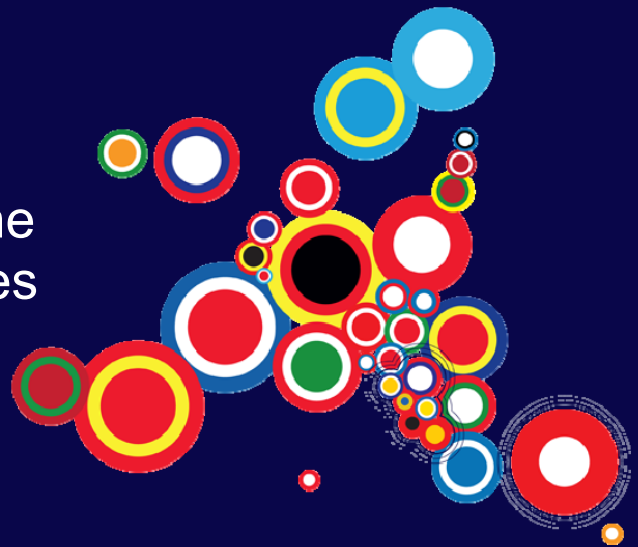




## INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

### MULTI-COUNTRY

EU Integration Facility,  
including EU support for the  
participation of beneficiaries  
in EU Agencies



#### Action summary

The objective of the EU Integration Facility is to contribute to progress in the accession process, by supporting flexible, pilot actions addressing urgent and/or unforeseen that merit to be addressed rapidly in order to assure continuity in the accession process and herewith related issues.

The action contains a number of smaller interventions such as provision of technical assistance, preparatory or follow up actions, which are not yet mature enough to be presented as stand-alone actions, including exploring the removal of landmines. It may also cover relevant networking, visibility, evaluation activities, as well as training. It also foresees support to Transparency International and the Regional Anti-corruption Initiative on obstacles to good governance. It is also 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.

<b>Action Identification</b>			
<b>Action Programme Title</b>	IPA II Multi-country Action Programme 2018		
<b>Action Title</b>	EU Integration Facility, including EU support for the participation of IPA II beneficiaries in EU Agencies		
<b>Action ID</b>	IPA 2018/040-113.04/MC/EU Integration Facility-EU Agencies		
<b>Sector Information</b>			
<b>IPA II Sector</b>	9. Regional and territorial cooperation		
<b>DAC Sector</b>	43010 – Multisector aid		
<b>Budget</b>			
<b>Total cost</b>	EUR 12.22 million		
<b>EU contribution</b>	EUR 12 million		
<b>Budget line(s)</b>	22.020401- Multi-country programmes, regional integration and territorial cooperation		
<b>Management and Implementation</b>			
<b>Management mode</b>	Direct management		
<i>Direct management:</i> <b>European Commission</b>	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations– Unit D.5 Regional Cooperation and Programmes		
<b>Implementation responsibilities</b>	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations– Unit D.5 Regional Cooperation and Programmes		
<b>Location</b>			
<b>Zone benefiting from the action</b>	Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia) and Turkey		
<b>Specific implementation area(s)</b>	N/A		
<b>Timeline</b>			
<b>Final date for contracting including the conclusion of delegation agreements</b>	At the latest 31 December 2019		
<b>Final date for operational implementation</b>	At the latest 31 December 2022		
<b>Policy objectives / Markers (DAC form)</b>			
<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
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"/>
<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# 1. RATIONALE

## PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The IPA II beneficiaries face important common challenges, which are reflected in the EU enlargement strategy. The challenges in the area of democracy and the rule of law include the functioning and independence of institutions, enhancement of policy and legislative development and coordination capacities and processes including planning and implementation, streamlining public administration organisation and accountability lines, professionalisation of the civil service, improving the quality and accessibility of public services and the public finance management system, empowerment of civil society, fighting organised crime and corruption, ensuring independent, impartial, efficient and accountable judicial systems, as well as safeguarding fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and rights of persons belonging to minorities<sup>1</sup> as well as vulnerable groups, notably Roma.

The economic crisis has underlined the need for all the IPA II beneficiaries to strengthen their governance, in particular economic governance and improving competitiveness in order to meet economic accession criteria. None of the Western Balkans enjoys the status of a functioning market economy, public financial management systems need strengthening, structural reforms need to be prioritised and competitiveness enhanced, in order to support fiscal consolidation, to tackle high external imbalances as well as high unemployment.

Regional cooperation remains a catalyst for the enlargement process. The IPA II beneficiaries face a number of common problems which they could more efficiently address through peer review and sharing of good practices.

