehabilitation activities of the project; monitoring and evaluation of the project; supervision on the conservation projects; issuing conservation permissions and opinions. The CHPO will offer the support at national level and will be in charge for the coordination related to the preparation and implementation of all concrete types of sub-projects for revitalisation, presentation and promotion.

The Conservation Centre - Skopje will be responsible for preparation of conservation – restoration projects; preparation of protection and conservation bases for the needs of the detailed urban plan dealing with the entire site; realisation of protection and conservation interventions on the monument; conservation and design supervision on the cultural heritage; admission of the completed works of protection; determining the regime of protection; cooperation with relevant sectoral institutions.

The National Council for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar, considered as an important stakeholder in the project, is established by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for performing coordinated implementation of joint initiatives, actions or projects for protection, arrangement, usage and revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar. The National Council has a President and 10 members (one distinguished expert from the field of protection of cultural heritage, representative from the Islamic Religious Community, representative of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, two representatives of municipality of Chair, representative of municipality Centre, representative of the Association of Craftsmen – Chair, representative of the National Institution National Conservation Centre – Skopje, representative of the National Institution Conservation Centre – Skopje, representative of the Public enterprise for management of residential and commercial properties of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – Skopje and a representative from the Cultural Heritage Protection Office.

The expected contracting arrangements are:

- **One Direct Grant** will be awarded to the Conservation Centre - Skopje (former Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage). It is intended that the grant will be directly awarded to the this

institution, in line with Art.168.1(c) of the IR which allows for grants to be awarded without a call for proposals to bodies with a de facto monopoly, since this organisation possesses the relevant competencies and previous directly-relevant experience in the country and the region, and being recognised as the lead and sole institution capable to conduct the necessary unique restoration activities in line with the project description. It is a singular national institution competent for performing conservation/restoration works on the protected cultural heritage property on the territory of the city of Skopje (article 146 and 147 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (“Official Gazette” nr.20/2004 and 115/2007). The expected implementation period is up to 24 months. The contract value will be approximately EUR 380 000. The IPA contribution is EUR 285 000 and the national contribution is EUR 95 000.

- **One or more works** contract will be concluded for the purpose of the project activities. The contract has an expected total implementation period of 24 months (12 months for completion of works and 12 months defect liability period).The contract value will be approximately EUR 696 700. The IPA contribution is EUR 522 525 and the national contribution is EUR 174 175.

One framework contract for supervision and one contract for tendering procedure will be financed through PPF. The total co-financing is ensured through the Ministry of Culture, since the CHO is part of the Ministry.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

The project includes the following conditionalities:

- Endorsement by the Cultural Heritage Protection Office - Ministry of Culture (CHPO) and the Conservation Centre – Skopje;
- Appointment of counterpart personnel by the beneficiaries before the launch of the tender process;
- Participation by the beneficiaries in the tender process as per EU regulations;
- Organisation, selection and appointment of members of working groups, steering and coordination committees, seminars by the beneficiaries as per work plan of the project;
- Full-time team for execution of the project is in place prior to the start of contracting;
- Providing the licences for the execution of activities;
- Adoption of the reports from the preparatory activities by the national authorities
- Allocation of funds for the national co-financing;
- Ensured cooperation with the National Council for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar;
- Signed Memorandum of Cooperation, indicating responsibilities, staff inputs and concrete tasks of the three main beneficiaries and different coordinative bodies/councils.

In the event that conditionalities are not met, suspension or cancellation of projects will be considered.

3.6 Linked activities

- European Commission, IPA 2009, Conservation and revitalisation of the cultural - tourist site St. George – Staro Nagorichane (2010 – 2013);
- Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South-East Europe (Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage) - (2003 – ongoing);

- European Agency for Reconstruction (reconstruction of the Leshok monastery and Neproshteno Mosque: from 2002-2005);
- Dutch embassy (conservation of the fresco-painting of the church in Matejche: 2001);
- World Monument Fund (conservation research in the Treskavec monastery: 2006);
- US Embassy (adaptation of the Tetovo hamam: 2006);
- US Embassy (Restoration and Revitalisation of the Cultural – Tourist site Holy Mother of God Peribleptos – Ohrid: ongoing);
- Phare 1997 Cultural Development Programme – support to the "*Museum of Macedonia*" with two projects that are a part of the cultural heritage area in the Skopje Old Bazaar;
- Project for the lapidarium in Kurshumli An (40.432 EUR);
- Project for the Gallery of Icons in the "*Museum of Macedonia*" (49.101 EUR);
- Project "Inventorying of the monuments in Skopje Old Bazaar" – joint project of the Conservation Centre – Skopje, and the French National Association of Towns and Regions of art and history and Towns with protected areas;
- Project "Physical path from Macedonia square to the Museum of Contemporary Art and the "*Museum of Macedonia*" through the valorisation of the Skopje Old Bazaar" – a joint project of the International Management Group with the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Cultural Heritage Protection Office, the City of Skopje, Conservation Centre – Skopje, Municipality of Centar, Municipality of Chair, Museum of Contemporary Arts, "*Museum of Macedonia*" Museum of City of Skopje, Architects Association of Macedonia, Faculty of Architecture, Macedonian National Committee of ICOM, Macedonian National Committee of ICOMOS.

