

Explanatory Note No. 4.9 – Potential impact, Culture and Heritage

Table of Contents:

1. Review of impact of the change in the relevant legal framework on the Project and/or EIA Report	87
2. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – Vol. 6 – “Culture and Heritage” – Cultural Heritage Baseline Report	88
2.1. Introduction	88
2.2. Cultural Heritage Research Methodology	88
2.3. Funding and Legislative Compliance	89
2.4. Research Methodology	89
2.5. Results	89
2.6. Conclusions	89
2.7. References	89
3. Updates on Chapter 4.9 - Cultural and ethnical conditions and cultural heritage	90
3.1. Introduction	90
3.2. Baseline Report	90
3.3. Impact Assessment	90
3.4. Mitigation Measures	90
3.5. Legislative Framework and Accepted International Recommendations	90
3.6. References	90
3.7. Photographs (Exhibit 4.9.1)	90
4. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Part III. Cultural Heritage Management Plan	91
4.1. Introduction	91
4.2. Considerations on the Environmental and Social Management System	91
4.3. International Recommendations and Legislative Framework	91
4.4. RMGC’s Policy regarding Cultural Heritage Management	91
4.5. Cultural Heritage Management Measures	91
4.6. References	91
5. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Part I. Rosia Montana Archaeological Heritage Management Plan	91
5.1. Introduction	91
5.2. Description of Rosia Montana Archeological Sites	91

5.3.	Assessment and Objectives.....	91
5.4.	Management of Archaeological Sites.....	92
5.5.	References.....	92
5.6.	Specialist Appendixes.....	92
6.	Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Part II. Rosia Montana Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone.....	92
6.1.	Description of Historical Monuments and Protected Zones.....	92
6.2.	Assessment and Objectives.....	92
6.3.	Management of Historical Monuments and Protected Zones.....	92
6.4.	References.....	92
7.	Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Documents Attached following Public Consultations / Volume 48 - Information on Rosia Montana Cultural heritage and its Management.....	93
7.1.	Legislative Framework.....	93
7.2.	Heritage.....	93
7.3.	Opportunities to Capitalize on the Rosia Montana Cultural Heritage.....	93
7.4.	Fulfillment by the Investor of legal obligations related to cultural heritage.....	93
7.5.	Other Specific Issues.....	93
8.	Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Documents Attached following Public Consultations / Volume 49 – Cost Estimates for Carnic Historical Mining Network Development.....	93
9.	Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Documents Attached following Public Consultations / Volume 50 – Summary of Montana Cultural Heritage Management Plans.....	93
9.1.	Introduction.....	94
9.2.	Executive Summary: cultural heritage management plans.....	94
9.3.	Rosia Montana Archaeological Heritage Management Plan.....	94
9.4.	Rosia Montana Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone.....	94
9.5.	Cultural Heritage Management Plan.....	94
9.6.	Conclusions.....	94
9.7.	Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	94

Date

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Detailed Contents:

1. **Review of impact of the change in the relevant legal framework on the Project and/or EIA Report**

As from the submission of the EIA report, the applicable legal framework regarding protection of cultural heritage has undergone revisions and amendments. The new legal provisions that were adopted aim to supplement and detail principles already established in other laws that were considered at the time the EIA Report was developed, ensuring correlation thereof with other relevant environmental protection legal provisions. The findings of the EIA Report on the actions proposed to be implemented to ensure protection of the cultural heritage identified in the Project impact area were formulated in consideration of the principles and recommendations included in international conventions and treaties that Romania is a party of or which established actions and standards applicable in terms of heritage protection as well as the national legal provisions. Since the cultural heritage protection actions proposed by the Project owner in order to implement the Project, which were considered in the EIA Report, had been formulated in consideration of the principles and recommendations of the UNESCO Recommendations on international principles applicable to archaeological researches (1956), United Nations Convention concerning the Protection of the World and Natural Cultural Heritage (1972), Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1966), European Charter of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1975), Valetta Convention (1992) on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage and European Landscape Convention adopted in Florence in 2000, they maintain their applicability.

In terms of the national legal provisions, the most significant changes in the legal framework considered at the time the EIA Report was developed are included in Law No. 258/2006 on the revision of Government Ordinance No. 43/2000 on the protection of the archaeological heritage and declaration of certain archaeological sites of national interest, Law No. 259/2006 on the revision of Law No. 422/2001 on the protection of historical monuments and Order of Minister of Culture and Religious Affairs No. 2260/2008 on the approval of the Methodological norms for the classification and inventory of historical monuments which was abrogated by the Order of Minister of Culture and Religious Affairs No. 2682/2003.

