



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
THE WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE
- Attn: Mr. Kishore Rao, Director -

PARIS

Dear Director,

We are pleased to send you herewith attached the Report on state of conservation of the Natural and Culturo- Historical Region of Kotor done in accordance with the **Decision 36 COM 7B.79**.

Along with the Report we are sending the revised Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value done in respect to ICOMOS comments.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and your team for your kind help and continuous support in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Montenegro.

Sincerely,


Prof. Branislav Micunovic

President of the National Commission



CC: Ambassador Irena Radovic, Permanent Delegation of Montenegro to UNESCO
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**Directorate for Conservation of Cultural Properties
Territorial Unit in Kotor**

**NATURAL AND CULTURAL-HISTORICAL REGION OF KOTOR,
MONTENEGRO
C 125**

PROGRESS REPORT

2012 and 2013



February 1st, 2014

C O N T E N T

I. Introduction

II. Answer on the world heritage committee's decisions no. 36 COM 7 B.79

III. Activities regarding conservation and improvement of the Kotor World Heritage

IV. Conservation - restoration treatment of cultural properties

V. Archaeological researches

I. Introduction

The Natural and Cultural-Historic Region of Kotor was inscribed to the World Heritage List in 1979. In the same year, due to the catastrophic earthquake that stroke Montenegro the Kotor region was inscribed to the World Heritage in Danger List. In 2003, after the danger seized and the earthquake consequences were removed the Property was removed from the World Heritage in Danger List. In the years after the earthquake numerous activities have been initiated for reconstruction of damaged individual monuments and settlements.

Although the post-seismic renovation was completed, the transition period that followed the positive economic effects, rendered the risks and challenges. In recent years, the Montenegrin coast has become especially interesting to foreign investors, who want to build hotels, tourist and residential places in this area.

Due to this overall situation, the greatest threat to the exceptional universal value of the Property, represent the risk of excessive and uncontrolled urbanization, which is noted by UNESCO Mission, March 2008.

In order to avoid these risks, the state of Montenegro has taken a number of important steps to ensure an appropriate legal framework. In the period 2008 -2013 a set of six laws has been adopted in the field of cultural heritage, including the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property and the Law on the Protection of Natural and Cultural Historical Heritage of the Kotor Region.

Changes of the institutional framework have been performed and the Republican and Regional Institute for Conservation of Cultural Monuments transformed into two new institutions: the Directorate for Conservation of Cultural Property and the Center for Conservation and Archaeology of Montenegro.

The management plan for the protected Area of Kotor was developed and adopted by the Government of Montenegro in 2011. Representatives of all relevant state and municipal authorities and organizations were participating in the preparation of the Management Plan. The help of UNESCO / ICOMOS experts was also valuable.

By the Management Plan of Kotor, development of the region is based on the respect, improvement, promotion and use of resources of natural and cultural heritage, as potential for improvement of the local community and its citizens. The Management Plan identifies eight general goals:

- Strengthening the legal and institutional infrastructure in order to preserve and protect the outstanding universal value of the area
- Improving cooperation between all interested parties
- Ensuring effective implementation of laws and planning documents, in order to preserve cultural and natural heritage from the excessive and uncontrolled urbanization
- Improving valorization and protection of cultural and natural heritage protected area

- Integrated protection of cultural and natural heritage through constant control of the local urban development
- The development of protected areas through potentials on the principles of sustainable development
- Strengthening human resource capacity at all levels, education of new and additional education of existing qualified personnel
- Presentation and popularization of the areas and raising public awareness of the values and importance of protected areas

The management plan includes an action plan with priority actions and measures for the short, medium and long-term period, the holders of the activities and performance indicators. Implementation of the management plan has been monitored by the annual analysis of the implemented Action Plan activities, which is, in the form of a report, submitted to the Government of Montenegro for consideration and adoption.

Attention is paid to improving the role and importance of the World Heritage status, and the use of that status as a potential for the development of tourism, especially cultural tourism, based on the principles of sustainability. In addition, the national strategy for the development of culture, sustainable development, integrated coastal management, solid waste management and the development of traffic has been adopted.

In addition, the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism coordinates activities for the project "Integrated spatial planning and conservation of landscapes in the Boka Bay."

II. THE ACTION TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE TO THE DECISION OF WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE 36COM 7B.79

In the next section of the report, answers are provided to individual points of the World Heritage Committee's Decision 36COM 7B.79 from 2012.

4. Requests the State Party to submit three printed and electronic copies of the revised Management Plan, including information how the issue of tourism pressure is addressed, to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies,

In accordance with this paragraph of the Decision, the Management Plan of the Natural and Cultural Historical Region of Kotor, adopted by the Government of Montenegro in December 2011, was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in three printed and electronic copies in November 2012.

The management plan provides the establishment of the Tourism Development Strategy for the protected area and its immediate environment through the

development of hotels, private accommodation, tourist events, evaluation of cultural resources for tourism purposes, etc.

5. Takes note that the State Party submitted the draft of the retrospective Statement of outstanding universal value for the property, as requested in the Decision 32 COM 7B.101, as well as a proposal for a Buffer zone, as requested in the Decision 33 COM 7B.114;

The draft of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property was produced in 2009 during the workshop dedicated to the development of this document. The workshop was led by Dr. Yuka Jokileto, Katri Lisicin and Dr Todor Krstev. After the draft of the Statement had been submitted to the World Heritage Centre, it was revised and returned to the Member State in July 2012. The revised version was refined by an expert team of the Directorate for the Conservation of Cultural Property from Kotor. The latest version is attached to this document as Annex no. 1.

6. Notes the progress achieved in the field of legal protection, but the State Party is requested to develop detailed prescriptions for its implementation and for the overall coordinated management of the property;

In the previous period, six new and innovative laws in the field of cultural heritage have been issued, including the new Law on the Protection of Cultural Property (2010) and the Law on the Protection of Natural and Cultural Historical Heritage of the Kotor Region (2013). The law regulates the issues related to the protection and management in this area, in a way that Government establishes the *Management Council of the Kotor Region* with the role of coordinating performing activities on protection, conservation and protected area management. (Establishment of the Council is in progress). The Law on the Protection of Natural and Cultural Historical Heritage of the Kotor Region is attached to this document as Annex no. 2.

In addition, preparation of the Study of Cultural Properties Protection for Spatial Urban Plan of the Municipality of Kotor is in progress.

After adoption of the set of laws in the field of protection of cultural property, 11 by-laws have been adopted specifically governing the application of the law, and they are:

- Regulation on detailed criteria and procedures for determining cultural value goods
- Regulation on detailed conditions for issuing and seizure of the conservation licenses
- Regulation on detailed conditions for issuing and seizure exploration licenses
- Regulation on detailed conditions for conducting conservation activities
- Regulation on the Register of Cultural Property
- Regulations on research

- Regulation on the content and management of information system of cultural goods
- Regulation on the content and manner of keeping the register of the Central Registry of memorials and contents of the records of the objects illegally erected as a memorial
- Regulation on the form, content and manner of keeping records of sales of antiques and works of art
- Regulation on the collections of cultural objects that can be considered a national treasure of the Member States of the European Union
- Regulation on detailed conditions and manner of issuing licenses for the temporary removal of cultural property and form approval

The implementation of these laws is done with the Inspection for cultural heritage monitoring, i.e. cultural properties, the Ministry of Culture and the Directorate for the Conservation of Cultural Properties.