3.7 Lessons learned

The project beneficiaries are experienced in working on and managing international projects. CHPO acts as coordinator of all major projects on cultural heritage protection of national interest. Lessons learned in this respect have been so far been mainly in learning about project management. The different projects helped the Ministry and the different entities within to develop sound preventive conservation projects, allowed for better planning, evaluation, and implementation of projects that focus on sustainable preservation strategies and better coordination of the activities of the Ministry of Culture. It also helped the institutions to include consideration of the following factors in project preparation and preparation: the nature of the materials in a collection; the performance of the constructions/building, its envelope, and its systems in moderating internal environmental conditions; the capabilities of the institution; the nature of the local climate and the effects of climate change; the cost-effectiveness and energy efficiency of various approaches to preventive conservation; and the project's impact on the environment.

According to the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (articles 146,147), the Conservation Centre – Skopje is the competent national institution for performing the cultural heritage protection activities in the city of Skopje. This institution benefited of a grant from the Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation for restoration of the church of the Holy Saviour in Skopje (30 000 USD in 2004) and it is involved in the implementation of the project for restoration of Daut Pasha Hammam, financed by the same Fund in 2009 (54 000 USD).

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

					SOURCES OF FUNDING								
					TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION			PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Direct grant	x	x	380 000	380 000	285 000	75	95 000	25					
Works		x	696 700	696 700	522 525	75	174 175	25					
TOTAL IB													
TOTAL INV			1 076 700	1 076 700	807 525	75	269 175	25					
TOTAL PROJECT			1 076 700	1 076 700	807 525	75	269 175	25					

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))

(3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

In case of local or foreign training the project will fund from incidentals – whenever necessary - the renting of training rooms and equipment, the printing of training material and accessories as well as per diems/allowances for participants in the way and to the level normally financed by the government, but never higher than the per diem rates published by the EU.

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Direct grant	Q3 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2014
Works	Q3 2011	Q1 2012	Q1 2014

6. Cross cutting issues

The cross-cutting issues will be addressed throughout the project. Up to 10% of the budget of the service contract for tender support supervision and training may be allocated to assist the different beneficiaries to comply with European standards and best practices, implement relevant existing Government strategies and develop internal measures to ensure each cross-cutting issue is appropriately mainstreamed.

Throughout the project cycle, in particular when developing project ToR, state actors specifically addressing (one of) the cross cutting issues shall be consulted.

The mainstreaming of the cross cutting issues is regarded on two different levels: (a) Ensuring that the internal policies, structure or operating procedures of the beneficiary agency will conform to and promote the relevant principles outlined per section below and (b) ensuring that the products, outputs produced by the beneficiaries (e.g. laws, regulations, policies, and strategies) will conform to and promote the relevant principles outlined per section below.

6.1 Civil Society development and dialogue

Civil society will have an opportunity to be actively involved in the implementation of the project and its promotion. Moreover it will be invited to participate in the organisation of events and activities in the cultural-info centre.

At present there are several civil society organisations active in the field of promotion of the tourism and the economic potential of Skopje Old Bazaar, including the professional associations of craftsmen working in the bazaar.

The Programme for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar also supports the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including the civil society. The Programme underlines that the revitalisation has to be understood as a political process for gaining knowledge on democracy, dialogue with the citizens for their needs, possibilities and for finding solutions for improvement of the quality of life with emphasis on the local sustainable development and the respect of cultural diversity.

6.2 Environmental considerations

The Project will reflect positively on the environment as there will be interventions on the surrounding of the hamam: cleaning of the debris, horticultural arrangement, placement of urban equipment (benches, garbage bins). The planned interventions on the sanitary network will also have an impact on the protection of the environment. These outputs will serve as a good positive example and will also raise the environmental awareness of local people.

6.3 Equal Opportunity and non-discrimination

The Project will, where appropriate, endeavour full compliance with equal opportunity laws and non discriminatory practices.

6.4 Minority and vulnerable groups

The project will be implemented in a multi-ethnic environment targeting the needs of all ethnicities. The main aspect of the project is a monument from the Ottoman period; emphasis will be given to the respect of religious rights and freedoms during the execution of the project activities.