The amendments brought on by Government Ordinance No. 43/2000 on the protection of the archaeological heritage and declaration of certain archaeological sites of national interest – particularly through Law No. 258/2006, but also through laws adopted later (i.e. Government Ordinance No. 13/2007 for the revision of art. 5 of Government Ordinance No. 43/2000 and Law No. 329/2009 on the reorganization of public authorities and institutions, rationalization of public expenditures, support of businesses and compliance with the framework agreements with the European Commission and International Monetary Fund) - highlighted the actions to be adopted in order to protect archaeological heritage and redefined the competences of the competent authorities. To correlate legal provisions on environmental protection with those on archaeological heritage protection, Law No. 258/2006 stipulates that previous archaeological researches shall be mandatory in all cases involving issue of environmental agreements for areas with archaeological heritage with the costs incurred by these researches to be covered by the owners of the Projects to be developed in the respective areas. Also, the Project owners shall have the obligation to include in the feasibility studies and basic engineering associated with the investment projects the sums required to carry out preventive archaeological researches and supervision and, as the case may be, for the protection of archaeological heritage or for archaeological discharge of the areas affected by the Project.

Law No. 258/2006 clarified the definition of preventive researches and introduced the notion of “systematic archaeological research” and also established a more strict supervision of the researches and clear obligations on reporting archaeological findings. The law also detailed the competences of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, of its decentralized divisions as well as the competences of the National Commission for Archaeology, particularly in terms of the issue of approvals for environmental agreements, construction permits in archaeological heritage areas or archaeological discharge certificates. In addition, more severe penalties were provided for failure to comply with the protection regime established regarding archaeological heritage areas. The changes in the legal framework brought on by laws that revised the provisions of Law No. 422/2001 aimed primarily at amending and clarifying some of the competences of the competent authorities and set forth new principles for the protection of historical monuments. The approval of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage shall be mandatory in order to undertake any interventions on structures listed as historical monuments. These changes in the legal framework are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the EIA Report; the Project owner shall comply with all the obligations pertaining to owners or holders of any rights of use regarding

structures listed as historical monuments and shall secure all the approvals and permits required under the law in order to undertake any intervention on these monuments.

We believe that the changes in the legal framework on archaeological heritage protection are not of a nature to change the findings of the EIA Report since the Project owner has already defined the plan of actions to be implemented in order to protect the cultural heritage in the Project impact area including in terms of allocating funds to conduct preventive archaeological researches (Orlea) or systematic archaeological researches (Carpeni). Thus, as also indicated in Chapter 4.9 of the EIA Report, the Project owner has conducted archaeological researches in the areas with found archaeological heritage and developed plans to continue these researches, subject to the Project implementation phases. We remind here only Sulei-Taul Anghel, Tarina-Jig-Vaidoia, Paraul Porcului-Taul Secuilor, Taul Corna, Valea Cornei, Gura Rosie-Piatra Alba, zona Nanului-Habad-Hop-Gauri-Carpeni-Taul Tapului-Seliste, Cetate areas, where the archeological researches have been completed with archaeological discharge certificates having been issued (i.e. 1320/2001, 1231/2002, 03/2004, 63/2004, 64/2004, 65/2004, 66/2004, 67/2004, 15/2006, 486/2008). After the EIA Report was submitted, the Project owner finalized the archaeological research on Carnic (topographical survey plan, 3D digital model of the ancient mining networks, complementary inter-disciplinary studies i.e. palinology, dendrochronology and absolute dating, lighting in ancient times, etc) and submitted the research report with the competent authorities in order to adopt the required actions.

As at the submission of the EIA Report, preliminary archaeological researches had also been conducted in Orlea area, where the Project is to be implemented, according to the plan submitted by the Project owner, after the expiry of the first nine (9) years of mining of Carnic and Cetate areas. Thus, as indicated by the action plan included in the EIA Report, the Project owner has set aside the funds required to conduct archaeological researches and supervision in this area, which will be conducted after the Project is permitted, with the implementation of the Project works in this area to be undertaken depending on the findings of the archaeological research reports, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions.

