

IPA National Programme 2009 Part II – Bosnia and Herzegovina

Fiche 5 "Cultural Heritage"

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2009 / 021-650

1.2 Title: Preservation of cultural heritage

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 01.26 Political Criteria / Education and Culture

1.4 Location: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Contracting Authority: European Commission

1.6 Implementing Agency: European Commission

1.7 Beneficiaries:

Biljana Čamur, Senior Project Officer (SPO), Assistant Minister
Ministry of Civil Affairs

Address Trg BiH 3, Sarajevo

Phone: +387 33 492552

Fax: +387 33 221074

E-mail: biljana.camur@mcp.gov.ba

Secondary beneficiaries:

Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport

Angela Petrović, Assistant Minister

Address: Obala Maka Dizdara 2, Sarajevo

Phone: 387 33 254191

Fax: +387 33 254151

Secondary beneficiaries will also be the owners of the building: the Town hall and the national and University Library. Final beneficiaries would also include the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who will enjoy the building once restored and in particular the inhabitants of Sarajevo.

Financing:

1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded): EUR 5 600 000

1.9 EU contribution: EUR 4 000 000

1.10 Final date for contracting: Two years following the date of the conclusion of financial agreement

1.11 Final date for execution of contracts: Two years following the end date of contracting

1.12 Final date for disbursement: One year following the end date for the execution of contracts.

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective is to support the cultural development in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2.2 Project purpose

The purpose of the action is to foster the restoration and preservation of the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the Ljubljana Process objectives and the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH).¹

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

In Article 101 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement it is stated that "the Parties undertake to promote cultural co-operation. This co-operation serves *inter alia* to raise mutual understanding and esteem between individuals, communities and peoples. The Parties also undertake to cooperate to promote cultural diversity, notably within the framework of the UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of diversity of cultural expressions". This Agreement enshrines the cultural cooperation between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the abovementioned Convention and is therefore ready to improve its cooperation on the field with the European Union, the European Union Member States [as per the SAA] and the international community. Bosnia and Herzegovina is in process of completing the ratification of all international instruments related to the protection and promotion of cultural heritage. Therefore, the country proved its high commitment to it through intensive efforts to harmonize all related legislation in line with the international standards.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The MIPD 2009-2011, in its chapter "2.2.2. Strategic choices for IPA assistance during the period 2009-2011" on the Political Criteria section states that "IPA assistance will put emphasis on the protection of the cultural heritage in the context of the "Ljubljana Process"".

2.5 Link with National Development Plans

In June 2006, culture was included into the revised Mid-Term Development Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2004-2007 (MTDS), under Part II – Sector Strategies, 4.4. Culture. In November 2008 Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a Strategy for a Cultural Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina ((Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina no. 93/08)) in which the following priorities were included:

- Establishing the priority of cultural policy in the recovery of cultural infrastructure in all municipalities and cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

¹ See pages: 4 and 8.

- Supporting the development of culture through tourist valorisation of cultural-historical, natural, builders and spiritual heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Investing in key projects of recovery of theatres, cinemas, museums and building new cultural centres;
- Using the cultural resources from the heritage, cultural identity (identities), the culture of differences and freedom of artistic expression in the cultural policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(4. Recommendations from the Strategy for a Cultural Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, p. 107)

A National Development Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008-2013 is under preparation and culture will be included in this document.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans

The strategy for a Cultural Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, chapter 19, outlines the following priorities:

- To promote investment into the research, enlightenment and affirmation of the cultural tradition in favour of the future, taking into consideration the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina has many monuments dating from different times and cultures that should be protected, revitalised, for which we have to create the conditions for their presentation and aim that would be financially self-sustainable such as the use of these objects and locations as new grounds for the development of tourism and even small private initiatives (trade of a specific profile, catering), which also makes a part of the support to the development of the culture through the touristic valorisation of the cultural-historical, natural, architecture and spiritual heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- To set up priorities for the reconstruction of cultural infrastructure in all the towns and municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina; to make cultural democracy and citizens' cultural rights a reality; to support the economic, social and cultural development of undeveloped rural and urban areas,
- To include the cultural policy strategy into the process of European integration in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- To use European funds for the projects in the field of culture.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