6.5 Good governance with particular attention to fight against corruption

n/a

ANNEX I - Log frame in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche: Revitalisation and Adaptation of Shengjul (Gjulshen) Hamam into a Cultural-Info Centre		Programme name and number: National Programme for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia under the IPA Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component for 2010 CRIS number :	
		Contracting period expires two years from the date of the conclusion of the Financing Agreement	Execution period expires two years from the final date for contracting
		Total budget : EUR 1 076 700	IPA budget: EUR 807 525
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the socio-economic development and revival of Skopje Old Bazaar through the promotion of a shared cultural heritage, thus triggering economic regeneration to the benefit of both local people and visitors.	Results of the restoration/reconstruction approved by supervisory authorities Events organised in the functional cultural-info centre in the hamam Number of visitors coming to the cultural-info centre	IPA Programme report	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
The purpose of the project is the restoration and adaptation of Shengjul (Gjulshen) Hamam into a cultural-info centre	Opening of Shengjul (Gjulshen) hamam as cultural-info centre	Documents, press clippings, photographs, final reports on construction	Continuing local support and interest Wider political support
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Activity 1 - Preparatory activities: - The necessary documentation required by the law provided; - Additional conservation and archaeological research works on the hamam performed; - Clearing of the terrain which is	- All required administrative (legal) and technical documentation provided; - Prepared reports on the results of the additional research works necessary to determine the type and the scale of the activities (design and implementation of	Project management reports Notifications from the local authorities	Physical conditions are in order There are no serious problems with foundations or artistic works

<p>overgrown with vegetation and of the debris.</p> <p>Activity 2 - Preparation of blueprints and projects design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blueprints and designs ready to be implemented; - Consultations carried out with the public. <p>Activity 3 - Project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration/conservation, partial reconstruction and adaptation of Shengjul-hamam for accommodating its new function of cultural-info centre completed. 	<p>projects);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terrain cleared and prepared for the initiation of works. - Prepared projects and blueprints and their supervision carried out; - Publication and dissemination of the confirmed project and blueprints; - Awareness consultation completed and results digested. - Supervision of the implementation of the projects for restoration/conservation, partial reconstruction and adaptation by different supervisory authorities. 		
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>Activity 1: Preparatory activities</p> <p>The preparation activities will focus on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing documentation required by the law (urban plans, cadastre plans, property documents, existing documentation on buildings and area); - Additional conservation and archaeological research works on the hamam – assessment of the condition; - Clearing of the terrain around the hamam. <p>Activity 2: Preparation of blueprints and projects design</p> <p>The preparation of blueprints and projects design will focus on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Designing of conservation and</i> 	<p>Direct grant</p> <p>Works</p>	<p>Overall cast: EUR 1 076 700 IPA contribution EUR 807 525 NF EUR 269 175</p> <p><u>Works contract</u> Overall cast: EUR 696 700 IPA funds: EUR 522 525 National co-financing: EUR 174 175</p> <p><u>Direct grant</u> Overall cast: EUR 380 000 IPA funds: EUR 285 000 National co-financing: EUR 95 000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficient funds for the realisation of the project provided; - The citizens associations will recognise the opportunity for development of cultural tourism; - Optimal period for implementation of the project; - Optimal period of promotion of the project; - None of the partners would cancel the cooperation.

<p><u>revitalization projects and blueprints for the hamam</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project for conservation of the existing walls and improvement of static stability of the existent parts of the building; • Project for reconstruction and revitalisation; • Project for ground arrangement; • Project for adaptation of the interior; • Ground floor: seat of the cultural-info centre and sanitary facilities; • Upper floor (gallery): library and exhibition area. <p><u>- Designing of projects and blueprints for the infrastructure of the site -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical installations, illumination, plumbing, sewage and heating. <p>Activity 3: Project implementation</p> <p>- Restoration/conservation,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and conservation of the preserved features of the hamam – consolidation of the existing walls and improvement of static stability of the building; <p>- Partial reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of the demolished parts of the hamam; • Construction of additional space – annex of 200m² enabling normal functioning of all foreseen features and functions. <p>- Adaptation of Shengjul hamam for accommodating its new function as</p>			
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cultural-info centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partitioning of the interior; • Placement of the necessary installations. 			
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Pre conditions:

- Endorsement by the Cultural Heritage Protection Office - Ministry of Culture (CHPO) and the Conservation Centre – Skopje;
- Appointment of counterpart personnel by the beneficiaries before the launch of the tender process;
- Participation by the beneficiaries in the tender process as per EU regulations;
- Organisation, selection and appointment of members of working groups, steering and coordination committees, seminars by the beneficiaries as per work plan of the project;
- Full-time team for execution of the project is in place prior to the start of contracting;
- Providing the licences for the execution of activities;
- Adoption of the reports from the preparatory activities by the national authorities
- Allocation of funds for the national co-financing;
- Ensured cooperation with the National Council for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar;
- Signed Memorandum of Cooperation, indicating responsibilities, staff inputs and concrete tasks of the three main beneficiaries and different coordinative bodies/councils.