Given these actions considered in the EIA Report, we believe that the changes in the applicable legal framework concerning the protection of archaeological heritage do not require a reevaluation of the findings of the EIA Report.

Nor the revision of the applicable legal framework concerning the protection of historical monuments and movable cultural heritage are of a nature to lead to a reevaluation of the findings of the EIA Report. The protection actions to be undertaken by the Project owner in relation to the historical monuments in the Project area will be implemented in compliance with the new legal provisions, based on the approvals issued by the competent authorities at the time of applying for the permits to conduct the restoration and conservation works in question. Accordingly, the Project owner shall comply with the obligations to ensure the protection of the movable cultural heritage set forth by Law No. 182/2000, as revised.

2. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – Vol. 6 – “Culture and Heritage” – Cultural Heritage Baseline Report

2.1. Introduction

The indicative list of UNESCO protected Romanian sites suffered additions as from the submission of the document with new Romanian sites having been added.

After Romania joined the European Union, the Apuseni Mountains area which includes the commune of Rosia Montana is no longer included in the list of disadvantaged zones as presented in the EIA Report. In May 2006, Minvest – Rosiamin Subsidiary closed all activities due to lack of commercial profitability and impossibility to comply with the environmental protection standards. The former employees of Minvest – Rosiamin Subsidiary received one-year's worth of compensatory wages however at present the vast majority of these employees are not even on unemployment benefit anymore and the industrial sites of the former Rosiamin mine are still not environmentally rehabilitated.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the EIA Report included in this chapter.

2.2. Cultural Heritage Research Methodology

As part of the archaeological researches conducted during 2005 – 2006 underground, based on partnership principles between the institutions that organize archaeological research in Romania and mining archeology experts from Toulouse, the underground archaeology research team also included a specialist from the National History Museum of Romania.

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, which led to a reduction in the activities carried out by the Project owner, the Romanian – French exhibition related to the dissemination of the findings of the Rosia Montana archeological researches was deferred accordingly and is now to be organized sometime in the future.

Preventive archaeological researches were conducted in 2006 in the surface sectors Tarina and Paraul Porcului by a team of 120 workers and 30 specialists as well as in the underground sector Paru Carpeni – Orlea and in 2007 preventive archeological research was undertaken in Orlea area in order to complete the diagnosis documentation.

The logistics assistance / support team included 23 miners from Rosia Montana who worked non-stop as from 2002 until February 2008 when due to the suspension of the EIA Report evaluation, the Project owner had to lay them off. Presently, the maintenance works on the underground wooden supports were resumed with 12 local miners doing this job.

Due to the complexity of the situation / status of the built heritage, the built heritage research, urbanism and restoration team was complemented with specialists from ASAR GRUP, GENERAL GAME, GRUP CORINT, BLIPS and KAMOS. For the future, the aim is to implement a multiannual restoration program which will attract the most important specialized national and international human resources and also involve the locals both at technical level (by training programs) as well as in terms of the maintenance and touristic use of the cultural heritage assets, together with the industrial component of the site.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the EIA Report included in this chapter.

2.3. Funding and Legislative Compliance

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes do not lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

2.4. Research Methodology

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the preventive archaeological researches planned to be conducted by the Project owner have been deferred accordingly and are now to be resumed in parallel with the Project permitting procedure.

Preventive archaeological researches were conducted in 2006 in Tarina and Paraul Porcului sectors as well as in the underground sector Paru Carpeni – Orlea and in 2007 preventive archeological research was undertaken in Orlea area in order to complete the diagnosis documentation.

As from the submission of the EIA Report to date, the Project owner has also funded the publication of the volumes “Anthropos II” and “Alburnus Maior III” regarding economic history landmarks of Rosia Montana during the inter-war period as well as the inventory catalogue of the Roman necropolis at Taul Cornei.

All these developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

2.5. Results

As from the submission of the EIA Report to date, the Project owner continued the acquisition of properties located in the Project impact area. The buildings purchased by RMGC to date include 28 historical monument buildings of which 25 are located in the protected area “Historical Center” and 3 in the Project industrial area. These houses entered a maintenance program according to the legal obligations and restoration work has been initiated on some of them.