7. Also urges the State Party, in the light of the negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value identified by the Visual Impact Assessment, to reconsider the idea of a bridge at Verige, to explore alternative means of linking the bays, such as a tunnel, improved ferry services and a by-pass road in the Kotor Bay and find appropriate solutions in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;

8. Highlights the continued need to put in place as soon as possible an integrated spatial development plan of the three neighbouring municipalities and a regional transport strategy that includes alternatives to the Verige bridge project and its associated road network and the by-pass road in the Kotor Bay and encourages the State Party to address this need, with a particular focus on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, within the framework of the ongoing activities with regard to the development of the Coastal Area Spatial Plan of Montenegro;

The *Visual Impact Study* of the planned Verige bridge on the Bay of Kotor gives the recommendation which suggests the evaluation of the alternative solution of the tunnel variation of the passage across the Bay of Kotor.

The *Conceptual Design of the Tunnel Passage of the Bay of Kotor* was realized in accordance with the recommendations of the Study, and was delivered to the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism and the Ministry of Transportation and Maritime Affairs, with the previously drafted Feasibility Study.

In the upcoming period, the Government is expected to determine the best way of passage through the Bay of Kotor, whether with a bridge or a tunnel, taking into account the recommendations and suggestions of UNESCO Mission, the Parliament conclusion and the decision of municipalities in the Bay of Kotor. After that, the optimal passage solution will be adopted, the one which will exalt best both the development and touristic potential of the state of Montenegro and the interest of its citizens, as well as the aspects of the protection of the World Heritage area of Kotor.

Before consideration of the Resolution of the Government, the Ministry of Culture and the Directorate for Conservation of Cultural Property will provide an expert opinion.

The realization of a specific Transportation Study within the framework of the Spatial Plan for the Coastal Area, whose completion is expected in June 2014, is in progress. The study treats the protected area and three municipalities of Kotor, covered by the buffer zone. The purpose of the study is to provide integrated insight into all aspects of future development of the transportation network, with particular emphasis on the bypass routes around the towns, and the Verige transportation connection.

In the framework of preparation for the Heritage Impact Assessment Study (HIA), the project task has been created. Through the Study, detailed impact analysis of the planned construction of a new bypass road around Kotor will be carried out, to recognize the impact on the natural and cultural historical region of Kotor. It is anticipated that the Study, through clear conclusions, assists the decision makers regarding the planned bypass road around Kotor and its impact on the outstanding universal value of Kotor.

International experts' assistance will be required for realization of the HIA study.

III. ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE IN KOTOR

1. Implementation of the Management plan for the natural and cultural historical Region of Kotor

The Government of Montenegro, during its session of 29.12.2011, at the proposal of the Ministry of Culture, reviewed and adopted the Management plan for the natural and cultural historical Region of Kotor with the Action Plan. Developing document, which should contribute to the valorization, presentation and affirmation of cultural-touristic potential of Kotor and its environment, is positively evaluated by the relevant ministries and institutions.

Chapter no. 11 - Implementation, it is estimated that the involvement of a large number of institutions is of crucial value for the implementation of the Management plan, while the work in a partnership is necessary for a successful implementation of the activities. The Ministry of Culture, as the initiator of the working activities on the draft of the Management plan, and after the adoption of the document, actively monitored the dynamics of implementation activities and undertook a series of measures in order to implement it.

From 2012 to 2013 the following activities have been undertaken:

- 1. Strengthening of the legal and institutional infrastructure in order to preserve and protect the outstanding universal value of the area.*

The following entities have contributed to the implementation of this priority task:

- The Ministry of Culture, the Institute of Marine Biology, The Department for the Protection of Cultural Property, The Center for Conservation and Archaeology, The Municipality of Kotor and the Tourist Organization of Kotor.

2. Ensuring effective implementation of laws and planning documentation-to preserve and improve the state of the cultural and natural heritage.

The following subjects have participated in the implementation of these activities:

- The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Property, the Maritime Museum of Montenegro and the Municipality of Kotor.

3. Improving of the valorization and protection of cultural and natural heritage of the protected area.

The following subjects have participated in the implementation of these activities:

- The Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Property and the Center for conservation and Archaeology.

4. Integrated protection of cultural and natural heritage through constant control of the local urban development.

The following subjects have participated in the implementation of these activities: Maritime Museum of Montenegro, OJU "Museums" Kotor, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Property, the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Municipality of Kotor and NGOs Expedicio.

5. The development of the protected areas through potentials based on the principles of sustainable development.

In the previous period, the following entities encouraged by their activities:

- Ministry of Culture, the Institute of Marine Biology, Municipality of Kotor, OJU "Museums" Kotor, Tourist Organization of Kotor and JU Water and Sewer Kotor

6. Strengthening of the human resource capacity at all levels, education and further education of existing professionals.

In the previous period, activities were undertaken by:

- Ministry of Culture, the Maritime Museum of Montenegro and the National Library "Djurdje Crnojevic"

7. Presentation and advertising of protected areas and raising public awareness on the values and its importance.

These activities are organized by the following entities:

- Ministry of Education, Maritime Museum of Montenegro and the Tourist Organization of Kotor

Financing of the activities foreseen by the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Management Plan is realized through the budget allocation of the entities which are carriers of the activities and it is done in continuity.

The proposed measures:

In accordance with the established activities from the Action Plan of the Management Plan and due to the timely implementation of planned measures, it is necessary to implement the following:

- Establish Council for managing of the protected areas in accordance with the Law on the protection of cultural and natural and historical areas of Kotor;
- Intensify activities on the Study of Cultural Properties Protection for Spatial Urban Plan of the Municipality of Kotor;
- Timely report to the Ministry of Culture and the Council for the management of the area of Kotor on the implementation of activities and measures of the activities carriers with financial indicators

2. Implementation of the Revaluation project of Cultural Properties in Montenegro covering the natural cultural - historical area of Kotor

By the Revaluation project of the cultural Properties of Montenegro, which is implemented by the Ministry of Culture and the Directorate for Conservation of Cultural Properties in order of revaluation of immovable and movable cultural properties of the protected area of Kotor, the following have been realized:

In the field of immovable cultural heritage, nine professional teams have been formed for the revaluation of the cultural value of 432 individually protected cultural properties, of which in the last phase of implementation of the Project 13 proposals and 305 of the draft study have been prepared. Individual studies for the old urban ensembles of Kotor, Risan and Perast have been produced, in the frame of this project, as well as a unique study of the entire protected natural and cultural - historical region of Kotor.

In the field of movable cultural heritage, an expert team is formed for the revaluation of the cultural value of 68 movable cultural properties from the collections of the Maritime Museum in Kotor, the Regional Museum in Perast, religious organizations and private collections. In the final phase of implementation of the Project 10 proposals and 9 of the draft study have been prepared.

3. The planning documents

Due to the fact that there was no separate Master plan prepared for the protected area of Kotor, the protection mechanisms for this cultural heritage are implemented through the urban-planning documents.

The Municipality of Kotor started with the development and adoption of new or modification of existing Master plans for all settlements in the protected zone, except for the Old Town of Kotor. Some of the plans have been already adopted or are in the approval process.