In the event that conditionalities are not met, suspension or cancellation of projects will be considered

ANNEX II - Amounts (in EUR) contracted and disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of the project

Contracted	2012				2013				2014			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Work contract	696 700											
Direct Grant Contract		380 000										
Cumulated	696 700	1 076 000										
Disbursed												
Work contract	418 020				278 680							
Direct Grant Contract		152 000				152 000				76 000		
Cumulated	418 020	570 020			848 700	1 000 700				1 076 700		

ANNEX III - Description of Institutional Framework

In accordance with the Law on the Organisation and Operation of the State Administration Bodies ("Official Gazette" no. 59/2000 from 21.07.2000), The Ministry of Culture conducts affairs related to:

- Monitoring, analysing and preparing of acts and development measures and promotion of culture;
- Organisation, financing and development of the network of national institutions and financing of programmes and projects of national interest in this field;
- Protection of cultural heritage;
- Performs activities related to publishing, music, stage and artistic acts, film, galleries, libraries, archives, museums and film archives, the activities of the cultural centres and performs mediation in culture;
- Protection of author's rights and neighbouring rights;
- Monumental commemoration of events and eminent persons of national interest;
- Supervision in the domain of its competence and
- Other affairs defined by law.

Within the Ministry of Culture, as a state administrative authority with a status of a legal person is the Cultural Heritage Protection Office.

The Cultural Heritage Protection Office was established on March 19, 2004 based on the Law on Protection of Cultural heritage ("Official Gazette" no. 20/04). It was set up on May 10, 2004 when its first director was appointed.

The Cultural Heritage Protection Office is authorised to perform administrative, professional and other activities in the field of the cultural heritage protection, such as:

- Makes decisions on administrative procedures on topics concerning the protection of cultural heritage and other administrative acts;
- Takes part in administrative and other procedures concerning the cultural heritage and its protection managed by other authorities giving its own suggestions, consent, permission etc.;
- Performs the supervision;
- Works out acts in the field of cultural heritage protection enacted by the Ministry of Culture;
- Launches initiatives and procedures in front of the authorities for matters of public interest concerning the cultural heritage and its protection;
- Observes and evaluates the condition of the cultural heritage and proposes acts and measures for the development, improvement and execution of its protection;
- Keeps centralised records and special national inventories of the cultural heritage;
- Sets up classification rules according to the National classification of the cultural heritage;
- Maintains the National register of cultural heritage;
- Performs activities concerning the establishment, organisation and development of the cultural heritage National Information System;
- Performs the protection activities for the cultural heritage security (prevention of illegal activities);
- Initiates activities for protection of the cultural heritage and protection in case of armed conflict and natural disasters;