Following the negotiation process for returned properties between the Romanian Ortodox Church and Greek-Catholic Church, the parish house of the Orthodox Church (No. 137, historic monument) in Rosia Montana has since gone into the property of the Greek – Catholic Church, however without its status of historic monument or its use to have been changed.

All these developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

2.6. Conclusions

The activities conducted after the submission of the EIA Report regarding the maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

2.7. References

The activities conducted after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents) are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

3. Updates on Chapter 4.9 - Cultural and ethnical conditions and cultural heritage

3.1. Introduction

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

3.2. Baseline Report

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents) are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

3.3. Impact Assessment

After the EIA Report was submitted, the Project owner finalized archaeological research on Carnic (topographical survey plan, 3D digital model of the ancient mining networks, complementary inter-disciplinary studies i.e. palinology, dendrochronology and absolute dating, lighting in ancient times, etc) and submitted the research report with the competent authorities in order to secure a new archaeological discharge certificate for Carnic - underground area.

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the preventive archaeological researches planned for Orlea area have been deferred accordingly and are now to be resumed in parallel with the Project permitting procedure. The duration of these researches will be agreed together with the competent authorities.

All these developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the EIA Report included in this chapter.

3.4. Mitigation Measures

As from the submission of the EIA Report to date, the Project owner continued the acquisition of properties located in the Project impact area, such that at the moment RMGC owns 28 historic monument buildings of which 25 are located in the protected area “Historical Center” and 3 in the Project industrial area. These houses entered a maintenance program according to the legal obligations and restoration work has been initiated on some of them.

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the preventive archaeological researches that were planned have been deferred accordingly and are now to be resumed in parallel with the Project permitting procedure. The duration of these researches will be agreed together with the competent authorities.

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the printing plan of the Alburnus Maior series has been deferred and is now to be resumed in parallel with the Project permitting procedure.

All these completions that occurred after the submission of the EIA Report do not incur changes in the findings of this chapter.

3.5. Legislative Framework and Accepted International Recommendations

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

The Zoning Urbanism Plan (PUZ – CP) for the Protected Zone Historic Center of Rosia Montana was completed, presented to the stakeholders and is now under permitting.

All these developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

3.6. References

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents) are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

3.7. Photographs (Exhibit 4.9.1)

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

4. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Part III. Cultural Heritage Management Plan

4.1. Introduction

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

4.2. Considerations on the Environmental and Social Management System

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

4.3. International Recommendations and Legislative Framework

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

4.4. RMGC’s Policy regarding Cultural Heritage Management

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure as well the conservation standards d for wooden items uncovered underground, the specialists decided to continue to store the uncovered artifacts in the Paru Carpeni underground sector in the same environment, in a closed room, after all the primary conservation measures were taken.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

4.5. Cultural Heritage Management Measures

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

4.6. References

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

5. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Part I. Rosia Montana Archaeological Heritage Management Plan

5.1. Introduction

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

5.2. Description of Rosia Montana Archeological Sites

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

5.3. Assessment and Objectives

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the archaeological researches that were planned for Orlea massif have been deferred and are now to be resumed in parallel with the Project permitting procedure.

The duration of these researches will be agreed together with the competent authorities.

The cost covered by the Project owner for cultural heritage research and conservation measures taken after the submission of the EIA Report amount to over USD 11 mil against the USD 9 mil in 2006.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the EIA Report included in this chapter.

5.4. Management of Archaeological Sites

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the allocation of the 2006 costs is maintained and complemented with additional sums, but is deferred and is to become active in parallel with the progress made in the RMP permitting procedure and the initiation of associated programs and projects.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

5.5. References

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

5.6. Specialist Appendixes

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

6. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Part II. Rosia Montana Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone

6.1. Description of Historical Monuments and Protected Zones

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

As from the submission of the EIA Report to date, the Project owner continued the acquisition of properties located in the Project impact area. Of the buildings purchased by RMGC, 28 buildings are listed as historical monument of which 25 are located in the protected area “Historical Center” of Rosia Montana commune and 3 in the Project industrial area. These houses entered a maintenance program according to the legal obligations and restoration work has been initiated on some of them.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

6.2. Assessment and Objectives

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

6.3. Management of Historical Monuments and Protected Zones

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the preventive archaeological researches that were planned for Orlea massif have been deferred and are now to be resumed in parallel with the Project permitting procedure. The duration of these researches will be agreed together with the competent authorities.