The development of spatial and urban plan of the Municipality of Kotor is in the progress, covering the World Heritage Area of Kotor.

The Ministry of Culture and the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Property participate through the giving of the conservation directions and opinions on draft plans, during the preparation of all planning documents.

All Planning document drafts in 2012 and 2013, as well as in the earlier period, were given back to the developers in order to correct them, according to the remarks given by the Directorate for the Conservation of Cultural Properties and the Ministry of Culture.

The reasons for this assessment are based on the fact that all planning documents, foresee the construction of modern residential and tourist facilities and new traffic roads to the extent that would greatly compromise the values of the cultural landscape of protected Areas. During 2012 and 2013, the following remarks on the draft planning documents have been provided:

- GUP Dobrota; August 2011
- DUP Orahovac 2012
- DUP Dražin Vrt 2012
- DUP Dobrota 2013

GUP Dobrota was adopted by the Regional Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage - Kotor, on the basis of the Opinion dated on 24. 09. 2010 after a few adjustments.

The drafts related to DUP Orahovac and DUP Dražin Vrt had alignments several times, and the Proposals of these Planning documents are accepted on the basis of Opinion dated 28.06.2012, after it was established that some corrections have been made in the Planning documents.

DUP Dobrota Draft is given back to the developers on alignments in several times, though in 2013 the proposal was adopted by the Municipality of Kotor without prior approval of the Directorate.

4. Infrastructure projects

As mentioned above, the Implementation of the Study on traffic is in progress within the Master plan for coastal area, which treats a protected area and three municipalities whose territory is included in the Buffer zone. Other important infrastructure projects will be considered through the project of the Spatial Plan.

5. International cooperation

International cooperation between the parties involved in the process of research, protection and popularization of the cultural heritage of the protected area of Kotor, have been developed in the previous period through the following activities:

- Cooperation with the University of Warsaw (Poland) in the field of archaeological excavations in the "Risnium - Royal capital of the Illyrian Queen Teuta" (for a eleven years)
- Participation in continuation of the project INTERREG CARDS - PHARE / EXPO - SUA
- Applications on the topic
- The cross-border cooperation between Croatia and Montenegro, as part of the component II of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).
- The study and cataloging of the floor mosaic decorations placed in the Adriatic area inscribed on the World Heritage list

6. Project: Heritage – development driver

The project "Heritage – development driver, the area of Dubrovnik and the Kotor Bay - joint activities in the implementation of new methodologies in the protection and management of natural and cultural heritage" began in March 2013.

The project "Heritage – development driver" is implemented in the frame of cross-border cooperation between Croatia and Montenegro, as part of the component II of the Instrument for the Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). The project is being implemented under the measure 1.1.: Joint Action for the protection of the environment, cultural and natural heritage.

The general objective of the project is to contribute to the establishment of cooperation between the institutions responsible for the protection of natural and cultural heritage in Croatia and Montenegro through the implementation of joint programs, education, transfer of knowledge and activities to raise awareness.

The specific objectives of the project are to improve cooperation and networking among various stakeholders in the field of protection, planning and management of natural and cultural heritage, through the joint activities on the implementation of the new methodology, on the cross-border area of Dubrovnik and Kotor Bay. The project also aims to expand professional knowledge and increase awareness of citizens related to the topic of how the heritage can be used as a development driver.

Leading partners are the Municipality of Tivat from Montenegrin side and the Regional Spatial Planning Institute of Dubrovnik-Neretva County from Croatian side. Municipality of Tivat is the functional leading partner.

Partners of the project in Montenegro are NGOs EXPEDITIO, Center for Sustainable Spatial Development from Kotor and Cultural Native association Napredak Gornja Lastva from Tivat, while associates are the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Property of Montenegro, the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism and the Heritage Network for Southeast Europe.

So far, during the project the following activities have been implemented:

- Workshop on the assessment of the landscape, Gornja Lastva, Tivat, 26-29 of June 2013

During the workshop a new methodology for identification, assessment, evaluation and protection of the cultural landscape is presented

- Study visit to Provansa (France), 10-15 of September 2013

In the period from 10th – 15th of September 2013 study trip through Provansa was organized, part of the region Provanas-Alps-Cote d'Azur in the south of France.

The aim of study visit was that participants become familiar with the best practices of protection and management of cultural and natural heritage.

- Balkan Landscape Forum, was held on 4th October 2013 in Tivat. First Landscape Balkan Forum - Challenges in the implementation of European and international standards in the field of protection and management of the landscape.

Balkan Landscape Forum had the aim to improve the dialogue between the regional and national authorities, municipalities, business sector, non-governmental organizations and the public. The focus of the forum was the interaction between these actors, and to highlight some positive national and international examples and perspective in managing the landscape.

- The study development: The comparative analysis of the legal framework in the field of protection and management of natural and cultural area of Montenegro with recommendations.

7. Project "EX.PO AUS – Improvement of the potentials of UNESCO's areas in the Adria localities"

Project EX.PO AUS is implemented with partner organizations, through the IPA Adria cross-border program. In Montenegro, the project is realized by the Center for Conservation and Archaeology Montenegro.

The general objective of the project EX.PO AUS is to establish a network of cooperation between UNESCO areas on the Adria coast, in order to develop common long-term strategy for the sustainable management and valorization of UNESCO's areas, based on a high degree of innovation in the field of management, use of technology, protection of the environment and energy efficiency.

In order to realize all what was already mentioned, through this project, a high quality technical and managerial knowledge will be promoted and transmitted to various stakeholders from the public and private sectors involved in this project, in a cross-border context.

Specific objectives of the project EX.PO AU are:

- Cross-border development of the concepts and tools for sustainable management of UNESCO's areas, using a Management plan for UNESCO's areas as frame of pro-active strategy for the valorization and economic development of the area, i.e., using the management plan as a key component of the process of spatial and territorial planning and not as its secondary or external element;
- Cross-border improvement of knowledge, techniques and technological support, through the exchange of experiences on best practices and techniques specifically related to digital cataloging of architectural elements and mosaics, as well as the restoration of dry wall
- The implementation of innovative pilot activities in the territories of the partner organizations, in accordance with the characteristics and priority needs of each area (conservation, valorization, technological innovation, particularly in the areas of energy use, etc.), which can be transmitted to a wider areas;
- Joint valorization of UNESCO's areas on the Adria coast, as a general, and individual thematic valorization of specific segments, such as mosaics, drywalls, etc. in order to enhance cultural tourism

Within the project, the Center for Conservation and Archaeology of Montenegro will realize the following activities:

- Analysis of the state of preparation and implementation of management plans on UNESCO's areas covered by the project
- Development of joint cross-border approach for sustainable valorization of UNESCO's areas
- Coordination of six local seminars/workshops for the preparation/implementation of the management plans of protected areas (seminars will be organized in Italy, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro) and one cross-border seminar/workshop
- Publication of brochures related to management plans of UNESCO's areas
- Publication of the final report on a joint approach to sustainable valorization areas.