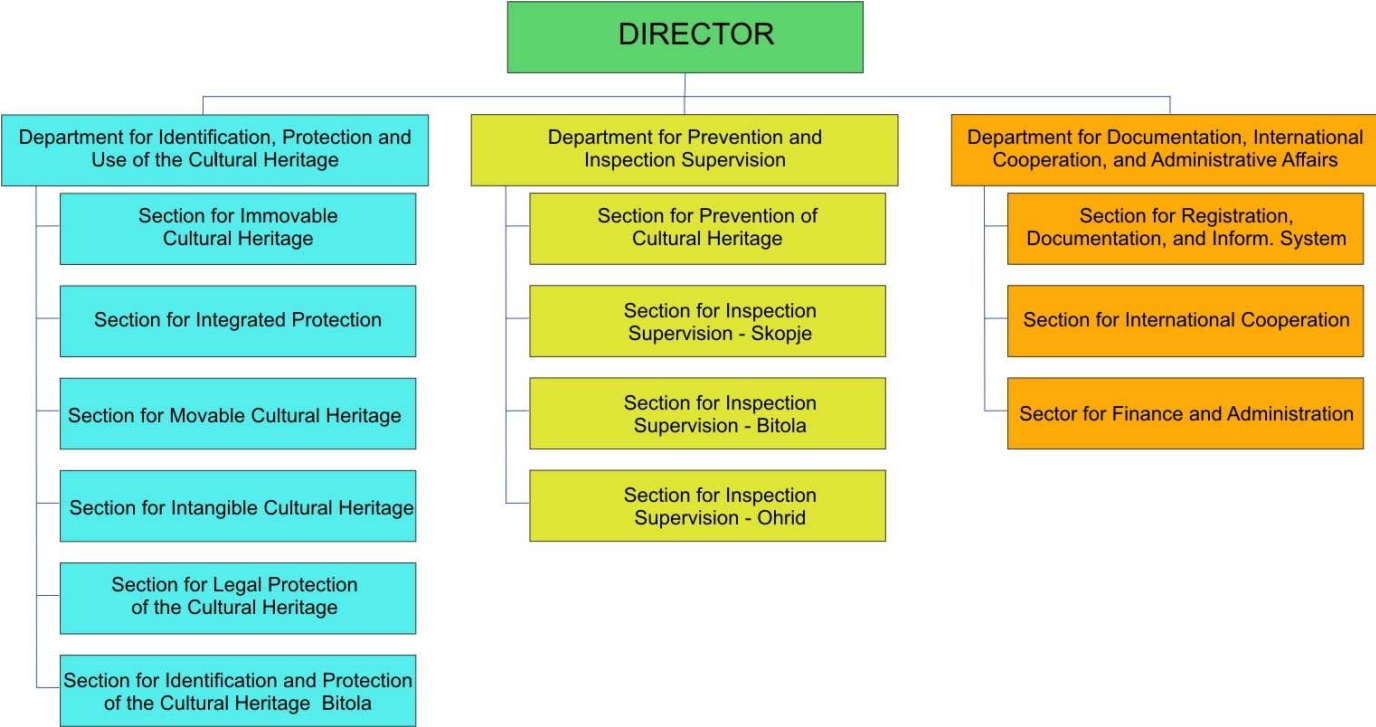
- Controls the conservation processes and protection of the cultural heritage in case of physical damage accelerated by the pollution;
- Manages the cultural heritage in state ownership according to the Law on Protection of the Cultural Heritage;
- Performs activities concerning the implementation of the right for priority purchase, determination of the fair compensations, amount of the prize for accidental finding, securing with mortgage and other activities of property nature in the field of cultural heritage protection;
- Performs activities concerning the international cooperation and help in the field of the cultural heritage protection;
- Performs other activities determined by the Law.

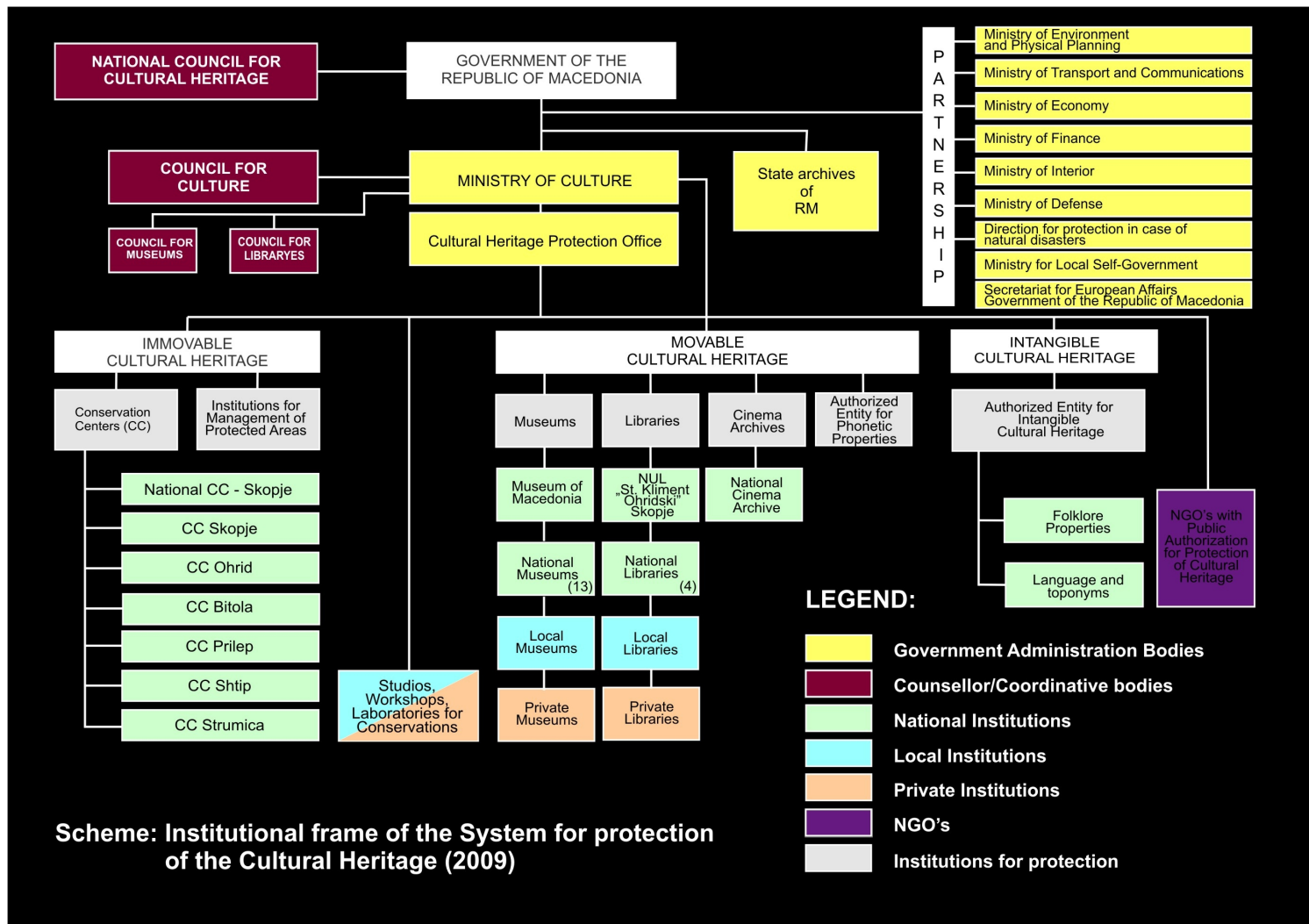
According to the Law on Protection of the Cultural Heritage, The Office primarily performs and executes the following acts:

- Decision on temporary protection (art.39)
- Decision to proclaim a significant cultural heritage (art.40)
- Decision to proclaim endangered cultural heritage (art.43)
- Decision on registration of *ex lege* protected cultural heritage (art.46)
- Permission to designate the cultural heritage by the international symbol (art. 48);
- Permission for archaeological excavations (art.55);
- Decision on temporary termination of the archaeological excavations or suspension of the licence (art. 60);
- Decision on granting the authorisation of the right holder to use the movable archaeological findings (art.61);
- Decision on restriction of the rights for scientific ownership (art.62);
- Permission for the usage of the metal-detectors or other types of equipment (art. 63);
- Decision on appointment of archaeological supervision in occasional discoveries or/and - Decision on temporary termination of works in such cases and undertaking of protective measures (art.67);
- Decision on approval of protection/ preservative works (art.71);
- Permission for setting up advertisements, boards, company logos, posters and other signs (art 80);
- Decision on withdrawing the particular permission; (art 81)
- Permission for performing the conservation researches (art.82);
- Decision to place a ban on the conservation research or for temporary holding up of the activities, and/or taking away the research licence (art.83);
- Decision on expert control of the conservation works made by the main competent institution (art. 86);
- Conservation approval (art. 87);
- Decision on the conservation supervision of the works undertaken by the main competent institution for protection (art.89);
- Decision to suspend the direct conservation activities or to revoke the issued conservation permission (art. 90);
- Decision on acceptance of the performed conservation works (art. 91);
- Permission for the exchange and relinquish of the protected goods (art.95);
- Permission to take out the protected goods abroad (art. 96)
- Permission to export the protected goods (art. 97);
- Decision on prohibition of the export of protected goods (art. 97);
- Decision to determine special measures for the protection of the intangible cultural heritage (art.101);

- Decision on temporary suspension or prohibition of the inappropriate usage of the protected intangible heritage (art.101);
- Decision to determine special protective measures for promotion of the quality of the environment in the protected areas (art. 112);
- Decision on providing accessibility of the cultural heritage to the disabled persons (art. 114);
- Permission for performing business activities within the protected building or area (art. 121);
- Permission for the use of the name/title or the form of the cultural heritage for commercial purposes (art.122);
- Decision to determine a deadline for the prescribed measures to be undertaken (art. 130);
- Permission for make investigation, to study or to record the protected good (art.132);
- Decision for temporary relinquish of the protected good (art.133);
- Decision to make the protected good available to the public (art.134);
- Decision on establishing guardian of the protected good. (art. 136);
- Decision to transfer the movable good for the sake of its better protection (art. 137);
- Decision to set down a method and objective for the usage of protected goods (art. 138);
- Decision to reinstate the protected good in its previous condition (art. 139);
- Decision made by the cultural heritage protection inspector (art.171).

Organisation structure: Please find below the organigramme of the Cultural Heritage Protection Office.





