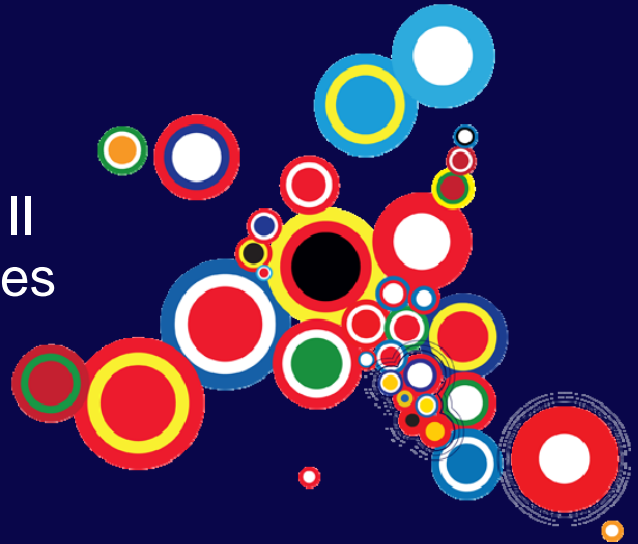




INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

MULTI-COUNTRY

Preparatory measures
for the participation of IPA II
beneficiaries in EU Agencies



Action summary

The action is supporting EU Agencies by allowing them to carry out preparatory measures with the IPA II Beneficiaries and stakeholders in view of their future participation in these EU Agencies upon membership or earlier. The support aims as well at knowledge transfer and capacity building in the area of expertise of the EU Agencies.

Expected results comprise established and effective networks between EU agencies, an increase in the availability of relevant data (environment, drug monitoring), enhanced safety and interoperability (transport agencies) or increased gender equality in society (EIGE). Furthermore, strengthened protection against transmissible diseases, safer food and medicines as well as competitiveness are targeted by the action.

| Action Identification | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Action Programme Title | IPA II Annual Multi-country Action Programme 2016 | | |
| Action Title | Preparatory measures for the participation of IPA II beneficiaries in EU Agencies | | |
| Action ID | IPA 2016/037-900.04/MC/EU Agencies | | |
| Sector Information | | | |
| IPA II Sector | 9. Regional and territorial cooperation | | |
| DAC Sector | 43010 – Multisector aid | | |
| Budget | | | |
| Total cost | EUR 3 million | | |
| EU contribution | EUR 3 million | | |
| Budget line(s) | 22.020401- Multi-country programmes, regional integration and territorial cooperation | | |
| Management and Implementation | | | |
| Management mode | Direct management | | |
| <i>Direct management:</i> European Commission | DG NEAR – Unit D.5 Regional Cooperation and Programmes | | |
| Implementation responsibilities | Morten Jung, Head of Unit | | |
| Location | | | |
| Zone benefiting from the action | Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia) and Turkey | | |
| Specific implementation area(s) | N/A | | |
| Timeline | | | |
| Final date for contracting including the conclusion of delegation agreements | 31 December 2017 | | |
| Final date for operational implementation | 31 December 2020 | | |
| Policy objectives / Markers (DAC form) | | | |
| General policy objective | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
| Participation development/good governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Aid to environment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gender equality (including Women In Development) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Trade Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
| Biological diversity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Combat desertification | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Climate change mitigation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Climate change adaptation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1. RATIONALE

PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The IPA II beneficiaries have to adopt the *acquis* in the areas which are covered by the agencies. The degree of compliance varies considerably from beneficiary to beneficiary as well as from agency to agency. The action is focussed on the areas identified as priorities in the Multi-country Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020¹, i.e. the rule of Law and Fundamental rights, the transport sector, competitiveness as well as environment. In addition, support is provided to an agency which operates for protection against infectious diseases, medicine and food safety which are core issues for human health and equally relevant for Member States and neighbouring regions. The agencies have a good track record on implementing the assistance, and liaising and networking with their counterparts in the beneficiaries.

In all the above areas the beneficiaries need to integrate themselves into European structures and have to adopt the relevant *acquis*. The degree of compliance varies from topic to topic and from IPA II beneficiary to IPA II beneficiary but in all cases the work is still in progress. The structures are not yet build up and the know-how has not been completely transferred because co-operation is highly technical and complex. A phasing out would entail serious negative consequences upon accession as assistance needs to be granted on a sustainable basis.

The key stakeholders in the process are the European Union specialised agencies and the final beneficiaries, which are either line-ministries or dedicated services such as transport safety - accident investigation - regulatory authorities or data collection and transmission hubs. Potential obstacles to smooth operation are shortage of staff, lack of political support or inadequate technical capacities. In this context, competency development of the final stakeholders, by means of knowledge increase and knowledge transfer (such as training, peer to peer and on-site support) is a key element for the sustainability of the preparatory actions.