Cultural heritage and its rehabilitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an element of development that may improve not only the cultural scene and cultural infrastructure of the country but also may represent an opportunity for the economic growth of the areas where this cultural heritage is located, namely but not only, as an important touristic product. Bosnia and Herzegovina is rich in cultural and historical monuments, coming from different cultures and periods of time, that need to be protected and revitalised. Also, better conditions are to be ensured in order to present and use those monuments in a financially sustainable way. Also,

reconstructing the most significant monuments of multiculturalism of Bosnia and Herzegovina would improve the inter-cultural understanding in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Since 2003, the European Commission and the Council of Europe joint action "Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH)" has made a major contribution to the definition of priorities and cultural heritage restoration activities that would promote stability and the development of democratic, peaceful and free civil societies in South East Europe. The first phase of the IRPP/SAAH aimed at elaborating reports on the architectural and archaeological heritage situation, irrespective of religious or ethnic origin. One of the most relevant outcomes of this initiative was a Prioritised Intervention List (PIL), compiled in March 2004, which identified historic buildings and sites that are of particular significance and urgently require conservation and/or restoration in the beneficiary countries. This List was completed with Feasibility Studies and the identification of three consolidated projects that were to be presented for funding. Those are the three projects selected by the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- The Sarajevo Town Hall / National Library (Town Hall hereinafter)
- The Aladza Mosque in Foca
- The Hellenistic archaeological site of Daorson

In this logic of heritage as a generator – not just a survival from the past but the stimulus for modern rehabilitation, economic development and sound reconciliation – the "Ljubljana Process", new phase of the IRPP/SAAH, was launched. In that way, the European Union is providing funds with IPA 2009 and may consider providing funds with IPA 2010.

The building that was finally selected for this funding scheme with IPA 2009 is the Sarajevo Town Hall. In order to contribute to ensure the sustainability of this project, the European Commission, provided that there are enough legal and financial commitments from the responsible institutions in BiH side, may consider continuing, if needed be, its support to the restoration of this building with IPA funds.

The Town Hall in Sarajevo

The Town Hall in Sarajevo is one of the most significant monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was erected between 1892 and 1896, with a 1892 design by the architect Alexander Wittek. The design was later modified by Ćiril Iveković, who took for his inspiration the Mameluk architecture of Cairo. It is the most prominent example in Bosnia and Herzegovina of this pseudo-Moorish style. The building was formally opened on 20 April 1896 as the Town Hall. From 1949 the building was used as the National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, containing about 2.5 million titles. During the war the building was shelled and set on fire.

The Sarajevo Town Hall was declared national monument already before the war (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 88/07) and was included on the national Prioritised Intervention List in 2004. A feasibility study was carried out within the context of the IRPP/SAAH initiative in 2007. An update of this study was also made in 2008. This building is to be considered as one of the "sites that are of particular significance to the European heritage and urgently require conservation and/or restoration", and is categorised as of outstanding national importance and national interest. For those reasons, this monument was selected to be proposed to the international investors for funding through the Ljubljana Process.

Technical documentation for reconstruction is already prepared. This project is aiming at the completion of the third and final phase of the rehabilitation of the building. Once repaired,

this building will be used for the purposes of the public institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and as well as a cultural space.

The restoration works on the building will include reconstruction of authentic interiors, restoration of painted and plaster decoration, preservation of fragments, decorations and wall paintings in accordance to the reconstruction plan that was conceived and designed by the beneficiary. The intervention on the Town Hall can be subsumed under the general term of rehabilitation, which means restoring a damaged or destroyed property to its condition prior to the destruction, using the same or identical materials that were used prior to its damaging or destruction, and, as much as possible, the same building technique.

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

On national level, the restoration activities would set an example of profound and far-reaching effect in contributing to economic revival. They would serve as a model for continuing dynamic regeneration of the cultural and historical heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project would represent a significant potential in focusing attention and encouraging investment on the rehabilitation of historic sites. In that way, the activities will improve the situation of culture as:

- They will provide with a cultural space that will contribute to Sarajevo cultural and economic development
- They will improve the attractiveness of the City

The owners of the building are public institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and they will secure the necessary funding for the maintenance of the building in the future and their use and promotion once the restoration activities are finished.