ANNEX IV - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

- Constitution, 1991;
- Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage, (“Official Gazette” nr. 20/2004, 115/2007);
- Law on Culture (“Official Gazette” nr.82/05);
- Law on Museums (“Official Gazette” nr.66/04);
- Law on Libraries (“Official Gazette” nr.66/04);
- Law on Memorials and Memorial Ensigns (“Official Gazette” nr.66/04);
- Law on Establishing of Cinemateque of SRM (“Official Gazette SRM” nr.20/74);
- Law on archive materials (“Official Gazette” nr.36/90; 36/95);
- Law on the Usage of the (“Official Gazette” nr.5/98);
- Law on Mandatory Copy (“Official Gazette” nr.11/94);
- Criminal Code (“Official Gazette” nr. 37/96);
- Law on Local Self-Government (“Official Gazette ” nr.5/02);
- Law on Nature Protection (“Official Gazette ” nr.67.04);
- Law on Property Tax (“Official Gazette” nr. 61/04);
- Law on Value Added Tax (“Official Gazette” nr. 44/99; 19/04);
- Law on Profit Tax (“Official Gazette” nr. 80/03; 51/03);
- Law on Administrative Taxes (“Official Gazette” nr.17/93);
- Law on Institutions (“Official Gazette” nr.32/05);
- Law on Spatial and Urban Planning (“Official Gazette” nr. 51/05);
- Construction Law (“Official Gazette” nr.51/05);
- Law on Mineral Raw Materials (“Official Gazette ” nr.18/99; 29/02);
- Law on Property and Other Real Rights (“Official Gazette ” nr.18/2001);
- Law on Expropriation (“Official Gazette ” nr.33/95; 6/96; 17/96; 20/98; 40/99);
- Law on Denationalisation (“Official Gazette” nr. 43/2000);
- Law on Privatisation of State Capital of Enterprises (“Official Gazette of the ” nr.38/93 and later amendments);
- Law on Financing of the Units of the Local Self-Government (“Official Gazette” nr.61/04);
- Law on Budgets (“Official Gazette” nr.79/93...96/04);
- Law on civil associations and foundations (“Official Gazette” nr. 31/98);
- Law on Author’s and Related Rights (“Official Gazette” nr.47/96; 3/98; 98/02 and 4/05);
- Law on the Spatial Plan of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (“Official Gazette” nr.39/04);
- The Trade Enterprise Law (“Official Gazette” nr.28/04);
- Law on Public Roads (“Official Gazette” nr.26/96; 40/99; 96/2000; 29/02; 68/04);
- Law on General Administrative Provisions (“Official Gazette” nr.38/2005);
- Law on Proclamation of the Old Skopje Bazaar as Cultural Heritage of Especial Significance (“Official Gazette” nr. 130/08);
- Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, with Regulations for execution of the Convention as its constituent part and the adjoining act; Protocol for protection of cultural property in case of an armed conflict. Hague 1954 (ratified in 1997 with notification of succession);
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Paris 1970 (ratified in 1997 with notification of succession);

- Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris 1972 (ratified in 1997 with notification of succession);
- European Convention for Protection of Archaeological Heritage, 1969;
- Convention for Protection of the Architectonic Heritage of Europe, 1985;
- Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague 1999 (ratified in 2002);
- European Landscape Convention, 2000;
- Revised European Convention for Protection of Archaeological Heritage, 1992;
- Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Paris 2003 (ratified in 2006).

Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA

Reference to NPAA

In the National Programme for Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) Chapter 3.26. Education and Culture (revision 2010), the protection of the cultural heritage and developing the cooperation at EU and international level in the area of protection and promotion of cultural heritage is one of the most significant priorities of the cultural policy, which is being endorsed through activities such as implementation of the Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South-East Europe and in particular the implementation of Component B – Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/ Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South-East Europe. Within the IRPP/SAAH (Component B) and continuation of the “Ljubljana process” as Skopje process, implementation of the UNESCO conventions in the field of protection of cultural heritage, with focus on the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression, project on digitalisation of cultural heritage etc.

Reference to MIPD

It is stated in the MIPD 2009-2011 that more emphasis will be laid on the protection of *cultural heritage* in the context of the "Ljubljana Process". The new phase of the 2003-2010 Council of Europe and European Commission joint action “Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan / Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage” (IRPP/SAAH) in the countries of South-East Europe, promotes regional co-operation and encourages the recognition of our shared European heritage by fostering reconciliation, cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and economic complementarities in this part of Europe.