On the side of the European Union agencies it is essential to provide the necessary technical descriptions of the actions in good time and assign adequate resources to the management of the contract.

OUTLINE OF IPA II ASSISTANCE

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) has built up a network of drugs correspondents over the IPA II beneficiaries. The current challenge is to further strengthen the partnership with the national key players of the drug information systems, in order to improve the knowledge and understanding of the drug phenomenon in a sustainable way.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) needs to engage the IPA II beneficiaries and facilitate take-up of EIGE's work outcomes in the region, especially the Gender Equality Index (easy reference for state of play on gender equality issues).

The transport and transport safety agencies (European Aviation Safety Agency, European Union Agency for Railways (ERA) and European Maritime Safety Agency) continue to train stakeholders on *acquis* and best practice in their area of expertise.

The European Chemical Agency (ECHA) has to ensure the smooth implementation of the EU chemicals legislation which affects considerably the functioning of the Internal Market. Early adoption of the *acquis* and the necessary training of competent authorities on related issues are essential for the integration of Western Balkans and Turkey.

¹ C(2014) 4293, 30.06.2014

The European Environment Agency (EEA) is building up and maintaining the reporting framework on the data for measuring the environmental goals (20/20/20) of the EU 2020 strategy and helping the beneficiaries to fulfil the requirements stemming from this key strategy with an environmental impact.

The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) has built up and is supervising a network of national reporting points on infectious diseases surveillance and control. As infectious diseases do not respect borders/boundaries, technical cooperation with IPA II beneficiaries and their integration in ECDC structures and systems enhance Europe's defences against threats from infectious diseases and thus add value to the protection and improvement of human health in the EU and IPA II beneficiaries.

The European Medicine Agency (EMA) aims to protect public health by ensuring high standards of quality, safety and efficacy of medicinal products. It is vital to assist the beneficiaries in their challenge to transpose the EU regulation or to improve the national regulation of pharmaceutical products

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) protects consumers by providing independent scientific advice on risks in the food chain. It is essential that the IPA II beneficiaries are prepared to anticipate and respond effectively to food safety risks in cooperation with EFSA and EU community.

The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) is committed to making Europe a safer, more productive and healthier place to work. The stimulation of employment and growth is key factor in the development of the Western Balkans.

The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) provides knowledge to assist in the development of better social, employment and work-related policies, based on the survey data on working conditions and quality of life in the IPA II beneficiaries on a comparable basis over time as well as in relation to the EU Member States.

RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA II MULTI-COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPER AND OTHER KEY REFERENCES

The action targets several intervention priorities outlined in the Multi-country Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020² (hereafter referred to as Strategy Paper):

The rule of law and the fight against organised crime is one of the cornerstones of the strategy; hence the monitoring of Drugs and Drug addiction fits into this objective. The accession negotiations have a focus on the negotiation chapters 23 and 24. Strengthening the capacities for law enforcement by providing transparency on the drug problem in the beneficiaries is an important contribution to good performance on the track record in these chapters. EMCDDA supports sound policy making through its quality technical input and shares its know-how with the IPA II beneficiaries.

Fundamental rights are another key intervention area of IPA. The European Institute for Gender Equality contributes by monitoring Gender Equality policies in view of granting equal rights for participation of women and men in society. The agency contributes by fostering the participation of women in economy to the growth potential of the beneficiaries. Specifically, EIGE will involve the IPA II beneficiaries in the Institute's work and facilitate the production of national Gender Equality Indices. The work of EIGE has equally an impact on employment policy.

The European Chemicals Agency prepares the IPA II beneficiaries to comply with the numerous duties the EU Member States have under the REACH (Registration, Evaluation, and Authorisation of Chemicals), CLP (Classification, Labelling and Packing), Biocides and PIC (Prior Informed Consent) Regulations. In doing so the agency fosters the functioning of the single market and the protection of human health while enhancing

² C(2014)4293, 30.06.2014.

the **competitiveness** of the European chemical industry. In addition, the European Chemicals Agency impacts through its work the quality of the environment across Europe and the IPA II beneficiaries.

The EFSA helps to develop and harmonise EU food norms and standards and contributes to the competitiveness of the regional agriculture and health sectors. EFSA scientific advice underpins the EU food laws and evolving policies aiming to protect European consumers from food-related risks. One of the roles of Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) sub-committee on agriculture is to collect information on food safety, plant and animal health.