Regional cooperation is a key enabling factor for comprehensive reforms and the return to sustainable economic growth. All IPA II beneficiaries preparing for accession need to align their legislation to the *acquis* and to gradually adapt to the Union standards and practices. This task is facilitated by regional organisations or bodies set up by the IPA II beneficiaries in many sectors.

The IPA II beneficiaries have also 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 revised Multi-country Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020<sup>2</sup>, 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 -

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Turkish legal system the word minorities encompasses only group of people defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral and bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party.

<sup>2</sup> C(2018) 3442, 31.05.2018.

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**

### **Component 1: EU Integration Facility**

In line with the above, the action will enable the implementation of a small number of accession-related actions in order to meet specific and urgent needs in the region, as well as relevant support to networking, visibility or evaluation activities or unforeseen needs. In that sense, the activities and the tasks will serve the purpose of supporting *acquis* chapters through creation of an EU Integration Facility for the unspecified institution building needs (training, technical assistance, grants, etc.) and support for the relevant EU networks.

At this stage the EU Integration Facility will seek to identify areas in which good governance is at risk of being overflowed by specific groupings and/or forces capturing specific areas. Moreover, the action will continue implementing an innovative tracking mechanism to follow progress on national anti-corruption efforts and to compare progress throughout the region. The main purpose of the tracking mechanism is to allow systematic measurement of (a) the uptake of project partners' recommendations by the relevant stakeholders; (b) the extent to which each jurisdiction is utilising the legal mechanisms at their disposal to investigate and sanction corruption, and (c) the extent to which levels of corruption at the national level have changed over time in the IPA II beneficiaries involved. By promoting regional cooperation and exchange, best practices can be shared and enhanced in the region.

On top of that, in order to assure that the most pressing needs are addressed, by the best implementer but also to avoid duplication of efforts a specific governance mechanism will need to be established by the Regional Anti-corruption Initiative (RAI) and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) building on the work already carried out by these organisations and the other key players.

Component 2: EU support for the participation of IPA II beneficiaries in the EU agencies is foreseen as follows:

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 (EASA), European Union Agency for Railways (ERA) and European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)) 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.

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 Member States national safety bodies.

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 (EWCS) and the European Company Survey (ECS) 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**

Financial assistance will be granted in line with, and in support of, the enlargement strategy for the Western Balkans and Turkey. As stressed in the Western Balkan Strategy of 6 February 2018 "credible enlargement perspective for and enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans", the rule of law must be strengthened significantly. Today, the Western Balkans show clear elements of state capture, including links with organised crime and corruption at all levels of government and administration, as well as a strong entanglement of public and private interests. All this feeds a sentiment of impunity and inequality.

IPA II beneficiaries must also put in place a strong framework for the prevention of corruption. More transparency is needed in the management of public funds especially at all stages in public procurement, an area particularly prone to corruption. There have been several examples in the Western Balkans of confidential procedures for procuring goods and some major contracts have been awarded without a public tender. There have been allegations of politically connected local subcontractors being favoured and of illicit payments. IPA II beneficiaries should substantially increase the transparency, competitiveness and fairness of public procurement tenders, limit the use of confidential procedures and introduce safeguards excluding political influence on bidders. The use of transparent, publicly accessible e-procurement should be fully rolled out. This should enable citizens to see clearly how their taxes are spent, from the initial tender to final execution of contracts. Managerial accountability and an internal control culture in public institutions are also crucial.

The IPA support will be shaped to be consistent with other EU policies in the same area, in particular with the Europe 2020 strategy and the applicable EU macro-regional strategies, with the flagship initiatives of the EU to boost growth and jobs and with the climate policy objectives of the EU. Furthermore, the objectives agreed under the South East Europe 2020 Strategy represent important benchmarks for the reform efforts of the IPA II beneficiaries and the financial assistance under IPA II will be used to support meeting these targets.

The European Commission's monitoring instruments on organised crime stem from the Stabilisation and Association process, including the Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAA) provisions as well as

from the overall monitoring under the EU Enlargement policy. The fight against corruption is covered under the Political Criteria, Chapters 23 and 24.

Regular peer review missions in the Western Balkans are rolled out by the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations to assess developments in the fight against corruption. The findings of the peer reviews serve to feed into the policy dialogue as well as the Commission's Annual Reports. Case-based peer reviews on "state capture" will be rolled out in the Western Balkans in 2017. The number of peer reviews substantially increases once beneficiaries are negotiating as it is one of the main tools for monitoring progress and assessing track records.