Reference to National Development Plan

n/a

Reference to national/ sectoral investment plans

The National Programme for Culture 2009-2013 stipulates the importance of the protection and revitalisation of cultural heritage, emphasising the needs for its revitalisation. Among the indicated general priorities of this Programme are the decentralisation, the balanced support of cultural heritage and contemporary creation, the improvement of cultural management, affirmation of the cultural identity of the communities, cooperation with the civil sector and the international cooperation and the cooperation with the neighbouring countries. As a separate priority is the adoption of a long-term comprehensive strategy for the protection of cultural heritage.

Law on Proclamation of Skopje Old Bazaar as Cultural Heritage of Special Significance (Official Gazette, nr.130 of 15.10.2008)

The proclamation of the monumental ensemble Skopje Old Bazaar as cultural heritage of special significance enables permanent preservation of the historical, artistic, architectonic, urban, ambiance, ethnological, sociological and the other scientific and cultural values, as well as the authenticity, uniqueness, diversity, integrity, age and other characteristics, features and functions. It also facilitates the creation of favourable conditions for survival and preservation of the integrity of all data bore by it as a testimony, the spread of knowledge of its values, significance and role in the cultural identification, the qualification to serve for meeting the cultural, scientific, educational, aesthetic, economic, tourist and other needs of the citizens as well as preventing of activities, occurrences and influences that could damage or degrade it.

Programme for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar – adopted by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at the 120th session (10.11.2009)

Upon a proposal of the National Council for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar, the Government adopted the Programme for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar that would qualify the bazaar to meet the cultural, scientific, educational, aesthetic, economical, touristy and other needs of the citizens.

ANNEX V - Details per EU funded contract

Management and contracting arrangements

The lead beneficiary and the secondary beneficiaries have agreed to an integrated approach in the management of the project and will adopt a Memorandum of Cooperation indicating responsibilities, staff inputs and concrete tasks of the three main beneficiaries (including that of the National Council for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar – a coordinative and advisory body established by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia , an important stakeholder with advisory function in the project).

The Cultural Heritage Protection Office - Ministry of Culture (CHPO) was established on March 19, 2004 based on the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage ("Official Gazette" no. 20/04). As such, it is a constituent part of the Ministry of Culture operating as a legal entity. CHPO will be responsible for coordination of the subjects included in the implementation of the conservation and the rehabilitation activities of the project; monitoring and evaluation of the project; supervision on the conservation projects; issuing conservation permissions and opinions. The CHPO will offer the support at national level and will be in charge for the coordination related to the preparation and implementation of all concrete types of sub-projects for revitalisation, presentation and promotion.

The Conservation Centre - Skopje will be responsible for preparation of conservation – restoration projects; preparation of protection and conservation bases for the needs of the detailed urban plan dealing with the entire site; realisation of protection and conservation interventions on the monument; conservation and design supervision on the cultural heritage; admission of the completed works of protection; determining the regime of protection; cooperation with relevant sectoral institutions.

The National Council for Revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar, considered as an important stakeholder in the project, is established by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for performing coordinated implementation of joint initiatives, actions or projects for protection, arrangement, usage and revitalisation of Skopje Old Bazaar. The National Council has a President and 10 members (one distinguished expert from the field of protection of cultural heritage, representative from the Islamic Religious Community, representative of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, two representatives of municipality of Chair, representative of municipality Centre, representative of the Association of Craftsmen – Chair, representative of the National Institution National Conservation Centre – Skopje, representative of the National Institution Conservation Centre – Skopje, representative of the Public enterprise for management of residential and commercial properties of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – Skopje and a representative from the Cultural Heritage Protection Office.

The expected contracting arrangements are:

- **One Direct Grant** will be awarded to the Conservation Centre - Skopje (former Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage). It is intended that the grant will be directly awarded to the this institution, in line with Art.168.1(c) of the IR which allows for grants to be awarded without a call for proposals to bodies with a de facto monopoly, since this organisation possesses the relevant competencies and previous directly-relevant experience in the country and the region, and being recognised as the lead and sole institution capable to conduct the necessary unique restoration activities in line with the project description. It is a singular national institution competent for performing conservation/restoration works on the protected cultural heritage

property on the territory of the city of Skopje (article 146 and 147 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (“Official Gazette” nr.20/2004 and 115/2007). The expected implementation period is up to 24 months. The contract value will be approximately EUR 380 000. The IPA contribution is EUR 285 000 and the national contribution is EUR 95 000.

- **One or more works** contract will be concluded for the purpose of the project activities. The contract has an expected total implementation period of 24 months (12 months for completion of works and 12 months defect liability period).The contract value will be approximately EUR 696 700. The IPA contribution is EUR 522 525 and the national contribution is EUR 174 175.

One framework contract for supervision and one contract for tendering procedure will be financed through PPF. The total co-financing is ensured through the Ministry of Culture, since the CHO is part of the Ministry.