Capacities in implementing the *acquis* for **environment and climate change** are a key issue of the Strategy Paper as well. The European Environment Agency finances under its project for IPA II beneficiaries the data collection (under the EIONET) for the greenhouse gas emissions and a wide range of other environmental data. The environmental targets of the Europe 2020 strategy (20/20/20) are measured through this network.

Transport and investment in transport infrastructure is another priority of the Strategy Paper. The forthcoming Transport Community Treaty will promote the integration of sectoral and multimodal land transport markets and infrastructure. The Transport Community Treaty currently under negotiation with the SEE Parties in the framework of the South-Eastern Europe Transport Observatory (SEETO) is designed to fully integrate the region into the European transport market and to further alignment with the Union *acquis*, including in the areas of technical standards, interoperability, safety, reporting, security, traffic management, social policy, public procurement and environment for all modes of transport except air transport. Air-transport is covered by the European Common Aviation Area (ECAA).

The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) is supporting the extension of the European Common Aviation Area by introducing common safety standards in the beneficiaries. The European Union Agency for Railways has a similar mission. Common European Safety Standards have to be applied for railway transport in the Western Balkans and Turkey. The European Maritime Safety Agency has the same mission for maritime traffic. With a view to the pending Transport Community Treaty support to the agencies which deal with transport security is appropriate and required.

The Strategy Paper aims equally at supporting investments in **education, employment and social policies**, including in the health sector. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) has the mission to identify, assess and communicate current and emerging threats to human health posed by infectious diseases. In doing so, the Agency works in partnership with national health protection bodies across Europe to strengthen and develop EU-wide disease surveillance and early warning systems. Risks posed by current and emerging infectious diseases could pose cross-border threats to the EU citizens and its neighboring countries. Hence it is in the interest of the EU to build the capacities of IPA II beneficiaries to apply and implement EU *acquis* on prevention and control of infectious diseases and strengthen their' preparedness and response capabilities. European Medicine Agency's (EMA) main responsibility is the protection and promotion of public and animal health, through the evaluation and supervision of medicines for human and veterinary use. The Agency works with a network of European experts and its objective is to build up contacts and relationships in IPA II beneficiaries leading to future co-operation and harmonisation of technical procedures. Through the provision of high quality statistics the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) supports evidence based policy making and planning on issues related to the improvement of living and working conditions in the Western Balkans and Turkey. The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) stimulates healthy growth in the IPA II beneficiaries through the reduction of losses sustained by workers, employers, and the State caused by occupational accidents and ill-health.

LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance to the agencies was provided through the CARDS instrument and IPA I. The number of beneficiaries has increased over the years. The absorption rate of some agencies under IPA I indicates that

the co-operation with the IPA II beneficiaries can be strengthened. This was also the result of changing political priorities and insufficient national resources to ensure the required ownership of the process. In addition, in some cases the work with Western Balkans and Turkey was not a high priority for the agencies. Under IPA II assistance needs to be targeted to the political objectives. These objectives are identified in the Strategy Paper. This entails a degree of selection according to the portfolio of the agencies.

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

| OVERALL OBJECTIVE | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*) | SOURCES OF VERIFICATION | |
|---|---|---|--|
| To ensure that IPA II beneficiaries are able to participate effectively in the activities of the agencies upon accession. | Progress in the respective areas as indicated in the progress report | Review from the agencies or line DGs by the day the IPA II beneficiaries become member or at the end of the action. | |
| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*) | SOURCES OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
| To support the approximation to and adoption of the EU acquis in the IPA II beneficiaries in areas such as the Rule of Law and Fundamental rights, the transport sector, competitiveness as well as environment and climate change, chemicals management and food and medicines safety | Degree of compliance with the <i>acquis</i> in the respective co-operation areas Institutional contact persons in place, Institutional Network is operational and co-operates effective and efficiently in the different policy areas as demonstrated by high-level reporting | Same as above | Stakeholders capable of participating actively Commitment and support of the IPA II beneficiaries' management; Sufficient capacity in the respective IPA II beneficiary; Trained staff is retained; Stable management structure in the IPA II beneficiaries; Full commitment of all involved parties; |
| RESULTS | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*) | SOURCES OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS |
| <p>Result 1: Rule of law strengthened (EMCDDA)</p> <p>Result 2: Use of existing national focal point and tripartite national network for the collection and dissemination of information via publications, trainings and other routes and activities to raise awareness and support compliance with legislation coherent with the EU <i>acquis</i> in occupational safety and health (EU-OSHA)</p> <p>Result 3: Communicable disease surveillance and control capacities enhanced, preparedness capabilities improved (ECDC)</p> <p>Result 4: Enhanced quality of women and men in society (EIGE)</p> | <p>1) Level of progress achieved by the IPA II beneficiaries towards their full preparation for the participation in the work of the EMCDDA</p> <p>2) Number of interventions and audience for activities</p> <p>3) Number of EU notifiable communicable diseases reported to ECDC surveillance systems (TESSy, EPIS) as per <i>EU acquis</i> at the level of minimum ECDC requirements for data/information submission (including completeness and timeliness of data)¹</p> | <p>1) Updated roadmaps for the IPA II beneficiaries.</p> <p>2) Agendas of the supported activities, attendance lists and feedback forms</p> <p>3) ECDC databases and information exchange systems (TESSy and EPIS).</p> | <p>1) Political commitment from the IPA II beneficiaries, including technical, financial and adequate human resources allocated to the implementation of the activities</p> <p>2) Active participation of the relevant stakeholders from the IPA II Beneficiaries;</p> |