For beneficiaries already negotiating (Serbia and Montenegro), a new approach in the accession negotiations of chapters 23 and 24 is being applied. This means an increased focus on track records, including successfully handling corruption cases. For beneficiaries not yet negotiating, there are targeted EU high-level dialogues with some Western Balkans partners such as the High Level Dialogue on Key Priorities in Albania, the European Reform Agenda in Kosovo, the High Level Accession Dialogue and the Urgent Reform Priorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Structured Dialogue on Justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which encompass issues related to the rule of law, fight against corruption, fight against organised crime. In addition, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the findings of the "Priebe report" pointed to the urgent need to reform the intelligence service and make them more accountable following revelations of systemic failings in the past.

In relation to the support provided to EU agencies, the action targets several intervention priorities outlined in the revised Multi-country Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020<sup>3</sup> (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 better informed policy making through the results of its research and analysis. Specifically, EIGE will involve the IPA II beneficiaries in the Institute's work building capacity and sharing best practices in the area of gender mainstreaming and combating gender-based violence, including administrative data collection on different forms of violence. The cooperation of EIGE with IPA beneficiaries is demand driven and tailored to the specific circumstances of the beneficiary.

The European Chemicals Agency prepares the IPA II beneficiaries to comply with the numerous duties 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 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.

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

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<sup>3</sup> C(2018) 3442, 31.05.2018.

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 (ERA) has a similar mission. Common European Safety Standards have to be introduced for railway transport in the Western Balkans and Turkey. The European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) has the same mission for maritime transport. 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. EFSA plays an essential role in helping the EU respond swiftly to food safety crises. Collection of accurate and reliable data is a prerequisite for informed risk assessment and risk management. The recent animal transboundary epidemic events in south-eastern Europe (lumpy skin disease) highlighted the importance of harmonised data collection about the epidemiology and control of the disease also in IPA II beneficiaries, thus proper tools and opportunities should be prepared in order to increase the capacity of authorities of the IPA II beneficiaries in collecting, analysing, storing and submitting good quality data to the coordinating institutions, such as EFSA. 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. The European Agency for Gender Equality (EIGE) has prepared research on gender related challenges in education systems in the EU 28 which will be followed up by a study on gender related challenges in the integration of newly arrived third country nationals in 2018. Good practices from these studies may be of relevance to the relevant IPA II beneficiary situation.

## **LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

An EU Integration Facility was included in the previous programmes under IPA I. It helped strengthen the link between the policy agenda and financial assistance by allowing a faster response to a limited number of unforeseen priority needs and to carry out pilot projects which were not yet ready for implementation. The preparatory study on parliamentary cooperation is one example of a successful use of the EU Integration



Facility which allowed the European Commission to gather a more solid information basis before deciding on the way forward.

Another lesson learned from previous assistance is the difficulty to prove the impact of our interventions, as appears from several evaluations. This difficulty is a consequence of the practice of not conducting project/programme evaluations to identify findings also by means of appropriate quantitative and qualitative methodologies. In this respect, and in line with the the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiationsevaluation policy and with the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement NegotiationsGuidelines on linking planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation, it has been found necessary to dedicate an appropriate budget during the programming stage for carrying out sector/project evaluations.

It has become increasingly evident that whereas EU assistance can contribute to building capacities in one particular sector, it does not always contribute to strengthen the overall functioning of public administration. In fact, the past EU assistance has sometimes contributed to creation of sectoral isolated 'islands of excellence', which are rarely sustainable in the overall administrative environment. This has notably been criticised by the Court of Auditors (e.g. Meta Audit on IPA I assistance). Therefore, assistance envisaged under this action will take the overall horizontal public administration reform efforts into consideration and will integrate the key principles of public administration and the 'Better Regulation' approach.

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.

The EU has been financially supporting the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) and UNODC for regional activities in the fight against corruption and organised crime, and also monitors and supports the Western Balkans cooperation with INTERPOL.

In addition, there are several projects in the ongoing and upcoming bilateral IPA programmes focusing on strengthening capacities in the fight against corruption. The **TAIEX** instrument provides a wide range of short-term assistance to complement ongoing IPA programmes or pressing needs for the Western Balkans authorities, including peer review missions in the field of rule of law and the fight against corruption.

In line with the Comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy, the findings of the thematic evaluation on IPA support to the fight against corruption published in 2015 and the Court of Auditors Meta-Audit on EU pre-accession assistance for strengthening administrative capacity in the Western Balkans, engage more at the political level on the fight against corruption, both through prevention and suppression, by assisting with the elaboration and implementation of anti-corruption strategies and policies. In this context, also further strengthening cooperation in the fight against corruption building on the work already carried out by the Regional Anti-corruption Initiative (RAI) and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) is called for.