8. Publishing activity

In the frame of the study and popularization of cultural heritage of the protected area of Kotor, in the previous period two very important issues were published:

- By the end of 2012 the book entitled "Graditeljstvo Kotora" by Svetislav Vučenović has been published as a joint publishing venture of the Municipality of Kotor, the Regional Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage and Maritime Museum of Kotor.
- The book Werk – "Austrougarske tvrđave u Crnoj Gori" by Radojica Pavićević, which includes the fortresses of the Kotor Bay, was published by "Pobjeda" from Podgorica also in 2012.

IV. CONSERVATION TREATMENT AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Immovable cultural properties

In the area of Kotor World Heritage during 2012 and 2013 the works have been conducted on the research and protect a significant number of immovable cultural properties. Undertaken operations were in accordance with the conservation requirements issued by the Directorate for the Conservation of Cultural Properties-Territorial Unit in Kotor and in accordance with the project documentation approved by the same institution. The project documentation was developed by architects who have a conservation license.

The scope of works on individual cultural properties extends to the sites with the characteristics of the cultural landscape such as residential complex with a defensive tower in Maali above Risan.

During this reporting period *the conservation conditions* were issued for 74 cultural properties and approval of the appropriate project documentation was issued for 39 of immovable cultural properties. In addition, 20 professional attitudes were issued, concerning the topic of protection of cultural properties.

From performed works on the study and protection of immovable cultural properties, the following can be highlighted:

Church of St. Pavle in Kotor (1263)

During 2012 and the first half of 2013, complex restoration took place at the Church of St. Paul in Kotor, which were performed according to the approved conservation project based on the results of the study of the original look of the church and its later remodeling. The works included the restoration of the windows on the east and west facades, the restoration of the west facade of the Romanesque church (portal, bifora, blind arch) as well as the restoration of the circular window (rosette) on the north facade. In addition, the restoration works done in this period included the

preparation of the road approach on the north side of the complex, which leads to a room on the southwest corner of the church.

During this period an additional project was made which foresees the installation of heating, cooling, electricity, water and sewage systems in the complex adopted to the needs of future application of modern church of St. Pavle (hall for assembly sessions, lectures, concerts, etc...)



Church of St. Pavle, west facade

Chapel St. Trinity, Stoliv (XV century)

Based on the results of archaeological, architectural and archival research which aimed to study the Chapel of St. Trinity in Stoliv (XV century), conservation conditions for its restoration has been made. It was found that this Church in the XVIII century belonged to the family Burović from Perast and was located within their property in Mržep, opposite of Perast. The conservation project made according to the conservation requirements was adopted in the early 2012 after which works had started. The works included the development of the side rooms on the south side of the Chapel, the restoration of the original roof made of stone panels, floor laying and arranging the immediate surroundings of the Chapel.



Chapel of St. Trinity in Stoliv, after reconstruction

Dabinović – Kokot Palace, Dobrota (beginning of the XVIII century)

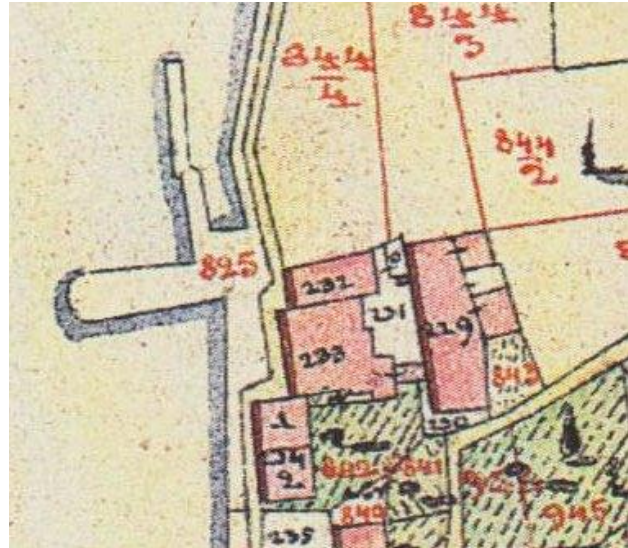
Dabinović –Kokot Palace in Dobrota is a representative example of Baroque architecture housing Kotor Bay. It was built in the early XVIII century, during the biggest rise of Dobrota, i.e. prosperity of the maritime trade of the sailing ships whose owners were residents of the developed maritime town. Due to structural damage caused by the earthquake dated April 15th 1979 the palace was left without a roof and has not been renewed. Further degradation of the structure and materials of the palace have been caused by the atmospheric effects and removing elements of stone (doorways, stairs, balcony railings ...).



Dabinović –Kokot Palace 1979



Dabinović-Kokot Palace
2004



*Complex Dabinović-Kokot according to cad.
plan from 1838*

The architectural research and study of archival sources and literature, conducted at the residential complex Dabinović - Kokot in Dobrota, in the period from September 15th 2012 to February 1st 2013, was established genesis of this complex space - functional units belonging to the family Dabinović-Kokot, one of the most famous maritime merchant families in Dobrota. It was found that the original residential building of this family, with elongated rectangled base, floor P + 1, was used even after the construction of the palace, which was a connected with tract floor P +1. There were two storey spacious warehouses by the palace, whose walls of the north side are preserved and the warehouse that stood on the south side of the palace was completely destroyed. The original solution of the coast planning, with a large mole, has been preserved to this day.

New findings that were obtained in studies of the complex Dabinović-Kokot in Dobrota, as well as collected technical and photographic documentation were the basis for the establishment of conservation guidelines for the development of the construction and project documentation which provides for reconstruction of this housing unit in accordance with the principles of protection. This guidance provides the establishment of the original spatial relationships and functional organization that will reflect the lifestyle and culture of living one of the most important and richest maritime merchant families during 17-19 century in Dobrota.

The study of the western town gate of Kotor (1555)

The idea to make the restoration of the West town gate look as it existed before in 1945 when inscription with the date of the liberation of Kotor was embedded on the site of the relief depicting a Venetian lion, came from the local community of the Old Town of Kotor. For a discussion of these ideas and for determination of the appropriate conservation guidelines, the expert committee was established consisting of nine members. The Commission began with its work in November 2013, when they concluded that the following activities will be preceded to the

determination of conservation guidelines for the restoration of the Western city gate (Gate of the Sea):

- Conducting of the complex researches to study the original appearance of the city gates and all of later stage
- Documentation of completed research
- Review the results of research
- Adoption of conservation requirements in accordance with the results of completed research



The Western town gate of Kotor

Perast

After a Master plan of Perast, at the end of 2011, the conditions were created for the implementation of the conservation principles contained in the Planning document. In the previous 2 years period, the conservation conditions were issued for the treatment of 18 different locations and 8 projects were approved. In addition, the work began on a few sites for which the process of creation and approval of project documentation is closed.

In addition to defining the procedures for accessing the works of restoration of the buildings in Perast, a positive role in adopted Planning document is reflected in the implementation of the adopted principles which stipulates the obligation of removing the existing negativity when taking the new interventions in buildings or in the open air of the city.

In this sense, examples of preparation of project documentation for the construction of the floor. parc. 107, cat. parc. 148 and cat. parc. 86 could be pointed out, which anticipate improvement of the status quo and harmonization of the building appearance with conservation principles.



Kolović Palace, facade detail

Implementation of conservation projects are in progress that foresee the recovery and restoration works at the Kolović Palace and the Šestokrilović Palace. These works are carried out in accordance with the approved conservation projects.