¹ This implies participation of experts from IPA II beneficiaries in technical meetings and trainings in the field of communicable disease networks, epidemic intelligence and surveillance system trainings, preparedness activities that are complementary to WHO/Europe actions. The number of diseases under EU action does not include diseases under joint surveillance between ECDC and WHO/Europe (HIV/AIDS, Influenza, TB, and AMR as of January 2016)

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Result 5: Enhanced preparedness of beneficiaries' authorities to implement EU chemicals <i>acquis</i>, participate effectively in the work of ECHA and become fully operational upon their accession to the EU (ECHA)</p> <p>Result 6: Enhanced capacity to establish scientific advice function in national food safety systems and IPA preparedness to anticipate and respond effectively to food safety risks (EFSA)</p> <p>Result 7: Safer medicines (EMA)</p> <p>Result 8: Comprehensive Environmental Change Reporting (EEA) and informed policy decisions</p> <p>Result 9: Availability of up-to-date information and analysis on working conditions and quality of life (Eurofound)</p> <p>Result 10: Security and safety enhanced and the related procedures updated (EASA)</p> <p>Result 11: Enhanced standards of maritime safety, maritime security and marine pollution prevention, preparedness and response (EMSA) and IMO audit scheme passed</p> <p>Result 12: Safety, interoperability enhanced and the related investigation and reporting procedures harmonised with the EU (ERA)</p> | <p>4) Number of IPA II beneficiaries that have produced a national Gender Equality Index;;</p> <p>5) Positive contributions to the implementation the EU chemicals legislation in the beneficiaries' authorities; understanding of and preparedness for the responsibilities and tasks the Member States have under the EU chemicals</p> <p>6) a) Number of cooperation initiatives established between EFSA, EU member states and IPA II beneficiaries to address the common food safety risks (e.g. transboundary diseases) b) a) Number of IPA II beneficiaries that shared their data through harmonised EFSA's tools and methodologies</p> <p>7) Participation rate in Inspection activities (meetings/trainings)</p> <p>8) Increased quantity and quality of data reporting under the Eionet core data flows</p> <p>9.1 Translation of the final report of the 6th European Working Condition Survey (or the résumé, depending on budget availability) in the languages of the five candidate countries²</p> <p>9.2 A seminar or a workshop in one of the candidate countries to discuss the findings</p> <p>9.3 European Quality of Life Survey Dataset for the five candidate countries</p> <p>10) Increase of Effective Implementation (EI) of applicable standards and requirements on aviation safety</p> <p>11.1) Fleet performance under Paris MoU on PSC; changes in the relevant national legislation</p> <p>11.2) Level of implementation and enforcement of maritime law; adoption of Corrective Action Plan</p> <p>12) No of legal national texts of the IPA II beneficiaries related to safety and interoperability notified to ERA and made transparent to all the other beneficiaries, accompanied by harmonisation action plans where applicable</p> | <p>ECDC surveillance atlas (surveillance outputs)</p> <p>4) Gender Equality Index scores available in National Statistics Institutions' data sources or/and in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database.</p> <p>5) Project initiation and closing surveys, activity reports and EU Delegations' reports</p> <p>6) EFSA's supporting and scientific publications</p> <p>7) Annual reports from the beneficiaries</p> <p>8) http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eionet-priority-dataflows http://www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows (note, the data flows underwent a revision during 2015, therefore the exact outcomes may slightly vary) (the percentage refers to the percentage of requested datasets versus delivered datasets delivered in time and with the requested quality)</p> <p>9) Publication of the Report of the Working Condition Survey on the Eurofound Website</p> <p>Documentation of the workshop/seminar available on Eurofound Website</p> <p>Availability of the dataset of the Quality of Life Survey on the Eurofound website</p> <p>10) ICAO audit and EASA standardisation reports</p> <p>11) Flag State Performance List of the Paris MoU on PSC</p> <p>Audit report of the International Maritime Organisation</p> <p>12) ERA's extranet page where the rules will be uploaded and made transparent to all beneficiaries – DG NEAR may be granted access</p> <p>Report of ERA on number of beneficiaries</p> | <p>3) IPA II beneficiaries have necessary professional resources and actively participate</p> <p>4) Political support at national level. Necessary technical expertise at the National Statistics Institutions. Availability of all required statistical data</p> <p>9) Good cooperation with national contractors for the fieldwork of the European Working Conditions Survey. The fieldwork is in fact contracted out</p> <p>Support provided by national social partners for the success of the seminar/workshop</p> <p>10) Commitment and support of the IPA II beneficiaries management; Sufficient capacity in the respective IPA II beneficiaries; Trained staff is retained; Stable management structure in the IPA II beneficiaries; Full commitment of all involved parties; Availability of staff that will participate in project activities from the beginning to project completion</p> <p>11 Stakeholders actively participating</p> <p>12) Political support at national level.</p> |
|--|--|---|---|

² Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | who notified national rules and how many of the rules/action plans | Necessary technical expertise at the National Regulatory Authorities/Ministries or Railway Undertakings |
|--|--|--|---|

(**)

(*) All indicators should be formulated as measurement, without specifying targets in the Logical Framework Matrix. The targets should be included in the performance measurement table in section 4. More detailed guidance on indicators is provided in Section 4 on performance measurement.

(**) Relevant activities have to be included only in the following sub-section.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

Activities to achieve the results comprise interactive working sessions, trainings and workshops, aiming at capacity building, transfer of knowledge and development of skills that should lead to the creation of the necessary administrative structures, compliance of the national legislation with the EU *acquis*, application of the standardised methodologies in the field of expertise of respective agencies or establishment of effective networks.

Additional Description

An EU Agency is a body governed by European public law. It is distinct from the EU Institutions (Council, Parliament, Commission, etc.) and has its own legal personality. It is set up by an act of secondary legislation in order to accomplish a very specific technical, scientific or managerial task, in the framework of the European Union's duties derived from the comprehensive implementation of the EU *acquis*. A total amount of EUR 15.8 million has been awarded under IPA I for current IPA II beneficiaries and the now member state Croatia, setting the base for a mutual beneficial full participation upon accession. Preparation for full participation in agencies is a fundamental step towards familiarising IPA beneficiaries with the EU *acquis*.

As in the case of EU programmes, it would serve the interests of both the Union and the IPA II beneficiaries to get acquainted with the *acquis* early on. The degree of compliance varies from beneficiary to beneficiary. The action is focussed on the areas identified as priorities in the Strategy Paper, such as the Rule of Law and Fundamental rights, the transport sector, competitiveness, as well as environment and climate change. In addition, assistance is foreseen for EU agencies which strengthen protection against communicable diseases as well as food and medicines safety, which are core issues for human health and equally relevant for Member States and neighbouring beneficiaries. Last but not least assistance will be provided through Eurofound, which will provide data on working conditions and on the quality of life survey for the IPA II beneficiaries. The agencies have a good track record on implementing the assistance, and liaising and networking with their counterparts in the IPA II beneficiaries.

The following EU Agencies were chosen for support:

- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
- European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)
- European Union Agency for Railways (ERA)
- European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)
- European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)
- European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)
- European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
- European Medicine Agency (EMA) - no financial support is provided under the action by the European Commission. EMA continues to participate in the objectives/results of the action through the Agency's core budget for 2016-2017;
- European Environment Agency (EEA)
- European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound)
- European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA)

RISKS

It is assumed that the results achieved in the respective sectors of EU agencies' intervention in the IPA II beneficiaries in the recent years will be maintained and that the political commitment for further development, harmonisation and interaction with other stakeholders as well as the EU in related fields will be continued.

The underlying assumption on which the success of the programme depends is also the continuous commitment of national administrations to the establishment of harmonised international or regional processes in the supported sectors.

The level of the main identified risks may vary from sector to sector represented by respective EU agencies, and it relates to:

- lack of interest and commitment to the reform process
- inability of sector authorities to perform reforms without the necessary government support
- lack of corporate understanding and agreement on how to gradually integrate IPA II beneficiaries in EU agencies' activities and structures
- insufficient human resources and technical expertise required for the attendance to activities
- various interpretations of rules and requirements as well as weaknesses in the enforcement of legislation
- complexity of the programme, involving the participation of a larger number of IPA II beneficiaries, their institutions and administrations

The agencies, depending on their competence, internal organisation and planned scope of activities in the IPA II beneficiaries, mitigate the abovementioned risks by using the already developed plans, or develop and adjust them during the project implementation.