## 2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

### LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
To contribute to progress in the accession process and ensure that IPA II beneficiaries are able to participate effectively in the activities of the agencies upon accession.	Progress made on political and economic criteria as well as in the respective areas as indicated in the progress report	Progress Reports and Enlargement strategy 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
<p><b>Component 1: EU Integration Facility</b></p> <p>To support flexible, pilot actions addressing urgent and/or unforeseen that merit to be addressed rapidly in order to assure continuity in the accession process and herewith related issues, such as supporting the approximation to and adoption of the EU <i>acquis</i> 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.</p>	<p>Degree of timely implementation of Multi-country action programmes – number of contracts under implementation</p> <p>Degree of compliance with the <i>acquis</i> in the respective co-operation areas</p> <p>Institutional contact persons in place,</p> <p>Institutional Network is operational and co-operates effective and efficiently in the different policy areas as demonstrated by high-level reporting</p>	<p>Financial assistance implementation reports</p> <p>Progress Reports and Enlargement strategy</p> <p>Review from the agencies or line DGs by the day the IPA II beneficiaries become member or at the end of the action.</p>	<p>The continuing commitment of IPA II beneficiaries to an inclusive process of deepening regional cooperation.</p> <p>Stakeholders capable of participating actively</p> <p>Sufficient capacity in the respective IPA II beneficiary;</p> <p>Trained staff is retained;</p> <p>Stable management structure in the IPA II beneficiaries;</p> <p>Full commitment of all involved parties</p>
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>Component 1: EU Integration Facility</b></p> <p>Specific and urgent needs in the region supported; Implementation of a number of accession related preparatory and start-up actions ensured; Urgent/bridging support for important regional initiatives and organisations ensured; Monitoring and evaluation missions/studies carried out; Increased visibility of EU support; Assessment and track record of NIS; Assessment of barriers to good governance; in public procurement; Anti-corruption governance structure created.</p> <p><b>Component 2: Agencies</b></p> <p><b>Result 1:</b> Strengthening of the rule of law of each IPA II beneficiary through the setting up of an operational national drug monitoring and surveillance system, in line with the EMCDDA standards (EMCDDA)</p> <p><b>Result 2:</b> 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><b>Component 1: EU Integration Facility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of preparatory and start-up actions implemented;</li> <li>▪ Quality (nature and scope) of communication materials produced</li> <li>▪ Number of outputs, such as Terms of Reference, technical specifications, feasibility studies and other documents</li> <li>▪ Number of monitoring/evaluation missions carried out</li> <li>▪ Assessment reports and ranking</li> <li>▪ (degree of) involvement of the key players on anti corruption.</li> <li>▪ Level of integrity of the public service, of corruption levels (e.g; number of complaints, cases processed)</li> <li>▪ Number of Integrity Surveys</li> <li>▪ Memoranda of understanding between the stakeholders concerning the new governance structure</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 2: Agencies</b></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><b>Component 1: EU Integration Facility</b></p> <p>Implementation reports Studies Activity reports in the framework of the IT contract, progress reports, IT-monitoring mission reports; agenda and preparation for workshops</p> <p>National Integrity Surveys of TI, Anti-corruption surveys, etc.</p> <p>Corruption complaints/records Judicial data</p> <p><b>Component 2: Agencies</b></p> <p>1) Updated roadmaps for the IPA II beneficiaries. 2) Agendas of the supported activities, attendance lists and feedback forms 3) ECDC databases and information exchange systems (TESSy and EPIS).</p>	<p>Timely identification of the needs, which need to be addressed by this facility</p> <p>Political commitment from the IPA II beneficiaries, including technical, financial and adequate human resources allocated to the implementation of the activities</p> <p>Active participation of the relevant stakeholders from the IPA II beneficiaries</p> <p>Full commitment of all involved parties</p> <p>IPA II beneficiaries have necessary professional resources and actively participate</p> <p>Availability of all required statistical data</p> <p>Availability of staff that will participate in action activities from the beginning to action completion</p>