The FBiH entity government is responsible for ensuring the legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary to protect, conserve, display, rehabilitate and maintain the National Monument². They support the project and will perform its duties in accordance to the law.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

Result: the Sarajevo Town Hall is reconstructed in strict accordance to the conditions set up in the contract and the national rules.

Indicators: Reconstruction work is completed as per agreed plans:

- The works are performed on the 7716.10 m² of total net surface of the building, about 80% of whole building
- About 55% of the Constructing-Crafts Works is completed
- About 70% of the Electrical Installations are fixed and installed
- About 70% of the Thermo Technical Installations are repaired

² The Law on the Implementation of Decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments lays down the responsibilities of, and relationships between, the departments, organisations or institutes responsible for heritage management (Republika Srpska, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brcko District "shall make all the efforts to take appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of designated National Monuments").

- About 70% of the Water Supply and Sewage Installations are in place
- About 70% of the Sprinkler Installations are functional

3.4 Activities

In order to achieve the above-mentioned results the intervention under this project includes the reconstruction works of the Sarajevo Town Hall and their supervision

- Activity 1.1: Contract 1 - Restoration works. This will be implemented with a works contract, in amount of EUR 3 500 000 from IPA 2009.

The Sarajevo Town Hall will be only partially restored with the funds included in this Project Fiche. However, bearing in mind amounts provided from budgets of different government levels through parallel co-financing (city, canton, entity, donors) for this year, planned budget allocations in 2010 and IPA 2009 funds it is realistic to expect the total completion of the reconstruction works.

Following the rules of parallel co-financing, this activity will be completed with 1,600,000 EUR coming from various sources in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This amount will be used for the execution of some works in the façade (stabilisation of the façade structure, restoration of the façade and installation of windows). The amount will be tendered and run by the City Administration in view of having a single contract for the implementation.

The beneficiary will ensure the coordination of donors, especially when it comes to contracts and funds that have been, are or will be awarded. The European Commission will ensure the coordination and the management of its own funds.

- Activity 1.2: Contract 2 - Supervision of the reconstruction work. This will be made with a service contract amounting up to EUR 500 000 from the IPA 2009 contribution.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

A clear commitment from the relevant parties ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project: they have to ensure that the buildings are given a proper function and use. In this way, the national and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the City Administration of Sarajevo will have to submit their commitment to the project and set the bases for adopting a compromise on the property status of the building.

Also, getting the work permits and the approval of the reconstruction project from the Ministry of Spatial Planning, with a prior approval from the Federation Institute for the Protection of Monuments, as prescribed in BiH law, is a precondition for the implementation of this project. Regarding this issue, we have to note that all the procedure has been initiated by the City Administration of Sarajevo and it is currently in its final phase.

Finally, getting a written confirmation from the beneficiary side and the authorities providing with the allocations for the co-financing will have to be forwarded to the European Commission as a proof of their commitment to the co-financing requirements.

The beneficiary and the contractor(s) has/have to take into account the following issues:

- Permission to carry out the restoration work will be obtained from Ministries for Spatial Planning, since buildings are national monuments. This process is already

undergoing³. All the designs and drawings, bills of quantities and technical specifications are ready.

- Close cooperation with the relevant municipal, cantonal, entity and state-levels authorities is a must. This cooperation will mostly concern the National and University Library, the City administration, the Federation Institute for Protection of Monuments and the Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning. Other public and private bodies may be consulted if needed be.
- An implementation agreement has to be reached between the European Commission and other international and national investors in the site from one side and the beneficiary, on the other side. This agreement has to include provisions regarding the future maintenance of the building(s)/site(s) restored. This applies especially for the organisation and sequence of all the tenders and contracts of the three investors: the European Commission, Spain and other donors and the beneficiary. Some negotiations were already undertaken in this respect. This agreement can be monitored through a Steering Committee or with ad hoc meetings, in accordance to the needs.
- If a property should deteriorate further or the extent to which it is endangered should increase as a result of its being unprotected prior to the start of project implementation, there is a risk of increased costs.
- If previously unknown archaeological finds should be uncovered at the start of the works, their surveying, cataloguing and protection could affect the timelines and costs of project implementation. Such findings will be reported to the relevant entity ministries and a request will be made for them to be surveyed and for funds to be provided for their conservation as a matter of urgency.

3.6 Linked activities

Investments in the Sarajevo Town Hall restoration

The City of Sarajevo provided a project of restoration which predicts an amount of EUR 9,500, 000 for complete reconstruction of the Town Hall. From the end of the war, reconstruction works were proceeding with funding and supervision from several donors.

In 1996, Austria donated EUR 750 000 for the initial work on the restoration of the Town Hall in Sarajevo. In 1999, the European Commission provided funds for the continuation of the works (EUR 2 250 000). Those works were completed in February 2004.

The building has benefited from other partial rehabilitation interventions. In 2008, Spain, Austria, Cities of Budapest, Ljubljana, Podgorica, Tirana and Vienna donated BAM 2 209 616,65 in total for reconstruction of the Sarajevo Town Hall. Out of this amount, the Government of Spain donated EUR 1 000 000 for the reconstruction of the façade, plus EUR 20 000 from the City of Vienna for the same purpose. In 2009, an amount of BAM 3.198 025 in total have been secured by the Sarajevo Cantonal Government, the Sarajevo City Administration and the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports. These funds will be used to perform constructing-crafts works on the roof and on the façade.

³ Entity ministries responsible for spatial planning issue permits for the protection, display and reconstruction of national monuments. The institutions responsible for the protection of the heritage provide expertise on reconstruction projects and expert supervision of reconstruction work

The activities carried out within this Project Fiche, together with the above mentioned contributions will constitute the third phase of the reconstruction of the Sarajevo Town Hall.

The IRPP/SAAH

As mentioned hereinabove, the Ljubljana Process has been built on the outcomes of a joint action of the European Commission and the Council of Europe. This Joint Programme, called Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South-Eastern Europe (IRPP/SAAH), is essentially related to heritage management. Since 2003 the "Integrated Rehabilitation Projects Plan / Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage", carried out:

- A Priority Action List (PIL) regarding restoration of monuments/sites (with 19 monuments/sites)
- 19 Preliminary Technical Assessments
- 7 Feasibility Studies
- 3 Flagship projects / Consolidated projects were selected under the PIL, among which the Town Hall

This initiative has been re-launched in May 2008 through the so-called "Ljubljana Process". The European Commission decided to fund this process with IPA in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This will be implemented through IPA 2009, and if needed for the completion of the project, with funds coming from IPA 2010.

The Ljubljana Process has been built on the outcomes of this initiative and in order to complement its results.

3.7 Lessons learned

The European Commission has already implemented a project for the partial restoration of the building (2.1 M euro) (through OBOVA 1999 and OBNOVA 2002) that was designed and implemented in order to ensure the stability of the building, and to replace the fire-destroyed stone pillars in the atrium. Once those works were completed the building did not receive any other intervention in order to complete the restoration works. The huge amounts of investments that are needed discouraged the investors. The European Commission is therefore having in this building a very good opportunity to give a new impulse to the restoration activities in the country, as only recently some investors as the City Administration and the Spanish Government made some small moves in order to reactivate the restoration project. The fact that the City Administration is fully committed to the restoration of the building constitutes a good basis to work on.

The rehabilitation of cultural and historical heritage of any kind contributes to their revitalization and utilisation. The reconstruction of the Old Bridge in Mostar is one of these examples. The reconstruction of its towers, which are now museums of the city, made them become a place of gathering and education. Such initiatives have from long demonstrated the enormous importance and value of their results: they contribute to the reconciliation and improve the well-being of the local community. The reconstruction of the Town Hall in Sarajevo is not only a project of a great importance: this project is aimed to Bosnia and Herzegovina citizens, for their perspective and benefit, either as an impulse towards development of local community through tourism or as a object for multifunctional daily use of generations to come.

Those projects are having an important impact in terms of visibility and normally improve the image of the city or place of location, the country and the investor. This benefit will be used for the improvement of the whole Ljubljana Process in order to motivate other international and national actors to invest in the reconstruction of cultural heritage. In that way, a good coordination with the IRPP/ SAAH 5th Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - 5th EC/CoE Covenant 2007-2009 and future covenants should be ensured. The IRPP/SAAH project could be used to enhance the visibility of the whole Ljubljana Process in order to foster the investments in the sector.

The Spanish funded project of restoration will hopefully start its implementation before the Financing Agreement is approved. The European Commission will pay due attention to the lessons learnt by the Spanish Government.

Finally, in terms of project design, for succeeding in the implementation of good projects dealing with cultural heritage restoration activities, all the necessary documents for the construction permits should be obtained beforehand. The fact of having all the documentation ready proves not only the beneficiary commitment to the project implementation but also will help to unburden the European Commission procedures and make easier the project implementation. Also, an agreement between the stakeholders is vital. The due presentation of the documents mentioned hereinabove and a political consensus in the function to be attributed to both buildings are pre-conditions for the implementation of the project.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			TOTAL EXP.RE	SOURCES OF FUNDING								
				IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION				PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION		
SOLE ACTIVITY	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EC(b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Reconstruction of the Sarajevo Town Hall		X	5,600,000	4,000,000	71.43	1,600,000	28.57		1,600,000			
Contract 1 (works- reconstruction of the Sarajevo Town Hall)		X	3,500,000	3,500,000	100							
Contract 2 (service contract for the supervision of the works)		X	500,000	500,000	100							
Contract 3 (works- reconstruction of the Sarajevo Town Hall)		X	1,600,000			1,600,000	100		1,600,000			
TOTAL IB												
TOTAL INV			5,600,000	4,000,000	71.43	1,600,000	28.57					
TOTAL PROJECT			5,600,000	4,000,000	71.43	1,600,000	28.57					

Amounts net of VAT

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

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

National contribution: EUR 2.5 millions net of VAT are going to be ensured by the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities, partially through external funding.

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

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1 (works)	Q3/2010	Q3/2011	Q3/2014
Contract 2 (service)	Q3/2010	Q3/2011	Q3/2014

All contracts should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1st Quarter following the signature of the Financing Agreement. Those dates are therefore subject to changes related to the signature of the FA. To this effect, the conclusion of the FA is expected to take place from 1st January 2010 to 1st September 2010.

6. Cross cutting issues

6.1 Equal Opportunity

Equal opportunity for participation of men and women will be assured in all aspects of project implementation. No discrimination on the basis of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, sex or sexual orientation or on any other grounds.

6.2 Environment

The beneficiaries and/or the awarded organisation implementing the project will ensure the actions undertaken do not damage the environment and will take into consideration the environment when implementing the project. The buildings to be restored are located on the sides of the Miljacka River and will contribute to the recreation of the landscape as it was before the war.

6.3 Minorities

Cultural cooperation will raise mutual understanding between individuals, communities and peoples. This project is intending to promote the reconciliation between the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina. After all, the destruction of the former national Library / Town Hall of Sarajevo still remains nowadays a major symbol of the war destruction.

ANNEXES

- I Logical framework matrix
- II Amounts contracted and disbursed per quarter over the full duration of the Programme
- III Description of Institutional Framework
- IV Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents
- V Details per EU funded contract – reference list of feasibility studies/investment criteria

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix

LOG FRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR the Project Fiche "Cultural Heritage"		<u>IPA National Programme 2009 Part II</u> <u>- Bosnia and Herzegovina</u> <u>(CRIS number: 2009 / 021-650)</u>	Preservation of cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina
		Contracting period expires: Two years following the date of the conclusion of financial agreement	Disbursement period expires: One year following the end date for the execution
		Total budget : EUR 5 600 000	IPA budget: EUR 4 000 000
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To support the cultural development in Bosnia and Herzegovina.	The improvement of the situation of the cultural environment / infrastructure in Sarajevo: the Town Hall is restored The touristic interest of country that is increased.	Ex-post and impact evaluation of the project. Reports on the situation of culture of IFIs and national authorities. Number of tourist going to Bosnia and Herzegovina (touristic agencies and touristic info centre)	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To foster the restoration and preservation of the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the Ljubljana Process objectives and the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH).	The benchmarks of the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan and Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage that are met Number of other projects that receive the status of consolidated projects	EC reports on the project implementation EC / Council of Europe report on the Ljubljana Process / IRPP-SAAH implementation Federal Ministry of Culture and sport and Institutes for Cultural Heritage reports on the issue and on the situation of cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Specific resources are available: the budget that will be needed for finishing the works will be allocated through IPA 2010 [if needed] and the national budget (State, FBiH, Canton and Municipality) and other donors

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
The Sarajevo Town Hall is reconstructed in strict accordance to the conditions set up in the contract and the national rules	<p>The works are performed on the 7716.10 m² of total net surface of the building(about 80%)</p> <p>About 55% of the Constructing-Crafts Works is completed</p> <p>About 70% of the Electrical Installations are fixed and installed</p> <p>About 70% of the Thermo Technical Installations are repaired</p> <p>About 70% of the Water Supply and Sewage Installations are in place</p> <p>About 70% of the Sprinkler Installations are functional</p>	<p>Contractor reports</p> <p>Beneficiary reports</p>	<p>Involved stakeholders willing to cooperate</p> <p>All necessary resources are available</p> <p>All Work permits are granted in due time</p>
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>Reconstruction of the Sarajevo Town Hall</p> <p>Supervision of the works contracts</p>	<p>Works contract</p> <p>Service contract</p>	<p>EUR 3 500 000</p> <p>EUR 500 000</p>	<p>Involved stakeholders willing to co-operate</p> <p>Specific resources are available</p> <p>All relevant construction permits are issued in time</p>

ANNEX II: amounts (in EUR) contracted and disbursed per quarter for the project

Contracted	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012	Q2/2012	Q3/2012	Q4/2012	Q1/2013	Q2/2013	Q3/2013	Q4/2013	Q1/2014	Q2/2014	Q3/2014
Contract 1	3 500 000												
Contract 2	500 000												
Cumulated	4 000 000												
Disbursed													
Contract 1	700 000			700 000			700 000			700 000			700 000
Contract 2	100 000			100 000			100,000			100 000			100 000
Cumulated	800 000	800 000	800 000	1 600 000	1 600 000	1 600 000	2 400 000	2 400 000	2 400 000	3 200 000	3 200 000	3 200,000	4 000 000

ANNEX III: Description of Institutional Framework

In Bosnia and Herzegovina the culture is a competence that has been decentralized. The Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina gives mainly the competences in the aforementioned fields to Entities and/or Cantons, the State-level being mainly structures of coordination. We have four main administrative structures related specifically to the field of culture in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- Ministry of Civil Affairs at the State-level
- Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH)
- Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republika Srpska (RS)
- Department for Economic Development, Culture and Sport of Brcko District (BD)

Regarding cultural heritage, there is also the Commission to Preserve National Monuments, which is a state-level institution, charged with the designation of National Monuments.

On entity level, in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are two Institutes responsible for cultural and historical heritage: the Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Institute of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska. Their responsibilities include expert and other works that require application of expert and scientific methods and related administrative work in the field of preservation of cultural-historical heritage.

Some of the cantons in FBiH also have their own institutes for cultural heritage. From 1997 The Cantonal Institute for Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage became an authority responsible for the protection of cultural-historical heritage located in the Sarajevo Canton.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs at state level is responsible for determining the basic principles for coordinating, harmonising plans of the two entity bodies and defining the Bosnia and Herzegovina international cultural strategy. All other competences on the issue are being kept in the Entity and Cantonal levels.

All these structures are strongly committed to reviving cultural sector as a whole, and cooperate in order to rehabilitate and preserve cultural heritage, to integrate it into the contemporary economic development, and to present it to the wider international community.

ANNEX IV: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents

State level regulations and strategy papers

- Cultural Policy Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina no. 93/08)
- Decision on Designation of Historical Monument – City Hall Sarajevo as National Monument (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 88/07)
- Activities for the adoption of a State level Law on cultural heritage are ongoing

Entity level regulations and strategy papers

- The Law on the Implementation of Decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments Established Pursuant to Appendix 8 of the Dayton Agreement), 2002, adopted by the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, nos. 2/02 and 27/02)
- The Law on the Implementation of Decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments Established Pursuant to Appendix 8 of the Dayton Agreement), 2002, adopted by the Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska no. 9/02)
- The Law on the Implementation of Decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments Established Pursuant to Appendix 8 of the Dayton Agreement), 2002, adopted by the District of Brčko (Official Gazette of the District of Brčko, no. 2/02)
- The Law on protection and utilization of cultural-historical and natural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina, no. 20/85), in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- The Law on Cultural Goods in Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, no. 11/95)

Cantonal level regulations and strategy papers

- The Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage of Canton Sarajevo (Official Gazette of Canton Sarajevo, no. 2/00)

Reference list of relevant international instruments

- UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
- UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
- Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
- Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society

The aforementioned international instruments have been ratified by Bosnia and Herzegovina, showing therefore its commitment to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage.

Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA

Stabilisation and Association Agreement: "(Article 101) The Parties undertake to promote cultural co-operation. This co-operation serves *inter alia* to raise mutual understanding and

esteem between individuals, communities and peoples. The Parties also undertake to cooperate to promote cultural diversity, notably within the framework of the UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of diversity of cultural expressions". This Agreement enshrines the cultural cooperation between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Reference to MIPD

The MIPD 2009-2011, in its chapter "2.2.2. Strategic choices for IPA assistance during the period 2009-2011" on the Political Criteria section states that "IPA assistance will put emphasis on the protection of the cultural heritage in the context of the "Ljubljana Process".

Reference to National Development Plan

- Mid-Term Development Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Reference to national / sectoral investment plans

- The Cultural Policy Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina no. 93/08)

ANNEX V - Details per EU funded contract

The project will be implemented through two different contracts, one per sub-activity:

- A works contract for the reconstruction and restoration activities
- A service contract for the supervision of the works

As the construction permit and all necessary documents will be ready for the implementation of the contract at the latest once the Financing Agreement will enter into force, no specific committee for the monitoring and coordination of the project with the relevant institutions (*vid. supra* Annex III) is supposed to be created. It will be indeed necessary to coordinate the activities with other donors, like Spain, that may be investing in the reconstruction of the Sarajevo Town Hall. This coordination will make the object of the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between the different parties setting up the conditions for the implementation of the project. A special attention will be given to the coordination of the activities with other donors and on how to coordinate the tendering processes. The monitoring of this Memorandum of Understanding will be effectuated through *ad hoc* meetings or, if needed, a Steering Committee composed of, *inter alia* the following partners:

- The City Administration as main leader in the reconstruction project and main contractor from the beneficiary side
- The European Commission represented by its Delegation in the country
- Other investors
- International organisations dealing with culture that are present in the country, namely the UNESCO

All aspects related to procurement activities will be carried out in full compliance with the procedures outlined in PRAG.

Reference list of feasibility studies

- "The Diagnosis and the Proposal for the Rebuilding of the City Hall", 1995, company Ser.CO.TEC from Trieste, in cooperation with the Institute for Materials and Structures of the School for Civil Engineering Sarajevo and Energoinvest Sarajevo
- "Analysis of the Overview and the Results of the Steel Structure State of the City Hall", 1997, the Institute for Materials and Structures of The School for Civil Engineering Sarajevo
- "Feasibility Study Town Hall Sarajevo" (IRPP/SAAH), November 2007 and updated in 2008, Commission to Preserve National Monuments

Investment criteria

- Rate of return: Completion of works on Town Hall Sarajevo will result in return of invested funds. Both projects are long-term sustainable and invested funds will be returned through utilization of objects and tourism improvement
- Co financing: a total amount of EUR 1,600.000,00 (without VAT) will be provided by Bosnia and Herzegovina for co-financing the project.
- Compliance with state aids provisions: Town Hall Sarajevo restoration activities are being funded from budgets of different government levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina (entity, canton, city and municipality)

- Ownership of assets (current and after project completion): the Sarajevo Town Hall is currently listed as state ownership, and the National Library is a designated user of the building. A Partnership between the City of Sarajevo, investor, and the National Library, is currently pending. Both parties are nevertheless trying to reach an agreement on the issue. The Sarajevo Canton Government adopted a Decision on the utilisation of the Town Hall building, which stipulates the future use of the building as Sarajevo City Administration headquarters, plus National library and various public facilities (Official Gazette of Canton Sarajevo, nos. 1/98 and 21/03)