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

In order to ensure an effective and timely implementation of the action, the following conditions should be met:

- continuous commitment and cooperation of decision-makers in IPA II beneficiaries to provide sufficient resources, to ensure adoption of the required legislation and to support full operation of the established networks, systems and institutional frameworks in respective sectors.
- availability of scientific expertise in IPA II beneficiaries.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The agencies will be in charge of drafting the relevant description of the action. In addition, they will be in charge of the management of the action and of the corresponding budget. The European Commission will be the contracting authority. Co-ordination meetings are foreseen on yearly basis. Additional *ad hoc* bilateral meetings are organised, if necessary.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD(S) AND TYPE(S) OF FINANCING

The action will be implemented by direct management. To this end, grant agreements with the respective agencies⁵ will be signed between Q3 2016 and Q4 2017. Each agency will sign a contract including a description of the action. The agencies may choose to implement the action solely under their responsibility or to launch a procurement procedure for part of the action. Such part may not exceed one third of the allocated budget.

⁵ No direct grant for EMA.

4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

The European Commission may carry out a mid-term, a final or an ex-post evaluation for this action or its components via independent consultants, through a joint mission or via an implementing partner. In case a mid-term or final evaluation is not foreseen, the European Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner. The evaluations will be carried out as prescribed by the DG NEAR guidelines for evaluations. In addition, the action might be subject to external monitoring in line with the European Commission rules.

The contracting authority will focus on the management of the grant agreement. As regards monitoring of the results the European Commission may use external monitoring schemes, such as Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM). In some cases, an evaluation will be carried out by the agency which is managing the activities.

The data will be monitored annually on the basis of progress and activity reports.

INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

| Indicator | Baseline (value + year) (2) | Target 2020 (3) | Final Target (year) (4) | Source of information |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| MCSPI indicator (impact/outcome)....(1) | | | | |
| 1) Level of progress achieved by the IPA II beneficiaries towards their full preparation for the participation in the work of the EMCDDA | No IPA II beneficiary assessment available in 2010; Roadmaps towards participation in the work of the EMCDDA prepared for IPA II beneficiaries in 2015) | Minimum 50% of all the recommendations formulated in the Roadmaps addressed by the IPA II beneficiaries, with support from the EMCDDA | 100% of all the recommendations formulated in the Roadmaps addressed by the IPA II beneficiaries, with support from the EMCDDA (2030) | Updated roadmaps for the IPA II beneficiaries |
| 2) Number of interventions and audience for activities | 3 – 2010 9 – 2014 0 – 2015 | 23 - 2020 | 23 - 2020 | Agendas of the supported activities, attendance lists and feedback forms |
| 3) Number of EU notifiable communicable diseases reported to ECDC surveillance systems (TESSy, EPIS) as per <i>EU acquis</i> at the level of minimum ECDC requirements for data/information submission (including completeness and timeliness of data) ⁶ | 3 for Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey 4 for Kosovo 0 for Bosnia and | 8 (5 for Bosnia and Herzegovina) + 2019 | 10 + 2020 | ECDC databases and information exchange systems (TESSy and EPIS), ECDC surveillance atlas (surveillance outputs) |

⁶ This implies participation of experts from IPA II beneficiaries in technical meetings and trainings in the field of communicable disease networks, epidemic intelligence and surveillance system trainings, preparedness activities that are complementary to WHO/Europe actions. The number of diseases under EU action does not include diseases under joint surveillance between ECDC and WHO/Europe (HIV/AIDS, Influenza, TB, and AMR as of January 2016)