<p><b>Result 3:</b> Communicable disease surveillance and control capacities enhanced, capacities of IPA II beneficiaries to detect and assess effectively current and emerging threats to human health from communicable diseases improved (ECDC)</p> <p><b>Result 4:</b> Increased capacity of IPA II beneficiaries to measure and monitor impact of gender equality policies (EIGE)</p> <p><b>Result 5:</b> 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; compliance checks with EU legislation on chemicals (ECHA)</p> <p><b>Result 6:</b> Increased harmonisation of risk assessment methodologies in IPA II beneficiaries in particular on transboundary food safety threats and data collection and reporting to EFSA under EU-wide data collection</p> <p><b>Result 7:</b> Increased knowledge and implementation of EU standard in Medicinal Products manufacturing and clinical inspection activities (EMA)</p> <p><b>Result 8:</b> Comprehensive environmental data and assessments and informed policy decisions as well as extended public information (EEA)</p> <p><b>Result 9:</b> Availability of up-to-date information and analysis on working conditions and quality of life, company policies and practices, focusing in particular on social dialogue (Eurofound)</p> <p><b>Result 10:</b> Security and safety enhanced and the related procedures updated (EASA)</p> <p><b>Result 11:</b> Enhanced standards of maritime safety, maritime security and marine pollution prevention, preparedness and response (EMSA)</p> <p><b>Result 12:</b> Safety and interoperability enhanced and the related SMS, accident investigation and reporting procedures harmonised with the EU (ERA)</p>	<p>2) Number of interventions and audience for activities (EU-OSHA)</p> <p>3a) Proportion of mutually agreed 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)<sup>4</sup></p> <p>3b) Level of satisfaction on ECDC support for their progressive integration into ECDC</p> <p>4) Number of IPA II beneficiaries that have produced a national Gender Equality Index and have harmonised administrative data collection on forms of gender-based violence</p> <p>5) Positive contributions to the implementation of the EU chemicals legislation; increased understanding and preparedness of the tasks the Member States have under the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i>; <i>Number of chemical legislations assessed for compliance check, in Montenegro and Serbia</i>;</p> <p>6) Number of food safety domains where IPA II beneficiaries are contributing and submitting harmonised data s</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 and full integration in the European environment — state and outlook report (SOER 2020)</p> <p>Improved policy uptake of the assessments and public information</p> <p>Participation in relevant expert meetings</p> <p>Translation of relevant parts of the SOER 2020</p> <p>- to be revised at a later stage</p> <p>9) Availability of up-to-date information on company policies and practices (ECS) and working conditions (EWCS) in the selected Candidate Countries</p> <p>10) Increase of Effective Implementation (EI) of applicable standards and requirements on aviation safety</p> <p>11) Fleet performance under Paris MoU on Port State Control (PSC); changes in the relevant national legislation</p> <p>11b) Number of EU maritime operational and reporting services implemented and established in IPA II beneficiaries.</p> <p>12) Number of legal texts of the IPA II beneficiaries related to safety and interoperability notified to ERA and made</p>	<p>ECDC surveillance atlas (surveillance outputs), ECDC survey of stakeholders in IPA II beneficiaries</p> <p>4) Gender Equality Index scores available in National Statistics Institutions' data sources or/and in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database., and Administrative data also available</p> <p>5) Project initiation and closing surveys, activity reports and EU Delegations' reports</p> <p>6) EFSA's scientific and supporting publications and mtg minutes from EFSA's meetings and WGs</p> <p>7) Annual reports from the beneficiaries</p> <p>8) <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eionet-core-data-flows-2016">https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eionet-core-data-flows-2016</a> <a href="http://www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows">http://www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows</a> <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer">https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer</a> (the SOER 2015 version, also including the beneficiaries)</p> <p>9) Publication of the Report of the Company Survey on the Eurofound Website</p> <p>Documentation of the workshop/seminar available on Eurofound Website</p> <p>Publication of the Report of the Working Conditions on the Eurofound Website</p> <p>Documentation of the workshop/seminar available on Eurofound Website</p> <p>Publication of the Country Profiles 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>12) ERA's extranet page where the rules will be uploaded and made transparent to all beneficiaries – the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations may be granted access</p>	
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<sup>4</sup> 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)

	transparent to all the other beneficiaries, accompanied by harmonisation action plans where applicable	Report of ERA on number of beneficiaries who notified relevant rules and how many of the rules/action plans	
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## DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

### Component 1: EU Integration Facility

The activities and the tasks will serve the purpose of supporting *acquis* chapters through creation of an EU Integration Facility for the unspecified institution building needs (training, technical assistance, grants, etc.) and support for the relevant EU networks, through the implementation of a small number of accession-related actions in order to meet specific and urgent needs in the region.

The support will be provided in cases where an initial proposal is considered to correspond to a priority for IPA II financial assistance, (justified in terms of short or medium term priorities; and relevant strategic documents), but where further efforts are needed to design and appraise mature actions, ready for implementation under the upcoming IPA II financial assistance action programme.