The Zoning Urbanism Plan (PUZ – CP) for the Protected Zone Historic Center of Rosia Montana was completed, presented to the stakeholders and is now under permitting.

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the allocation of the 2006 costs is maintained and complemented with additional sums, but is deferred and is to become active in parallel with the progress made in the RMP permitting procedure and the initiation of associated programs and projects regarding historic monuments and protected zones.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

6.4. References

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

7. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Documents Attached following Public Consultations / Volume 48 - Information on Rosia Montana Cultural heritage and its Management

7.1. Legislative Framework

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the preventive archaeological researches that were planned for Orlea massif have been deferred and are now to be resumed in parallel with the Project permitting procedure. The duration of these researches will be agreed together with the competent authorities.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

7.2. Heritage

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the preventive archaeological researches that were planned for Orlea massif have been deferred and are now to be resumed in parallel with the Project permitting procedure. The duration of these researches will be agreed together with the competent authorities.

According to the documents assumed by the Project owner, the archaeological supervision of the works generated by the Project will be provided for the life of the Project by implementing the Chance Find Protocol.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

7.3. Opportunities to Capitalize on the Rosia Montana Cultural Heritage

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the allocation of the 2006 costs is maintained and complemented with additional sums, but is deferred and is to become active in parallel with the progress made in the RMP permitting procedure and the initiation of associated programs and projects.

Thus, due to the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the budget for research, restoration and enhancement of the cultural heritage was supplemented from USD 25,701,500 to over USD 35,000,000.

As from the submission of the EIA Report to date, the Project owner continued the acquisition of properties located in the Project impact area, such that at the moment RMGC owns 28 historic monument buildings of which 25 are located in the protected area “Historical Center” and 3 in the Project industrial area.

All these developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

7.4. Fulfillment by the Investor of legal obligations related to cultural heritage

As from the submission of the EIA Report to date, the Project owner continued the acquisition of properties located in the Project impact area, such that at the moment RMGC owns 28 historic monument buildings of which 25 are located in the protected area “Historical Center” and 3 in the Project industrial area. These houses entered a maintenance program according to the legal obligations and restoration work has been initiated on some of them.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

7.5. Other Specific Issues

Thus, due to the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the budget for research, restoration and enhancement of the cultural heritage was supplemented from USD 25,701,500 to over USD 35,000,000.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

8. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Documents Attached following Public Consultations / Volume 49 – Cost Estimates for Carnic Historical Mining Network Development

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents) are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

9. Updates on Chapter 4.9 – “Culture and Heritage” – Documents Attached following Public Consultations / Volume 50 – Summary of Montana Cultural Heritage Management Plans

9.1. Introduction

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents) are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.

9.2. Executive Summary: cultural heritage management plans

The review of the changes occurred in the legal framework after the submission of the EIA Report was done at the beginning of this explanatory note and indicated the fact that these changes do not lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

9.3. Rosia Montana Archaeological Heritage Management Plan

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the allocation of the 2006 costs is maintained and complemented with additional sums, but is deferred and is to become active in parallel with the progress made in the RMP permitting procedure and the initiation of associated programs and projects.

These developments that occurred as from the submission of the EIA Report are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

9.4. Rosia Montana Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the allocation of the 2006 costs is maintained and complemented with additional sums, but is deferred and is to become active in parallel with the progress made in the RMP permitting procedure and the initiation of associated programs and projects.

These developments that occurred after the submission of the EIA Report do not lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

9.5. Cultural Heritage Management Plan

The Zoning Urbanism Plan (PUZ – CP) for the Protected Zone Historic Center of Rosia Montana was completed, presented to the stakeholders and is now under permitting.

These developments that occurred after the submission of the EIA Report do not lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

9.6. Conclusions

Given the delays in the EIA Report assessment procedure, the allocation of the 2006 costs is maintained and complemented with additional sums, but is deferred and is to become active in parallel with the progress made in the RMP permitting procedure and the initiation of associated programs and projects.

All these developments that occurred after the submission of the EIA Report do not lead to changes in the findings of this chapter of the EIA Report.

9.7. Abbreviations and Acronyms

The activities conducted by the Project owner after the submission of the EIA Report (i.e. maintenance, restoration / conservation of protected areas, preparation of urban or strategic documents) are not of a nature to lead to changes in the findings of the chapter of the EIA Report.