| | Herzegovina | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| 4) Number of IPA II Beneficiaries that have produced a national Gender Equality Index (EIGE) | (0 + 2010) 0 + 2015 1 + 2016 2 + 2017 | 4 | 2020 | Gender Equality Index scores available in National Statistics Institutions' data sources or/and in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database. |
| 5) Positive contributions to the implementation the EU chemicals legislation in the beneficiaries' authorities; understanding of and preparedness for the responsibilities and tasks the Member States have under the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i> (ECHA) | 2010 <i>Qualitative:</i> Beneficiary officials have basic knowledge of the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i> and are able to interact with ECHA <i>Quantitative:</i> Representatives from 70% of relevant beneficiaries/institutions participated in the project activities and/or were trained on selected topics of EU chemicals legislation and regulatory science (Note: Currently, over 80% of the | 2020 <i>Qualitative:</i> Beneficiary officials' knowledge of the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i> and their capability to interact with ECHA further enhanced <i>Quantitative:</i> Representatives from 85% of relevant beneficiaries/institutions participated in the project activities and/or were trained on selected topics of EU chemicals legislation and regulatory science (Note: Currently, over 80% of the | 2025 <i>Qualitative:</i> Beneficiary officials are kept up to date with regulatory developments of the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i> , their cooperation with ECHA is further strengthened <i>Quantitative:</i> Representatives from 90% of relevant beneficiaries/institutions participated in the project activities and/or were trained on selected topics of EU chemicals legislation and regulatory science (Note: Currently, over 80% of the | ECHA prepares, at the beginning and the end of the project, brief status reports on the beneficiaries' understanding of the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i> and related tasks, working relations with ECHA and how ECHA's IPA project has contributed to the knowledge. The reports are based on observations made during project activities, qualitative and quantitative assessment of applicable aspects via surveys, as well as input from EU Delegations, the European Commission Services and beneficiary authorities on applicable parts In addition, the beneficiaries indicate their needs and interests at the beginning of the project via a survey. The participants of all project activities fill in an evaluation form at the end of each activity. |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| | beneficiaries' officials are women) Over 80% of activities evaluated by the participants as of high or very high value to their work ⁷ | beneficiaries' officials are women) Over 90% of activities evaluated by the participants as of high or very high value to their work | beneficiaries' officials are women) Over 95% of activities evaluated by the participants as of high or very high value to their work | |
| 6) EFSA a) Number of cooperation initiatives established between EFSA, EU member states and IPA II beneficiaries to address the common food safety risks (e.g. transboundary diseases) b) Number (%) of IPA II beneficiaries that shared their data through harmonised EFSA's tools and methodologies | a) 0 (2014 year) b) 1 (2014 year) – other data provided so far by the IPA II beneficiaries are not harmonised with EFSA's methodology and therefore not comparable with data from the Member States | a) 2 cooperation initiatives to address the common food safety risks in Europe and the region e.g. transboundary diseases b) 50% IPA II beneficiaries transfer data through harmonised EFSA's tools and methodologies | a) IPA II beneficiary participated in at least one cooperation initiatives to address the common food safety risks in Europe and the region e.g. transboundary prior accession IPA II beneficiary transferred data through harmonised EFSA's tools and methodologies prior accession | EFSA's supporting and scientific publications |
| 7) Participation rate in Inspection activities (meetings/trainings) | Different baselines x according to the inspection area concerned 0<x>+4 | Different baselines x according to the inspection area concerned 0<x>+4 | 100% compliance to EU legislation by accession | Annual reports from the beneficiaries |
| 8) Increased quantity and quality of data reporting under the Eionet core data flows | 2010: Albania: 53% Bosnia and Herzegovina: 50% The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: 69% Kosovo (2011): 57% Montenegro: 44% | 2020 60% 60% 80% 70% 56% 90% | 70% 70% 90% 70% 60% 90% in some cases, no | http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eionet-priority-dataflows http://www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows (note, the data flows underwent a revision during 2015, therefore the exact outcomes may slightly vary) (the percentage refers to the percentage of |

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| | Serbia: 75% | | increase is expected after 2020 as the max capacity of the national monitoring network has been reached | requested datasets versus delivered datasets delivered in time and with the requested quality) |
| <p>9) Eurofound</p> <p>9.1 Translation of the final report of the 6th European Working Condition Survey⁸ (or the résumé, depending on budget availability) in the languages of the five candidate countries⁹</p> <p>9.2 A seminar or a workshop in one of the candidate countries to discuss the findings</p> <p>9.3 4th European Quality of Life Survey dataset for the five candidate countries</p> | <p>9.1 Translation of the final report of the 5th European Working Condition Survey (2010) in the languages of the five candidate countries</p> | <p>9.1 Translation of the final report of the 6th European Working Condition Survey (or the résumé, depending on budget availability) in the languages of the five candidate countries (target date 1Q 2017)</p> <p>9.2 A seminar or a workshop in one of the candidate countries to discuss the findings (end of 2017)</p> <p>9.3 4th European Quality of Life Survey dataset for the five candidate countries (target end 2017)</p> | <p>The two Surveys are repeated every four years in order to provide up-to-date information (see footnote). The number of the candidate countries is likely to decrease (more IPA II beneficiaries becoming members)</p> | <p>Publication of the Report of the Working Condition Survey on the Eurofound Website</p> <p>Documentation of the workshop/seminar available on Eurofound Website</p> <p>Availability of the dataset of the Quality of Life Survey on the Eurofound website</p> |
| 10) EASA: Effective Implementation (EI) of standards and requirements on aviation safety | <p>EI - base line 2015:</p> <p>Albania: 55%</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina: 67%</p> | EI - increase by 10%, per IPA II beneficiary | EI - not less than 90%, per IPA II beneficiary | ICAO and EASA audit/standardisation reports as well as their data base |

⁸ The European Working Condition Survey and the European Quality of Life Survey are carried about every four years, in order to provide policy makers with updated information. The EWCS is currently in its 6th wave while the EQLS is in its 4th wave.

⁹ Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey

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| | <p>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: 53%</p> <p>Kosovo: n/a (no ICAO member)</p> <p>Montenegro: 63%</p> <p>Serbia: 69%</p> | | | |
| <p>11) EMSA</p> <p>11.1 Beneficiaries' Excess Factor under the Paris MOU improved</p> <p>11.2 IMO audit scheme passed</p> | <p>Excess factor: Albania: 3.31-2010 Montenegro: 4.44-2010 Turkey: -0.50-2010</p> <p>None of the beneficiaries is audited by 2010</p> | <p>Decrease of the excess factor by 0.20% (2020)</p> <p>By 2020 all beneficiaries to pass through the IMO audit scheme</p> | <p>Decrease of the excess factor by 0.25%</p> <p>All beneficiaries audited in the 7-year cycle</p> | <p>Flag State Performance List of the Paris MoU on PSC</p> <p>Audit report of the International Maritime Organisation</p> |
| <p>12) Number of IPA II beneficiaries that have notified to ERA and made transparent their national laws on safety and interoperability, accompanied by harmonisation action plans where applicable</p> | <p>(0+2010)</p> <p>0+2015</p> <p>3 in 2016</p> <p>5 in 2017</p> | <p>6</p> | <p>7</p> | <p>ERA's extranet page where the rules will be uploaded and made transparent to all beneficiaries – DG NEAR may be granted access</p> <p>Report of ERA on number of beneficiaries who notified national rules and how many of the rules/action plans</p> |

(1) This is the related indicator as included in the Indicative Strategy Paper (for reference only)

(2) The agreed baseline year is 2010 (to be inserted in brackets in the top row). If for the chosen indicator, there are no available data for 2010, it is advisable to refer to the following years – 2011, 2012. The year of reference may not be the same either for all indicators selected due to a lack of data availability; in this case, the year should then be inserted in each cell in brackets. The baseline value may be "0" (i.e. no reference values are available as the Action represents a novelty for the beneficiary) but cannot be left empty or include references such as "N/A" or "will be determined later".

(3) The target year CANNOT be modified.

(4) This will be a useful reference to continue measuring the outcome of IPA II support beyond the 2014-2020 multi-annual financial period. If the Action is completed before 2020 (year for the performance reward), this value and that in the 2020 target column must be the same.

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

The action directly supports equal opportunities and gender mainstreaming as the European Institute for Gender Equality undertakes to raise awareness on gender equality and gender policies in the Western Balkans and Turkey. In addition, the Institute will organise workshops and trainings and extend the Gender Equality Index, which provides an easy reference for the state of gender mainstreaming, to the beneficiaries. Stakeholders will have the possibility to benchmark the situation in respective IPA II beneficiary with Member States of the European Union and identify areas of development.

MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

The activities under this action do not target specifically minorities and vulnerable groups.

EU-OSHA stimulates the creation of national focal point networks for occupational safety and health in the IPA II beneficiaries. These networks should include social partners and other relevant actors in occupational safety and health (e.g. professional organisations and networks and NGOs).

ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY (AND IF RELEVANT OTHER NON-STATE STAKEHOLDERS)

The agencies will consult and liaise with civil society where appropriate for the implementation of the programmes.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)

The action has an impact on environment and climate change. Environmental protection and climate change is the core-business of the European Environment Agency (EEA). EEA maintains through the action the data collection network for greenhouse gas emissions. The environmental targets of Europe 2020 Strategy (20/20/20) are measured through this network and the IPA II beneficiaries are enabled to build up the necessary structures in their administrations through the participation in the action.

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| Climate action relevant budget allocation: EUR 0.32 million |
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6. SUSTAINABILITY

Subject to a positive assessment of the results and on the basis of a midterm review, further support might be provided on a bi-annual base in 2016, 2018 and 2020. Additionally, the agencies will strive for the subsequent integration of the IPA II beneficiaries in the agencies' structures. The participation of IPA II beneficiaries in agencies is open against an entry ticket already before accession and full integration is mandatory upon accession.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the action through the development of appropriate means as decided under particular agencies' projects and activities. The implementation of the communication activities shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the action.

All necessary measures will be taken to publicise the fact that the action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the European Commission (DG NEAR) will have to be followed.

Visibility and communication actions shall demonstrate how the intervention contributes to the agreed programme objectives and the accession process. Actions shall be aimed at strengthening general public awareness and support of interventions financed and the objectives pursued. The actions shall aim at highlighting to the relevant target audiences the added value and impact of the EU's interventions and will promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.