At this stage the following interventions in the field of anti-corruption and maladministration are identified:

- As concerns the fight against corruption the national anti-corruption agencies, the prosecutors, investigators, but also the academia, think tanks and civil society will need to develop platforms for engagement. The Regional Anti-corruption Initiative (RAI) is to lead regional cooperation in order to support anticorruption efforts by providing a common platform for discussions through sharing knowledge and best practices. RAI is an intergovernmental regional organization, which deals solely with anti-corruption issues, covering its nine member states: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia. It is a product of states' cooperation, institutionalized by signing the Memorandum of Understanding concerning cooperation in fighting corruption through Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (previously known as Stability Pact Anti-Corruption Initiative – SPAI), signed in 2007 and the Protocol amending the MoU, signed in 2013. It is therefore best placed to steer the governance of the anti-corruption process in the Western Balkans. RAI always seeks the active involvement of institutional partners, think tanks, academia and civil society.
- Transparency International (TI) developed a comprehensive mechanism to assess a country's anti-corruption efficacy sector by sector, the so-called "National Integrity System". This approach allows a nuanced analysis of the beneficiaries' efforts to stamp out corruption. This methodology has been applied in over 100 countries, including 25 EU Member States and was recently also enlarged to the Western Balkans. Given this unique expertise, TI was selected as the only potential participant to undertake/update the "National Integrity System" (NIS) in all IPA II beneficiaries and to develop a tracking mechanism to monitor their efforts to improve their performance addressing corruption challenges for the first phase. The information obtained through the project will allow annually comparing progress made by and between the enlargement jurisdictions in regard to addressing corruption threats, thereby helping the policy makers and implementers to take the necessary steps. This work merits to be continued in the coming years.

Other activities, not yet fully identified could include:

- Provision of short term technical expert assistance, such as drafting the tender documents and/or terms of reference and technical specifications for the implementation of IPA II funded actions;
- Feasibility studies, assessments, and other preparatory and start-up actions;
- Visibility for multi-country activities;
- Provision of training to relevant authorities;
- Monitoring and if applicable evaluation of multi-country actions during or following the implementation;
- Support to regional networks by and, amongst others, organisation of regional meetings, workshops, study visits in strategically important areas;

- Support for the identification and removal of remaining landmines in the region.

## **Component 2: Agencies**

Activities related to the support to the participation of IPA II beneficiaries in EU agencies include 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.

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 have been 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)
- 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**

The lack of or reduced commitment of IPA II beneficiaries to an inclusive process of deepening regional cooperation, as well as insufficient timely identification of the needs to be addressed by this facility could jeopardise the implementation of the action.

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 action 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.

Failure to comply with the requirements set above may lead to a recovery of funds under this programme and/or the re-allocation of future funding.

## **3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The European Commission will be the contracting authority. This action will be implemented in direct management, with Unit D.5 being responsible for the contracts' implementation and monitoring.

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. 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**

Component 1: Activities will be implemented partially through a number of service contracts (7 - 9 contracts) with the indicative procurement procedures to be launched between Q4 2018 and Q3 2019. Contracts to be signed will mostly be specific contracts under framework contracts and other types of contract implementation under the Financial Regulation rules. The global budgetary envelope for procurement amounts to EUR 5 million.

Support of a value of EUR 1 million will be provided by a direct award of a grant to Transparency International to be signed in Q4 2018 based on Article 190 (1)(f) of the Rules of Application on account of

its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation and its administrative power. Furthermore, TI owns the intellectual property of the methodology.

Support of a value of EUR 1 million will be provided by a direct award of a grant to the Regional Anti-corruption Initiative (RAI) to be signed in Q4 2018 based on Article 190 (1)(f) of the Rules of Application on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation and its administrative power.

Component 2: Grant agreements for a total amount of EUR 5 million with the respective agencies will be signed between Q3 2018 and Q4 2019. 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.

## **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 Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations Guidelines on linking planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the action might be subject to external monitoring in line with the European Commission rules.

IPA II monitoring process is to be organised and led by Unit D.5. The monitoring process is aimed to improve programming, implementation and sustainability as well as timely identification, remedying and alleviation of potential issues in the process of programming and implementation of the interventions.

