

Project Fiche: No. 6

Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey

1. Basic information

1.1	CRIS Number:	2011/022-964
1.2	Title:	Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey
1.3	ELARG Statistical code:	02.01- Free Movement of Goods
1.4	Location:	Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as Kosovo ¹ ; Turkey.

Implementing arrangements:

1.5	Contracting Authority (EC):	European Union represented by the European Commission on behalf of the Beneficiaries
1.6	Implementing Agency:	European Committee for Standardization (CEN)
1.7	Beneficiaries:	In each location: ministries responsible for coordination of quality infrastructure, including market surveillance; ministries responsible for transposition and implementation of technical regulations; national standards body; national metrology institute; national accreditation body; bodies responsible for ensuring market surveillance; conformity assessment bodies; economic operators.

Lead Counterpart: Ministry of Economy and Regional Development of Serbia.

Financing:

1.8	Overall cost (VAT excluded) ² :	EUR 2 625 000
1.9	EU contribution:	EUR 2 500 000
1.10	Final date for contracting:	31 December 2012
1.11	Final date for execution of contracts:	31 May 2015
1.12	Final date for disbursements:	30 November 2015

¹ Under UNSCR 1244/99

² The total cost of the project should be net of VAT and/or other taxes. Should this not be the case, the amount of VAT and the reasons why it should be considered eligible should be clearly indicated

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

The overall objective of the project is to facilitate harmonisation of the legislative framework and implementing mechanisms in the field of *free movement of goods* (Chapter 1 of the *EU acquis*). The project will enhance trade within the region³ and between the region and the EU with a view to improving the competitiveness of the regional economy pre-accession.

2.2 Project purpose:

Through regional networking initiatives and training, the project will improve the capabilities of ministries and quality infrastructure⁴ bodies, all of which are implementing strategies to comply with Chapter 1 of the *EU acquis*, enabling them to offer industry services to provide the tools to trade in the EU market, as well as in the markets of the beneficiaries.

The common areas of quality infrastructure have been identified and are based on the results of previous and present assistance programmes and completed assessments. In close cooperation with the CEFTA parties and CEFTA Secretariat, the project will facilitate intra-regional trade and trade between the region and the EU in part by improving confidence in products tested by the region's laboratories whose performance will be benchmarked with each other's and with EU counterparts.

The project builds on the results of and continues the work carried out under the IPA 2008 project *Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey* which comes to an end in February 2011.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey are all candidate countries for EU accession. Each has an *Accession Partnership* (AP) with the EU committing them to comply inter alia with Chapter 1 of the *EU acquis* on the free movement of goods, the core theme of this project. The APs for Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia additionally commit them to contribute to the effective implementation of CEFTA. In turn, each has published a *National Programme*

³ The project supports the implementation of CEFTA and is fully compliant with the CEFTA 2006 Agreement. The project will continue to provide support to CEFTA in the field of technical barriers to trade. The members of the project Cooperation Committee will continue to form the membership of the CEFTA Working Group on technical barriers to trade.

⁴ Quality infrastructure refers here to all aspects of accreditation, market surveillance, metrology, standardization, testing, quality management, inspection and certification that have a bearing on conformity assessment. This includes both public and private institutions and the regulatory framework within which they operate.

for the Adoption of the *acquis* (NPAA) detailing how it will fulfil its AP obligations. NPAA's are updated periodically.

All the potential candidates (Montenegro received candidate status December 2010) for EU accession have a *European Partnership* (EP) with the EU committing them to comply inter alia with Chapter 1 of the *EU acquis* on the free movement of goods, the core theme of this project, and to contribute to the effective implementation of CEFTA. In turn, each has published a *National Action Plan* detailing how it will fulfil its EP obligations. The plans are updated periodically.

The project will pay close attention to identified national priorities contained in NPAA's and National Action Plans in the quality infrastructure and trade fields and support them in the many areas where national priorities coincide in several beneficiaries.

The *Stabilisation and Association process* is the framework for EU negotiations with the Western Balkan countries until accession. *Stabilisation and Association Agreements* (SAA) with the EU are in force in Albania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro. SAAs are in the process of being ratified with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; till then "Interim Agreements" on the trade-related parts of the SAAs are in force. The SAAs vary slightly but all commit signatories inter alia to regional cooperation (including with Turkey), the gradual establishment of a free trade area with the EU and explicit requirements in the main fields of quality infrastructure. More recent SAAs e.g. with Montenegro and Serbia also require full implementation of CEFTA. The project will pay close attention to those SAA obligations, which are more or less common, in the free movement of goods/quality infrastructure fields, specifically issues related to technical barriers to trade. This is important for the implementation of the CEFTA agreement. Moreover, the project, which is technically supervised by DG Enterprise and Industry, aims to support beneficiaries in the process of full implementation of all quality infrastructure fields covered by the *New Legislative Framework*, including market surveillance.

There have been (and continue to be) various national programmes of technical assistance funded by the European Commission and other entities⁵. Detailed analysis of past, present and future national programming has been conducted to avoid any overlap with this regional project. This multi-beneficiary project is designed in parallel with the complementary beneficiary-specific support for quality infrastructure provided by the national IPA programmes.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The Multi-beneficiary MIPD is designed to complement and be consistent with National MIPDs. Areas of intervention are addressed through the Multi-Beneficiary MIPD where there is a clear comparative advantage to be gained, for instance through tackling cross-border problems or – as is the case for this project - in obtaining efficiencies through establishing harmonised approaches, leveraging established instruments or facilitating networks of experts.

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It is clear that some beneficiaries have no planned technical assistance in this field for the foreseeable future and in some cases, therefore, this multi-beneficiary project is the only EC-funded support in the field.

It is expected that the Multi-Beneficiary MIPD 2011-2013 will further address *the economic criteria* and in particular the *ability to assume the obligations of Member States and approximation to European Standards* as priority areas. It will call for continued support to be provided for the development of quality infrastructure; strengthened cooperation between quality infrastructure bodies to enable them to implement the CEFTA 2006 and increase the attractiveness of the region as a destination for foreign direct investment.

There is permanent dialogue with the responsible officials in DG Enterprise and Industry to ensure the project's priorities match those of DG Enterprise and Industry as well as the needs of beneficiaries.

Moreover, the Multi-beneficiary Programming 2011-2013 Private Sector Development Plan (Parts 1.1, 1.6, 1.8, 2.1, 2.3.2 and 4) underlines the importance of harmonisation of the quality infrastructure sector in line with EU standards to allow IPA beneficiaries to better exploit the generous Autonomous Trade Measures (ATMs) granted to the region by the EU.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

Regional cooperation is a principle of the highest importance for the political stability, the security and economic development of the Western Balkan countries. The development of regional cooperation corresponds to commitments made by the countries of the region which, despite important progress, is not yet at a satisfactory level, with the efficiency of regional structures and initiatives requiring improvement. Coordination and coherence are principally important in this region given the large number of players involved.

The close connection of regional cooperation with European integration is particularly evident in the area of trade. The European Commission has identified the removal of barriers to trade as a main area for intervention and one where many challenges remain.

Since 2002, the *Regional Quality Infrastructure projects* under the CARDS and IPA programmes and the *Support to the Quality Infrastructure in Turkey* project under the MEDA programme, all successfully carried out by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN)⁶, assisted beneficiaries to develop quality infrastructure to broaden the basis for mutual confidence between beneficiaries and with the European Union. By working together beneficiaries have begun to pool their expertise, sharing knowledge and resources in a variety of fields including technical regulations, standardisation, accreditation, conformity assessment, metrology and market surveillance.

The 2009 *Assessment Reports* for the Western Balkans and Turkey⁷ show many similarities in the challenges in the quality infrastructure field and provide, in their recommendations, the core content for this project. Whilst there are a number of national peculiarities, which are better supported by national projects, there are sufficient common

⁶ Successive independent monitors have reported on the highly effective delivery of these projects.

⁷ Both produced under the IPA 2008 Regional project *Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey*; those for Turkey covering only the fields of legal metrology and market surveillance.

issues to justify a regional approach both in terms of the support provided and the common solutions being sought.

All beneficiaries have progressed significantly towards EU accession⁸ and the EU therefore has an imperative to further support their harmonisation efforts in an ever closer manner. Chapter 1 of the *EU acquis* (Free Movement of Goods) is one of the largest and most important chapters. There is a strong commitment to progress in Free Movement of Goods in all beneficiaries⁹ and it is vital that great efforts continue to be made by all parties so that by the time accession negotiations begin (or in some cases continue) many of the Chapter 1 requirements will have been achieved. It is also extremely important that the beneficiaries' main quality infrastructure institutions (accreditation, metrology, and standardisation) participate fully in the respective EU structures and they need further support to do so. It will be more logic and straightforward for existing EU member states to integrate up to eight possible member states if these have adopted common systems and approaches.

The project will focus on four activities aimed at further reducing technical barrier to trade and ensuring, through regional cooperation, the harmonised implementation of the *New European Legislative Framework*.

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

Impact

The removal of technical barriers to trade is a precondition for the completion of the internal market. Since the adoption of the *New Approach to technical harmonisation and standards* in 1985, the harmonisation of European industrial standards in the areas covered by European technical legislation has become an essential instrument in completing the single market. This approach was subsequently complemented by a coherent policy on conformity assessment (the *Global Approach to certification and testing* of 1989), setting out clear, consistent and transparent principles which apply to the product certification procedures to be used at Community level. The renewed European policy on a common framework for the marketing of products, including specific requirements for accreditation and market surveillance complement the *EU acquis* in the field. The objective is to help to establish a policy on quality in cooperation with national and international standardisation bodies. This programme will assist in developing the comparable framework and administrative capacity required in the Beneficiaries. Through the project, the various state institutions are expected to further evolve into institutions that primarily see themselves as service providers.

Catalytic effect

⁸ Turkey, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro (December 2010) are candidate countries for EU accession; Albania and Serbia have applied for candidate status for EU accession; Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with Kosovo are committed to applying for EU membership at the appropriate time.

⁹ Ref: Enlargement Strategy and Progress Reports 2009 at http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/press_corner/key-documents/reports_oct_2009_en.htm.

The system for certification and testing needs to be truly open and transparent to have mutual recognition and confidence by all major interested parties and applied in a uniform way through the EU and candidate countries and potential candidates. This project will strengthen the system of accreditation in the beneficiary countries, which is known to be the best way to achieve mutual recognition and technical trust between all actors.

Delays in producing standards should be reduced, hence the importance of increasing the efficiency and accountability of the standardisation process that this programme intends to foster. This programme should prove its catalytic effect on increased competitiveness of the region's industry, as well as better and wider trade regimes with the EU, EFTA, CEFTA and the global economy in general.

In terms of multiplier effects, many other negotiating chapters of the *acquis* require reliable quality infrastructure, not only free movement of goods but also regional development, agriculture, environment, food safety, consumer protection, customs, etc. The prospect of becoming an EU Member State requires the capacity to measure, test and inspect with a view of enforcing legislation in all these areas. A concrete and harmonised common approach and clearly defined range of support measures for these priority areas should be developed into this project in an effective way.

Sustainability

Sustainability is of vital importance in establishing regional cooperation and networks in the quality infrastructure fields. In order to maintain the objectives achieved in the long term, training for senior staff and managers at the technical level must go hand in hand with awareness-raising measures at the higher political level. This includes also the EU Delegations' strong support and involvement. At least a common launch event should be organised. Similarly, the activities organised for the beneficiary institutions should include participants from economic operators.

The project will be delivered by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), in close co-operation with the existing institutional structures of CEFTA, the Regional Cooperation Council, and other major groups and coordinate with their on-going programmes.

Sustainability will be provided through the transfer of expertise in all needed specific areas to local counterparts as well as the interaction with the RCC and sectoral organisations.

Cross-border impact

Greater use should be made of the sector's potential to foster regional integration processes. Action will be demanded from beneficiaries in terms of spreading and implementing regional trade agreements (CEFTA 2006). The best way to this is the planned regional cooperation. The EU is already promoting the common approach and the joint use of national structures, which have been developed in a complementary way. The fact that regional coordination processes take more time should be taken into account while planning common actions.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

The results and measurable indicators listed below are linked to activities detailed in Section 3.4.

Results and measurable indicators in relation with activity 1 - Assessments:

Results:

A focused report containing a summary of progress made towards harmonisation of quality infrastructure systems with those of the EU/EFTA and recommendations for next steps and training and support required to complete the harmonisation process.

Participating organisations will have the chance to benchmark their performance with that of their neighbours, introducing an element of competition and stimulating further progress.

Measurable Indicators:

- An assessment report on the QI situation for each of the Beneficiaries;
- A general overview report on QI in the region.

Results and measurable indicators in relation with activity 2 - Proficiency Testing:

Results:

This builds on the ambitious proficiency testing exercises in Turkey and the Western Balkans and will result in a further group of laboratories being able to demonstrate their competence to deliver testing and calibration services up to European standards. The group training sessions will enhance the laboratory networks being created and will encourage the sharing of resources cross-borders. The common approach used by national accreditation bodies, metrology institutes and future proficiency testing providers in the beneficiaries will ease access to the beneficiaries' market in the pre-accession period for EU exporters. The common approach will also help the beneficiaries to meet their CEFTA 2006 obligations.

Measurable indicators:

2009-2011 (IPA 2008 Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey)

- The number of Proficiency Tests done: 9
- The number of participating laboratories: 34
- The number of laboratory staff trained: 49

2011-2013 (IPA 2011 Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey)

- The number of Proficiency Tests to be done: 16
- The number of participating laboratories: 64
- The number of laboratory staff trained: 80

Results and measurable indicators in relation with activity 3 – Training:

Results:

Quality infrastructure bodies will be provided with the skills necessary to fulfil their roles at European levels and thus offer industry services which will facilitate intra-regional trade and trade with the EU. The common approach engendered will make it more straightforward for quality infrastructure bodies to obtain full memberships of appropriate EU bodies. EU technical legislation will be implemented in a more uniform manner and this will reduce technical barriers to trade within the region and between the region and the EU.

Quality infrastructure bodies will be better prepared to fulfil their obligations contained in the regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products.

Measurable indicators:

2009-2011 (IPA 2008 Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey)

- The number of training events organised: 16
- The number of staff participating in the trainings: 224

2011-2013 (IPA 2011 Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey)

- The number of training events organised: 20
- The number of staff participating in the trainings: 280

Results and measurable indicators in relation with activity 4 – Networking:

Results:

In IPA Partner Economies each with limited resources, the networks created will enable the sharing of those resources.

Confidence will be achieved in high quality training courses, information to industry and improved access of industry to quality standards to enhance their competitiveness, in conjunction with the improved services offered to them by the main quality infrastructure bodies.

Improved co-operation with OECD, CEFTA, UNECE, WTO and other key international players in trade-related fields will enhance intra-regional trade and elimination of technical barriers to trade.

The project's Cooperation Committee, which ensures a harmonised regional approach, will be the corner piece of this action. Moreover almost all CC members are members of the CEFTA Working Group for Technical Barriers to Trade.

Better access to all relevant documents through the project's website including training providers.

Measurable indicators:

- Improved coordination between CEFTA WG TBT and IPA regional CC
- Number of common events, conferences , seminars with key player
- Numbers of meetings and working groups on TBT issues,
- Number of common reports and working documents
- Number of visitors of the website.

3.4 Activities:

Activity 1 - Assessments

Independent expert assessments of the progress made in the main quality infrastructure fields have proved to be a very useful tool for the European Commission in its continuing dialogue with all beneficiaries. In the likely period for implementation of this project (2011-2013) a more limited assessment approach would be appropriate to reduce the impact of the assessment process on beneficiaries whilst still providing a clear vision of progress made and gaps remaining. By means of questionnaires and on-site audits, EU experts in each field will report on progress since 2009 towards harmonisation of quality infrastructure systems with those of the EU and recommend training and support required to complete the harmonisation process.

The precise scope of any assessments in Turkey should be agreed with the beneficiary and EU Delegation in Ankara.

Activity 2 - Proficiency Testing

Organisations wishing to export to the EU market need to be able to demonstrate the compliance of their product to European Standards. There is a network of laboratories in the beneficiaries able to offer testing and calibration services. However, few of the laboratories are accredited and the few accreditations which exist are frequently done by bodies not having signed the European Cooperation for Accreditation multilateral agreement, which means the testing and calibration certificates are not recognised in the EU and re-testing is required.

Proficiency testing by means of inter-laboratory comparison enables laboratories in priority sectors to demonstrate their competence compared to European Standards. Representatives of beneficiaries' national accreditation bodies and metrology institutes, together with the technical managers of the laboratories will be trained by accredited EU and Turkish proficiency testing providers in appropriate techniques.

They will then conduct, under carefully supervised conditions, a number of proficiency testing exercises, in the target sectors. The results of the exercise will be analysed by the EU/Turkish proficiency testing providers and all representatives will then be provided with further training in fields where the results demonstrate weaknesses.

Activity 3 - Training

The recommendations contained in the 2009 Assessment Reports show many similarities in the challenges in the quality infrastructure field. Whilst some areas are

best dealt with at national level, there are a number where the regional systems approach is more efficient.

The tasks of relevant ministries and quality infrastructure institutions are ever widening and deepening in this pre-accession period with significant expansion of staff numbers requiring training. The project will provide practical, hands-on training in the EU and in the beneficiaries in all fields of quality infrastructure.

Each training course will be designed to meet a need/needs identified as being applicable in at least three beneficiaries. In particular, it is anticipated that practical, hands-on training will be provided in:

- Market surveillance – to enable technical staff in bodies responsible for market surveillance to meet the requirements of the new regulation setting out inter alia the requirements for market surveillance. NB this field was identified in the assessments as the one in most need of further support;
- Accreditation – to enable technical staff at national accreditation bodies to fulfil the requirements of the European Cooperation for Accreditation and in particular its multilateral agreement, as well as meet the requirements of the new regulation setting out inter alia the requirements for accreditation;
- Conformity Assessment – for ministries devising national conformity assessment policies; and for testing, certification and inspection bodies, including potential future notified bodies;
- Metrology – to enable technical staff at national metrology institutes to fulfil the requirements of the European Association of National Metrology Institutes;
- Standardisation – to enable technical staff at national standards bodies to fulfil the requirements of the main European standardisation bodies;
- Technical regulations – to enable ministry staff responsible for transposition and implementation of technical regulations to adopt wherever possible a common approach in line with the obligations contained in the SAAs, as well as to deliver effective public awareness campaigns.

Activity 4 - Networking

A Cooperation Committee has successfully guided and coordinated activities in predecessor projects and will continue its useful role in reinforcing existing links.

Awareness-raising e.g. for conformity assessment bodies will be conducted, focusing on inter-laboratory comparison as an invaluable tool on the way to accreditation.

In the field of training, a regional approach is very useful. The current (IPA 2008 Regional) project is reviewing the existing training offer in the region in the quality infrastructure fields and analysing the most appropriate ways to improve the quality of training offered. In support of improved confidence amongst beneficiaries, the project will provide an internet-based database and website, which includes information on training providers in the region, and enables stakeholders in need of training to access the closest training provider.

In addition, the project website will be continually improved and will include a database providing information on all accredited providers of proficiency testing services in the region and if needed laboratories which demand such services.

Existing links established with CEFTA and the RCC will be strengthened further to ensure a coordinated regional approach. In 2010, the members of the IPA 2008 Cooperation Committee were appointed as members of the new CEFTA Working Group on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the project will ensure that its findings and recommendations are fed through to the CEFTA structures in an appropriate manner.

Further assistance to economic operators on TBT issues will be done through this component.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

The project includes the following assumptions:

- Availability of motivated counterpart personnel during the implementation period;
- Avoidance of overlap with national and other donor programmes;
- Provision of expertise from EU/EFTA experts.
- Cooperation of national authorities and QI bodies with CEN in the implementation of the project;

In terms of sequencing, assessments should be conducted first. Preparations for the three other activities can begin and take place simultaneously though their final detailed content will rely in part on the findings and recommendations of the assessments.

3.6 Linked activities

The project will complement initiatives taken at national level and/or by other donors. Analysis of past, present and future national programming has been conducted (summary attached at [Annex 5](#)) to avoid any overlap with regional projects.

Together with the European Commission, GTZ, CEFTA and the OECD, the project will contribute, to the annual “CEFTA Week”, which is intended to highlight the benefits of CEFTA and facilitate implementation of the Agreement.

In cooperation with the CEFTA Secretariat, the project will take part in CEFTA’s Working Group on Technical Barriers to Trade.

3.7 Lessons learned

Managing a multi-beneficiary, multi-institution project is challenging, with various interests and rivalries frequently present. However, previous projects have been marked by a high degree of cooperation and dialogue between individuals and institutions.

This is partly due to the policy of remaining scrupulously balanced in terms of the opportunities to participate in project activities to experts in each beneficiary, state and entity, the locations selected for project activities and the degree of support offered to delegates in obtaining the necessary documentation to visit those destinations.

It is important to keep not only the members of the project cooperation committee informed of project actions, even though they may all have been very good at disseminating information, but also heads of quality infrastructure bodies and other relevant people to ensure as wide a possible benefit. It is also important to maintain contacts at Government level, often in the ministry for industry, as this is where high-level decisions are taken about policy in this field.

It is obvious that hands-on training designed and provided under previous projects, have given a remarkable opportunity to all beneficiaries concerned to create an efficient network between the quality infrastructure field operators. The existing proficiency testing activities managed jointly with national laboratories have also received high participation, very positive publicity and have led to an increase in the self-confidence of participating laboratories and also supported the accreditation of a number of laboratories.

Besides technical, legal, organisational etc. aspects of setting up quality infrastructure, economic and financial aspects should be included. Sustainable development after EU support, based on national resources, should be considered from the initial stage of development of all quality infrastructure in all locations.

Coordination with national programming must be improved and regional cooperation could be used to prevent duplications and to give a common and harmonised programming approach.

Close contacts have been developed with other agencies providing support in the quality infrastructure fields: GTZ/PTB, World Bank, OECD and experiences from these are taken into account to avoid duplication, jointly plan activities and ensure best practice in all activities.

1. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE		IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Activity 1 Assessments	x		305 000	305 000	100						0	0
Activity 2 Proficiency Testing	x		750 000	625 000	83						125 000	17
Activity 3 Training	x		1 050 000	1 050 000	100						0	0
Activity 4 Networking	x		520 000	520 000	100						0	0
TOTAL IB			2 625 000	2 500 000	95						125 000	5
TOTAL INV												
TOTAL PROJECT			2 625 000	2 500 000	95						125 000	5

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

Amounts net of VAT

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

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

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

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1.1	N/A	Q2 2011	Q4 2013

3. Cross-cutting issues

3.1. Equal Opportunity

Equal opportunity for participation of men and women will be assured in all aspects of the project implementation. The project will monitor data regarding the participation of men and women in project activities.

3.2. Environment

The project will have no negative environmental effects.

3.3. Minorities

Participation in project activities will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, sex or sexual orientation.

ANNEXES

I- Logical framework matrix in standard format

II- Amounts (in EUR) contracted and disbursed per quarter over the full duration of project

III- Description of Institutional Framework

IV- Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents

V- National TA quality infrastructure projects summary

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX IN STANDARD FORMAT

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	Programme name and number	CRIS No: 022-964
	Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey	
	Contracting period expires: 31 December 2012	Disbursement period expires: 30 November 2015
	Total budget: 2 625 000 EURO	IPA budget: 2 500 000 EURO

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To facilitate harmonisation of the legislative framework and implementing mechanisms in the field of free movement of goods (Chapter 1 of the EU <i>acquis</i>) and to enhance trade within the region and between the region and the EU with a view to improving the competitiveness of the regional economy pre-accession.	No. of New Approach Directives adopted Intra-regional trade and trade with EU increased.	Government Gazettes Trade statistics; EuroStat.	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Through regional networking initiatives and training, the project will improve the capabilities of ministries and quality infrastructure bodies, all of which are implementing strategies to comply with Chapter 1 of the EU <i>acquis</i> , enabling them to offer industry services to provide the tools to trade in the EU market, as well as in the markets of the beneficiaries.	No. of New Approach Directives adopted Intra-regional trade and trade with EU increased.	Government Gazettes Trade statistics; EuroStat.	Continued commitment to EU integration. Economic crisis ends ; global trade recovers

<p>The common areas of quality infrastructure were identified in and are based on the results of previous and ongoing assistance programmes and completed assessments. In close co-operation with the CEFTA parties and CEFTA Secretariat, the project will facilitate intra-regional trade and trade between the region and the EU in part by improving confidence in products tested by the region's laboratories whose performance will be benchmarked with each other's and with EU counterparts.</p>	<p>Number of accredited laboratories.</p>	<p>National Accreditation Bodies</p>	<p>Continued centrality of accreditation in giving confidence to manufacturers.</p>
<p>Results</p>	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>Activity 1 Assessments</p> <p>A focused report containing a summary of progress made towards harmonisation of quality infrastructure systems with those of the EU/EFTA and recommendations for next steps and training and support required to complete the harmonisation process.</p> <p>Participating organisations will have the chance to benchmark their performance with that of their neighbours, introducing an element of competition and stimulating further progress.</p> <p>Activity 2 Proficiency Testing</p> <p>A group of laboratories able to demonstrate their competence to deliver testing and calibration services to European standards.</p> <p>The group training sessions will enhance the laboratory networks being created and will encourage the sharing of resources cross-borders.</p> <p>The common approach used by national accreditation bodies, metrology institutes and future proficiency testing providers in the beneficiaries will ease access to the beneficiaries' market in the pre-accession period for EU exporters.</p>	<p>An assessment report on the QI situation for each of the Beneficiaries;</p> <p>A general overview report on QI in the region.</p> <p>Availability of reports to participating organisations.</p> <p>At least 16 PTs done;</p> <p>Results analysis of PT.</p> <p>At least 80 lab staff trained.</p> <p>Increased exports in target sectors</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>PT report</p> <p>National statistics.</p>	<p>Continued commitment of national governments to EU harmonisation and to regional co-operation.</p> <p>Continued support of lab development by national administrations</p> <p>Willingness of NABs and NMIs to work together and to agree common approach.</p>

<p>The common approach will also help the beneficiaries to meet their CEFTA 2006 obligations.</p> <p>Activity 3 Training</p> <p>Quality infrastructure bodies will be provided with the skills necessary to fulfil their roles at European levels and thus offer industry services which will facilitate intra-regional trade and trade with the EU.</p> <p>The common approach engendered will make it more straightforward for quality infrastructure bodies to obtain full memberships of appropriate EU bodies.</p> <p>EU technical legislation will be implemented in a more uniform manner and this will reduce technical barriers to trade within the region and between the region and the EU.</p> <p>Quality infrastructure bodies will be better prepared to fulfil their obligations contained in the regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products.</p> <p>Activity 4 Networking</p> <p>In beneficiary countries each with limited resources, the networks created will enable the sharing of those resources.</p> <p>Confidence will be achieved in high quality training courses, information to industry and improved access of industry to quality standards to enhance their competitiveness, in conjunction with the improved services offered to them by the main quality infrastructure bodies.</p> <p>Improved co-operation with CEFTA and other key international players in trade-related fields will enhance intra-regional trade and elimination of technical barriers to trade.</p>	<p>in years after completion of project.</p> <p>At least 20 training events organised;</p> <p>At least 280 staff participating in trainings;</p> <p>Feedback analysis.</p> <p>Applications to join European organisations.</p> <p>Visibility of training courses.</p>	<p>Data from European organisations.</p> <p>Project website</p>	<p>Commitment of QI bodies to common approach.</p> <p>Commitment of beneficiaries to EU harmonisation.</p> <p>Willingness to participate in training courses.</p>
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Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>Activity 1 Assessments</p> <p>By means of questionnaires and on-site audits, EU experts in each field will report on progress since 2009 towards harmonisation of quality infrastructure systems with those of the EU and recommend training and support required to complete the harmonisation process.</p> <p>The precise scope of any assessments in Turkey should be agreed with the beneficiary and EU Delegation in Ankara.</p> <p>Activity 2 Proficiency Testing</p> <p>Representatives of beneficiaries' national accreditation bodies and metrology institutes, together with the technical managers of laboratories will be trained by accredited EU and Turkish proficiency testing providers in appropriate techniques. They will then conduct, under carefully supervised conditions, a number of proficiency testing exercises, in the target sectors. The results of the exercise will be analysed by the EU/Turkish proficiency testing providers and all representatives will then be provided with further training in fields where the results demonstrate weaknesses.</p> <p>Activity 3 Training</p> <p>The project will provide practical, hands-on training in the EU and in the beneficiaries in all fields of quality infrastructure. Each training course will be designed to meet a need/needs identified as being applicable in at least three beneficiaries. In particular, it is anticipated that practical, hands-on training will be provided in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market surveillance • Accreditation • Conformity Assessment 	<p>Team Leader, Project Director</p> <p>Key Experts</p> <p>Questionnaires and on-site audits conducted by EU/EFTA experts.</p> <p>Accredited EU/EFTA based PT provider.</p> <p>CEN member bodies and other competent bodies in EU/EFTA.</p>	<p>2 500 000 EURO</p>	<p>Availability of appropriate experts;</p> <p>Willingness of QI bodies to participate.</p> <p>Availability of appropriate PT provider;</p> <p>Willingness of labs to participate.</p> <p>Availability of appropriate Hands-on-training providers;</p> <p>Willingness of QI bodies to participate.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metrology • Standardization • Technical regulations <p>Activity 4 Networking</p> <p>A Co-operation Committee will reinforce existing links including acting as members of the CEFTA Working Group on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)</p> <p>Awareness-raising e.g. for conformity assessment bodies will be conducted, focusing on inter-laboratory comparison as an invaluable tool on the way to accreditation.</p> <p>The project will provide an internet-based database and website, which includes information on training providers in the region, and enables stakeholders in need of training to access the closest training provider.</p> <p>The project website will be continually improved and will include a database providing information on all accredited PT providers in the region and if needed laboratories which demand such services.</p> <p>Existing links established with CEFTA and the RCC will be strengthened further to ensure a co-ordinated regional approach, with project findings and recommendations fed though to the CEFTA structures in an appropriate manner.</p> <p>Further assistance to economic operators on TBT issues will be done.</p>	<p>Team Leader, Project Director and CC members.</p> <p>PT providers</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>Team Leader, Project Director and Key Experts.</p> <p>Key Experts.</p>		<p>Availability of experts.</p>
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ANNEX II: AMOUNTS (IN €) CONTRACTED AND DISBURSED BY QUARTER FOR THE PROJECT

Contracted	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013
Contract 1.1	2 500 000									
Cumulated	2 500 000									
Disbursed										
Contract 1.1	650 000	225 000	225 000	225 000	225 000	225 000	225 000	225 000	225 000	50 000
Cumulated	650 000	875 000	1 100 000	1 325 000	1 550 000	1 775 000	2 000 000	2 225 000	2 450 000	2 500 000

ANNEX III- DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The quality infrastructure system of **Albania** is overseen by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy, which is responsible for coordinating implementation of directives based on the New Approach and Global Approach. There are functioning bodies responsible for metrology, accreditation and standardisation. There are a number of testing, certification and inspection bodies, some of which are accredited. Market surveillance is being developed.

The quality infrastructure system of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** is overseen by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, which is also the only body able to coordinate implementation of directives based on the New Approach and Global Approach. There are functioning bodies responsible for metrology, accreditation and standardisation at state level. There are a number of testing, certification and inspection bodies, some of which are accredited. Market surveillance is being developed. There are also quality infrastructure bodies operating at entity level in the fields of metrology, standardisation (Republika Srpska only) and market surveillance. Coordination between state and entity levels in this field has been greatly enhanced by EC-funded regional quality infrastructure projects.

The quality infrastructure system of **Croatia** is overseen by the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship, which is responsible for coordinating implementation of directives based on the New Approach and Global Approach. There are functioning bodies responsible for metrology, accreditation and standardisation. There are a large number of testing, certification and inspection bodies, many of which are accredited. Market surveillance is being developed.

The quality infrastructure system of **Kosovo** is overseen by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which is responsible for coordinating implementation of directives based on the New Approach and Global Approach. There are developing bodies responsible for metrology, accreditation and standardisation. There are a small number of testing, certification and inspection bodies, some of which are accredited. Market surveillance is not developed.

The quality infrastructure system of **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** is overseen by the Ministry of Economy, which is responsible for coordinating implementation of directives based on the New Approach and Global Approach. There are functioning bodies responsible for metrology, accreditation and standardisation. There are a number of testing, certification and inspection bodies, some of which are accredited. Market surveillance is being developed.

The quality infrastructure system of **Montenegro** is overseen by the Ministry of Economy, which is responsible for coordinating implementation of directives based on the New Approach and Global Approach. There are bodies set up with responsibility for metrology, accreditation and standardisation. There are a small number of testing, certification and inspection bodies, some of which are accredited. Market surveillance is being developed.

The quality infrastructure system of **Serbia** is overseen by the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, which is responsible for coordinating implementation of directives based on the New Approach and Global Approach. There are functioning bodies responsible for metrology, accreditation and standardisation. There are a large number of testing, certification and inspection bodies, many of which are accredited. Market surveillance is being developed.

Turkey, with its Customs Union with the EU and size has to be considered separately. Its quality infrastructure is overseen by the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade. Its accreditation and metrology infrastructure is at EU levels. Its standardisation infrastructure is close to EU levels. A large number of conformity assessment bodies are operating in a wide range of fields relevant to the Turkish economy, and many CABs are accredited and some operate as Notified Bodies. The market surveillance system is not yet fully developed.

ANNEX IV- REFERENCE TO LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:

The relevant EU legislation which is the basis for this project is as follows:

1. Council Resolution 85/C 136/01 of 07.05.1985 on a *New Approach to technical harmonization and standards*;
2. Council Resolution 90/C 10/01 of 21.12.1989 on a *Global Approach to certification and testing*;
3. Council Decision 93/465/EEC of 22.07.1993 setting guidelines and procedures for conformity assessment to be used in New Approach directives;
4. Twenty-one Directives based on the principles of the *New Approach* which provide for CE marking;

		Number of directive amendment	Reference in OJ EC (corrigendum) amendment
1	Council Directive 73/23/EEC of 19 February 1973 on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits	<u>73/23/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 77 of 26/03/73 (OJ L 181 of 04/07/73) OJ L 220 of 30/08/93
2	Council Directive 87/404/EEC of 25 June 1987 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to simple pressure vessels	<u>87/404/EEC</u> <u>90/488/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 220 of 08/08/87 (OJ L 31 of 02/02/90) OJ L 270 of 02/10/90 OJ L 220 of 30/08/93
3	Council Directive 88/378/EEC of 3 May 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the safety of toys	<u>88/378/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 187 of 16/07/88 (OJ L 281 of 14/10/88) (OJ L 347 of 16/12/88) OJ L 37 of 09/02/91) OJ L 220 of 30/08/93
4	Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products	<u>89/106/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 40 of 11/02/89 OJ L 220 of 30/08/93
5	Council Directive 89/336/EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility	<u>89/336/EEC</u> <u>92/31/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 139 of 23/05/89 (OJ L 144 of 27/05/89) OJ L 126 of 12/05/92 OJ L 220 of 30/08/93

6	Council Directive 89/686/EEC of 21 December 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment	<u>89/686/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u> <u>93/95/EEC</u> <u>96/58EC</u>	OJ L 399 of 30/12/89 <i>OJ L 220 of 30/08/93</i> <i>OJ L 276 of 09/11/93</i> <i>OJ L 236 of 18/09/96</i>
7	Council Directive 90/384/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to non-automatic weighing instruments	<u>90/384/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 189 of 20/07/90 (<i>OJ L 258 of 22/09/90</i>) <i>OJ L 220 of 30/08/93</i>
8	Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices	<u>90/385/EEC</u> <u>93/42/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 189 of 20/07/90 (<i>OJ L 7 of 11/01/94</i>) (<i>OJ L 323 of 26/11/97</i>) <i>OJ L 169 of 12/07/93</i> <i>OJ L 220 of 30/08/93</i>
9	Council Directive 90/396/EEC of 29 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to appliances burning gaseous fuels	<u>90/396/EEC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 196 of 26/07/90 <i>OJ L 220 of 30/08/93</i>
10	Council Directive 92/42/EEC of 21 May 1992 on efficiency requirements for new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels	<u>92/42/EC</u> <u>93/68/EEC</u>	OJ L 167 of 22/06/92 (<i>OJ L 195 of 14/07/92</i>) (<i>OJ L 268 of 29/10/93</i>) <i>OJ L 220 of 30/08/93</i>
11	Council Directive 93/15/EEC of 5 April 1993 on the harmonisation of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses	<u>93/15/EEC</u>	OJ L 121 of 15/05/93 (<i>OJ L 79 of 07/04/95</i>)
12	Council Directive 93/42/EEC of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices	<u>93/42/EEC</u> <u>98/79/EC</u> <u>2000/70/EC</u>	OJ L 169 of 12/07/93 (<i>OJ L 323 of 26/11/97</i>) (<i>OJ L 61 of 10/03/99</i>) (<i>OJ L 125 of 19/05/99</i>) (<i>OJ L 72 of 14/03/01</i>) <i>OJ L 331 of 07/12/98</i> (<i>OJ L 313 of 13/12/00</i>)
13	Directive 94/9/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 March 1994 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	<u>94/9/EC</u>	OJ L 100 of 19/04/94 (<i>OJ L 257 of 10/10/96</i>) (<i>OJ L 21 of 26/01/00</i>) (<i>OJ L 304 of 05/12/00</i>)

14	Directive 94/25/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 1994 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to recreational craft	<u>94/25/EC</u> <u>2003/44/EC</u>	OJ L 164 of 30/06/94 <i>(OJ L 127 of 10/06/95)</i> <i>(OJ L 17 of 21/01/97)</i> <i>(OJ L 41 of 15/02/00)</i> <i>(OJ L 214 of 26/08/03)</i>
15	European Parliament and Council Directive 95/16/EC of 29 June 1995 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts	<u>95/16/EC</u>	OJ L 213 of 07/09/95
16	Directive 97/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 May 1997 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning pressure equipment	<u>97/23/EC</u>	OJ L 181 of 09/07/97 <i>(OJ L 265 of 27/09/97)</i> <i>(OJ L 250 of 23/09/99)</i>
17	Directive 98/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery	<u>98/37/EC</u> <u>98/79/EC</u>	OJ L 207 of 23/07/98 <i>(OJ L 16 of 21/01/99)</i> <i>(OJ L 80 of 25/03/99)</i> <i>OJ L 331 of 07/12/98</i>
18	Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices	<u>98/79/EC</u>	OJ L 331 of 07/12/98 <i>(OJ L 22 of 29/01/99)</i> <i>(OJ L 74 of 19/03/99)</i> <i>(OJ L 124 of 25/05/00)</i> <i>(OJ L 6 of 10/01/02)</i>
19	Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity	<u>1999/5/EC</u>	OJ L 91 of 07/04/99
20	Directive 2000/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 relating to cableway installations designed to carry persons	<u>2000/9/EC</u>	OJ L 106 of 03/05/00
21	Directive 2004/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on measuring instruments	<u>2004/22/EC</u>	OJ L 135 of 30/04/2004

5. Four Directives based on the principles of the *New Approach* or the *Global Approach*, but which do not provide for CE marking;

		Number of directive amendment	Reference in OJ EC (corrigendum) amendment
1	European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste	<u>94/62/EC</u>	OJ L 365 of 31/12/94
2	Council Directive 96/48/EC of 23 July 1996 on the interoperability of the trans-European high-speed rail system	<u>96/48/EC</u>	OJ L 46 of 17/02/97 (<i>OJ L 246 of 10/09/97</i>) (<i>OJ L 241 of 29/08/98</i>)
3	Council Directive 96/98/EC of 20 December 1996 on marine equipment	<u>96/98/EC</u>	OJ L 46 of 17/02/97 (<i>OJ L 246 of 10/09/97</i>) (<i>OJ L 241 of 29/08/98</i>)
4	Directive 2001/16/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 on the interoperability of the trans-European conventional rail system	<u>2001/16/EC</u>	OJ L 110 of 20/04/01 (<i>OJ L 334 of 18/12/01</i>)

6. Four Directives and proposals based on the principles of the Global Approach;

		Number of directive amendment	Reference in OJ EC (corrigendum) amendment
1	Directive 1996/57/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 September 1996 on energy efficiency requirements for household electric refrigerators, freezers and combinations thereof	<u>1996/57/EC</u>	OJ L 236 of 18/09/96

2	Council Directive 1999/36/EC of 29 April 1999 on transportable pressure equipment	<u>1999/36/EC</u>	<u>OJ L 138 of 01/06/99 (OJ L 250 of 23/09/99)</u>
3	Directive 2000/14/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors	<u>2000/14/EC</u>	<u>OJ L 162 of 03/07/00</u>
4	Directive 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on energy efficiency requirements for ballasts for fluorescent lighting	<u>2000/55/EC</u>	<u>OJ L 279 of 01/11/00</u>

7. Two proposals for directives based on the principles of the New Approach or the Global Approach;

		Number of COM document	Reference in OJ EC
1	Proposal for a Council directive on articles of precious metal	<u>COM(1993)322</u>	OJ C 318 of 25/11/93
2	Proposal for a European Parliament and Council directive on marking of packaging and on the establishment of a conformity assessment procedure for packaging	<u>COM(1996)191</u>	OJ C 382 of 18/12/96

8. EC Regulation, 765/2008/EC that sets out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products.

9. EC Decision, 768/2008/EC on a common framework for the marketing of products.

10. EC Regulation, 764/2008/EC that lays down procedures relating to the application of certain technical rules to products lawfully marketed in another Member State (often referred to as the Mutual Recognition Regulation).

ANNEX V: NATIONAL TA QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS SUMMARY

Most EU support in the quality infrastructure field is in institution building, including completion of the legislative and regulatory framework, and the purchase of metrology equipment. There is some modest national bilateral support.

However, some strong World Bank support (principally in the form of loans aimed for the most part for the metrology equipment purchase) exists in Albania ((EUR 5.4m) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ((EUR 3.5m).

Some of the indicated projects are not yet defined and will be fully taken into account during the inception phase.

Beneficiary	Title	Financing	Accreditation	Conf. Ass.	Mkt Surv	Metrology	Standardization	Ministry	Budget/contract value	Contract award/ Planned Start Date	Duration
AL	Strengthening national metrology infrastructure	IPA 2008				<input type="checkbox"/>			€1,000,000	2010	24 months
AL	Metrology Equipment	IPA 2008				<input type="checkbox"/>			€2,400,000	2011	12 months
AL	Technical Regulations, Market Surveillance, Consumer Protection	CARDS 2006			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	€899,970	2008-05-19	24 months
AL	Accreditation, Standards and Certification	CARDS 2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€799,800	2008-04-11	24 months
AL	Business Environment Reform & Institutional Strengthening (BERIS)	World Bank	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€2,500,000	2006-10-26	51 months

Beneficiary	Title	Financing	Accreditation	Conf. Ass.	Mkt Surv	Metrology	Standardization	Ministry	Budget/contract value	Contract award/ Planned Start Date	Duration
AL	Promotion of Metrology in Albania	German government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€200,000	2008-01-01	36 months
BA	Support to the Institute for Standardization	IPA 2009	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€500,000	2011	16 months
BA	Development of new accreditation schemes	IPA 2009	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€700,000	2011	13 months
BA	Development of distributed metrology system in chemistry	IPA 2009	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€600,000	2011	14 months
BA	Further strengthening of Market Surveillance Agency and system	IPA 2009	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€600,000	2012	18 months
BA	Continuation of development of infrastructure of metrology in BiH	IPA 2009	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€1,500,000	2012	TBA
BA	Metrology Equipment	IPA 2008	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€2,000,000	2010	TBA
BA	Metrology Equipment	IPA 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€700,000	2010	TBA
BA	Strengthening of the Metrology System	IPA 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€998,750	2009-05-25	18 months
BA	Safety Infrastructure	IPA 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€1,636,100	2009-06-22	24 months
BA	Strengthening of the Accreditation System	IPA 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€998,000	2009-08-20	18 months
BA	Inspection Management System	USAID SPIRA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€100,000	2008-07-01	?

Beneficiary	Title	Financing	Accreditation	Conf. Ass.	Mkt Surv	Metrology	Standardization	Ministry	Budget/contract value	Contract award/ Planned Start Date	Duration
KS	Free Movement of Goods and Intellectual Property Rights	IPA 2011	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	?	2011	TBA
MK	Capacity building of State Market Inspectorate, State Technical Inspectorate etc.	IPA 2010			<input type="checkbox"/>				€2,000,000	2011	?
MK	Technical Assistance for capacity building in Accreditation	IPA 2008	<input type="checkbox"/>						€600,000	2010	24 months
MK	Technical Assistance for capacity building in Standardisation	IPA 2008					<input type="checkbox"/>		€600,000	2010	24 months
MK	Technical Assistance for capacity building in Metrology	IPA 2008				<input type="checkbox"/>			€600,000	2010	24 months
MK	MoU Ministry of Economy	German government	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	?	2009-10-01	?
MK	Business Environment Reform & Institutional Strengthening (BERIS)	World Bank	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		€3,625,000	2005-10-31	53 months
ME	Achieving highest safety and technical quality of Montenegrin construction	IPA 2010					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€700,000	2011	?
ME	Consumer protection and market surveillance	IPA 2010			<input type="checkbox"/>				€700,000	2011	?

Beneficiary	Title	Financing	Accreditation	Conf. Ass.	Mkt Surv	Metrology	Standardization	Ministry	Budget/contract value	Contract award/ Planned Start Date	Duration
ME	Accession to the Internal Market (AIM)	IPA 2009			<input type="checkbox"/>				€400,000	2011	?
ME	Development of Quality Infrastructure	IPA 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€1,000,000	2010-02-01	20 months
ME	Equipment for QI bodies	IPA 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€500,000	2010	?
ME	Works contracts for construction of new QI building	IPA 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€500,000	2010	?
RS	Strengthening Market Surveillance System	IPA 2010			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	€2,000,000	2011	
RS	Further Advancement of Conformity Assessment	IPA 2008	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€1,200,000	2010	
RS	Technical Assistance to QI Institutions	CARDS 2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€1,200,000	2008-09-19	24 months
RS	Strengthening Consumer protection system (ZAP)	CARDS 2006			<input type="checkbox"/>				€500,000	2007-09-01	3 years
RS	Metrology Equipment	CARDS 2006				<input type="checkbox"/>			€1,500,000	?	?
TR	Establishment of Accredited Calibration Laboratory	IPA 2007		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			€1,035,000	2010	
TR	Establishment of lab for PPE tests	IPA 2007		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			€1,050,000	2010	
TR	Support to Quality Infrastructure in Turkey	IPA 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€5,550,000	2010-05-03	

Beneficiary	Title	Financing	Accreditation	Conf. Ass.	Mkt Surv	Metrology	Standardization	Ministry	Budget/contract value	Contract award/ Planned Start Date	Duration
WB	Quality Infrastructure in the Western Balkans and Turkey	IPA 2008	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€2,100,000	2009-02-09	24 months
WB	Promotion of Regional Cooperation in SE Europe in Quality Infrastructure	German government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	€800,000	2006-12-01	2012-11-01

ANNEX VI: Details per EU funded contract

The contract is to be a direct agreement with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), which is a public-sector body.

The legal basis is Art. 242(1)(b) of the Implementing Rules (IR). It states that a “negotiated procedure with a single tender” is possible where *“the services are entrusted to public-sector bodies or to non-profit institutions or associations and relate to activities of an institutional nature or designed to provide assistance to peoples in the social field”*.

	Type of Contract	Amount in EUR	Duration
Contract 1	Service contract	2 500 000	30 months