Šestokrilović Palace – Title with year of the construction

Maala above Risan

At the beginning of 2012 conservation conditions were issued for the conservation and restoration work on the residential complex of Maali above Risan. This large complex dates from the Ottoman period (XVII c.) and includes a residential building with a defensive tower and auxiliary buildings within the arable farms formed as a terraced lot with retaining walls of stone.

Together with the wider space of similar spatial and architectural characteristics, this complex is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape with preserved authentic values. In addition to the conservation and restoration works on existing buildings (residential buildings, defense tower, auxiliary building) conservation conditions included an arable farm with all the characteristic elements (terraced plots developed trees, paved roads and yards, water tanks, etc...).



View at the complex Maali from the southwest side

Coast reconstruction in front of the Church of St. Nikola in Prčanj

On the location in front of the Church and monastery of St. Nikola in Prčanj, in the historic core of the village, the coast reconstruction works were undertaken whose appearance was not in conformity with the general ambience of the village characteristics as a whole. The location where the works were undertaken dated from the 60s of the XX century.

The works included removing of the concrete bench and concrete surface part of the walkways and a new parapet wall - bench was constructed of the stone. In addition, new paving of the surface beside the sea was performed and it was done with the stone pavement. Horticultural arrangement has been retained as was predicted with a conservation guidelines.



Church and Monastery of St. Nikola, Prčanj

Movable Cultural Properties

In the studios of the Center for Conservation and Archaeology Montenegro - Regional Department of Kotor, during 2012 and 2013 conservation researches were carried out and conservation measures have been implemented in a number of movable cultural properties and in accordance with National programs of protection and

preservation of cultural properties for 2012 and 2013 and at the initiative of the owners or holders of the cultural properties. The derivative works are accompanied by adequate documentation of conservation.

Among all works the following works were selected:

2012

“Franjevac“

Implementation of conservation measures on polychrome wooden sculpture "Franjevac" dimensions 47 x 17.5 x 10cm, unknown author, eighteenth century, from Basilica of St. Tripun, Kotor



“Franjevac” after the implementation of conservation measures

„St. Antun sa malim Isusom“

Implementation of conservation measures in the picture “St. Antun sa malim Isusom”, Tech. Oil on canvas, dimension 50 x 40cm, Anonymous, XVIII century, from the Church of St. Klara, Kotor.



“Sv. Anton sa malim Isusom”, after the implementation of conservation measures

”Bogorodica sa Hristom“

Implementation of preventive conservation measures on the throne icon "Bogorodica sa Hristom" by Peter Rafailović, dimension 60 x 80 x 2 cm, tempera on panel, the end of the nineteenth century (1872), from the Church of St. Jovan Bogoslov, Svrčak, Morinj



„Bogorodica sa Hristom“

Portrait "Tomo Brajković"

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures in the portrait "Tomo Brajkovic," unknown author, oil on paper, dimension 41.5 x 52.1 cm, XIX century from JU "Museums" Kotor city museum Perast



Portrait "Tomo Brajković", after the implementation of conservation measures

"Diploma o tituli Konte za Alojza Viskovića"

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures on the "Diploma o tituli Konte za Alojza Viskovića" manuscript on parchment, dimension 44.1 x 30.5 cm, by an unknown author, written June 9, 1880, kept in the JU "Museums" Kotor - city museum Perast



„Diploma o tituli Konte za Alojza Viskovića“, after the implementation of conservation

measures

Portrait "Gavrilo Rucović"

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures in the portrait "Gavrilo Rucović", oil on canvas, dimension 50 x 63cm, the unknown author of the early twentieth century, the Church of St. Nikola Kotor (church collection)



Portrait "Gavrilo Rucović" after the implementation of conservation measures

Money of King Balajosa

Implementation of conservation measures on money of King Balajosa (4660 bronze and silver coins), which was discovered at the site of Carine in Risan during archaeological excavations in 2010



Money of king Balajosa during the Money of king Balajosa after the

implementation of conservation measures implementation of conservation measures

Amphorae

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures on the amphorae that were surfaced in 2010 during the underwater archaeological research.



Amphora, condition after it was surfaced

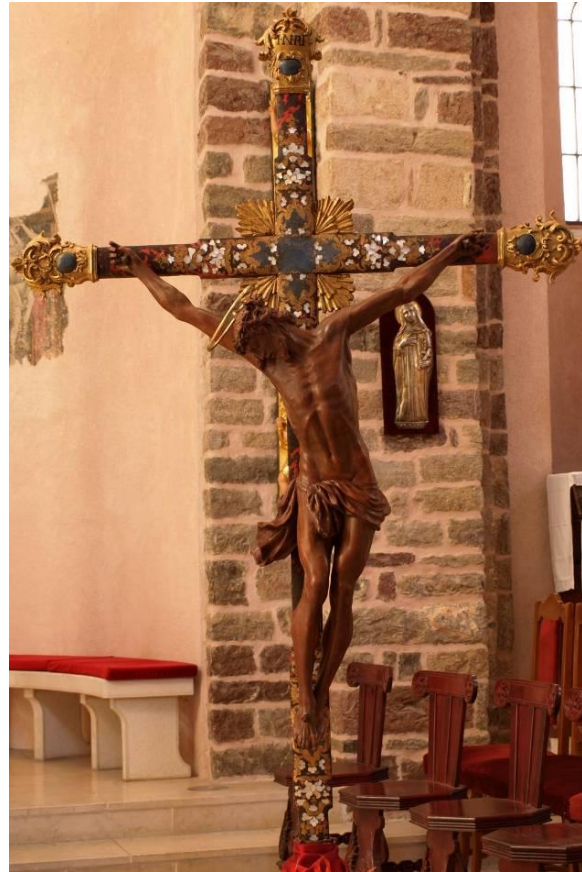
2013

„ Raspeće “

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures on polychrome wooden sculpture " Raspeće " by the Venetian sculptor Andrea Brustolon dimension Cross 210 x 135 x 8.7 cm, body 102 x 75 cm, first half of the eighteenth century, the Church of Blažena Djevica (the Virgin temple), Prčanj



„Raspeće“, detail of the face and part of the chest after the implemented conservation measures



„Raspeće“, after the implementation of conservation measures in Basilica of St. Tripun, November 28, 2013

„ Sv. Omobon, sv. Barbara i sv. Antun „

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures in the picture "Sv. Omobon, sv. Barbara i sv. Antun" author unknown, nineteenth century, dimension 139 x 131.5 cm, technique - oil on canvas, from the Basilica of St. Tripun, Kotor

„Sv. Omobon, sv. Barbara i sv. Antun“

during the implementation of conservation measures



“Blagovijesti“

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures in the picture "Blagovjesti" by an unknown author, the nineteenth century, tech. Oil on canvas, dimension 60.8 x 108.3 cm, oval, from the parish Church Rođenja Blažene djevice Marije (Virgin's temple), Prčanj



„Blagovijesti“, detail of the play of the angel after conservation measures



„Blagovijesti“, after the implementation of conservation measures

„Kapetan Marko Martinović uči ruske boljare“

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures in the picture "Kapetan Marko Martinović uči ruske boljare", oil on canvas, dimension 113 x149 cm, unknown author, eighteenth century, from the collection of JU "Museums" Kotor-city museum Perast



„Kapetan Marko Martinović uči ruske boljare“, after the implementation of conservation measures

“ Adriana “

Creating a conservation project and implementation of conservation measures on the model of the ship "Adriana" (last Perast sailboats model), dimension Height with stand 120 cm, length 190 cm, mast width 56cm, an unknown modeler, created in the twentieth century, from the collection of the Museum of Perast.



Model of sailboat „Adriana“,
after the implementation of conservation measures

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Project "Kraljica Teuta"

Systematic archaeological research in Risan last continuously, since 2001. Activities are carried out in cooperation with the Warsaw University (Poland) and are managed by the Center for Conservation and Archaeology of Montenegro. This report refers to the last two years of their duration.

Risan is the scientific and archaeological literature recognized as a significant archaeological site and the interest in this ancient city has existed for two and a half centuries. One of the first explorers was Sir Arthur Evans, who pointed to the archaeological potential of this site, in the late nineteenth century. His research has resulted in findings of pottery and coins from the Hellenistic and Illyrian period. Interest in this city continued through the stay of many researchers in Risan and gave significant results such as architectural decorative moldings, now exhibited in the space of an ancient villa with mosaics in Risan.

Researches in 2012 have been carried out at the site of Carine and clearing the site Gradina on the hill. At the site, it was continued with a research within the previously discovered walls and objects, which belonged to the core of the ancient city. The excavations, following earlier discovered walls of the buildings, gave the look and position of the rooms of a larger luxury residential building. This building abounded with gnathia ceramics dating from the Hellenistic period. Located money of the early Greek colonies and towns speaks of intense trade relations with the Greek world. From these findings, a small pantry has been stood out with about a hundred pieces of bronze coins of the Illyrian king Balajosa, founded in one group. During the

researches the rustically foundations have been uncovered, which belonged to the facilities of the IV century BC. This is so far the oldest residential building found at the site of Carine.

In the northern part of the sector Carine VI, in the direction of the main street, which followed the revealed gates of the rivulet Spile, continuation of this communication was discovered. The street was paved with larger stone pavements which was found in site. In this segment, a part of the city water supply system was discovered. During 2013, archaeological excavations took place at the locations Gradina and Carine. In addition, the orthographic recordings of the Acropolis and oinsula of the ancient city were performed.

On the hill Gradina, the defensive wall across all of its width was discovered. The base is preserved as Cyclopean wall. The inner face is built up, and in between is filled with crushed stone and lime mortar. Two towers have been built up in the southern part. Behind the wall, four square rooms were found that were built before the Venetian remodeling.

In the period of Ottoman Empire, one of them was divided into two smaller forts. The watchtower still occupies the central part, which is constructed, in different historical periods, which at this point had its continuity. From the archaeological layers mainly fragments of Turkish ceramics were found, as well as fragments of Venetian majolica and two Venetian coins. The coins of Balajosa were also found, which indicates that Hellenistic layer is also preserved.

Continuity with researches on the site Carine VI showed further directions of the building walls that belonged to the ancient fortified city and its grid and quarterly system. The results of these excavations are two residential buildings from the period of King Balajosa, two street canals, paved streets, as well as building bases from III century BC.

The hypothesis that the urban system Risan was established in the IV century BC is confirmed, and - as such, lasted until the conquest of Rome, when its urban structure gets Roman attributes.

From the movable archaeological findings, the usual fragments of the ceramic vessels and coins of Greek cities and Illyrian Balajosa, the finding of the bronze statue of ancient divinity of **Dionysus** should be set aside.



Explorers on the site Carine



Archeological site - Gradina



Dionysus, the bronze sculpture

Safety Archeological researches of the Church of St. Franjo, Kotor

The Church of St. Franjo is located in the old urban core of the old town of Kotor, in its southern part, in the direction of the southern gate of the city. Its history is connected with an older church and monastery of the same name, which had been erected near, outside the city walls in the southern suburb of Kotor, on the site Šuranj. The monastery complex was built in Šuranj in 1288 as Mr. endowment of Serbian Queen Jelena Anžujaska. The old church and the monastery were demolished in 1656 by order of the Venetian authorities, due to the imminent danger of Ottoman's attack, who could use this location as a base for an attack on the city.

After an unsuccessful siege of the city and repel on the attack, the church was not rebuilt in the same place, but the Convention Franciscan Order initiated construction of the new church and monastery in the city around 1668.



The Church during the reconstruction

Many of the decorative elements from the old church were built-in in the new church and monastery. Primarily, these are columns with bases and capitals that were built into the new cloister of the new monastery.

Construction of the monastery and the Church of St. Franjo was initiated after the devastating earthquake in 1667 in which a good part of the city was destroyed.

In the early XIX century, the government in Kotor was taken over by French, and the monastery and church were converted into barrack and warehouse. After the French period, with the arrival of the Austrians, the church returns its function, but only for a while. The last church service was held in 1840.

The monastery part of the complex, privately owned, suffered a recovery operation for the past two decades and the Church of St. Franjo stood in ruins, roofless and overgrown with vegetation.

Results of archaeological researches carried out during 2012

In the first phase of the research, the necropolis with tombs that filled the interior of the church was discovered and explored. The tombs were aligned in a regular geometric order, in 5 rows and in total there were 21 of them. At a depth of about 1,5 m, on the west side, two walls facing north-south were discovered below the tombs. These findings indicated the existence of an older facility on this site. Therefore, it is concluded that it is necessary to continue with research to determine what kind of masonry construction it is about.

Results of archaeological researches carried out during 2012

In this research, dismantling of the four rows of the tombs was performed on the western side, with the stone bairment in the facility. Below the tomb, masonry constructions was discovered with roughly circular base, height 3-4 rows of stone that are bound which are mixed with a reddish earth and clay. The wall orientated in the direction north-south which was noticed in the first phase of the research (necropolis), belonged to this construction with door to the west, i.e. to the street. During the purification of this finding, it was noticed that this circular structure has two rings, external and internal, that were not built at the same time, but it might belong to an older and a younger stage. The inner ring was built in regular rows of small stones, while the external one was built with a larger blocks, which is irregular especially towards the outer face.

In the fulfillment of this finding, two layers were found, one of slaked lime with fragmented sporadic findings of human bones and a second layer of burned wood in the form of soot.

There was no movable archaeological material, what makes it difficult to determine chronological origin of this finding.

Finding in the interior of the Church of St. Franjo is unique in the archaeological research of the Old Town of Kotor.



Circular finding during the research



Disposition of the findings in I and II phase in relation to the interior of the Church

The working hypotheses were set in the interpretation of this finding, which will be defined closer during further studies. The assumption is that the older ring of the circular finding could belong to early medieval fort with a tower near the southern entrance to the city and younger ring could represent adaption of the older areas for the purposes of Garbun (wood charcoal) production, which numerous handicraft workshops in Kotor were supplied with.

Pursuant to Article 95 Paragraph 3 of the Constitution of Montenegro I hereby pass the following

DECREE

PROMULGATING THE LAW ON PROTECTION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF THE KOTOR REGION ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", No. 56/13 as of 6th December 2013)

I hereby promulgate the Law on Protection of Natural and Cultural Historical Heritage of the Kotor Region, passed by the 25th Convention of the Parliament of Montenegro at its third meeting of the second regular (autumn) session in year 2013, on 20th November 2013.

Number: 01-1826/2
Podgorica, 3rd December 2013

President of Montenegro,
Filip Vujanović, Sdr

Pursuant to Article 82, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Constitution of Montenegro and the Amendment IV, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of Montenegro, the 25th Convention of the Parliament of Montenegro at its third meeting of the second regular (autumn) session in year 2013, on 20th November 2013, passed the following

LAW

ON PROTECTION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF THE KOTOR REGION

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subject

Article 1

This Law regulates the protection, administering and specific measures of conservation of natural and cultural-historical region of Kotor (hereinafter referred to as: the Kotor Region), which has been registered in the UNESCO World Heritage List as natural and cultural heritage site

Defining the Region

Article 2

The Kotor Region includes: The Old City of Kotor, Dobrota, Donji Orahovac, the part of Gornji Orahovac, Drazin Vrt, Perast, Risan, Vitoglav, Strp, Lipci, Donji Morinj, Gornji Morinj, Kostanjica, Donji Stoliv, Gornji Stoliv, Prčanj, Muo, Škaljari, Špiljare and the marine basin of Kotor - Risan Bay. The Kotor Region boundary goes along the borderline parcels of cadastral municipality Škaljari II, starting from the triple border of cadastral municipalities Škaljari II with CM: Mirac and CO Dub and extends northward and to the northwest, along the western and

southwestern boundaries of borderline parcels of cadastral municipalities CM Škaljari, CM Muo, CM Prčanj II, CM Stoliv II, i.e. along the administrative border of municipalities of Kotor and Tivat and descends to the lighthouse at Verige. From the other side of Verige, the boundary extends towards the west along the administrative border of municipalities of Kotor and Herceg Novi, i.e. along the borderline parcels of cadastral municipalities Kostanjica and Morinj, up to the triple border of CM Morinj, CM Žlijebi and CM Ubli. From the triple border, the boundary extends to the east and northeast, along the borderline parcels of cadastral municipalities CM Morinj, CM Strp and CM Risan II, including them as a whole, and then descending to the southeast along the border of cadastral municipality CM Risan II towards CM Perast, up to the triple border (CM Risan II, CM Perast and CM Orahovac II). From the triple border point, the border continues along the northern boundary of the parcel no. 1097 up to the boundary of the parcel 924 CM Orahovac I, and then along the northern boundary of cad. parcels 924, 925, 926, 927, and it extends northward, along the old macadam road and boundary parcel 1078, to the border with CM Orahovac II. The border continues southward, along the border of CM Orahovac II, up to the parcel 1554, then it goes further along the northern side of the cadastral parcel, and then intersects the parcel 1684/1, up to the trigonometric point 141 at the border of CM Orahovac and CM Zalazi.

Starting from trigonometric point, the border continues southwards, along the borderline parcels of cadastral municipalities of CM Dobrota II and CM Špiljari up to the triple border point (CM Špiljari, CM Škaljari II and CM Njeguši). From the triple border point the border extends to the southwest, along the borderline parcels of CM Škaljari II, including it as a whole, up to the triple border of CM Škaljari II, CM Mirac and CM Dub, where the description of Kotor Region has actually started from.

The region of Kotor includes the territory of cadastral municipalities Kotor I (11ha), Kotor II (16ha), Dobrota I (270ha), Dobrota II (546ha), Škaljari I (120ha), Škaljari II(342ha), Špiljari (282ha), Muo I (128ha), Muo II (51ha), Prčanj I (122ha), Prčanj II (272ha), Stoliv I (97ha), Stoliv II (233ha), Morinj (1.271ha), Kostanjica (282ha), Risan I (130ha), Risan II (775ha), Perast (447ha), Strp (277ha), Orahovac I (43ha), as well as a part of the territory of the cadastral municipality of Orahovac II (404ha).

The total surface of Kotor Region is 8.620 hectares, out of which the mainland covers 6.120 hectares and the sea surface 2.500 hectares.

Public Interest

Article 3

Protection of the Kotor Region is of interest for the Republic of Montenegro.

Protection Objectives and Tasks

Article 4

Kotor Region is particularly protected in order to:

- 1) conserve the outstanding universal value as part of the world natural and cultural heritage;
- 2) permanently preserve the authentic natural, historic, urban, architectural, ambiental, artistic, aesthetic and landscape values;
- 3) ensure conditions for sustainable development and utilization;
- 4) provide presentations and professional and scientific evaluation.

Application of Other Regulations

Article 5

Protection of the Kotor Region shall be conducted in accordance with the Laws governing the protection of cultural goods, the nature and the environmental protection, spatial planning and landscaping, construction and housing, unless otherwise provided for by the provisions of this Law or the international regulations.

Usage of Gender-Sensitive Language

Article 6

All expressions for individuals used in this Law, importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include corresponding feminine gender expressions.

II. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Protection Authorities

Article 7

The tasks of protecting and preserving the Kotor Region shall be carried out by the state administrative authorities, the bodies of local government of the Municipality of Kotor and public service established by the state and / or municipality, within their competencies. Apart from the entities referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, protection and conservation of the protected environment of Kotor Region shall be provided by the competent authorities of the neighboring municipalities.

Management of Kotor Region

Article 8

Kotor Region shall be administered in accordance with the Kotor Region Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as: the Management Plan). The Management Plan shall be passed by the Government of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Government) in accordance with the Law. In order to coordinate performing activities on protection, conservation and management, the Government shall form the Kotor Region Management Council (hereinafter referred to as: the Council).

The Composition and Appointment of the Council

Article 9

The Council has the President and ten members. Council members shall be appointed and dismissed at the proposal of the following:

- 1) the state administrative body responsible for culture affairs-one member;
- 2) state administrative body competent for spatial planning and environmental protection-one member;

- 3) state administrative body responsible for the protection of cultural goods-one member;
- 4) Municipal Assembly of Kotor-five members;
- 5) the National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO - one member;
- 6) non-governmental organizations engaged in the protection and preservation of Kotor –one member.

The Mayor of Kotor is the President of the Council *ex officio*.

The term of office is four years.

The Council's Competencies

Article 10

The Council shall:

- 1) promote the importance of universal natural and cultural values of the Kotor Region as the world heritage site;
- 2) coordinate drafting, revision and implementation of the Management Plan;
- 3) initiate and monitor the implementation of projects and activities predicted by the Management Plan;
- 4) provide an opinion on initiatives, programs, projects and plan documents related to the Kotor Region and its protected environment, in order to bring them in line with the Management Plan;
- 5) encourage and direct the implementation of activities and projects which contribute to an overall improvement of protection, preservation and development of the Kotor Region;
- 6) monitor the current state of Kotor Region and require the implementation of related protective measures by the authorities referred to in Article 7 of this Law, within their competencies;
- 7) prepare the Annual Report on the Management Plan implementation, as well as on the state of Kotor Region.

The Council's Operating Procedures

Article 11

The Council works at sessions.

The sessions are held as necessary, and at least once a month.

The Council's scope and method of work shall be regulated by the Rules of Procedure.

Administrative and Technical Operations

Article 12

The local government authority responsible for the protection of natural and cultural heritage shall carry out administrative and technical activities for the Council.

Remuneration

Article 13

The President and members of the Council shall be entitled to remuneration for their work in the

Council, as well as to reimbursement of expenses connected to their engagement in the Council (travel expenses, daily allowances and accommodation costs), as determined pursuant to the Government regulations.

The funds referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided by the public entities referred to in Article 9 of this Law, whose proposal was followed in the appointment of the Council member.

Database

Article 14

The local government authority of the Municipality of Kotor responsible for the protection of natural and cultural heritage shall administer the database and documents of importance for the protection, preservation and development of the Kotor Region.

Upon the proposal of the state authority responsible for cultural affairs, the Government shall prescribe the contents and method of administering and maintenance of the database referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

The state administration bodies, local government authorities of the Municipality of Kotor and its neighboring municipalities, as well as other legal entities and natural persons shall be obliged to submit the information and documents necessary for administering the database to the local government referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

The database referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article is used for the work of the Council and is also available to the general public.

The Annual Report on the Implementation of the Management Plan and the Region Condition

/

Article 15

The Council is obliged to submit the Annual Report on the Implementation of the Management Plan and the Condition of the Kotor Region to the Government, until 1st March of the current year.

The Report referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain, in particular:

- 1) the analysis of dynamics and effects of the Management Plan implementation;
- 2) the Kotor Region condition assessment;
- 3) activities conducted on the preservation, maintenance and monitoring of natural, cultural and other values and segments of the environment;
- 4) the analysis and assessment of the conditions for achieving protection, conservation and management objectives;
- 5) the implemented measures of protection, preservation and utilization of Kotor Region and the ways of their implementation;
- 6) the activities conducted in relation to sustainable utilization of natural and cultural resources, development, spatial planning and landscaping;
- 7) the activities carried out in the promotion and valorization of Kotor Region;
- 8) the applied forms of cooperation and partnership between the public sector and the local residents, owners, holders and the users of properties;
- 9) the applied forms of cooperation and partnership between the protection authorities and other countries and international organizations;

10) realized funds and the manner of their provision.

Integral Protection

Article 16

In accordance with the law and for the purpose of Kotor Region integral protection, the following documents shall be passed:

- 1) Management Plan;
- 2) Spatial Urban Development Plan;
- 3) Urban Projects for urban ensemble of the old town of Kotor, Perast and Gabela in Risan;
- 4) Cultural Goods Protection Studies;
- 5) Natural Goods Protection Studies.

Corrective and Remedial measures

Article 17

A legal entity and natural person conducting operations or any other activities which devastate the cultural and natural landscape of Kotor Region, shall be obliged to carry out corrective and remedial measures for the recovery of the landscape, determined by the protection authorities referred to in Article 7 of this Law, within their competencies.

The Council shall be obliged to monitor the implementation of corrective and remedial measures referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Report on the implementation of corrective and remedial measures is an integral part of the Report referred to in Article 15 of this Law.

Article 18

Any acts and activities which could cause permanent impairment of biological, hydrological, climate, soil and landscape diversity shall not be undertaken within the Kotor Region.

Only the construction of objects for the purpose of implementing urban matrix and reconstruction of destroyed buildings can be undertaken within the cultural-historical units of the old town of Kotor, Perast and Gabela in Risan, on the basis of material remains and / or authentic documents.

Planning documents used for designing the infrastructure and construction facilities capacity of more than 3000 m², as well as the performance of activities in the Kotor Region and its protected environment, which may cause significant changes in the area, must include a study of the visual impact on the cultural and natural values.

The existing seashore shall neither be changed nor backfilled within the Kotor Region, except in the case of its rehabilitation and revitalization, in accordance with the law.

III. FUNDING THE KOTOR REGION PROTECTION

Sources of Funding

Article 19

Funds for protection and preservation of the Kotor Region shall be provided from:

- 1) the State Budget of Montenegro;
- 2) the Budget of the municipality of Kotor;
- 3) domestic and international loans and aid funds;
- 4) donations;
- 5) programs and funds of the European Union, United Nations and international organizations;
- 6) fees for the economic exploitation of cultural goods;
- 7) other sources as stipulated by the law.

Compensation Fees For the Economic Exploitation of Cultural Goods

Article 20

Municipal Assembly of Kotor shall prescribe the obligation for legal entities and natural persons to pay compensation fees for the economic exploitation of cultural goods in the territory of Kotor (hereinafter referred to as: the fees) for the following:

- 1) conducting a business or commercial activity in the facility and / or outdoors;
- 2) the usage of recognisable images of Kotor or a recognisable part thereof for the purpose of advertising and commercial issues (film, video, poster, billboard, calendar, brochure, etc.) and making commercial copies of the Kotor Region or some of its parts (a souvenir, a postcards, a photo, a badge, a sticker, an item of clothing, a publication or any other item) intended for sale.

More detailed criteria and the method of payment, as well as the amount of the fee referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Municipal Assembly of Kotor.

The fee referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be paid to the budget of Municipality of Kotor.

The supervision of calculation and payment of the fee referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be conducted by tax authority of the Municipality of Kotor

The Usage of Fees Funds

Article 21

The funds procured from the fees referred to in Article 20 of this Law shall be used in accordance with the program of protection and conservation of the Kotor Region.

The program referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted by the Assembly of the Municipality of Kotor, at the proposal of the competent authority of local government, and it shall be in accordance with the program of protection and conservation of cultural goods issued by the Government, pursuant to the law governing the protection of cultural goods.

IV. SUPERVISION

Inspection Supervision

Article 22

Inspection supervision over the application of this Law shall be conducted by the state authority responsible for inspection control in the field of cultural goods protection, spatial planning and construction, as well as the nature and environmental protection.

V. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Misdemeanours

Article 23

A fine in the amount of 500,00 to 20.000,00 euros shall be imposed on a legal entity should it not submit information and documents that are required to maintain a database to the local government (Article 14, Paragraph 3).

A fine in the amount of 200,00 to 2.000,00 euros shall be imposed on a responsible person within a legal entity, a responsible person within the state administration and the local government and a natural person for the misdemeanour referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

A fine in the amount of 150,00 to 6.000,00 euros shall be imposed on an entrepreneur for a misdemeanour referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 24

A fine in the amount of 500,00 to 20.000,00 euros shall be imposed on a legal person should it fail to perform corrective and remedial measures determined by the competent entities (Article 17, Paragraph 1).

A fine in the amount of 200,00 to 2.000,00 euros shall be imposed on a responsible person within a legal entity and a natural person for the misdemeanour referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

A fine in the amount of 150,00 to 6.000,00 euros shall be imposed on an entrepreneur for a misdemeanour referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

VI. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Establishment of the Council

Article 25

The Council shall be established within three months of the date of entry into force of this Law.

Deadline For the Adoption of By-Laws

Article 26

By-laws referred to in Article 14 of this Law shall be adopted within six months of the date of entry into force of this Law.

Termination of the Previous Law

Article 27

On the date of entry into force of this Law, the Law on reconstruction of monumental area in the Region of Kotor (“Official Gazette of Republic of Montenegro”, No. 47/91) shall cease to be valid.

Entry into Force

Article 28

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from its publication in the »Official Gazette of Montenegro«.