The contracting authority will focus on the management of the grant agreements. 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
<b>EU Integration Facility</b>				
Number of preparatory and start-up actions implemented	0 (2018)	3-4	3-4	Implementation reports
Number of good quality communication materials produced	0 (2018)	2-3	2-3	Publications
Number of outputs, such as Terms of Reference, technical specifications, feasibility studies and other documents produced	0 (2018)	3-4	3-4	Studies
Zero tolerance towards corruption has grown among the Western Balkans population, evidenced by the number of reported complaints and prosecution	2018: 0	Increase of 20% of the number of reported cases and/or prosecution	2030: increase of at least 40% of the number of reported cases and/or prosecution	'books of complaints' Corruption whistle blower reports Judicial data
<b>EU support to Agencies</b>				
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 (EU-OSHA)	3 – 2010 9 – 2014 0 – 2015	23 - 2020	23 - 2020	Agendas of the supported activities, attendance lists and feedback forms

<p>3a) Proportion of mutually agreed 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)<sup>5</sup></p> <p>3b) Level of satisfaction on ECDC support for their progressive integration into ECDC</p>	<p>3a) TESSy 2017: 40% for Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro; 60% for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey; 0% for Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>EPIS 2017: 100% all</p> <p>3b) &gt;75% of respondents satisfied/perceived the ECDC cooperation as important, 2016</p>	<p>3a) TESSy: 60% for all IPA Beneficiaries EPIS: 100% for all IPA Beneficiaries</p> <p>3b) 75% of respondents satisfied</p>	<p>3a) TESSy 2021: 75% for all IPA Beneficiaries EPIS 2021: 100% for all IPA Beneficiaries</p> <p>3b) 2021 75% of respondents satisfied</p>	<p>3a) ECDC databases and information exchange systems (TESSy and EPIS), ECDC surveillance atlas (surveillance outputs)</p> <p>3b) ECDC survey of stakeholders in IPA II beneficiaries</p>
<p>4) Number of IPA II Beneficiaries that have produced a national Gender Equality Index and have harmonised administrative data collection on forms of gender-based violence (EIGE)</p>	<p>(0 + 2010) 0 + 2015 1 + 2016 2 + 2017 (0 + 2017)</p>	<p>4    ?</p>	<p>2020    ?</p>	<p>Gender Equality Index scores available in National Statistics Institutions' data sources or/and in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database.</p> <p>Administrative data on Gender-based Violence available in national statistics Institutions data sources and in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database</p>
<p>5) Number of chemical legislations assessed for compliance check, in Montenegro and Serbia; Positive contributions to the implementation of the EU chemicals legislation; level of understanding and preparedness of the tasks the Member States</p>	<p>2010</p> <p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Beneficiary officials have basic knowledge</p>	<p>2020</p> <p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Beneficiary officials' knowledge of the EU</p>	<p>2025</p> <p><i>Qualitative:</i></p> <p>Beneficiary officials are kept up to date with</p>	<p>ECHA prepares, at the beginning and the end of the project, brief status reports on the beneficiaries' understanding of the EU chemicals acquis and related tasks, working relations with ECHA and how ECHA's IPA project has contributed to the knowledge. The</p>

<sup>5</sup> 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>have under the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i> (ECHA)</p>	<p>of the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i> and are able to interact with ECHA</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>(Note: Currently, 68% of the beneficiaries' officials are women) Over 80% of activities evaluated by the participants as of high or very high value to their work<sup>6</sup></p>	<p>chemicals <i>acquis</i> and their capability to interact with ECHA further enhanced</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>(Note: Currently, 68% of the beneficiaries' officials are women) Over 90% of activities evaluated by the participants as of high or very high value to their work</p>	<p>regulatory developments of the EU chemicals <i>acquis</i>, their cooperation with ECHA is further strengthened</p> <p><i>Quantitative:</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>(Note: Currently, 68% of the beneficiaries' officials are women) Over 95% of activities evaluated by the participants as of high or very high value to their work</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>6) Number of food safety domains where IPA II beneficiaries are contributing and submitting harmonised data (EFSA)</p>	<p>3 (zoonoses, AMR and FBOs) - 2017</p>	<p>6 (zoonoses, AMR, FBOs, pesticides, veterinary drugs residues and animal health)</p>	<p>IPA II beneficiaries are contributing and submitting harmonised data in all EU wide data collection areas together with MSs prior accession</p>	<p>EFSA's supporting and scientific publications</p>

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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 and full integration in the SOER 2020 report. (EEA)	2010: Albania: 53% Bosnia and Herzegovina: 50% The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: 69% Kosovo (2011): 57% Montenegro: 44% Serbia: 75%	2020 60% 60% 80% 70% 56% 90%	70% 70% 90% 70% 60% 90%  in some cases, no increase is expected after 2020 as the max capacity of the national monitoring network has been reached	<a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eionet-priority-dataflows">http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eionet-priority-dataflows</a> <a href="http://www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows">http://www.eionet.europa.eu/dataflows</a> <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer">https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer</a>
9) Availability of up-to-date information on company policies and practices (ECS) and working conditions (EWCS) in the selected Candidate Countries (Eurofound)	The Candidate Countries are already covered in the previous waves of the two surveys but to constitute a valid source of information for policy makers, the surveys must be repeated at intervals	Inclusion of the Candidate Countries in the 4 <sup>th</sup> ECS  Inclusion of the Candidate Countries in the 7 <sup>th</sup> EWCS	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)	Publication of the Report of the Working Condition Survey on the Eurofound Website  Documentation of the workshop/seminar available on Eurofound Website  Publication of the Report of the Company Survey on the Eurofound Website  Documentation of the workshop/seminar available on Eurofound Website  Publication of the update Country Profiles on work life on the Eurofound Website
10) Effective Implementation (EI) of standards and requirements on aviation safety (EASA)	EI - base line 2015: Albania: 55%  Bosnia and	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

	<p>Herzegovina: 67%</p> <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>			
11) Beneficiaries' Excess Factor under the Paris MOU improved (EMSA)	<p>Excess factor:</p> <p>Albania: 3.31-2010</p> <p>Montenegro: 4.44-2010</p> <p>Turkey: -0.50-2010</p>	Decrease of the excess factor by 0.20% (2020)	Decrease of the excess factor by 0.25% (2022)	Flag State Performance List of the Paris MoU on PSC
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 (ERA)	<p>(0+2010)</p> <p>0+2015</p> <p>3 in 2016</p> <p>5 in 2017</p>	6	7	<p>ERA's extranet page where the rules will be uploaded and made transparent to all beneficiaries – the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations may be granted access</p> <p>Report of ERA on number of beneficiaries who notified national rules and harmonisation action plans</p>

## **5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

### **GENDER MAINSTREAMING**

This action will strive to promote gender equality as well to take measures to achieve equal opportunities for male and female in all aspects regarding the implementation of the action. Gender equality incentives will be incorporated particularly in the activities concerning capacity building. In particular, the action directly supports 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.

### **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**

Equal participation of women and men will be secured through appropriate information and publicity material, in the design of actions and accessibility to the opportunities they offer. An appropriate men/women balance will be sought on all the managing bodies and activities of the action. All contractors shall be requested to provide monitoring data recording the participation of men and women in terms of expert inputs, as a proof of equal participation of men and women in the different phase. Enforcement of those principles is likewise ensured through specific administrative procedures applied in accordance with the legislation on anti-discrimination. In the implementation of activities under this action, the same principles shall apply, so that participation in the envisaged activities will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of sex, ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age, etc.

### **MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS**

The action will positively promote equality of opportunities and combat discrimination. The EU Integration Facility provides for room to support actions that directly deal with minorities and vulnerable groups.

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

In complementarity with this facility, the Civil Society Facility helps to ensure an inclusive and transparent dialogue, consultation and communication with all relevant stakeholders in the respective sectors. This serves as a platform that enables exchange of information and contribution of CSOs in relation to planning development assistance, particularly programming and monitoring of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). 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)**

By their nature, the majority of activities envisaged under this action do not imply direct and major impact to environmental issues, but will however be implemented in a manner which is environmentally friendly. However, part of the action has a direct 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.

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

The action will produce sustainable results in the short run since the entire beneficiary institutions/structures need to be already in place, and the action does not envisage establishment or financing of the new organisational units and their running costs. Sustainability is also given in the fact that the support for legislative alignment results eventually in adoption of the laws, by-laws, plans, etc., by the Parliament, Government or governmental bodies. Finally, the integration of the key principles of public administration and the 'Better Regulation' approach into envisaged assistance will also contribute to sustainability of results. In particular, any support on *acquis* alignment will be done in an inclusive and evidence-based manner; any training, capacity-building and human resources development activities will be coordinated with the institution that is centrally responsible for human resources management and professional development of civil servants; finally, any activity supporting the development of IT tools will ensure consistency with the interoperability standards in each beneficiary and, where these don't exist, they will promote consultations with the Ministries in charge of information society related matters. 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 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 EU communication and visibility requirements in force. All stakeholders and implementing partners shall ensure the visibility of EU Financial assistance provided through IPA II throughout all phases of the programme cycle.

Visibility and communication actions shall demonstrate how the intervention contributes to the agreed programme objectives and the accession process as well as the benefits of the action for the general public.. 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.

Visibility and communication aspects shall be complementary to the activities implemented by the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations and the EU Delegations in the field. The European Commission and the EU Delegations shall be fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities.